CMV T Cell Immunity Panel  
Test Code: 30360

Cell Function Testing requires special attention to specimen collection and shipping in order to ensure the integrity of the sample. Please watch Viracor’s video for complete specimen collection and shipping instructions.

WATCH VIDEO

Clinical and Procedure

Clinical Utility
The CMV T Cell Immunity Panel measures the strength of T cell responses to Cytomegalovirus (CMV) specific antigens. It evaluates and reports the activity of CD4 and CD8 T cell responses independently. Effective T cell immunity against CMV is a factor in controlling CMV viral latency. CMV can affect patients with weakened immune systems and is a common risk factor in patients following solid organ or hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

About Cytomegalovirus
Cytomegalovirus, also known as human herpesvirus 5, is a highly ubiquitous, double-stranded DNA virus in the Betaherpesvirinae subfamily. Following primary infection, CMV establishes a lifelong latent infection, which may reactivate in both immunocompetent and immunocompromised individuals. Clinically significant CMV infection frequently develops in immunocompromised patient populations (e.g. hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, solid organ transplant and HIV). A frequent complication after transplantation, CMV infection may cause a series of direct and indirect effects that lead to increased incidence of graft rejection, opportunistic infections, and decreased allograft and patient survival. CMV reactivations have also been reported to occur frequently in critically ill immunocompetent patients and are associated with prolonged hospitalization or death. T cell responses, both CD4+ and CD8+ T cells, are vital components of CMV immune control. The monitoring of CMV-specific T cell responses utilizing intracellular cytokine staining may aid in the detection of patients at increased risk of CMV disease after transplantation and may be useful in guiding prophylaxis and preemptive therapies.

Procedure
Whole blood is stimulated with SEB, CMV antigens, or left unstimulated as a negative control and incubated at 37°C. During the incubation Brefeldin A is added, causing the interferon (IFN)-gamma to be retained inside the cell. Following the stimulation phase, cells are recovered, stained for surface markers (CD45, CD3, CD4, CD8, CD69) and intracellular IFN-gamma, and analyzed by flow cytometry. This test has not been cleared or approved for diagnostic use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Turnaround Time
3-4 business days from receipt of specimen.

Specimen Information

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Specimen Type</th>
<th>Order Code</th>
<th>CPT Code</th>
<th>NY Approved</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Assay Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>whole blood</td>
<td>30360</td>
<td>86352 x 4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10 mL</td>
<td>Quantitative. The percent of CD4 and CD8 cells that are activated after stimulation with</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Specimen Type** | **Order Code** | **CPT Code** | **NY Approved** | **Volume** | **Assay Range**
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| Specimens are approved for testing in New York only when indicated in the Specimen Information field above. The CPT codes provided are based on Viracor Eurofins' interpretation of the American Medical Association's Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes and are provided for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Questions regarding coding should be addressed to your local Medicare carrier. Viracor Eurofins assumes no responsibility for billing errors due to reliance on the CPT codes illustrated in this material.

**References**