Overview

Useful For
Determining the cause of hypercortisolism and hypocortisolism

Method Name
Electrochemiluminescence Immunoassay

NY State Available
Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type
Plasma EDTA

Necessary Information
Separate specimens should be submitted when multiple tests are ordered.

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.

Supplies: Aliquot Tube, 5 mL (T465)

Collection Container/Tube: Ice-cooled, lavender top (EDTA)

Submission Container/Tube: Plastic, 5 mL, aliquot tube

Specimen Volume: 1 mL

Collection Instructions:
1. Morning (6 a.m.-10:30 a.m.) specimen is desirable.
2. Collect with a pre-chilled lavender top (EDTA) tube and transport to the laboratory on ice.
3. Centrifuge at refrigerated temperature within 2 hours and immediately separate plasma from cells.
4. Immediately freeze plasma.

Forms
If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send 1 of the following forms with the specimen:

- General Request (T239)
- Oncology Test Request (T729)
Specimen Minimum Volume
0.75 mL

Reject Due To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross hemolysis</td>
<td>Reject</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross lipemia</td>
<td>OK</td>
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Specimen Stability Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen Type</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Special Container</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plasma EDTA</td>
<td>Frozen (preferred)</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refrigerated</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ambient</td>
<td>2 hours</td>
<td></td>
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Clinical and Interpretive

Clinical Information

Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) is synthesized by the pituitary in response to corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), which is released by the hypothalamus. ACTH stimulates adrenal cortisol production. Plasma ACTH and cortisol levels exhibit peaks (6-8 a.m.) and troughs (11 p.m.).

Disorders of cortisol production that might affect circulating ACTH concentrations include:

Hypercortisolism

- Cushing syndrome:
  - Cushing disease (pituitary ACTH-producing tumor)
  - Ectopic ACTH-producing tumor
  - Ectopic CRH
  - Adrenal cortisol-producing tumor
  - Adrenal hyperplasia (non-ACTH dependent, autonomous cortisol-producing adrenal nodules)

Hypocortisolism

- Addison disease-primary adrenal insufficiency
  - Secondary adrenal insufficiency
  - Pituitary insufficiency
Test Definition: ACTH

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone, P

-Hypothalamic insufficiency

-Congenital adrenal hyperplasia-defects in enzymes involved in cortisol synthesis

Reference Values

7.2-63 pg/mL (a.m. draws)

No established reference values for p.m. draws

Pediatric reference values are the same as adults, as confirmed by peer reviewed literature.


For SI unit Reference Values, see https://www.mayocliniclabs.com/order-tests/si-unit-conversion.html

Interpretation

In a patient with hypocortisolism, an elevated adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) indicates primary adrenal insufficiency, whereas a value that is not elevated is consistent with secondary adrenal insufficiency from a pituitary or hypothalamic cause.

In a patient with hypercortisolism (Cushing syndrome), a suppressed value is consistent with a cortisol-producing adrenal adenoma or carcinoma, primary adrenal micronodular hyperplasia, or exogenous corticosteroid use.

Normal or elevated ACTH in a patient with Cushing syndrome puts the patient in the ACTH-dependent Cushing syndrome category. This is due to either an ACTH-producing pituitary adenoma or ectopic production of ACTH (bronchial carcinoid, small cell lung cancer, others). Further diagnostic studies such as dexamethasone suppression testing, corticotropin-releasing hormone stimulation testing, petrosal sinus sampling, and imaging studies are usually necessary to define the ACTH source.

ACTH concentrations vary considerably depending on physiological conditions. Therefore, ACTH results should always be evaluated with simultaneously measured cortisol concentrations.

Cautions

In very rare instances of the ectopic adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) syndrome, the elevated ACTH may be biologically active but not detected by the immunometric assay.

Falsely elevated values may occur in plasma 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.

Under ACTH 1-24 medication, ACTH measurement is not recommended, due to negative interference with the sandwich assay.

Patients taking glucocorticoids may have suppressed levels of ACTH with an apparent high level of cortisol. This may be due to cross-reactivity with the cortisol immunoassays. If exogenous Cushing is suspected, a cortisol level determined by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) (eg, CINP / Cortisol, Serum, LC-MS/MS) should be used with the ACTH level for the interpretation.

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**

**Performance**

**Method Description**
Testing is performed on the Roche cobas. The Roche adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) assay is a sandwich, electrochemiluminescence immunoassay that employs a biotinylated monoclonal ACTH-specific antibody and a monoclonal ACTH specific antibody labeled with a ruthenium complex. ACTH in the specimen reacts with both the biotinylated monoclonal ACTH-specific antibody and the monoclonal ACTH-specific antibody labeled with a ruthenium complex, forming a sandwich complex. Streptavidin-coated microparticles are added and the mixture incubates allowing the newly formed sandwich complex to become bound to the solid phase via the biotin streptavidin interaction. The reaction mixture is aspirated into the measuring cell where the microparticles are magnetically captured onto the surface of the electrode. Application of voltage to the electrode induces the chemiluminescent emission, which is then measured.

The assay employs two monoclonal antibodies specific for ACTH (9-12) and for the C-terminal region (ACTH 36-39). Due to common antigenic structure, the antibodies recognize intact biologically active ACTH 1-39 and the ACTH precursors pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) and pro-ACTH. (Package insert: Elecsys ACTH, Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN V 1.0, 05/2017)

**PDF Report**
No

**Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed**
Monday through Friday; 8 a.m.-10 p.m.
Saturday; 8:30 a.m.-3 p.m.

**Analytic Time**
Same day/1 day

**Maximum Laboratory Time**
3 days

**Specimen Retention Time**
3 months

**Performing Laboratory Location**
Rochester

**Fees and Codes**

**Fees**
- Authorized users can sign in to Test Prices for detailed fee information.
Test Definition: ACTH
Adrenocorticotropic Hormone, P

- 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 cleared or approved by the U.S. 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
82024

LOINC® Information

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<th>Test Order Name</th>
<th>Order LOINC Value</th>
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<td>ACTH</td>
<td>Adrenocorticotropic Hormone, P</td>
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<table>
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