

Alcohol, Ethyl, Blood

Test ID: 443

CPT: 80320 (HCPCS: G6040)

Clinical Significance:

Ethanol is the most often abused substance whose primary effect on the CNS varies with blood concentration. Not all individuals experience the same effects at a given blood level. Other CNS depressants have an additive effect when taken in combination with ethanol. At high concentrations, ethanol elimination is relatively constant (zero order). Fatal concentration typically exceeds 0.4 g/dL. Blood concentrations of 0.3 g/dL are associated with coma. Ethyl alcohol is present in many medicinal liquids and mouthwashes

Profile Components:



Labtech Diagnostics

Container:

Fluoride oxalate (gray-top) tube

Transport Temperature:

Room Temperature

Specimen:

Serum

Specimen Stability:

Room temperature: 14 days
Refrigerated: 14 days

Reject Criteria:

Keep specimen tightly capped.
Prevent exposure to atmosphere.

Days Performed:

Mon-Fri

Collection Instructions:

Do not use alcohol solutions as a skin preparation for drawing specimen. Use non-alcohol solutions such as Betadine® or Zephiran®.

Keep specimen tightly capped. Prevent exposure to atmosphere.