



# Test Definition: PFN

Propafenone, Serum

## Overview

### Useful For

Monitoring propafenone therapy

Assessing potential propafenone toxicity

### Method Name

Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)

### NY State Available

Yes

## Specimen

### Specimen Type

Serum Red

### Specimen Required

**Patient Preparation:** Specimens should only be collected after patient has been receiving propafenone for at least 3 days. Trough concentrations should be collected just before administration of the next dose.

**Supplies:** Sarstedt Aliquot Tube, 5 mL (T914)

**Collection Container/Tube:** Red top (serum gel/SST are **not acceptable**)

**Submission Container/Tube:** Plastic vial

**Specimen Volume:** 1.5 mL

#### Collection Instructions:

1. Draw blood immediately before next scheduled dose.
2. Within 2 hours of collection, centrifuge and aliquot serum into a plastic vial.

### Forms

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send 1 of the following forms with the specimen:

-[Cardiovascular Test Request](#) (T724)

-[Therapeutics Test Request](#) (T831)

### Specimen Minimum Volume

0.5 mL

### Reject Due To

Gross hemolysis	OK
Gross lipemia	OK

Gross icterus	OK
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### Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Serum Red	Refrigerated (preferred)	28 days	
	Ambient	28 days	
	Frozen	28 days	

### Clinical & Interpretive

#### Clinical Information

Propafenone (Rythmol) is a class 1C cardiac antiarrhythmic used to treat ventricular arrhythmias (ventricular tachycardia, supraventricular tachycardia, and ventricular premature contractions).

Propafenone undergoes extensive first metabolism (half-life is approximately 2-10 hours). Its clinical efficacy is maintained through the formation of a metabolite (5-hydroxypropafenone) that is more pharmacologically active than the parent drug and has a longer half-life.

Specimens should only be collected after patient has been receiving propafenone orally for at least 3 days. Trough concentrations should be collected just before administration of the next dose. The therapeutic concentration is 0.5 to 2.0 mcg/mL; concentrations less than 0.5 mcg/mL likely indicate inadequate therapy, and propafenone above 2.0 mcg/mL indicates excessive therapy. Adverse side effects are seen in the central nervous system, skin, and gastrointestinal tract.

#### Reference Values

Trough Value

0.5-2.0 mcg/mL: Therapeutic concentration

>2.0 mcg/mL: Toxic concentration

#### Interpretation

The therapeutic concentration is 0.5 to 2.0 mcg/mL; concentrations below 0.5 mcg/mL likely indicate inadequate therapy and propafenone above 2.0 mcg/mL indicates excessive therapy.

#### Cautions

Specimens that are obtained from gel tubes or anticoagulate collections can cause assay interference.

#### Clinical Reference

- Milone MC, Shaw LM. Therapeutic drugs and their management. In: Rifai N, Chiu RWK, Young I, Burnham CAD, Wittwer CT, eds. Tietz Textbook of Laboratory Medicine. 7th ed. Elsevier; 2023:420-453
- Josephson ME, Buxton AE, Marchlinski FE. The tachyarrhythmias: tachycardias. In: Wilson JD, Braunwald E, Isselbacher KJ, et al, eds. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. 12th ed. McGraw-Hill Book Company; 1991:915
- Valdes R Jr, Jortani SA, Gheorghide M. Standards of laboratory practice: cardiac drug monitoring. National Academy of Clinical Biochemistry. Clin Chem. 1998;44(5):1096-1099

4. Antman EM, Beamer AD, Cantillon C, et al. Long-term oral propafenone therapy for suppression of refractory symptomatic atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1988;12(4):1005-1011
5. Goldschlager N, Epstein AE, Naccarelli GV, et al. A practical guide for clinicians who treat patients with amiodarone. *Heart Rhythm* 2007;4(9):1250-1259
6. Klotz U. Antiarrhythmics: elimination and dosage considerations in hepatic impairment. *Clin Pharmacokinet.*2007;46(12):985-996
7. Campbell TJ, Williams KM. Therapeutic drug monitoring: antiarrhythmic drugs. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.*2001;52 Suppl1:21S-34S

## Performance

### Method Description

Protein is precipitated from serum using an organic solvent based internal standard. Following centrifugation, the supernatant is diluted with clinical laboratory reagent water and analyzed by liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry. (Unpublished Mayo method)

### PDF Report

No

### Day(s) Performed

Monday through Friday

### Report Available

2 to 5 days

### Specimen Retention Time

14 days

### Performing Laboratory Location

Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Superior Drive

## Fees & Codes

### Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

### Test Classification

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

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**CPT Code Information**

80299

**LOINC® Information**

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
PFN	Propafenone, S	6905-4

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
80295	Propafenone, S	6905-4