

Beaumont Laboratory

Farmington Hills – Grosse Pointe – Royal Oak – Troy

ALGORITHMS FOR REFLEX TESTS

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

ABO Grouping:

- If patient appears to be group A or AB with unexpectedly positive reverse typing, then ...
 - Reflex testing: special antigen typing for A1 antigen, and antibody identification
 - Process followed for group AB patients also.
- If patient appears to be group B with unexpectedly positive reverse typing, then...
 - Reflex testing: antibody identification.

Acid Elution: (Royal Oak)

- The Hematology Laboratory performs the test when the Flow Cytometry Laboratory is closed. Specimen is then forwarded to Flow Cytometry for the Fetal RBC Assay.

AFB Culture:

- Includes molecular testing M.tb complex and rifampin resistance as indicated on sputum and tracheal aspirates ONLY.

Amniotic fluid AFP:

- If elevated AFP MoM or there is a specific clinical history, sample sent out to Mayo Medical Labs for repeat AFP and if necessary, acetylcholinesterase testing.

Amniotic fluid algorithm:

- If the Lamellar Body Count (LBC) is consistent with fetal lung immaturity, sample is sent to Mayo Medical Labs for an L/S-PG. If the LBC indicates maturity, no more testing performed.

Anti-Nuclear Antibody (ANA) evaluation:

- Run ANA screen by immunofluorescence
- If greater than cut-off, immunofluorescence microscopy performed - pattern and titer reported.

Anti-Nuclear Antibody (ANA) evaluation with reflex:

- Run ANA screen by immunofluorescence
- If result is positive, report titer and pattern AND reflex to specific autoantibodies for SSA, SSB, Smith, RNP and dsDNA.

Antibody Identification:

- If a new antibody specificity is identified, then...
 - Reflex testing: Special Antigen Typing of patient's RBCs for each specificity (may result in multiple charges).
- If autologous control is positive during antibody identification, then...
 - Reflex testing: Direct Antiglobulin Test x1 (DAT X3 polyspecific, monospecific IgG and C3d done if poly is positive).
- If prenatal patient has or has had clinically significant antibody identified, then...
 - Reflex testing: Antibody Titer q 3-4 weeks. If multiple clinically significant antibodies are present, then a titer is performed for each specificity resulting in multiple charges.
- If antibody activity includes a broadly reactive cold or warm antibody interfering with determination and identification of alloantibodies or crossmatches, then...
 - Reflex testing may include: Adsorptions, Pretreat RBC w/ Enzymes and/or Pretreat Serum by Dilution and/or Pretreat Serum by Diff, Red Cell Adsorptions and Antibody Identification, antigen

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typing of the patient. Multiple charges may be generated for each sample depending upon complexity of the serological problem.

- If an Antibody Identification is ordered and the patient has no previous history of antibody, then...
 - Indirect Coombs (Antibody Screen) is performed first.
- If an Antibody Titer is ordered, and the patient has not had antibody identification performed within the last month, then...
 - Antibody Identification is performed first.

Antibody Screening (Indirect Coombs):

- If patient has no previous history of a positive antibody screen, then...
 - Reflex testing: Antibody Identification. Multiple antibody identification panels may be performed in order to elicit antibody specificity.
- If patient has previous history of a positive antibody screen, and ...
 1. Time elapsed since the last antibody identification is
 - greater than 1 month for an obstetrical patient, or
 - greater than 3 months for a non-obstetrical patient, OR
 2. Reactivity occurs with RBCs known to lack the corresponding antigen, OR
 3. Reactivity has increased in strength since the last antibody screen, OR
 4. Patient has a previous history of a WAA (warm auto-antibody) that is currently reactive in the antibody screen shall have an antibody investigation each time a Type and Screen is performed
 5. Patient is incompatible when crossmatched with antigen negative RBCs, then...
 - Reflex testing: Antibody Identification. Multiple antibody panels may be performed in order to elicit antibody specificity(ies)
- If patient has or previously has had a positive antibody screen (not due to Rh Immune Globulin administration) then...
 - Reflex testing: two (2) RBCs are crossmatched in addition to crossmatch orders.
- If obstetrical patient has history of or current clinically significant antibody, then...
 - Reflex testing: cord blood survey consisting of Direct Antiglobulin Test, Typing ABO, Typing RHO (D), Special Antigen Typing. Multiple charges for Special Antigen Typing if mother has multiple clinically significant antibodies.

Bacterial Antigen Detection (CSF specimens):

- The bacterial antigen test on a CSF specimen will not be performed if the WBC count of the CSF is less than 10 mil/L.
- Reflex to include a culture (if not ordered) - College of American Pathologists guideline

Barbiturate screen including serum quantitation:

- Urine screened for barbiturates.
- If positive, urine confirmation and serum quantitation performed

CK-MB:

- When a CK-MB is ordered, a total CK is performed. If the total CK in males is less than 100 U/L or in women is less than 80 U/L, the CK-MB is NOT performed. If the CK-MB is not performed, the total CK is still reported.

