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Beta hcg test report format

You are here: Geisinger Medical Laboratories > Test Catalog ORDERING INFORMATION: Sunquest Test Code: BHCG Geisinger Epic Procedure Code: 84702.01 Geisinger Epic ID: 19585 SAMPLE COLLECTION Sample Type: Plasma or Serum Preferred collection tank: Stat/Line traction: 3 2 9 green/yellow-upper (plasma separator) tube Routine off-site requirements/samples: 3.5 mL gold (serum separator) tubes Sample required: 2 2 9 plasma or serum; minimum 0.5 mL. SAMPLE PROCESSING Sample processing instructions: Allow serum to clot. Centrifuges serum or plasma at 1100-2000 x g for 10 minutes at room temperature. Transport temperature: Chilled (preferably). Sample stability: Chilled: 3 days. Frozen: 1 year. Rejection criteria: Restrictions on stability are exceeded or if transmission is suspected. Accessories available only to unopened pipes. TEST DETAILS Interpretation guide: Males: < 2mIU/2L. Women (nonpregnant): Beta hCG versus gestational age-weekly pregnancy range mIU/L 3 5.8-71.2 4 9.5-750 5 217-7138 6 158-31 795 7 3697-163,563 8 32,065-149,571 9 63,803-151,410 10 46,509 -186,977 12 27,832-210,612 14 13,950-62,530 15 12,039-70,971 16 9040-56,451 17 8175-55,868 18 8099-58,176 Reference: Roche BHCG package insert hCG can serve as a screening test for pregnancy. However, early pregnancy can not give a positive result of the hCG test. In addition, some women who are not pregnant may have an hCG score slightly higher than the reference limit. Careful interpretation of hCG with clinical history is needed to determine if the patient may be pregnant. Additional information: HAMA (human antimissitic antibodies) interfere with this test. Patients treated with mouse monoclonal antibodies should not be tested by this procedure. CPT code(s): 84702 Note: The billing party has sole responsibility for CPT encoding. All coding questions should be directed to bill the payer. CPT codes provided by GML are based on AMA guidelines and are for informational purposes only. The test includes: Beta Human Gonadotropin (BhCG), quantitative. Methodology: Elektrokemiluminiscence Imunossay Synonyms: Beta Sub, Quantitative Pregnancy, Beta HCG, HCG, HCG BETA Pregnancy Test, BETA HUMAN CHORIONIC SERUM GONADOTROPIN, TOTAL Clinical Significance: hCG is a placental hormone that is excreted to detectable levels during the first two weeks of pregnancy. Neoplasms such as the hydatidiform mole and coriocarcinoma can produce ectopic hCG. The test detects the entire hCG molecule (total beta hCG). Doctoral Director(s): Dr. Hoi-Ying Elsie Yu, DABCC Sheng-Ying (Margaret) Lo, Doctorate, DABCC Review Date: 11/05/2018 Geisinger Medical Center Geisinger Wyoming Valley Medical Center Geisinger Shamokin Area Community Hospital Geisinger Bloomsburg Hospital Geisinger Community Medical Center Geisinger Lewistown Hospital Geisinger Jersey Shore Hospital Geisinger South Wilkes-Barre Beta Human Corinthian Gonadotropin (HCG) is a hormone produced by the placenta difficult, and it is detected in the blood. The beta HCG test is a blood test used to diagnose pregnancy, and usually turns positive at the time of the first missed period. How is the beta HCG test performed? The Beta HCG (BHCG) test requires a small tube of blood, which the doctor took from his vein. Why should I get a beta HCG test? Beta HCG (BHCG or a blood pregnancy test) can be performed by your doctor if they suspect you are pregnant or if you suspect pregnancy yourself! Common symptoms of pregnancy include missed or late period (amenorrhea), breast fullness or tenderness or nausea and vomiting (morning sickness). The test is often routinely performed in women of childbearing potential with abdominal pain, and those requiring an abdominal X-ray or pelvic X-ray, due to concerns or radiation from the unborn child. In some situations, quantitative beta HCG may be beneficial. It measures the amount of this hormone in the blood. Under normal circumstances, this level doubles approximately every 2 days, in the first trimester. Test results explained Qualitative Beta HCG: POSITIVE Beta HCG Means That a Woman Pregnant NEGATIVE