

Fibrinogen (FIB)

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TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name	Fibrinogen
Test Code	FIB
Short Description	Fibrinogen

OVERVIEW

Test Name	Fibrinogen
Test Code	FIB
Category	Haemostasis
TAT	Main Lab: 12, 4 Hour(s) Family Site: <12hrs, <4hrs
Specimen(s)	1 x Venous blood - 5 mL Tube - Light Blue - Citrated Plasma

SPECIMEN(S)

Citrated Plasma

Specimen Type	Citrated Plasma
Specimen Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Light Blue
Specimen Volume	5 mL
Sampling Order	1
Origin	Venous blood
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Accepted Other Specimens	-
TAT	Main Lab: 12, 4 Hour(s)

Test Stability

Family Site: <12hrs, <4hrs

Room Temp: 24 Hour(s)
2–8°C: -**CLINICAL INFORMATION****Fibrinogen**

Methodology	-
Specimen Type	Citrated Plasma
Delay before pre-treatment	24
Transport Temperature	15-25°C
Transport Stability at room temp	24 Hours
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	- -
Haemolysis interference	No

Clinical Interest

Fibrinogen measurement is a key factor in the diagnosis, monitoring and management of haemorrhagic, thrombotic and inflammatory diseases.

Haemostasis and coagulation disorders :

- Congenital fibrinogen disorders: These include afibrinogenemia (absence of fibrinogen), hypofibrinogenemia (low levels) and dysfibrinogenemia (abnormal fibrinogen function), which can lead to bleeding or thrombotic complications.
- Acquired hypofibrinogenemia: This can occur following massive bleeding, liver disease or surgery.

Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC):

- Fibrinogen levels are often decreased in DIC, a serious condition in which widespread clotting occurs throughout the blood vessels.

Cardiovascular risk assessment:

- Elevated fibrinogen levels are considered a risk factor for cardiovascular disease, such as myocardial infarction and stroke. It is part of the inflammatory response and is associated with atherosclerosis and thrombosis.

Monitoring and treatment of coagulopathies:

- Thrombolytic therapy: Patients receiving treatment to dissolve blood clots should have their fibrinogen levels monitored to avoid excessive bleeding.
- Preoperative assessment of fibrinogen levels may help predict the risk of bleeding during and after surgery, particularly in cardiac and major surgery.

Obstetric complications:

- Preeclampsia and HELLP syndrome (severe gravid microangiopathy): These pregnancy-related conditions can lead to alterations in fibrinogen levels, which are essential for managing maternal and foetal health.

Inflammatory and infectious diseases:

- Fibrinogen increases during inflammation, infection or trauma. Controlling fibrinogen can help assess the severity and progression of inflammatory diseases, including sepsis.

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required

Anticoagulant treatment
Hypocoagulation_investigation
Pre-operative check-up

Patient Collection Notes

A completely filled tube is necessary because the correct ratio of blood to citrate is critical (9:1). Mix by gentle inversion 3-4 times. Do not uncap.

COMMENTS & NOTES**LOINC Code**

55-7, 3255-7

Outwork

No