



EPSTEIN BARR VIRUS NUCLEAR ANTIGEN - Test Code 3425



Turnaround Time: 5 business days



Specimen Type: 1x SST Blood

Description

The Epstein-Barr Nuclear Antigen (EBNA) test is a blood test used to detect antibodies produced by the immune system in response to the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). Antibodies to EBNA typically develop after the acute phase of the infection has passed, marking a later immune response (De Paschale & Clerici, 2012).

EBNA IgG antibodies generally appear 2 to 4 months after the initial EBV infection. Their delayed onset helps distinguish them from other antibodies, such as Viral Capsid Antigen IgM, which are present earlier in the infection (De Paschale & Clerici, 2012). Once these antibodies develop, they persist in the bloodstream for life, indicating a past infection and providing evidence of long-term immunity against EBV (De Paschale & Clerici, 2012). Unlike antibodies that are present during the acute phase of the infection, EBNA IgG antibodies do not appear during this phase. This absence in early stages makes the EBNA test valuable for differentiating between a current

The EBNA test offers insights into whether a person has previously been infected with EBV and has developed immunity, or whether a current infection is present.

Whats included?

• Epstein Barr IgG Nuclear Antigen

and past infection (De Paschale & Clerici, 2012).

Conditions and Symptoms

- Low immunity and increased susceptibility to infection
- Glandular fever
- Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
- Past Epstein Barr Virus (EBV) infection
- Autoimmune disorders
- Mood disorders

Complementary Testing

- Adrenocortex Stress Profile Basic (Test code 1001)
- Epstein Barr Virus Viral Capsid (Test code 3424)
- Autoimmune Assessment Comprehensive (Test code 3431)

Accreditations Include:

- NATA ISO 15189 Requirements for Quality and Competence in Medical Laboratories*
- CLIA Clinical Laboratories Improvement Amendments*





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