Beta HCG Means That a Woman Is Not Pregnant Quantitative Beta HCG: The result is given as a number, indicating the measured concentration of hormones in the blood Fetus is usually visible on trans-vaginal ultrasound scans when the level is above 1500 units when the level is above 4000 units. The fetus is also commonly visible on transabdominal ultrasound scans Beta HCG levels are usually doubled approximately every 2 days Find and immediately book your next health checkup with HealthEngine Find Health Practitioners Related Procedures Related Procedures Related Tests Also Known as Blood Pregnancy Test Serum HCG Qualitative Beta HCG Quantitative Beta-HCG (Quant) Links Wikipedia - Pregnancy Test This article is for informational purposes only and should not be taken as medical advice. If in doubt, HealthEngine recommends consulting a registered healthcare professional. Tony Garcia /Getty Images hCG stands for human corinthian gonadotropin. hCG is a hormone produced during pregnancy. Pregnancy testing involves detecting hCG. It can also be used as a fertility remedy to make follicles mature and stimulate ovulation. Beta hCG, also known as quantitative serum beta-hCG, refers to testing the amount of hCG hormone present in the blood. hCG is measured in milli-international units per milliliter. This is abbreviated as mIU/ml. Your doctor may order beta hCG if your urine test is positive or, if you are in the middle of fertility treatment, just before or when your period is due. Repeated blood tests for hCG can be performed every two to three days to assess how fast the level rises. Slow-to-rise hCG levels may indicate a high risk for miscarriage. Levels should double every 48 to 72 hours. Whether you have a high or low level is not the best indicator of a healthy pregnancy. What's more important care should be taken to see if they are doubled as expected. The following are general ranges of hCG levels during pregnancy, and the number of weeks listed refers to your last period. They're just a signpost, every pregnancy is different. Ask your doctor if you are concerned about your hCG levels. A level of less than 5.0 mIU/ml is considered a negative pregnancy test.3 Weekly: 5 to 50 mIU/ml4 Weekly: 5 to 426 mIU/ml5 Weekly: 18 to 7,340 mIU/ml6 weeks: 1,080 to 56,500 mIU/ml7 to 8 weeks: 7,650 to 229,000 mIU/ml9 to 12 Weeks: 125,700 to 288,000 mIU/ml13 to 16 weeks: 13,300 to 254,000 mIU/ml17 to 24 weeks: 4.060 to 165,400 mIU/ml25 to 40 weeks: 3,640 to 117,000 mIU/ml Wondering why the normal range of hCG goes down mid-pregnancy? HCG levels peak around 8 to 11 weeks, then reduce and straighten by the end of pregnancy. hCG can also be used during fertility treatment. The pregnancy hormone works similarly in the body to the hormone LH. LH is a hormone that peaks just before ovulation and is crucial for triggering the last stage of follicle development. A single injection of hCG - sometimes referred to as a trigger shot - can be given in the middle of a fertility treatment cycle. In a cycle with Clomid, gonadotropins, or IUI, trigger shots can be given to boost ovulation and trigger egg release. In the cycle of IVF treatment, a trigger blow is given to push the follicles into the final stage of maturity. Then your doctor will schedule to find an egg to remove mature eggs from the follicles. Thank you for your feedback! What are your concerns? October 9, 2020Chemical pathologyLab tests it is done in the patient's urine. Collect a morning sample that has a maximum concentration of HCG. Try to do a test on a fresh urine sample. You can collect urine at any time of the day. The urine sample should be clear, in case of cloudiness or urine sediments require filtration or centrifuge. Instruct the patient not to drink after 2000 hours (8 p.m.) until the morning collection of a urine sample. This test can be done in serum. Perform the test within 48 hours of collection. Important: Centrifuge urine at 900 x g in 10 minutes. You can store the sample at 2 to 8 °C for 48 hours. Serum for β – HCG is stable for up to 7 days at 2 to 8 °C. Freeze longer periods to -20 °C. Avoid hemolysis, blurry or pattern containing floating