
Lab Dept: Serology

Test Name: LIVER/KIDNEY MICROSOME TYPE I ANTIBODY

General Information

Lab Order Codes: LKMA

Synonyms: Liver/Kidney Microsome Type 1 Antibodies, Serum; Antibodies to Liver/Kidney Microsome Type I; LKM1; Microsomal Liver/Kidney Type I

CPT Codes: 86376 – Microsomal antibodies

Test Includes: Liver/Kidney Microsome Type 1 Antibody level in serum reported in Units.

Logistics

Test Indications: Useful for detecting a clinically specific antibody in patients with autoimmune chronic hepatitis (type 2). Evaluation of patients with liver disease of unknown etiology.

Lab Testing Sections: Serology - Sendouts

Referred to: Mayo Medical Laboratories (MML Test: 80387/LKM)

Phone Numbers: MIN Lab: 612-813-6280

STP Lab: 651-220-6550

Test Availability: Daily, 24 hours

Turnaround Time: 1 - 4 days, test set up Monday – Wednesday, Friday

Special Instructions: N/A

Specimen

Specimen Type: Blood

Container: Red top tube

Draw Volume: 1.5 mL (Minimum: 1.2 mL) blood

Processed Volume: 0.5 mL (Minimum: 0.4 mL) serum

Collection: Routine venipuncture

Special Processing: Lab Staff: Centrifuge specimen and aliquot 0.5 mL into a plastic screw cap vial. Store and ship at refrigerated temperatures. Forward promptly.

Patient Preparation: None

Sample Rejection: Specimens other than serum, gross hemolysis, warm specimens, gross lipemia, mislabeled or unlabeled specimens

Interpretive

Reference Range:	≤20.0 Units	Negative
	20.1 – 24.9 Units	Equivocal
	≥25.0 Units	Positive
Reference values apply to all ages.		
Interpretation: Seropositivity for anti-LKM-1 antibodies is consistent with a diagnosis of autoimmune hepatitis type 2.		

Critical Values: N/A

Limitations: Serologic tests for autoantibodies, including anti-LKM-1, should not be relied upon exclusively to determine the etiology or prognosis of patients with liver disease.

Anti-LKM-1 antibodies may occur in some patients with chronic hepatitis caused by hepatitis C virus infection. Although the epitopes recognized by anti-LKM-1 antibodies in hepatitis C virus infection are different than in patients with autoimmune hepatitis type 2, physicians must use caution in interpreting the results of tests for anti-LKM-1 antibodies in such patients.

Methodology: Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

References: [Mayo Medical Laboratories Web Page](#) July 2013