Bilirubin Direct or Conjugated (DBIL)

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18 October 2025 15:31



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TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name Bilirubin Direct or Conjugated

Test Code DBIL

Short Description Bilirubin Direct or Conjugated

OVERVIEW

Test Name Bilirubin Direct or Conjugated

Test Code DBIL

Category Biochemistry

Main Lab: 6 Hour(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 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 Sodium Heparin Plasma

Serum

Lithium Heparin Plasma

EDTA Plasma

TAT Main Lab: 6 Hour(s)

Family Site: <8hrs

Test Stability Room Temp: 2 Day(s)

2-8°C: 7 Day(s)

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Direct or Conjugated Bilirubin

Methodology DPD

Specimen Type SST-Serum Separator Tube

Delay before pre-treatment 24

Transport Temperature 15-25°C

Transport Stability at room temp 2 Day

Transport Stability at 2–8°C 7 Day

Haemolysis interference

Indirect or unconjugated Bilirubin

Methodology Calculation

Specimen Type SST-Serum Separator Tube

No

Delay before pre-treatment 24

Transport Temperature 15-25°C

Transport Stability at room temp 2 Day

Transport Stability at 2–8°C 7 Day

Haemolysis interference

Bilirubin Direct or Conjugated

Methodology DPD

Specimen Type SST-Serum Separator Tube

Delay before pre-treatment 24

Transport Temperature 15-25°C

Transport Stability at room temp 2 Day

Transport Stability at 2–8°C 7 Day

Haemolysis interference No

Clinical Interest

This **bilirubin** has been processed by the liver and conjugated with glucuronic acid, making it water-soluble. Elevated conjugated bilirubin levels can indicate liver dysfunction, where the liver cannot process and excrete bilirubin effectively.

Conditions such as **hepatitis**, **cirrhosis**, **and liver cancer** may be implicated. Conditions like **cholestasis**, where there is an impairment in the flow of bile from the liver, lead to an accumulation of conjugated bilirubin in the blood.

This can occur due to bile duct obstructions, such as gallstones or strictures.

- Mild Elevation: This can be seen in conditions such as Gilbert's syndrome or if mild hepatic impairment.
- Moderate to Severe Elevation: Suggestive of more serious liver dysfunction, cholestasis, or bile duct obstruction.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required

-

Patient Collection Notes

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code 629-0, 14629-0

Outwork

No