Overview

Useful For
Detection of pancreatic endocrine tumors
Assessment of vagal nerve function after meal or sham feeding

Method Name
Radioimmunoassay (RIA)

NY State Available
Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type
Plasma EDTA

Specimen Required

Collection Container/Tube: Lavender top (EDTA)
Submission Container/Tube: Plastic vial

Specimen Volume: 3 mL

Collection Instructions:
1. Fasting (8 hours)
2. Specimen must be kept cold at all times following draw.
3. Refrigerated centrifuge is not required.

Additional Information: Include patient's age.

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

Specimen Minimum Volume
0.35 mL

Reject Due To

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<tr>
<td>Lipemia</td>
<td>Mild reject; Gross reject</td>
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<td>Icterus</td>
<td>Mild OK; Gross OK</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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Document generated October 15, 2019 at 12:55pm CDT
Specimen Stability Information

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<td>90 days</td>
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Clinical and Interpretive

Clinical Information

Pancreatic polypeptide (PP) is secreted by the pancreas in response to hypoglycemia, ingestion of food, or "sham" feeding (food is chewed, but not swallowed), secondary to vagal nerve stimulation. Secretion is blocked by vagotomy or atropine.

The exact physiologic role of PP is undetermined, although the hormone is thought to be involved in exocrine pancreatic secretion and gallbladder emptying.

Markedly elevated levels are often associated with endocrine tumors of the pancreas (eg, insulinoma, glucagonoma, PPoma: pancreatic polypeptide-secreting tumor of the pancreas). Patients with diabetes may also have elevated PP levels.

A lack of response to sham feeding may indicate vagal nerve damage (eg, surgery-related nerve damage, autonomic nerve disorders). Extensive pancreatic destruction (eg, chronic pancreatitis, pancreatic cancer) may also result in low basal PP levels and a lack of response to sham feeding.

Reference Values

0-19 years: not established

20-29 years: <228 pg/mL

30-39 years: <249 pg/mL

40-49 years: <270 pg/mL

50-59 years: <291 pg/mL

60-69 years: <312 pg/mL

70-79 years: <332 pg/mL

> or =80 years: not established

Interpretation

High levels may be seen in pancreatic endocrine tumors, diabetes, and a nonfasting state. Markedly elevated levels may be seen in some pancreatic exocrine tumors.

A normal response to a sham feeding consists of a rapid pancreatic polypeptide (PP) rise over baseline followed by a return to baseline. With vagal damage, no increase over baseline is seen.

Cautions
Pancreatic polypeptide (PP) normal values increase with age (approximately 20 pg/mL per decade).

Nonfasting state results in falsely elevated values.

The sham feeding test is invalid if food is swallowed. Ingestion of food typically results in a significant and prolonged PP increase over baseline (typically >200 pg/mL).

This test should not be requested in patients who have recently received radioisotopes, therapeutically or diagnostically, because of potential assay interference. A recommended time period before collection cannot be made because it will depend on the isotope administered, the dose given and the clearance rate in the individual patient. Specimens will be screened for radioactivity prior to analysis. Radioactive specimens received in the laboratory will be held and assayed after the radioactivity has sufficiently decayed. This will result in a test delay.

Clinical Reference


Performance

Method Description

A radioimmunoassay technique is used. The assay system utilizes rabbit-antihuman pancreatic polypeptide (PP) antiserum, a standard or patient plasma specimen, and radiolabeled human PP that has been iodinated by a modified Hunter-Greenwood technique. (Koch MB, Go VL, DiMagno EP: Can plasma human pancreatic polypeptide be used to detect disease of the exocrine pancreas? Mayo Clin Proc 1985;60:259-265)

PDF Report

No

Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed

Monday, Wednesday; 2 p.m.

Analytic Time

3 days

Maximum Laboratory Time

8 days

Specimen Retention Time

3 months

Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

Fees and Codes

Fees
Test Definition: HPP
Pancreatic Polypeptide, P

- 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 was developed and its performance characteristics 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
83519

LOINC® Information

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