Adult Copeptin Reference Intervals:

Osmolality (mmol/kg)	Copeptin Reference Interval (pmol/L)
270 - 280	≤ 11.6
281 - 285	≤ 13.7
286 - 290	1.5 – 15.3
291 - 295	2.3 – 24.5
296 – 300	2.4 – 28.2

From Timper K et al., J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2015; 100(6):2268-2274:

- a baseline copeptin ≥ 21.4 pmol/L identified nephrogenic diabetes insipidus with 100% sensitivity and specificity
- following a combined water deprivation/hypertonic saline infusion test, a copeptin level ≥ 4.9 pmol/L identified primary polydipsia and a copeptin level < 4.9 pmol/L identified complete or partial central diabetes insipidus, with 94-96% sensitivity and specificity

From Winzeler B et al., Lancet 2019; 394(10198):587-595:

- At 60 min following an arginine stimulation test, a copeptin level ≥ 3.8 pmol/L identified primary polydipsia and a copeptin level < 3.8 pmol/L identified complete or partial central diabetes insipidus, with 93% sensitivity and 92% specificity

Pediatric Copeptin Reference Intervals:

Non-water deprived pediatric subjects: Copeptin reference interval <14.5 pmol/L

As suggested by a small study involving 15 children with polyuria and polydipsia from Tuli G *et al,* Clin Endocrinol (Oxf) 2018; 88(6):873-879:

Following a water deprivation test:

- copeptin >20 pmol/L: nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
- copeptin 5 - 20 pmol/L: primary polydipsia
- copeptin 2.2 – 4.9 pmol/L: diagnosis depends on plasma and urine osmolality
- copeptin <2.2 pmol/L: complete central diabetes insipidus