

Overview

Useful For

Monitoring patients exhibiting symptoms of carbamazepine toxicity whose total serum carbamazepine concentration is within the therapeutic range, but who may be producing significant levels of the active metabolite epoxide

Free carbamazepine concentration may also be useful to monitor in patients with altered or unpredictable protein binding capacity

Profile Information

Test ID	Reporting Name	Available Separately	Always Performed
CARTA	Carbamazepine, Tot, S	Yes	Yes
1011E	Carb-10,11-Epoxyde, S	No	Yes
CARF	Carbamazepine, Free, S	Yes	Yes

Method Name

CARTA: Homogeneous Microparticle Agglutination Immunoassay

1011E: High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

CARF: Ultrafiltration Followed by Homogeneous Microparticle Agglutination Immunoassay

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type

Serum Red

Specimen Required

Container/Tube: Red top

Specimen Volume: 2 mL

Collection Instructions:

1. Draw blood 12 hours (trough value) after last dose.
2. Tubes should be centrifuged and aliquoted within 2 hours of collection.

Forms

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a [Therapeutics Test Request](#) (T831) with the specimen.

Specimen Minimum Volume

1 mL

Reject Due To

Gross hemolysis	Reject
Gross lipemia	Reject
Gross icterus	Reject

Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Serum Red	Refrigerated (preferred)	7 days	
	Frozen	28 days	
	Ambient	48 hours	

Clinical and Interpretive
Clinical Information

Carbamazepine is a common antiepileptic drug. It is a first-line drug for treatment of partial seizures and trigeminal neuralgia.

Carbamazepine is metabolized by the liver to carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide (CBZ10-11), which is pharmacologically active and potentially toxic. CBZ10-11 is, in turn, inactivated by hepatic conversion to a transdiol derivative.

CBZ10-11 may be responsible for the congenital abnormalities that are sometimes associated with the use of carbamazepine during early pregnancy. There have been cases of severe seizures exacerbation when serum epoxide levels were increased. Toxic levels of CBZ10-11 can occur during:

- Concomitant administration of other drugs that induce hepatic oxidizing enzymes (eg, most antiepileptic drugs [with the exception of valproic acid and the benzodiazepines], propoxyphene)
- Concomitant administration of drugs that inhibit its breakdown such as valproic acid, felbamate, and lamotrigine
- High-dose carbamazepine therapy, especially in combination with the above conditions

Reference Values

CARBAMAZEPINE, TOTAL

Therapeutic: 4.0-12.0 mcg/mL

Critical value: > or =15.0 mcg/mL

CARBAMAZEPINE-10,11-EPOXIDE

Therapeutic: 0.4-4.0 mcg/mL

Toxic concentration: > or =8.0 mcg/mL

CARBAMAZEPINE, FREE

Therapeutic: 1.0-3.0 mcg/mL

Critical value: > or =4.0 mcg/mL

Interpretation

The clinically acceptable serum concentration of carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide (CBZ10-11) is not well established, but 4.0 mcg/mL has often been used as an upper limit for its therapeutic range.

The ratio of CBZ10-11 to carbamazepine is usually less than or equal to 0.2 mcg/mL in symptomatic adults and less than or equal to 0.3 mcg/mL in children.

Clinical correlation is aided by comparing values obtained when the patient is symptomatic with those obtained when the patient has improved.

Cautions

Routine determination of carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide (CBZ10-11) is not clinically indicated. It should be considered when the source of treatment in associated symptoms is not obvious.

Clinical Reference

1. Theodore WH, Narang PK, Holmes MD, et al: Carbamazepine and its epoxide: relation of plasma levels to toxicity and seizure control. *Ann Neurol* 1989;25:194-196
2. Tomson T, Almkvist O, Nilsson BY, et al: Carbamazepine-10, 11-epoxide in epilepsy. A pilot study. *Arch Neurol* 1990;47:888-892
3. McKauge L, Tyrer JH, Eadie MI: Factors influencing simultaneous concentrations of carbamazepine and its epoxide in plasma. *Ther Drug Monit* 1981;3:63-70
4. Brodie MJ, Forrest G, Rapeport WG: Carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide concentrations in epileptics of carbamazepine alone and in combination with other anticonvulsants. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 1983;16:747-749
5. Shoeman JF, Elyas AA, Brett EM, Lascelles PT: Correlation between plasma carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide concentration and drug side-effects in children with epilepsy. *Dev Med Child Neurol* 1984;26:756-764

Performance

Method Description

Carbamazepine, Total:

CARTA: The ONLINE TDM Carbamazepine Gen.4 assay is a homogeneous microparticle agglutination immunoassay. It is a 2-reagent system used for the detection of carbamazepine in serum. Kinetic interaction of microparticles (KIMS) will be measured using automated analyzers. In this technology biotinylated drug hapten attached to streptavidin coated latex beads serves as the binding partner to anticarbamazepine antibody. A competitive reaction to a limited amount of specific anticarbamazepine antibody takes place between the latex bound hapten and free carbamazepine in the serum sample. A decrease in the apparent signal is proportional to the amount of drug present in the sample. (Package insert: Roche Carbamazepine reagent, Roche Diagnostic Corp, Indianapolis, IN)

Carbamazepine, Free:

Free carbamazepine is isolated from serum by ultrafiltration.

CARTA: The ONLINE TDM Carbamazepine Gen.4 assay is a homogeneous microparticle agglutination immunoassay. It is a 2-reagent system used for the detection of carbamazepine in serum. Kinetic interaction of microparticles (KIMS) will be measured using automated analyzers. In this technology biotinylated drug hapten attached to streptavidin coated latex beads serves as the binding partner to anti-carbamazepine antibody. A competitive reaction to a limited amount of specific anti-carbamazepine antibody takes place between the latex bound hapten and free carbamazepine in the serum sample. A decrease in the apparent signal is proportional to the amount of drug present in the sample. (Package insert: Roche Carbamazepine reagent, Roche Diagnostic Corp, Indianapolis, IN)

Carbamazepine-10,11-Epoxyde:

High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). (Chelberg RD, Gunawan S, Treiman DM: Simultaneous high-performance liquid chromatography determination of carbamazepine and its principal metabolites in human plasma and urine. Ther Drug Monit 1988;10:188-193)

PDF Report

No

Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed

CARTA, CARF: Monday through Sunday; Continuously

1011E: Tuesday; 11 a.m.

Analytic Time

Same day/1 day

Maximum Laboratory Time

CARTA: 1 day; CARF: 1 day; 1011E: 7 days

Specimen Retention Time

CARTA: 1 week; CARF: 1 week; 1011E: 2 weeks

Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

Fees and Codes

Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their Regional Manager. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

Test Classification

This test has been modified from the manufacturer's instructions. Its performance characteristics were determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information

80156-Carbamazepine, total

80157-Carbamazepine, free

80299-Carbamazepine-10,11-Epoxyde

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC Value
CARTF	Carbamazepine Profile, S	50337-5

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC Value
CARF	Carbamazepine, Free, S	3433-0
7467	Carb-10,11-Epoxyde, S	9415-1
CARTA	Carbamazepine, Tot, S	3432-2