Abstract
A 42 year old man admitted with effusive-constrictive pericarditis had diastolic dysfunction and pericardial thickening. Pericardiectomy was performed because of uncontrolled heart failure. The Epstein-Barr viral IgG antibody titre was exceptionally high. The EB viral genome was demonstrated in the resected pericardium by polymerase chain reaction and in situ hybridisation. EB viral pericarditis was diagnosed.

Case report
A 42 year old man was admitted with generalised oedema and dyspnoea. He was a heavy drinker with a history of alcoholic liver dysfunction. On examination he was found to be mildly dyspnoeic. An increase in jugular venous pressure, decreased respiratory sounds over both the lung bases, an enlarged and tender liver, and pretibial oedema were noted. An x-ray film of the chest showed bilateral pleural effusions. Echocardiography showed massive pericardial effusion and pericardial thickening. A computed tomographic scan of the thorax and abdomen confirmed pericardial thickening and pleural and abdominal effusions. Right-sided cardiac catheterisation showed a right atrial pressure of 17 mm Hg (mean) with a steep "dip and plateau" pattern, a pulmonary arterial pressure of 33/19 mm Hg, a mean pulmonary arterial wedge pressure of 20 mm Hg (with similarly raised diastolic pressures in all four heart chambers), and a low cardiac index (2.3), indicating ventricular diastolic abnormality. The low cardiac index and pericardial thickening with pericardial effusion led to a diagnosis of effusive-constrictive pericarditis. Only the antibody titres to EB virus were exceptionally high. The IgG antibody titre to the viral capsid antigen (EBVCA IgG) was 5120, and the antibody titre to the viral nuclear antigen (EBNA) was 160. The tuberculin test was positive. These findings suggested that the patient had EB viral or tuberculous pericarditis.

Though the pericardial effusion disappeared after treatment with pericardial drainage, diuretics, and antitubercular agents, the right atrial pressure remained raised and he had a pericardiectomy in May 1991. Microscopic examination of a specimen of resected pericardium showed an inflammatory reaction. PCR (fig 1) and in situ hybridisation (fig 2) showed the presence of EB viral genome in the specimen.

Discussion
EB viral antibody titres as high as we found in this patient are rare in adults. The high EBVCA IgG and EBNA titres suggested sustained infection or reactivation of EB virus.

Immunological suppression can reactivate the EB virus—as it was reported to do in renal transplantation patients in whom lymphoma associated with EB virus developed. A patient
EB viral genome was demonstrated by PCR, which may not be specific because in small specimens the genes are multiplied several dozen times. However, the presence of the virus was confirmed by in situ hybridisation. There have been several reports of detection of the EB viral genome in human specimens—for example, in tonsillar tissue in patients with infectious mononucleosis, in lymphocytes from patients with malignant lymphoma, and in craniopharyngioma tissue. We believe that this is the first report of the demonstration of EB viral genome in the resected pericardium from a patient with viral pericarditis. We expect that more cases of pericarditis and myocarditis related to or caused by viruses will be diagnosed by these immunobiological techniques.