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 Use a keyword, test name or number

Lactoferrin, Fecal, Quantitative

TEST: 123016 CPT: 83631

- Synonyms
- Fecal Lactoferrin
 - Fecal Leukocytes
 - IBD-Scan[®]
 - Stool Lactoferrin

Test Includes The quantitative measurement of fecal lactoferrin released from leukocytes.

Expected Turnaround Time 4 - 8 days

Turnaround time is defined as the usual number of days from the date of pickup of a specimen for testing to when the result is released to the ordering provider. In some cases, additional time should be allowed for additional confirmatory or additional reflex tests. Testing schedules may vary.

Related Information

- [Calprotectin, Fecal](#)

Related Documents

- [Sample Report](#)

SPECIMEN REQUIREMENTS

Specimen Stool (unpreserved, random)

Volume 1 g

Minimum Volume 0.5 g

Container	Clean, screw-capped, plastic vial with no preservatives
Collection	Do not contaminate outside of container; do not overfill container. Loose/watery stools are acceptable. Ensure that no toilet tissue/sanitary materials are present in the submitted specimen. Ship refrigerated at 2°C to 8°C.
Storage Instructions	Refrigerate at 2°C to 8°C; stable for 14 days. Stable at room temperature or frozen for 14 days.
Causes for Rejection	Nonfecal sample received (eg, serum, plasma, urine); stool contaminated with urine; preserved stool received (eg, 10% formalin, sodium acetate formalin, or polyvinyl alcohol)

TEST DETAILS

Use	An in vitro diagnostic aid to distinguish patients with active inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) from those with inactive IBD, as well as from noninflammatory irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).
Limitations	<p>Test may not be appropriate in immunocompromised persons, patients with a history of HIV and/or hepatitis B and C, patients with a history of infectious diarrhea (within six months), and patients having had a colostomy and/or ileostomy within one month.</p> <p>Fecal lactoferrin concentration should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence of a gastrointestinal illness. Other intestinal ailments, including many gastrointestinal infections and colorectal cancer, often result in elevated levels of fecal lactoferrin. Prediction of active and inactive disease should be based on a complete evaluation of the patient that may also include multiple fecal lactoferrin level determinations.</p>

Methodology Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

Reference Interval

- Baseline (normal): 0.00–7.24
- Elevated: >7.24

An elevated result is indicative of the presence of fecal lactoferrin, a marker of intestinal inflammation. A normal result does not exclude the presence of intestinal inflammation.

Additional Information Fecal lactoferrin is sensitive and specific for detecting inflammation in chronic IBD. This noninvasive test may be useful in screening for inflammation in patients presenting with abdominal pain and diarrhea.

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CPT Statement/Profile Statement

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