UKAS MEDICAL 7880

Accredited to ISO 15189:2022

Triglycerides

Synonyms	
Clinical Indication	High serum triglyceride concentrations are probably an independent (of cholesterol) risk factor for coronary heart disease. Very high levels (>10 mmol/L) confer a risk of pancreatitis. Triglycerides circulate in blood as components of various lipoproteins, particularly very light density lipoproteins (VLDL) and chylomicrons. If drug treatment is considered appropriate in hypercholesterolaemia, the choice of drug may be influenced by the additional presence of high triglyceride levels
Part of Profile / See Also	Lipids (fasting lipid profile)
Request Form	Combined Pathology manual Blood form or ICE request
Availability / Frequency of Analysis	On request.
Turnaround Time	Same day
Patient Preparation	Patients must fast for 10 hours prior to blood collection (for follow up tests diabetic patients may not need to fast, but levels may be increased as a result of recent food intake). Please note: Samples are still analysed if the patient is not fasting.
Sample Requirements	
Specimen Type	Serum and plasma
Volume	2 ml
Acceptable Containers	 Yellow top (SST) tube  Green top (lithium-heparin) tube  paediatric orange top (lithium-heparin)

paediatric green top (lithium-heparin)

Plain serum samples may also be used.

Reference Range & Units	Fasting: Less than 2.26 mmol/L Reference: National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP)Unit Conversion
Interferences	
Interpretation & Clinical Decision Value (if applicable)	High triglyceride levels may be genetic or acquired due to drugs e.g. thiazides, corticosteroids, diabetes, obesity, or excess alcohol. Elevated triglyceride levels puts patients at increased risk of pancreatitis. Amylase may be added to the sample by the duty biochemist at Clinical authorisation Critical Difference: 0.9 mmol/L
References	Beckman kit insert
Test code	TRIG LIP (fasting lipid profile)
Lab Handling	Analysed from primary tube and stored at 4°C. Serum and plasma stable for 7 days at 4°C.