Oral Glucose Tolerance Test

CPT Code: 82951
Order Code: C505 (includes Glucose, Glucose 1Post Prandial and Glucose 2Post Prandial)
ABN Requirement: No
Synonyms: Glucose Tolerance Test; GTT; OGTT
Specimen: Serum
Volume: 1.0 mL
Minimum Volume: 0.5 mL
Container: Gel-barrier tube (SST, Tiger Top)

Collection:

Serum:

1. Collect and label fasting sample according to standard protocols. **The sample must be labeled with the time of draw.**
2. After administration of the prescribed dosage of glucose beverage, collect and label all subsequent timed samples as prescribed according to standard protocols. **Each sample must be labeled with the time of draw.**
3. Gently invert tube 5 times immediately after draw. DO NOT SHAKE.
4. Allow blood to clot 30 minutes.
5. Immediately centrifuge at 1300 rcf for 10 minutes.

Patient Preparation: Patient should be fasting for 12 hours prior to being drawn.

Special Instructions: Each timed specimen must be labeled with the draw time. Blood must be centrifuged within 30 minutes of collection.

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

Stability:

Ambient (15-25°C): 8 hours
Refrigerated (2-8°C): 7 days
Frozen (-20°C): 2 weeks
Deep Frozen (-70°C): Not Acceptable

Causes for Rejection: Samples not labeled with the time of draw; samples that are grossly hemolyzed or lipemic; specimens other than serum; improper labeling; samples not stored properly; samples older than stability limits.

Methodology: Photometric

Turn Around Time: 1 to 3 days

Reference Range:

Critical Value:

Use: An oral glucose tolerance test can be used to identify diabetic and pre-diabetic individuals among a healthy, asymptomatic population. It is also used to diagnose gestational diabetes.

Additional Information: The oral glucose tolerance test can be useful in individuals with symptoms of diabetes or overweight who have had a normal glucose test.

References:

- American Diabetes Association “Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes 2015”