

Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA) (PSA)

Source:

Cerba Lancet Africa

View our website:

cerbalancetafrica.com

Date & Time of Export:

28 May 2026 17:09



[Click here to view the results online](#)

TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name	Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA)
Test Code	PSA
Short Description	Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA)

OVERVIEW

Test Name	Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA)
Test Code	PSA
Category	Immunoassay
TAT	Main Lab: 6, 72 Hour(s) Family Site: <6hrs, <8hrs, 3 Days
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 Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Gold
Specimen Volume	5 mL
Sampling Order	2
Origin	Venous blood
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Accepted Other Specimens	Serum EDTA Plasma Sodium Heparin Plasma

	Lithium Heparin Plasma
TAT	Main Lab: 6, 72 Hour(s) Family Site: <6hrs, <8hrs, 3 Days
Test Stability	Room Temp: 8 Hour(s) 2–8°C: 5 Day(s)

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA)

Methodology	-
Specimen Type	SST-Serum Separator Tube
Delay before pre-treatment	6
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Transport Stability at room temp	8 Hours
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	5 Day
Haemolysis interference	<input type="button" value="No"/>

Clinical Interest

Total PSA includes both protein-bound PSA in the blood and a small fraction of unbound, or free, PSA. PSA is a protein produced mainly by prostate cells.

PSA levels in the blood are often elevated in men with prostate cancer, and this test has been widely used as a screening tool, although it has its limitations.

For men who have been diagnosed with prostate cancer, PSA testing is commonly used to monitor the effectiveness of treatment, as increased levels may indicate a recurrence of the disease.

Elevated PSA levels can also occur in benign conditions such as benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and prostatitis, making PSA a non-specific marker.

CA 125 is a protein produced by cells in the ovaries and other tissues.

CA 125 is most commonly used to **monitor** patients with **epithelial ovarian cancer**, the most common type of ovarian cancer.

An increase or decrease in CA 125 levels during treatment (e.g. chemotherapy) provides valuable information about the effectiveness of the therapy. A decrease in levels generally indicates a good response to treatment, while an increase in levels may suggest **disease progression**.

After treatment, CA 125 levels are often measured to detect **recurrence**. If levels start to rise after surgery or chemotherapy, this may be a sign that the cancer has returned.

Higher levels of CA 125 at diagnosis are often associated with **more advanced** disease and a **poorer prognosis**. In some cases, a large increase in CA 125 prior to surgery may indicate more aggressive disease.

The test is not recommended for screening asymptomatic women for ovarian cancer, as elevated CA 125 levels can occur in many non-cancerous conditions, leading to **false positives** and unnecessary interventions.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required

-
-
-

Patient Collection Notes

It is recommended to obtain specimens for PSA testing prior to procedures involving manipulation of the prostate.

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code

841-3, 12841-3, 2857-1,

Outwork

No