

Troponin T (TNT)

Source:

Cerba Lancet Africa

View our website:

cerbalancetafrica.com

Date & Time of Export:

18 October 2025 15:42



TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name	Troponin T
Test Code	TNT
Short Description	Troponin T

OVERVIEW

Test Name	Troponin T
Test Code	TNT
Category	POC Cardiac
TAT	Main Lab: 6 Hour(s) Family Site: <8hrs
Specimen(s)	1 x Venous blood - 5 mL Tube - Green - Lithium Heparin Whole Blood 1 x - - 5 mL Tube - Gold - SST-Serum Separator Tube

SPECIMEN(S)

Lithium Heparin Whole Blood

Specimen Type	Lithium Heparin Whole Blood
Specimen Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Green
Specimen Volume	5 mL
Sampling Order	3
Origin	Venous blood
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Accepted Other Specimens	Lithium Heparin Plasma Sodium Heparin Plasma

	EDTA Plasma Serum
TAT	Main Lab: 6 Hour(s) Family Site: <8hrs
Test Stability	Room Temp: 8 Hour(s) 2–8°C: -

SST-Serum Separator Tube

Specimen Type	SST-Serum Separator Tube
Specimen Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Gold
Specimen Volume	5 mL
Sampling Order	2
Origin	-
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Accepted Other Specimens	Lithium Heparin Plasma Sodium Heparin Plasma EDTA Plasma Serum
TAT	Main Lab: 6 Hour(s) Family Site: <8hrs
Test Stability	Room Temp: 8 Hour(s) 2–8°C: -

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Troponin T

Methodology	Sandwich
Specimen Type	Lithium Heparin Whole Blood SST-Serum Separator Tube
Delay before pre-treatment	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Transport Stability at room temp	8 Hours
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	- -
Haemolysis interference	No

Troponin T (High Sensitivity)

Methodology	Chemiluminescent immunoassays (CLIA)
Specimen Type	Lithium Heparin Whole Blood SST-Serum Separator Tube

Delay before pre-treatment	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Transport Stability at room temp	8 Hours
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	- -
Haemolysis interference	No

Clinical Interest

Troponin T, like troponin I, is a heart muscle-specific protein released into the bloodstream when myocardial damage occurs. Troponin T measurement is crucial for the diagnosis and management of heart disease, particularly acute coronary syndromes (ACS).

Troponin T is a highly specific biomarker of myocardial damage. In the event of damage to the heart muscle, as in a myocardial infarction, troponin T is released into the blood. Its high sensitivity and specificity make it the tool of choice for diagnosing infarctions.

Troponin T begins to rise in the blood around 3 to 6 hours after the onset of cardiac lesions, peaks at 12-48 hours and remains elevated for 10 to 14 days. This prolonged period means that infarctions can be detected over a longer period. In the event of chest pain, measurement of troponin T helps to distinguish an acute coronary syndrome (such as myocardial infarction or unstable angina) from other non-cardiac causes of chest pain. An increase in troponin T is strongly indicative of cardiac damage.

Troponin T levels can also help assess the severity of acute coronary syndrome. Patients with higher levels of troponin T generally have a poorer prognosis and an increased risk of complications, including sudden death. Because of its long duration of elevation, troponin T is useful for monitoring patients after a myocardial infarction, even several days after the event.

Troponin T can be increased in patients with heart failure, indicating myocardial damage. Measuring it can help assess the severity of heart failure and adjust treatment.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required	-
Patient Collection Notes	-

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code	97-9, 6597-9, 89579-7
Outwork	No