

## Overview

### Useful For

Diagnosis of Epstein-Barr virus mononucleosis

### Method Name

Agglutination

### NY State Available

Yes

## Specimen

### Specimen Type

Serum

### Specimen Required

**Supplies:** Sarstedt Aliquot Tube, 5 mL (T914)

**Collection Container/Tube:**

**Preferred:** Serum gel

**Acceptable:** Red top

**Submission Container/Tube:** Plastic vial

**Specimen Volume:** 0.5 mL

**Collection Instructions:** Centrifuge and aliquot serum into a plastic vial.

### Forms

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send [Infectious Disease Serology Test Request](#) (T916) with the specimen.

### Specimen Minimum Volume

0.1 mL

### Reject Due To

Gross hemolysis	Reject
Gross lipemia	Reject

### Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
---------------	-------------	------	-------------------

Serum	Refrigerated (preferred)	14 days	
	Frozen	14 days	

## Clinical & Interpretive

### Clinical Information

Infectious mononucleosis (IM) is a viral illness that involves reticuloendothelial tissue and is generally limited to children and young adults. IM is most frequently caused by Epstein-Barr virus. The disease is characterized by fever, sore throat, lymphadenopathy, headache, and fatigue and, on a symptomatic basis, may be confused with other diseases. Detectable levels of unique heterophile antibodies are produced in patients with IM.

### Reference Values

Negative

Reference values apply to all ages.

### Interpretation

Detectable levels of the infectious mononucleosis heterophile antibody can usually be expected to occur between the sixth and tenth day following the onset of symptoms. The level usually increases through the second or third week of illness and, thereafter, can be expected to persist, gradually declining over a 12-month period.

### Cautions

Approximately 10% of patients with infectious mononucleosis (IM) will have no heterophile antibody and may require Epstein-Barr virus antibody tests to confirm the diagnosis.

False-negative results have been reported. Some of these may represent cases of IM that remain persistently seronegative for the IM heterophile antibody. However, some false-negative results have been shown to be due to a delayed IM heterophile antibody response.

IM heterophile antibody titers have been shown to persist in some cases for months to years after clinical symptoms have subsided. Conversely, IM heterophile antibodies have been detected prior to the onset of clinical symptoms. Thus, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of test results.

The IM heterophile antibody has been associated with several diseases other than IM. These include leukemia, Burkitt lymphoma, pancreatic carcinoma, viral hepatitis, cytomegalovirus infections, and others. In these cases, it is difficult to disprove the possibility of concurrent disease states.

Some segments of the population do not produce detectable heterophile antibodies, eg, approximately 50% of children under 4 years of age and 10% of adolescents.

### Clinical Reference

Johannsen EC, Kaye KM. Epstein-Barr virus (infectious mononucleosis, Epstein-Barr virus-associated malignant diseases, and other diseases). In: Bennett JE, Dolin R, Blaser MJ, eds. Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases. 9th ed. Elsevier; 2020:1872-1890

## Performance

### Method Description

The Remel Mono-Lex System is a latex agglutination test for the detection of infectious mononucleosis (IM) heterophile antibody. Latex particles are sensitized with a bovine red cell-mononucleosis antigen. When agglutination is observed, a diagnosis of IM is highly probable. The presence of IM antibody in serum at detectable levels will interact with the sensitized particles to produce visible aggregation, which is a positive result. (Package insert: MONO-LEX System. Remel Inc; 07/2020)

### PDF Report

No

### Day(s) Performed

Monday through Sunday

### Report Available

Same day/1 to 2 days

### Specimen Retention Time

14 days

### Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

## Fees & Codes

### Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

### Test Classification

This test has been cleared, approved, or is exempt by the US Food and Drug Administration and is used per manufacturer's instructions. Performance characteristics were verified by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

### CPT Code Information

86308

### LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
MONOS	Infectious Mono Test, S	5213-4

---

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
MONOS	Infectious Mono Test, S	5213-4