

# Fibrinogen Mass

**CPT Code:** 85385

**Order Code:** C334

**ABN Requirement:** No

**Synonyms:** Factor I; Fibrinogen Antigen

**Specimen:** Plasma collected in NaCitrate anticoagulant

**Volume:** 0.5 mL

**Minimum Volume:** 0.2 mL

**Container:** Sodium Citrate (Light Blue Top tube)

## **Collection:**

1. Collect and label sample according to standard protocols. It is important to fill the tube to the fill-line.
2. Gently invert tube 3-4 times immediately after draw. DO NOT SHAKE.
3. Centrifuge for 10 minutes.
4. IMMEDIATELY aliquot plasma into transfer tube, label the tube with patient's full name, date of birth and specimen type (for example: NaCit plasma) and refrigerate.

**Transport:** Store plasma at 2°C to 8°C after collection and ship the same day of collection per packaging instructions provided with the Cleveland HeartLab shipping box.

## **Stability:**

**Ambient (15-25°C):** not acceptable

**Refrigerated (2-8°C):** 48 hours

**Frozen (-20°C):** >48 hours

**Deep Frozen (-70°C):** >48 hours

**Causes for Rejection:** Specimens that are collected in anticoagulants other than sodium citrate; improper labeling; samples not stored properly; samples older than stability limits

**Methodology:** Immunoturbidimetric Assay

**Turn Around Time:** 1 to 5 days

**Reference Range:**

Age	mg/dL
All Ages	196-441

**Critical Value:**

Age	Critical Value mg/dL
All Ages	≤100

**Use:** CHL offers a Fibrinogen Antigen test. Fibrinogen is typically performed to investigate unexplained bleeding, prolonged PT/PTT, or Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).

**Limitations:** Grossly lipemic samples and samples that have very high triglycerides should be avoided. Clotted samples should be avoided.

**Additional Information:** Low levels of fibrinogen are associated with congenital deficiencies or an increase use due to thrombosis or disseminated intravascular coagulation. Fibrinogen is an acute phase reactant and it can rise sharply in any conditions that cause inflammation or tissue damage. Elevated fibrinogen levels are also associated with coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, peripheral arterial disease, acute infections, inflammatory disorders, trauma, malignancy, pregnancy, and cigarette smoking. Increased risk of blood clot developing when a patient has high fibrinogen levels, over time, it can contribute to an increased risk for developing cardiovascular disease.

*The CPT codes provided are based on AMA guidelines and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.*