
Lab Dept: Urine/Stool

Test Name: AMINOLEVULINIC ACID, URINE RANDOM

General Information

Lab Order Codes: UALAR

Synonyms: Aminolevulinic Acid (ALA), Urine Random; Delta ALA, Urine Random; Delta Aminolevulinic Acid, Urine Random

CPT Codes: 82135 – Aminolevulinic acid, delta (ALA)

Test Includes: Urine Aminolevulinic acid concentration reported in nmol/mL.

Logistics

Test Indications: Useful for assistance in the differential diagnosis of the various porphyrias. As an Indicator of lead toxicity in children.

Lab Testing Sections: Urine/Stool - Sendouts

Referred to: Mayo Medical Laboratories (MML Test: ALAUR)

Phone Numbers: MIN Lab: 612-813-6280

STP Lab: 651-220-6550

Test Availability: Daily, 24 hours

Turnaround Time: 3 - 6 days, test set up Tuesday and Thursday at 8 am (not reported Saturday or Sunday)

Special Instructions: N/A

Specimen

Specimen Type: Urine, random

Container: Plastic leakproof urine container

Draw Volume: Entire Random urine collection

Processed Volume: 2 mL (Minimum: 1 mL) random urine

Collection: Routine random urine collection

Special Processing: Lab Staff: Remove urine aliquot. Store and ship the specimen at refrigerated temperatures. Forward promptly.

Patient Preparation: Patient should abstain from alcohol for 24 hours prior to and during testing.

Sample Rejection: Specimens other than urine; mislabeled or unlabeled specimens

Interpretive

Reference Range:	Age	Range (nmol/mL)
	<1 year:	< or =10 nmol/mL
	1 – 17 years:	< or =20 nmol/mL
	> or = 18 years:	< or =15 nmol/mL
<p>Interpretation: Abnormal results are reported with a detailed interpretation that may include an overview of the results and their significance, a correlation to available clinical information provided with the specimen, differential diagnosis, recommendations for additional testing when indicated and available, and a phone number to reach one of the laboratory directors in case the referring physician has additional questions.</p>		

Critical Values: N/A

Limitations: The differential diagnosis of delta-aminolevulinic aciduria must be considered on the basis of the patient’s clinical presentation.

The preferred test for lead toxicity in children is blood lead.

Methodology: Liquid chromatography – Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)

References: [Mayo Medical Laboratories](#) March 2018