Heart Attack Troponin Normal Levels Chart

		Troponin I	Troponin II	High- sensitivity (HS) troponin I	HS troponin T
Measurement unit		Nanograms per milliliter (ng/ML)		Nanograms per liter (ng/L)	
Ranges					
Normal range	Male	0 - 0.04 ng/ML	0 - 0.1 nanograms per milliter	0 - 20 ng/L	0 - 15 ng/L
	Female			0 - 15 ng/L	0 - 10 ng/L
High range	Male	> 0.04 ng/ML	> 0.1 nanograms per milliter	> 20 ng/L	> 15 ng/L
	Female			> 15 ng/L	> 10 ng/L
Myocardial infarction (heart attack)		0.40 ng/mL	No specific cutoff, but extreme elevation from normal indicates myocardi		

Note that some laboratories or facilities may use other measurement units, such as micrograms.

References

American Board of Internal Medicine. (2023). *Laboratory tests reference ranges*. https://www.abim.org/Media/bfijryql/laboratory-reference-ranges.pdf

Mahajan, V. S., & Jarolim, P. (2011). How to interpret elevated cardiac troponin levels. *Circulation, 124*(21), 2350–2354. https://doi.org/10.1161/circulationaha.111.023697

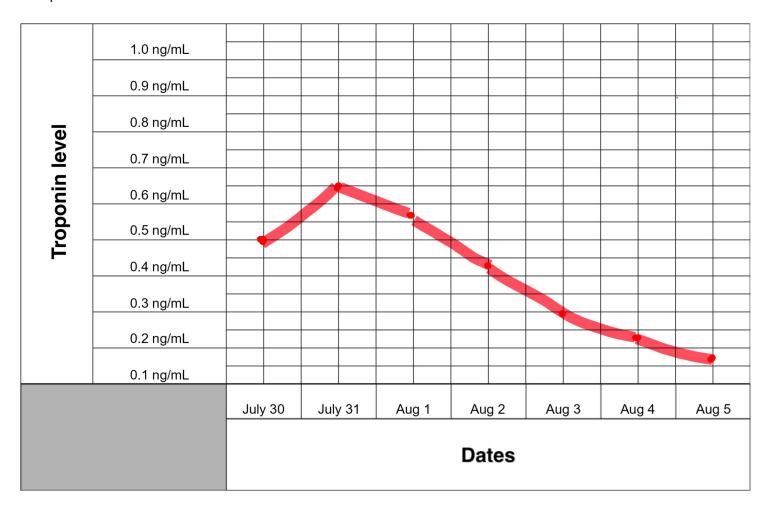


Patient Troponin Levels Chart

Usage instructions

After each troponin test, use this graph to document the patient's troponin levels over an observation period.

- 1. Write your preferred intervals for troponin levels on the Y axis (vertical); you may use whichever unit of measure you prefer. We recommend using intervals of 0.01-0.05 ng/mL for traditional tests and 2-5 ng/L for high-sensitivity tests, with the patient's baseline levels close to the bottom.
- 2. Write the dates when the tests were taken on the X axis (horizontal).
- 3. Plot the points on the graph. In case the points are between the intervals, you may label the points with the specific measured amount.



Additional notes

Ensure continuous monitoring, especially in the first 48 hours post-cardiac event.

Note any symptoms or changes in the patient's condition during the observation period.

Compare with baseline levels for a comprehensive assessment.

Follow up with further diagnostic tests if troponin levels do not decrease as expected.