



# Test Definition: PTMSC

Prothrombin Time Mix 1:1, Plasma

## Overview

### Useful For

Screening test to detect a deficiency of one or more of the clotting factors of the extrinsic coagulation system (I, II, V, VII, X) due to hereditary deficiency or acquired conditions such as liver disease, vitamin K deficiency, or a specific factor inhibitor

Determining the cause of a prolonged prothrombin time, factor deficiency versus factor inhibitor

### Method Name

Only orderable as a reflex. For more information see:

ALUPP / Lupus Anticoagulant Profile, Plasma

ALBLD / Bleeding Diathesis Profile, Limited, Plasma

AATHR / Thrombophilia Profile, Plasma and Whole Blood

APROL / Prolonged Clot Time Profile, Plasma

ADIC / Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation/Intravascular Coagulation and Fibrinolysis (DIC/ICF) Profile, Plasma

Optical Clot-Based

### NY State Available

Yes

## Specimen

### Specimen Type

Plasma Na Cit

### Necessary Information

Heparin or warfarin therapy should be noted.

### Specimen Required

Only orderable as a reflex. For more information see:

ALUPP / Lupus Anticoagulant Profile, Plasma

ALBLD / Bleeding Diathesis Profile, Limited, Plasma

AATHR / Thrombophilia Profile, Plasma and Whole Blood

APROL / Prolonged Clot Time Profile, Plasma

ADIC / Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation/Intravascular Coagulation and Fibrinolysis (DIC/ICF) Profile, Plasma

### Reject Due To

Gross	Reject
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hemolysis	
Gross lipemia	Reject
Gross icterus	Reject

## Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Plasma Na Cit	Frozen	14 days	

## Clinical & Interpretive

### Clinical Information

This test is only performed when the prothrombin time (PT) is abnormally prolonged. Results will be interpreted as a part of PTSC / Prothrombin Time (PT), Plasma.

### Reference Values

Only orderable as a reflex. For more information see:

ALUPP / Lupus Anticoagulant Profile, Plasma

ALBLD / Bleeding Diathesis Profile, Limited, Plasma

AATHR / Thrombophilia Profile, Plasma and Whole Blood

APROL / Prolonged Clot Time Profile, Plasma

ADIC / Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation/Intravascular Coagulation and Fibrinolysis (DIC/ICF) Profile, Plasma

9.4-12.5 seconds

### Interpretation

Prolongation of the prothrombin time (PT) can occur as a result of deficiency of one or more coagulation factors (acquired or congenital in origin), or the presence of an inhibitor of coagulation such as heparin, a lupus anticoagulant, a nonspecific inhibitor such as a monoclonal immunoglobulin, or a specific coagulation factor inhibitor.

Prothrombin time mixing study, using equal volume patient and normal pool plasma, may be performed on specimens with a prolonged PT to assist in differentiating coagulation factor deficiencies from coagulation inhibitors. Correction of the PT mix to within the normal reference range usually indicates a coagulation factor deficiency (normal plasma in the mixture ensures at least 50% activity of all coagulation factors). If the prolonged PT is due to an inhibitor (specific coagulation factor inhibitor, lupus anticoagulant, heparin, etc), the PT mix typically fails to correct a prolonged PT. However, the presence of a weak inhibitor may be missed by the PT mixing study.

Accurate interpretation of both PT and PT mixing study results may often require additional testing. For example, the thrombin time test is helpful for identifying or excluding the presence of heparin; the platelet neutralization procedure (using a modified activated partial thromboplastin [APTT] method) for identifying or excluding lupus anticoagulant; the APTT and dilute Russell's viper venom time for further assessment of the common procoagulant pathway; and coagulation factor assays to detect and identify deficient or abnormal factors.

### Cautions

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Prothrombin time (PT) mixing studies have no utility when the patient PT is normal.

Lipemic specimens may interfere with the instrument clot detection mechanism.

**Clinical Reference**

Favaloro EJ, Lippi G, eds. Hemostasis and Thrombosis: Methods and Protocols. Humana Press; 2017

**Performance****Method Description**

The prothrombin time (PT) mix assay is performed on the Instrumentation Laboratory ACL TOP. Patient plasma is combined in a 1:1 ratio with normal pooled plasma then incubated. After a specified incubation time, a PT reagent containing phospholipid, calcium chloride, buffer, and a preservative is added to trigger the coagulation process in the mixture. Subsequently, the time to clot formation is measured optically using a wavelength of 671 nm. (Package insert: HemosIL RecombiPlasTin 2G. Instrumentation Laboratory Company; 03/2019)

**PDF Report**

No

**Day(s) Performed**

Monday through Friday

**Report Available**

1 to 4 days

**Specimen Retention Time**

7 days

**Performing Laboratory Location**

Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Main Campus

**Fees & 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 account representative. 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 US Food and Drug Administration.

**CPT Code Information**

85611

**LOINC® Information**

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
PTMSC	PT Mix 1:1	5959-2

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
PTMSC	PT Mix 1:1	5959-2