material. If the test is delayed for more than 48 hours, freeze the samples at -20 °C. Do not repeat thawing and freezing over and over again. Hemolysis and lipemic serum give the wrong result. Hematuria and proteinuria give a false positive test. I'll at least recommend a urine centrifuge. This test may be negative in diluted urine. medicines such as diuretics lead to urine dilution and may give a false negative result. There are drugs that give false positive tests are anticonvulsant agents, hypnotics, tranquilizers and antiparkinson drugs. For the diagnosis of pregnancy. Could be. during a high-risk pregnancy. It can be used for ectopic pregnancy. To check down syndrome. It can be used as a tumor marker in some malignancy. Placenta trophoblastic cells produce a significant amount of hormones, human corinthian gonadotropin (hCG). HCG is glycoprotein with subunit alpha (α) and beta (β). Molecular weight is 37,900 D and has a high carbohydrate content than any other hormone. This is synthesized in the syncytiotrophoblast of the placenta. HCG formation from placental cells placental hormones and HCG HCG stimulates corpus luteum to produce progesterone that maintains pregnancy. HCG functions This hormone is excreted in the urine. HCG is present in the blood and urine. HCG appears as early as the 10th day of fertilization or conception. In the first few weeks of pregnancy, HCG increases significantly, and serum levels are higher than urine. After about a month, HCG levels are the same in serum and urine. This hormone is negative in the urine of men and impregnable women. <5% of women can show a minute amount of HCG. HCG consists of: Alpha Subunit (α-hCG). It's the same for all glycoprotein hormones. It is also part of the hypophase hormone. α-hCG has a molecular weight of 14,900 where the protein is 10200 and carbohydrates 47,000. Beta Subunit (β-hCG). It's HCG specific. This gives immune and biological specificity. The β-hCG has antigenic individuality. β-hCG has a molecular weight of 23,000 where the protein part is 16,000 and carbohydrates 7000. HCG molecular structure β subunit and β HCG subunits are measured in most current methodologies. The β-HCG unit is specific to the pregnancy test. HCG excretion in Urine HCG units produced by trophoblastic cells This test turns negative after delivery in 3 to 5 days. β-HCG in the blood detects pregnancy already 6 to 10 days after implantation of the egg. This will be positive after 14 days of the last cycle in the urine. In a normal pregnancy, you can find 25 mIU/L after 2 to 3 days of implantation and after 8 to 10 days of fertilization. A qualitative test reveals pregnancy. This has a lower sensitivity (20 to 50 IU/L) than the quantitative test. This will be negative in the first week of the menstrual cycle. A normal pregnancy lasts about 40 weeks, measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual cycle. Normal pregnancy is divided into three trimesters. Each quarter is just over 13 weeks. The first quarter, about up to 13 weeks, begins on the first day of the last menses. Ovulation occurs approximately 14. Fertilization occurs in the oviduct and becomes a zygote, which is then carried down the tube into the uterus. Beta-HCG and normal pregnancy Zygota divides and becomes morula. Morula develops a cavity, a primitive egg yolk bag, and becomes a blastocyst, which is implanted in the uterine wall 5 days after fertilization. Cells on the outer wall of the blastocyst become trophoblasts, which attack the uterine endometrium and develop in the corinthian villa, forming a placenta. These conception products are called embryos. A cavity called amniotic forms inside the embryo is increased by the accumulation of amniotic fluid. From a combination of three primary cells called: Endoderm. Mesoderm. The Ektoderm. Now the organs will begin to develop, this process is called organogenesis. At week 10, an embryo is formed, where most of the main organs develop and is now called a fetus. At week 13, the fetus weighs about 13 grams and is 8 cm long. During the second trimester, 13 to 26 weeks, fetal growth is rapid. The fetus weighs about 700 grams, 30 cm