Interpretative Information

Analyte: Total β-hCG

Reference Interval (1):

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| --- | --- |
| Total β-hCG | mIU/mL |
| Negative | <5 |
| Positive | ≥25 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age | Menopausal Status | β-hCG (mIU/mL) |
| 18 - 41 | Pre-menopausal | <2.4 |
| 42 - 55 | Peri-menopausal | <2.4 - 4.9 |
| >55 | Post-menopausal\* | <2.42 - 7.6 |

\*Post-menopausal is defined as female subjects who had not had a menstrual period for 12 months or more.

Comments:

Detection of very low levels of hCG does not rule out pregnancy. β-hCG levels between 5 mIU/mL and 25 mIU/mL may be indicative of early pregnancy. Because hCG values double approximately every 48 hours in a normal pregnancy, patients with very low levels of hCG should be resampled and retested after 48 hours.

Infrequently, hCG levels may appear consistently elevated and could be due to, but not limited to, the presence of the following: heterophilic antibodies; nonspecific protein binding; hCG-like substances; trophoblastic or nontrophoblastic neoplasms.

Elevated hCG levels have been associated with some pathological conditions (e.g., trophoblastic and nontrophoblastic neoplasms) and the results of this test should **NOT** be used in the diagnosis of these abnormal states.

Because of the high degree of sensitivity of the assay, specimens tested as positive during initial days after conception may later be negative due to natural termination of the pregnancy.

References

1. Abbott Alinity -c Total β-hCG Product Insert (G92075R01)