

Autoimmune & Arthritis Profile

Test ID: 6981

CPT: 86038 001 86160 001 86225 001

Clinical Significance:

Antibodies are proteins made by your immune system. They help your body recognize and fight infections. Antibodies normally target harmful substances, such as bacteria and viruses, by activating the immune system to get rid of them. Sometimes, however, antibodies mistakenly target your healthy cells and tissues. This is known as an autoimmune response. Antibodies that attack healthy proteins within the nucleus — the control center of your cells — are called antinuclear antibodies (ANA). When the body receives signals to attack itself, autoimmune diseases such as lupus, scleroderma, mixed connective tissue disease, autoimmune hepatitis, and others can occur. Symptoms vary by disease, but they may include rashes, swelling, arthritis, or fatigue.

While it's normal to have some ANA, having too many of these proteins is a sign that there may be an active autoimmune disease, such as lupus. An ANA panel helps determine the level of ANA in your blood. You may have an autoimmune disorder if the level is high. However, conditions such as infections, cancer, and other medical problems can also result in a positive ANA test.

Profile Components:

Rheumatoid Factor, CCP Antibody, IgG, Uric Acid, Anti-TPO, anti-DNA (DS) Ab, Anti-SS-A, Anti-SS-B, Smith, Antibodies, Ribosomal P, Anti-Scl-70, Centromere B Ab, Jo-1 Antibody, RNP Antibodies, Smith/RNP Ab, Chromatin (N) Ab, ANA Screen, ANA, IFA, ANA Pattern & Titer, Anticardiolipin IgA, Anticardiolipin IgG, Anticardiolipin IgM

Container:

Serum Separator Tube (SST®)

Transport Temperature:

Room temperature

Specimen:

Serum

Specimen Stability:

Room temperature: 3 days
Refrigerated: 5 days
Frozen: 28 days

Reject Criteria:

Days Performed:

Mon-Fri

Collection Instructions:

Separate serum from cells within 45 minutes of venipuncture.