long, and many organs begin to mature. During the third trimester, 26 to 40 weeks, organ maturation is complete, the weight is 3200 grams, and it is about 50 cm long. Now the term is 37 to 40 weeks, and then normal work begins with rhythmic contraction of the uterus. Normal Pregnancy Stages and Fetal Development: Clinical Features First Trimester 3rd Trimester Time Period 0 to 13 weeks 13 to 26 weeks 26 to 40 weeks Weight 13 grams 700 Grams 3200 grams Length 8 cm 30 cm 50 cm Organ development Embryo (Fetus), three epithelial layers Organs begin to mature Organ maturation is completed Most pregnancy progress without any complications. The most common causes can arise from the mother, placenta or fetus. Complications in pregnancy Complications arising from the mother are: Ectopic pregnancy. Hyperemesis gravidarum. Preeklampsia. Liver disease. Isoimmunization of blood types are hemolytic disorders. Grave's disease. HELLP syndrome (H = hemolysis, EL = elevated liver enzymes, LP = low platelet count). Placenta abnormalities are: Molar pregnancy (Hydatidiform mole). 5% of the partial mole is converted into coriocarcinoma. 20% of the complete mole is converted into corocarcinoma. Rarely coriocarcinoma. Complications due to the fetus are: defect of the neural tube. Down syndrome. Trisomy 18.Premter delivery. Early delivery. The presence of fetal fibronectin. Fetal respiratory distress syndrome. Normal, HCG levels during pregnancy are negative in women who are not pregnant. Positive in pregnant women. The blood test came back positive after 11 days of conception. This test can become positive as early as 4 days after the expected period date. Or pregnancy detected 8 to 14 days after the first missed menstrual cycle and positivity is 95%. The urine test is positive after 12 to 14 days of conception (fertilization). The peak level up to 8 to 11 weeks of pregnancy, at the second reference peak level, is at 60. The highest level in the 8th to 10th week of pregnancy in serum and urine is about 30,000mIU/2. HCG levels during pregnancy in i urina Normalne vrijednosti HCG-a u trudnoći: Prepoznatljiva razina HCG mIU/gl 6 do 8 dana razine začea oko 10 do 15 Dvostruko svaka 3 dana 1200 do 6000 Dvostruko svaka 4 dana 6000 do vršne razine 10 do 12 tjedana 150.000 do 200.000 Na kraju prvog tromjesečja oko 100.000 Do početka drugog tromjesečja vršna razina je 10.000 (800ng / l) 2n tromjesečje 10,000 do 50,000 3rd tromjesečje 10,000 do 50,000 Nakon poroda do 2 tjedna otkrili Ektopična trudnoća nema normalne dinamike HCG (Abnormalno) Pretvoriti u S Jedinice x 1.0 = IU/L Izvor 2 HCG Kvalitativ = Negativne muške i neosvojive ženke = 10 IU/L Trebalo bi se udvostručiti nakon svaka 2 dana <5 mIU/ml= quantitation= of= hcg= gestation= weeks= whole= hcg= mIU/ml=></5> <1 5= to= 50= 2= 50= to= 500= 3= 100= to= 10,000= 4= 1000= to= 30,000= 5= 3500= to= 115,000= 6= to= 8= 12,000= to= 270,000= 12= 15,000= to= 220,000= β= -- hcg= normal= types= of= pregnancy= diagnostic= tests=: biologic= test= on= urine.= these= tests= are= not= used= now.= these= are= of= historic= importance.= in= this= test.= the= urine= of= the= suspected= lady= is= injected= into= an= animal= like= a= rabbit.= mouse.= or= frog.= these= animals= develop= corpus= luteum.= then= these= animals= were= sacrificed= and= search= done= for= the= corpus= luteum.= immunologic= tests.= these= are= agglutination= inhibition= test= done= on= urine= and= blood.= in= this= test= antibodies= against= hcg= are= produced= and= the= test= can= be= done= in= 2= min= or= in= some= kit= 2= hours.= slide= pregnancy= test= these= have= a= high= false-positive= rate= so= the= test= should= be= done= after= 28= days= of= the= last= menstrual= cycle.= the= false-negative= test= may= be= seen= when= the= hcg= level= is= less= than= 25= to= 50= iU/L.= the= false-negative= test= may= be= seen= if= the= urine= contains =: protein.= drugs.= bacteria= contamination.= white= blood= cells= or= rbc.= the= false-negative= result= may= be= seen= if= the= reagents=: kept= at= extreme= of= the= temperature.= extreme= urine= ph.= expired= reagents.= now= some= of= the= improved= kits= can= detect= after= 18= days.