Overview

Useful For
Aids in the diagnosis and follow-up of medullary thyroid carcinoma
Aids in the evaluation of multiple endocrine neoplasia type II and familial medullary thyroid carcinoma
This test is not useful for evaluating calcium metabolic diseases.

Method Name
Electrochemiluminescence Immunoassay

NY State Available
Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type
Serum

Specimen Required
Patient Preparation: For the 12 hours before specimen collection, do not take multivitamins or dietary supplements containing biotin (vitamin B7), which is commonly found in hair, skin, and nail supplements and multivitamins.

Collection Container/Tube:
Preferred: Serum gel
Acceptable: Red top

Submission Container/Tube: Plastic vial

Specimen Volume: 1 mL

Collection Instructions:
1. After collection, immediately place specimen on ice.
2. Refrigerate specimen during centrifugation and immediately transfer serum to a plastic vial.

Forms
If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send an Oncology Test Request (T729) with the specimen.

Reject Due To

Gross hemolysis  Reject
Gross lipemia  OK

Specimen Minimum Volume

0.75 mL

Specimen Stability Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen Type</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Special Container</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serum</td>
<td>Frozen (preferred)</td>
<td>90 days</td>
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Calcitonin is a polypeptide hormone secreted by the parafollicular cells (also referred to as calcitonin cells or C cells) of the thyroid gland. The main action of calcitonin is the inhibition of bone resorption by regulating the number and activity of osteoclasts. Calcitonin is secreted in direct response to serum hypercalcemia and may prevent large oscillations in serum calcium levels and excessive loss of body calcium. However, in comparison to parathyroid hormone and 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D, the role of calcitonin in the regulation of serum calcium in humans is minor. Measurements of serum calcitonin levels are, therefore, not useful in the diagnosis of disorders of calcium homeostasis. Malignant tumors arising from thyroid C cells (medullary thyroid carcinoma: MTC) usually produce elevated levels of calcitonin. MTC is an uncommon malignant thyroid tumor, comprising less than 5% of all thyroid malignancies. Approximately 25% of these are familial cases, usually appearing as a component of multiple endocrine neoplasia type II (MENII, Sipple syndrome). MTC may also occur in families without other associated endocrine dysfunction, with similar autosomal dominant transmission as MENII, which is then called familial medullary thyroid carcinoma (FMTC). Variants in the RET proto-oncogene are associated with MENII and FMTC.

Serum calcitonin concentrations are high in infants, decline rapidly, and are relatively stable from childhood through adult life. In general, calcitonin serum concentrations are higher in men than in women due to the larger C-cell mass in men. Serum calcitonin concentrations may be increased in patients with chronic renal failure, and other conditions such as hyperparathyroidism, leukemic and myeloproliferative disorders, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, small cell and large cell lung cancers, breast and prostate cancer, mastocytosis, and various neuroendocrine tumors, in particular, islet cell tumors.

Reference Values

Pediatric
1 month: < or =34 pg/mL
2 months: < or =31 pg/mL
3 months: < or =28 pg/mL
4 months: < or =26 pg/mL
5 months: < or =24 pg/mL
6 months: < or =22 pg/mL
7 months: < or =20 pg/mL
8 months: < or =19.0 pg/mL
9 months: < or =17.0 pg/mL
10 months: < or =16.0 pg/mL
11 months: < or =15.0 pg/mL
12-14 months: < or =14.0 pg/mL
15-17 months: < or =12.0 pg/mL
18-20 months: < or =10.0 pg/mL
21-23 months: < or =9.0 pg/mL
2 years: < or =8.0 pg/mL
3-9 years: < or =7.0 pg/mL
10-15 years: < or =6.0 pg/mL
16 years: < or =5.0 pg/mL
Adults
17 years and older:
Males: < or =14.3 pg/mL
Females: < or =7.6 pg/mL
For SI unit Reference Values, see https://www.mayocliniclabs.com/order-tests/si-unit-conversion.html

Interpretation
Although most patients with sporadic medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) have high basal serum calcitonin concentrations, 30% of those with familial MTC or multiple endocrine neoplasia type II (MENII) have normal basal levels. In completely cured cases following surgical therapy for MTC, serum calcitonin levels fall into the undetectable range over a variable period of several weeks. Persistently elevated postoperative serum calcitonin levels usually indicate incomplete cure. The reasons for this can be locoregional lymph node spread or distant metastases. In most of these cases, imaging procedures are required for further workup. Those individuals who are then found to suffer only locoregional spread may benefit from additional surgical procedures. However, the survival benefits derived from such approaches are still debated.
A rise in previously undetectable or very low postoperative serum calcitonin levels is highly suggestive of disease recurrence or spread, and should trigger further diagnostic evaluations.

Cautions
Falsely elevated values may occur in serum from patients who have developed human antimouse antibodies or heterophilic antibodies.
In rare cases, interference due to extremely high titers of antibodies to analyte-specific antibodies, streptavidin, or ruthenium can occur.
Values obtained with different assay methods or kits may be different and cannot be used interchangeably. Test results cannot be interpreted as absolute evidence for the presence or absence of malignant disease.

Clinical Reference
3. Richards ML: Familial syndromes associated with thyroid cancer in the era of personalized medicine. Thyroid. 2010 Jul;20(7):707-713

Performance
Method Description
Testing is performed on the Roche cobas. The Roche human calcitonin (hCT) assay is a sandwich electrochemiluminescence immunoassay that employs a biotinylated monoclonal hCT-specific antibody and a monoclonal hCT-specific antibody. Calcitonin in the specimen reacts with both the biotinylated monoclonal hCT-specific antibody and the monoclonal hCT-specific antibody labeled with a ruthenium complex, forming a sandwich complex. Streptavidin-coated microparticles are added and the mixture is aspirated into the measuring cell where the microparticles are magnetically captured onto the surface of the electrode. Unbound substances are then removed with ProCell. Application of voltage to the electrode induces the chemiluminescent emission, which is then
Test Definition: CATN
Calcitonin, S

measured. (Package insert: Elecsys Calcitonin. Roche Diagnostics; V 1.0, 05/2017)

PDF Report
No

Specimen Retention Time
3 months

Performing Laboratory Location
Rochester

Fees & Codes

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
82308

LOINC® Information

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<td>Calcitonin, S</td>
<td>1992-7</td>
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