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Vanillylmandelic Acid (VMA) and Homovanillic Acid (HVA), Random Urine

3018863, VH RAND

Specimen Requirements:	
Patient Preparation:	Abstain from medications for 72 hours prior to collection.
Collect:	Random urine.
Specimen Preparation:	Transfer 4 mL aliquot from a well mixed random collection to an ARUP standard transport tube. (Min: 1 mL)
Transport Temperature:	Refrigerated.
Unacceptable Conditions:	Specimen types other than urine.
Remarks:	
Stability:	Ambient: Unacceptable; Refrigerated: 1 week; Frozen: 2 weeks
Methodology:	Quantitative High Performance Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry
Performed:	Sun, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat
Reported:	1-5 days
Note:	Moderately elevated HVA (homovanillic acid) and VMA (vanillylmandelic acid) can be caused by a variety of factors such as essential hypertension, intense anxiety, intense physical exercise, and numerous drug interactions (including some over-the-counter medications and herbal products). Medications that may interfere with catecholamines and their metabolites include amphetamines and amphetamine-like compounds, appetite suppressants, bromocriptine, buspirone, caffeine, chlorpromazine, clonidine, disulfiram, diuretics (in doses sufficient to deplete sodium), epinephrine, glucagon, guanethidine, histamine, hydrazine derivatives, imipramine, levodopa (L-dopa, Sinemet), lithium, MAO inhibitors, melatonin, methyldopa (Aldomet), morphine, nitroglycerin, nose drops, propafenone (Rythmol), radiographic agents, rauwolfia alkaloids (Reserpine), tricyclic antidepressants, and vasodilators. The effects of some drugs on catecholamine metabolite results may not be predicable.
CPT Codes:	83150; 84585

New York DOH Approval Status:	This test is New York DOH approved.
Interpretive Data:	

Reference Interval:

Test Number	Components	Reference Interval

HOTLINE NOTE: Refer to the Hotline Test Mix for interface build information.