= monoclonal= antibody-based= kits= can= detect= pregnancy= after= 3= to= 7= days= of= conception.= always= run= a= positive= control.= the= standard= usually= contains= a= small= amount= of= the= hcg.= early= pregnancy= or= any= other= abnormality.= because= of= the= monoclonal= antibody= against= hcg= can= detect= a= small= amount= of= the= hcg= even= 3= to= 7= days= of= the= conception.= always= run= a= positive= control.= the= standard= usually= contains= a= small= amount= of= the= hcg.= radioimmunoassay.= this= is= a= highly= sensitive= and= reliable= test.= ria= beta-hcg= can= be= detected= in= the= maternal= blood.= ria= can= also= be= done= on= the= urine= sample= as= well.= ria= is= so= sensitive= that= pregnancy= can= be= detected= before= the= missed= menstrual= cycle.= the= detection= limit= is= around= 5= iU/L.= but= may= detect= 1= to= 2= iU/L.= routine= needed= in= the= normal= pregnancy= for= the= evaluation= of= the= fetus= survival= and= abnormality.= test= needed= in= pregnancy= value= in= pregnancy= interpretations/complications= hcg= level=>tijekom prvih 8 tjedana Probir u prvom tromjesečju (besplatno β-HCG , Protein plazme povezan s trudnoćom) Ovisi o različitim čimbenicima Kako bi se isključila trisomija 21 Quad screening u 2. tromjesečju (HCG, AFP, <1> AFP, <1> and Inhibin) Depends on various factors For evaluation: Trisomy Neural Tube Defect 21 Other Foetal Abnormalities Hematocrit (Hct) 36 to 48% To Evaluate Blood Anemia Grouping Type A, B, AB, i O To prevent haemolytic disease newborn Rh typing To prevent haemolytic disease detection of antibodies of newborns (HDN) Should be negative May harm fetus Toxoplasmosis IgG Negative To prevent damage to the baby brain and other organs Rubella IgG If positive indicate immunity Rubella causes damage to various organs of the fetus (congo syndrome Treponema pallidum testing should be negative To prevent damage to fetuses such as liver, brain and anemia Cervikal smear and culture for gonorrhoea should be negative To prevent miscarriage, premature birth and premature rupture membrane Cervical smear and culture for chlamydia Should be negative Tp prevent premature rupture me membranes , low birth weight, eye and pulmonary infection HB surface antigen (HBS-Ag) Should be negative In order to assess active hb surface antibody disease (HBS-Ab) Positive (immune) status To assess hb vaccine exposure should be negative to prevent ectopic pregnancy, early miscarriage, UTI, Bacterial Pneumonia, Oral and Vaginal Thrush Group B Strep Toococcal Should Be Negative Causes Severe Infection, Pneumonia and Meningitis Effects of Pregnancy on Various Biochemical Parameters: Laboratory Tests Pregnancy Effect Explanation of Haematocrit It Is Due to Plasma Volume Coagulation Factors Variable Changes, Few Increases and Few No Changes Factor XI Reduces BUN slight decrease There is an increase in glomerular filtration rater Creatinine There is a slight decrease Increasing rates of glomerular filtration alkaline phosphase (ALK) This is due to an increase in the production of placental heat-stable ALK triglycerides Increased cholesterol Increased by 1.25 dihydroxy vitamin D Increased It is due to increased calcium and transmission of Ca++ to the fetus Parathyroid hormone Increased in this In case, ionized Ca++ remain normal T3 and T4 They are enlarged But the patient's euthyroid thyroxine-binding globulin enlarged patient's euthyroid interpretations, differential diagnosis, positive pregnancy test: HCG is present in pregnancy. HCG can also be seen in 65% of ectopic pregnancies. A level of 20 IU/L or fewer subunits within the first week of pregnancy indicates ectopic pregnancy because there are not enough troblastic cells. Hydatidiform mole. Coriocarcinoma. Tumors of the embryos of the ovaries and testicles. HCG can be produced in primary liver cell carcinoma. False positive pregnancy test: This can happen in 2 to 5% of cases. This can be seen due to the interference of substances such as: Proteins (proteinuria). Drugs like chlorpromazine, phenothiazine and methadone. Bacterial infection. RBCs or WFCs (haematuria) pyuria). Unaxed reactivity