

Antibody Titer, Blood and Serum

# **Overview**

### **Useful For**

Monitoring antibody levels during pregnancy to help assess the risk of hemolytic disease of the newborn

This test is **not useful** for monitoring the efficacy of Rh-immune globulin administration.

### **Reflex Tests**

Test Id	Reporting Name	Available Separately	Always Performed
DCTR	Direct Antiglobulin Test	Yes	No
	(Poly)		
SPAGR	Special Red Cell Ag Typing	Yes	No
ABIDR	Antibody Identification,	Yes	No
	RBC		
ABTIR	Antibody Titer, RBC	Yes	No
STTX25	Antibody Elution	No, (Bill Only)	No
STTX31	Antibody Adsorption	No, (Bill Only)	No
STTX32	Red Cell Antigen Typing	No, (Bill Only)	No

## **Additional Tests**

Test Id	Reporting Name	Available Separately	Always Performed
STTX26	Antibody Panel	No, (Bill Only)	Yes

## **Testing Algorithm**

If the antibodies detected are too weakly reactive to titer, this test will be canceled and the antibody identification will be ordered and performed at an additional charge.

### **Method Name**

He magglutination

### **NY State Available**

Yes

# **Specimen**

# **Specimen Type**

Varies



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## **Shipping Instructions**

Specimen must arrive within 72 hours of collection.

### **Specimen Required**

**Blood cells, plasma, and serum are required. Supplies:** Sarstedt Aliquot Tube, 5mL (T914)

Specimen Type: Plasma/Blood

**Collection Container/Tube:** 6-mL Pink top (EDTA)

Submission Container/Tube: Plastic vial

**Specimen Volume:** 

3 mL Plasma

3 mL Red blood cells (RBCs)

### **Collection Instructions:**

- 1. Centrifuge and aliquot plasma into plastic vial.
- 2. Label specimens as EDTA plasma or EDTA RBCs as appropriate.
- 3. Send both tubes.

Specimen Type: Serum/Blood

**Collection Container/Tube:** 10-mL Red top **Submission Container/Tube:** Plastic vial

**Specimen Volume:** 

5 mL Serum 5 mL RBCs

# **Collection Instructions:**

- 1. Centrifuge and aliquot serum into a plastic vial.
- 2. Label specimens as serum or clotted RBCs as appropriate.
- 3. Send both tubes.

### **Specimen Minimum Volume**

Blood: 6 mL EDTA
Pediatric: 2 mL Serum

### Reject Due To

No specimen should be rejected.

## **Specimen Stability Information**

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Varies	Ambient (preferred)	4 days	
	Refrigerated	4 days	

## **Clinical & Interpretive**

### **Clinical Information**

Some maternal IgG alloantibodies to red blood cell antigens will cross the placenta and cause hemolysis of



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antigen-positive fetal red blood cells. The resulting fetal anemia and hyperbilirubinemia can be harmful or possibly fatal to the newborn.

#### **Reference Values**

Negative

If positive, result will be reported as the reciprocal of the highest dilution at with macroscopic agglutination (1+) is observed.

### Interpretation

The specificity of the maternal alloantibody will be stated. The titer result is the reciprocal of the highest dilution at which macroscopic agglutination (1+) is observed.

If the antibody problem identified is not relevant in hemolytic disease of the newborn or if titrations are not helpful, the titer will be canceled and will be replaced by ABIDR / Antibody Identification, Blood and Serum.

A consultation service is offered, at no charge, regarding the clinical relevance of red blood cell antibodies.

### **Cautions**

Recent administration of Rh-immune globulin may cause anti-D to be identified and appear falsely as an alloantibody.

#### Clinical Reference

Cohn CS, Delaney M, Johnson ST, Katz LM, Schwartz J. eds: Technical Manual. 21st ed. AABB; 2023

# **Performance**

### **Method Description**

The strength and specificity of the antibody to be titered is first determined. Two-fold serial dilutions of serum are tested against antigen-positive erythrocytes. The result is the reciprocal of the highest dilution at which macroscopic agglutination (1+) is observed at the antihuman globulin phase of testing. Parallel titration of a previous specimen of the patient's serum (frozen) provides a baseline for comparison of antibody level. In the absence of a previous specimen from the patient, parallel titration of a control antiserum is used for standardization. (Cohn CS, Delaney M, Johnson ST, Katz LM, Schwartz J. eds: Technical Manual. 21st ed. AABB; 2023)

### **PDF Report**

No

### Day(s) Performed

Monday through Friday, Sunday

### Report Available

1 to 2 days

### **Specimen Retention Time**

14 days



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## **Performing Laboratory Location**

Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Main Campus

## **Fees & Codes**

#### **Fees**

- Authorized users can sign in to <u>Test Prices</u> for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact <u>Customer Service</u> 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact Customer Service.

## **Test Classification**

This test has been cleared, approved, or is exempt by the US Food and Drug Administration and is used per manufacturer's instructions. Performance characteristics were verified by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

#### **CPT Code Information**

86886

86870 (if appropriate-per panel tested)

86860 (if appropriate)

86880 x 3 (if appropriate)

86905- (if appropriate)

86978 (if appropriate)

81403 (if appropriate)-Internal only

### **LOINC®** Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
ABTIR	Antibody Titer, RBC	50962-0

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
SPECR	Antibody Specificity	888-8
ALTIR	Allo Antibody Titer	In Process
CTPSR	Current Titer of Previous Specimen	In Process