Chronic active Epstein-Barr virus infection (CAEBV) is a rare, progressive disease characterized by persistent or intermittent signs and symptoms of infectious mononucleosis (“mono”) as well as evidence of prolonged, active EBV infection (identified by specific blood tests). Signs and symptoms may include fever, swollen lymph nodes, enlarged liver and/or spleen, liver function test abnormalities, and sometimes neurological symptoms like dizziness, confusion, or seizures. CAEBV can be fatal if left untreated.

The Epstein–Barr virus (EBV), formally called Human gammaherpesvirus 4, is one of eight known viruses in the herpes family and is one of the most common viruses in humans. It is best known as the cause of infectious mononucleosis (“mono” or “glandular fever”). It is also associated with various non-malignant, premalignant, and malignant conditions.

When the immune system functions normally, it produces a response intended to protect against harmful or foreign substances like bacteria, parasites, and cancerous cells. The response may include specific immune cells and/or antibodies. Autoimmune diseases arise when the immune system attacks one or more of the body's normal constituents as if they were invaders.

More than 80 diseases occur as a result of the immune system attacking the body's own organs, tissues, and cells. Some of the more common autoimmune diseases include type 1 diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and inflammatory bowel disease.
The virus was first discovered in 1964 when Sir Michael Anthony Epstein and Ms. Yvonne Barr found it in a Burkitt lymphoma cell line. In 1968, the virus was linked to the disease infectious mononucleosis (glandular fever). Infection with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is common and usually occurs in childhood or early adulthood.

There are several forms of Epstein–Barr virus (EBV) infection. These include asymptomatic infections, the primary infection, infectious mononucleosis, and the progression of asymptomatic or primary infections to Epstein-Barr virus-associated lymphoproliferative diseases such as Burkitt's lymphoma, chronic active EBV infection, and the types II and III pharyngeal carcinomas or Epstein ...

Autoimmune hemolytic anemia | Genetic and Rare Diseases ...

A collection of disease information resources and questions answered by our Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Specialists for Autoimmune hemolytic anemia

Autoimmune Neurological Diseases - Med

JMAJ, September 2004—Vol. 47, No. 9427 AUTOIMMUNE NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES including trigeminal neuralgia, paroxysmal articulation disorders, and dystonic paroxysm

Epstein-Barr Virus Antibodies - Lab Tests Online AU

What is being tested? Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) antibodies are a group of tests that are ordered to help diagnose a current, recent, or past EBV infection. EBV is a member of the herpes virus family. Passed through the saliva, the virus causes an infection that is very common. According to World Health Organisation (WHO), as many as 95% of people in the world adult population has been infected ...

Tests for Autoimmune Diseases - Clinical Education Center

"Autoimmune disease" refers to a diverse group of disorders that can involve almost every one of the body's organs and systems. It encompasses diseases of the nervous, gastrointestinal, and endocrine systems, as well as skin and other connective tissues, eyes, blood, and blood vessels. In all of these autoimmune diseases, the underlying problem is "autoimmunity"—the body's immune ...