

Amylase, Serum

Test ID: 4008

CPT: 82150

Clinical Significance

The major sources of amylase are the pancreas and the salivary glands. The most common cause of elevation of serum amylase is inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis). In acute pancreatitis, serum amylase begins to rise within 6-24 hours, remains elevated for a few days and returns to normal in 3-7 days. Other causes of elevated serum amylase are inflammation of salivary glands (mumps), biliary tract disease and bowel obstruction. Elevated serum amylase can also be seen with drugs (e.g., morphine) which constrict the pancreatic duct sphincter preventing excretion of amylase into the intestine.

Test Details

Components:

Methodology: Spectrophotometry

Reference Range

28-100 U/L

Container

Serum Separator Tube (SST)

Transport Temperature

Room Temperature

Specimen(s)

Serum

Specimen Stability

Room temperature: 7 days
Refrigerated: 30 days

Reject Criteria

Gross hemolysis

Days Performed

Mon-Sat

Collection Instructions

Separate serum or plasma from cells within 45 minutes of venipuncture.

*The CPT codes provided are based on AMA guidance and are for informational purposes only. CPT coding is the sole responsibility of the billing party. Please direct any questions regarding coding to the payer being billed.