Lactate Dehydrogense (LDH) (LDH)

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TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name Lactate Dehydrogense (LDH)

Test Code LDH
Short Description LDH

OVERVIEW

Test Name Lactate Dehydrogense (LDH)

Test Code LDH

Category Biochemistry

TAT Main Lab: 6, 4 Hour(s), Day(s)

Family Site: <8hrs

Specimen(s) 1 x Venous blood - 5 mL Tube - Gold - SST-Serum Separator Tube

SPECIMEN(S)

SST-Serum Separator Tube

Specimen Type SST-Serum Separator Tube

Specimen FormatTubeSpecimen ColourGoldSpecimen Volume5 mLSampling Order2

Origin Venous blood

Collection time after baseline

Transport Temperature 15-25°C

Accepted Other Specimens Lithium Heparin Plasma

Sodium Heparin Plasma

Serum

EDTA Plasma

TAT Main Lab: 6, 4 Hour(s), Day(s)

Family Site: <8hrs

Test Stability Room Temp: 7 Day(s)

2-8°C: 4 Day(s)

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)

Methodology LDH (L-P) IFCC

Specimen Type SST-Serum Separator Tube

Delay before pre-treatment 24

Transport Temperature 15-25°C

Transport Stability at room temp 7 Day

Transport Stability at 2–8°C 4 Day

Haemolysis interference Ye

Lactate dehydrogenase-LDH

Methodology LDH (L-P) IFCC

Specimen Type SST-Serum Separator Tube

Delay before pre-treatment 24

Transport Temperature 15-25°C

Transport Stability at room temp 7 Day

Transport Stability at 2–8°C 4 Day

Haemolysis interference No

Clinical Interest

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) is an enzyme found in nearly all body tissues. It plays a crucial role in the conversion of lactate to pyruvate in the process of cellular respiration. Elevated or decreased LDH levels can indicate various medical conditions.

LDH is released into the bloodstream when cells are damaged or destroyed. Therefore, measuring LDH levels can help detect and monitor tissue damage or disease in various organs.

Historically, LDH was used to diagnose myocardial infarction. Although now largely replaced by more specific markers like troponin, LDH levels can still be elevated in cases of heart muscle damage.

Elevated LDH levels can indicate liver damage from conditions like hepatitis, cirrhosis or liver metastases from cancers.

In haemolytic anaemia, the destruction of red blood cells releases LDH into the bloodstream, leading to elevated levels.

Elevated LDH levels can be seen in various cancers, including lymphomas, leukaemias, and solid tumours. LDH can serve as a prognostic marker, where higher levels often indicate more aggressive disease or greater tumour burden. LDH levels can be used to monitor the effectiveness of cancer treatment. Decreasing levels may indicate a positive response to therapy.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required

Patient Collection Notes -

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code 805-6, 14805-6

Outwork

