Troponin (TROPONIN)

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TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name	Troponin
Test Code	TROPONIN
Short Description	Troponin

OVERVIEW

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

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	Serum Lithium Heparin Plasma EDTA Plasma Sodium Heparin Plasma SST-Serum Separator Tube
TAT	Main Lab: 6 Hour(s) Family Site: <8hrs, <6hrs
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	Serum Lithium Heparin Plasma EDTA Plasma Sodium Heparin Plasma SST-Serum Separator Tube
TAT	Main Lab: 6 Hour(s) Family Site: <8hrs, <6hrs
Test Stability	Room Temp: 8 Hour(s) 2–8°C: -

EDTA Plasma

Specimen Type	EDTA Plasma
Specimen Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Lavender
Specimen Volume	5 mL
Sampling Order	4
Origin	-
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Accepted Other Specimens	Serum Lithium Heparin Plasma EDTA Plasma Sodium Heparin Plasma SST-Serum Separator Tube
TAT	Main Lab: 6 Hour(s) Family Site: <8hrs, <6hrs
Test Stability	Room Temp: 8 Hour(s) 2–8°C: -

Lithium Heparin Plasma

Specimen Type	Lithium Heparin Plasma
Specimen Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Green
Specimen Volume	5 mL
Sampling Order	3
Origin	-
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Accepted Other Specimens	Serum Lithium Heparin Plasma EDTA Plasma Sodium Heparin Plasma SST-Serum Separator Tube
TAT	Main Lab: 6 Hour(s) Family Site: <8hrs, <6hrs
Test Stability	Room Temp: 8 Hour(s) 2–8°C: -

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Troponin I

Methodology	-
Specimen Type	Lithium Heparin Whole Blood SST-Serum Separator Tube EDTA Plasma Lithium Heparin Plasma
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.

Troponin I is a heart muscle-specific protein that is released into the bloodstream when the heart muscle is damaged, such as during a myocardial infarction (heart attack). Troponin I measurement has become an essential tool in cardiology for the diagnosis and management of heart disease.

Troponin I is a highly specific and sensitive biomarker of myocardial damage. It is preferred to other markers, such as CK-MB, because of its ability to detect even small cardiac lesions.

Troponin I begins to rise in the blood around 3 to 6 hours after the onset of myocardial injury, peaks between 12 and 24 hours and remains elevated for several days (up to 7-10 days). These kinetics make it possible to detect recent infarctions as well as older ones.

When a patient presents with chest pain, troponin I levels are crucial in differentiating acute coronary syndrome (such as myocardial infarction or unstable angina) from other causes of non-cardiac chest pain.

Troponin I levels can be used to assess the severity of acute coronary syndrome and to guide treatment decisions. Elevated troponin I is associated with an increased risk of complications, including sudden death.

Patients with heart failure may have elevated troponin I, which may indicate acute or chronic myocardial injury. This helps to assess the severity of the condition and adapt treatment.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required	-
Patient Collection Notes	-

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code	97-9, 6597-9, 10839-9, 89579-7
Outwork	No