

Amnisure® ROM (Rupture of Membrane) Test

Amnisure ROM Test will be available starting on October 24th, 2011 at Women's Hospital Laboratory. Amnisure is a FDA approved, non-instrumented, qualitative test for the in-vitro detection of amniotic fluid in vaginal secretions in pregnant patients with signs and symptoms suggestive of membrane rupture. Amnisure detects PAMG-1, a protein found in high-concentrations within amniotic fluid, through the use of monoclonal antibodies. The test has been shown to be accurate in the diagnosing of fetal membrane rupture. The initial collection of the test will be performed by trained Labor & Delivery nursing staff. Test performance and interpretation of the test will be performed by Women's Hospital Laboratory staff.

ORDERING INFORMATION:

Test Name: Amniotic Fluid Screen
PAMG

Specimen type: Vaginal secretions

Specimen requirements/stability: Sterile polyester swab placed into the vagina (5-7 cm) a minimum of one minute. After removing from the vagina, the swab is placed into a solvent vial for one minute. After removing swab, send solvent vial via the pneumatic tube system to the laboratory.

If the specimen cannot be forwarded to the laboratory within 30 minutes after collection, the specimen is stable when refrigerated at 4° - 6° C for up to 6 hours.

Specimens contaminated with significant amount of blood, will be reported with the following comment: "Due to the PAMG-1 protein being present in low concentrations within blood, specimens with significant blood contamination may lead to false positive results."

Days of testing: 24/7 by physician request only

Methodology: colorimetric immunochemistry

Expected values: Tests are reported as positive or negative for PAMG.

REFERENCES:

1. Cousins LM, Smok DP, Lovett SM, et al. *AmniSure Placental Alpha Microglobulin-1 Rapid Immunoassay versus Standard Diagnostic Methods for Detection of Rupture of Membranes*. Am J of Perinatol 2005;22:317-320. [PMID: 16118720]
2. Lee SE, Park JS, Norwitz ER, et al. *Measurement of Placental Alpha-Microglobulin-1 in Cervicovaginal Discharge to Diagnose Rupture of Membranes*. Obstet Gynecol 2007;109:634-640. [PMID: 17329514]
3. Birkenmaier A, Ries JJ, Kuhle J, et al. *Placental α -microglobulin-1 to detect uncertain rupture of membranes in a European cohort of pregnancies*. Arch Gynecol Obstet 2011; Apr 8. [Epub ahead of print] [PMID: 21475966]