reactivity hypothychna gonadotropins e.g. high levels of LH in postmenopausal women. Negative pregnancy test: Dead fetus. Threatened to have an abortion. There's been a sharp drop in plateau levels. Incomplete abortion. False-negative tests: These are common because usually kits detect HCG levels at a concentration of 1000 to 2000 mIU/L. Therefore, these qualitative tests will not be positive until 8 to 14 days after the first missed menstrual cycle. These qualitative tests may not detect normal pregnancy even after the second trimester (when HCG levels are low). These tests can be negative in ectopic pregnancy (when HCG levels are low). Using old reagents. In the event that antiserum-HCG is denatured by temperature or pH change. It can be negative in diluted urine with low specific gravity. The sample was taken prematurely in pregnancy. Low HCG levels show: Miscarriage may occur. Maybe ignited by this. Definition of ectopic pregnancy: When fertilized egg implants in a place other than the uterus. The most common place is the seams. Signs and symptoms: There is abdominal pain. There's an amenorrhea. The patient can have vaginal bleeding. The patient will have other S/S pregnancies. Predisposing factors are: If there is a prior H/ O ectopic pregnancy. Patients with H/O infertility are more prone to ectopic pregnancy. If there is an H/O gonorrhoeal or chlamydia infection. If there is an application of an H/O intrauterine device. In the case of H/O endometriosis. More chances in cases of in vitro fertilization of pregnancy. If it is damage to the tubal from infections or diseases. In case there's an H/O smoking. In the case of prior H/O abortion. Diagnosis: Three important symptoms are: lower abdominal pain. Vaginal hemorrhage. Nasal mass. β-HCG doubling time in early pregnancy ranges from 48 to 72 hours. An increase in β-HCG levels of at least 66% in 2 days generally indicates intrauterine pregnancy. If there is an abnormal increase in β-HCG <lt;66% higher= than= the= original= values.= should= should= further= evaluation.= β-hcg= level= varies= from= undetectable= to= 200,000= iU/L.= depending= upon= the= size= and= viability= of= the= trophoblastic= cells= mass.= now= advise= the= ultrasound= and= he= matocrit= will= help= to= guide= the= correct= diagnosis= in= suspected= cases.= the= level= is= not= like= pregnancy.= it= will= not= double= as= it= does= in= normal= pregnancy.= progesterone= also= helps= with= an= abnormal= pregnancy.= progesterone= levels=>level 25 ng/2 are found in normal pregnancy intrauterine (almost in 97%). <5 ng/mL are associated with an abnormal pregnancy values. While values between 5 to 25 ng/mL are intermediate. Progesterone values are limited because in 85% of the pregnancy the values are between 5 to 25 ng/mL. Positive HCG test can be seen in: Pregnancy. Ectopic pregnancy (it is positive in 65% of the cases). Hydatidiform pray. In males with testicular germ cell tumors (choriocarcinoma and embryonal cell carcinoma). In a female with ovarian germ cell tumor= associated= with= an= abnormal= pregnancy.= while= values= between= 5= to= 25= ng/ml= are= intermediate.= progesterone= values= are= limited= because= in= 85%= of= the= pregnancy= the= values= are= between= 5= to= 25= ng/ml.= positive= hcg= test= can= be= seen= in=: pregnancy.= ectopic= pregnancy.= (it= is= positive= in= 65%= of= the= cases).= hydatidiform= mole.= in= males= with= testicular= germ= cell= tumors= (choriocarcinoma= and= embryonal= cell= carcinoma).= in= a= female= with= ovarian= germ= cell= tumor=: carcinoma and embryonic cells). Hepatic cell carcinoma (hepatoma) can also make HCG. Interpretation of the pregnancy test for the layman: Keep in mind if there are missed cycles of menstruation and delayed for more than a week. Then ask for a morning sample for a pregnancy test. If it is negative, and there is no menstruation then it repeats the pregnancy test after 6 to 7 days. If it is still negative then advice for ultrasound of the abdomen including the uterus. NOTE: See more details at beta-HCG level. Return to the pathology of chemical pathology

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