
Lab Dept: Serology

Test Name: IBD SEROLOGY

General Information

Lab Order Codes: IBDS

Synonyms: Crohn's Disease; Neutrophil specific Ab; Inflammatory Bowel Disease Serology; Inflammatory Bowel Disease Panel; Ulcerative Colitis

CPT Codes: 83520 x2 - Immunoassay, analyte, quantitative; not otherwise specified
86255 – Fluorescent noninfectious agent Ab; screen, each Ab

Test Includes: ASCA IgA, NSA (Neutrophil specific antibodies), GASCA IgG

Logistics

Test Indications: Useful as an adjunct in the diagnosis of UC and CD in patients suspected of having IBD

Lab Testing Sections: Serology - Sendouts

Referred to: Mayo Medical Laboratories (Test#: IBDP)

Phone Numbers: MIN Lab: 612-813-6280

STP Lab: 651-220-6550

Test Availability: Daily, 24 hours

Turnaround Time: 3 - 5 days

Special Instructions: N/A

Specimen

Specimen Type: Blood

Container: Red top or serum gel tube(s)

Draw Volume: Minimum: 1.5 mL blood

Processed Volume: Minimum: 0.5 mL serum

Collection: Routine venipuncture

Special Processing: Lab Staff: Centrifuge specimen, remove serum aliquot into a screw-capped round bottom plastic vial. Store and ship at refrigerated temperatures. Forward promptly.

Patient Preparation: None

Sample Rejection: Mislabeled or unlabeled specimens

Interpretive

Reference Range:

Assay	Reference Range
ASCA IgA	Negative: 0.0 – 20.0 U
	Equivocal: 20.1 – 24.9 U
	Weakly positive: 25.0 – 34.9 U
	Positive: > or =35.0 U
GASCA IgG	Negative: 0.0 – 20.0 U
	Equivocal: 20.1 – 24.9 U
	Weakly positive: 25.0 – 34.9 U
	Positive: > or =35.0 U
NSA	Negative (not detectable)

Critical Values: N/A

Limitations: Results from this test should not be exclusively relied upon to establish the diagnosis of UC or CD or to distinguish between these 2 diseases. Some patients with CD have detectable NSA, and some patients with UC have elevated levels of IgA and/or IgG ASCA.

Approximately 1/3 of patients have low titered anti-nuclear antibodies (ANA), which make it impossible to distinguish the presence or absence of NSA. These results are reported as indeterminate.

Not useful to determine the extent of disease in patients with IBD or determine the response to disease-specific therapy including surgical resection of diseased intestine.

Methodology: Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

Indirect Immunofluorescent Assay (IFA)

References:

[Mayo Medical Laboratories](#) July 2015