## Southern Nevada Public Health Laboratory TEST MENU

## RPR (Rapid Plasma Reagin), Screening Assay

| Method           | Charcoal flocculation  |
|------------------|--|
|                  | Reflex to RPR titer and TP-PA for confirmation if reactive   |
| CPT Code         | 86592 RPR,   |
| J. 1 3000        | 86593 RPR titer reflex   |
|                  | 86780 TPPA reflex  |
| Specimen         | Serum (preferred) - Required specimen volume: 2-4 mL   |
|                  | Minimum specimen volume: 1 mL serum  |
|                  | Plasma – Tube with anticoagulant (full), minimum:1 mL plasma   |
| Collect in       | Serum: vacutainer tube with or without gel. Serum is the <i>preferred</i> specimen.  |
|                  | Plasma: (EDTA, Sodium Fluoride, Potassium Oxalate, Heparin) samples are acceptable   |
| Labeling         | Label transport tube with patient's first and last name or coded identification number. Record   |
|                  | date and time collected on the tube.   |
| Processing       | Serum: Allow blood to completely clot (usually within 30 minutes). Serum may then be separated by centrifugation for 15 minutes at the speed recommended by the manufacturer. Vacutainer without gel: Separate serum from cells into an appropriately labeled tube Vacutainer with gel: Does not require removing serum into a separate tube.  Plasma: Centrifuged plasma specimens must be tested within 24 hours |
| Transport        | Serum – Store and transport refrigerated (2-8 degrees C) within five days.  Plasma – Specimens must be transported to the lab and tested within 24 hours   |
| Sample Rejection | -Gross Hemolysis   |
|                  | -Bacterial contaminated serum  |
|                  | -Specimen quantity not sufficient for testing (QNS)  |
|                  | -Mislabeled/Unlabeled specimen   |
| Requisition      | SNPHL Request Forms  |
|                  | Testing is performed only at the request of SNHD   |
| Turn Around Time | 24-48 hours following receipt in our laboratory  |
| Results          | Non-Reactive   |
|                  | Reactive includes titer dilution ratio e.g. 1:4  |
| Reported         | System generated fax; Electronic transmission  |
| Note             | False-positive reactions occur due to pregnancy, drug addiction, collagen vascular disease, and advanced age. Note any of these conditions on requisition if applicable to the patient.  |
| Contact          | Southern Nevada Public Health Laboratory – Clinical Laboratory Section   |