Complete Blood Count (CBC):

- If results are abnormal and meet criteria for requiring pathologist review, add differential. The slides, instrument printout and lab printout are saved for pathologist review.

Complete Blood Count with Differential (CBC/diff):

- If results are abnormal and meet criteria for requiring pathologist review, the slides, instrument print out, and lab print out are saved for pathologist review.
- If sickle cells are found on a differential, a sickle cell screen is performed if no previous history.
- If suspect microorganisms are seen on smear, refer to Microbiology for confirmation.

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Comprehensive Drug analysis:

- All drugs found on immunoassay screen (amphetamine, cocaine, cannabinoids, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, opiates, methadone, PCP) are confirmed by an alternate method

Crossmatching:

- If patient has clinically significant antibody(ies), then...
 - Reflex testing: Unit Antigen Screen with antisera. Multiple charges generated (# of units tested x number of antigens tested for)...
- If patient with a previous history of clinically significant antibody has incompatible crossmatches with units known to lack corresponding antigen(s), then...
 - Reflex testing: Antibody Identification
- If patient has incompatible crossmatches due to broadly reactive warm or cold auto or allo antibody, then...
 - Reflex testing: Unit Antigen Screen with patient sera, unit antigen screen with reagent anti-sera, phenotypically similar matched units or least incompatible. Multiple charges will be generated equal to number of units tested to locate compatible or least incompatible.

Cryoglobulins:

- If a positive cryoglobulin is detected, cryoglobulin characterization and quantitation will be performed automatically for Farmington Hills and Troy samples and on request for Royal Oak and Grosse Pointe samples.

Cryptococcal Antigen Test (CSF only):

- Reflex to include a culture (if not ordered) - College of American Pathologists guideline

CSF cell count and differential:

- All CSF specimens with WBC counts within the normal range (≤ 5 WBC/mcL) will have a CSF scan differential performed. RBCs, PMNs and mononuclear cells will be reported if present.
- If the CSF WBC count is above the normal range (>5 WBC/mcL), a differential will be performed.
- If results are abnormal and meet criteria for requiring pathologist review, the slides and lab print out are saved for pathologist review.
- If suspect microorganisms are seen on the smear, refer to Microbiology for confirmation.

Direct Antiglobulin Test:

- If Direct Antiglobulin Test is positive for IgG, and patient is baby of mother with clinically significant antibody, then...
 - Reflex testing: Antibody Identification on eluate from baby's RBCs.
- If Direct Antiglobulin Test is positive on post transfusion reaction specimen, then...
 - Reflex testing: Antibody Identification on eluate from patient's RBCs.
- If a Direct Antiglobulin Test is ordered on a patient > 4 months of age, then...
 - DAT is performed using polyspecific AHG. If positive then reflex test: 2 additional DATs IgG and C3 (monospecific).

Drugs of Abuse screen (amphetamine, cocaine, cannabinoids, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, opiates, methadone, PCP):

- All positive results are confirmed by an alternate method.

DRVVT (screen and confirm):

- A dRVVT screen is performed. If screen is abnormal, a confirmation test is performed on the patient and a control. Normalized ratio of screening test to confirmation test is calculated and reported.

Fetal Cell Screening:

- If post-partum mother is Rh(D) negative and baby is Rh(D) positive, then...
 - Reflex testing: RhIG Testing
- If the fetal cell screen is positive, mother or baby is weak D positive, OR baby's Rh type cannot be determined (e.g. no specimen, invalid Rh testing results), then...
 - Reflex testing: Fetal RBC Assay (FMH) ordered by Blood Bank.

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Fluid cell count and differential:

- Body fluid differentials will be performed when the WBC count is >5 mL.
- If results are abnormal and meet criteria for requiring pathologist review, the slides and lab print out are saved for pathologist review.
- If suspect microorganisms are seen on the smear, refer to Microbiology for confirmation.

Group A Strep Screen:

- If positive, no additional testing is performed unless specifically requested
- If negative, reflex to Group A Strep by Nucleic Acid Amplification for ages < 16 years.

Group B Strep Screen (*Streptococcus agalactiae*):

- A vaginal/rectal screen reflex to include susceptibility testing.

HBsAg:

- Confirmed when result meets criteria of >1.00 - <50.00. If >50, then not required.

HCG Serum Qualitative:

- For Troy only if hCG Serum Qualitative test is positive, a quantitative hCG is performed and reported.

HCV antibody testing for inpatient "source":

- All positives are tested for HCV RNA Quantitation by PCR

Hemoglobinopathy evaluation:

- Run chromatography (Bio Rad Variant)
- If abnormal hemoglobin detected, run electrophoresis

Hexagonal Phase Phospholipid (screen and confirm):

- A hexagonal screen is performed. If the screen is abnormal, a confirmation test is performed on the patient. The difference between the screen and confirmation is calculated and reported.

HIV antigen/antibody testing:

- HIV 1/2 antibody and p24 HIV-1 antigen test used as initial screen. If positive, additional testing performed using BioRad Multispot.
- If Geenius is negative or equivocal, sample(s) sent to outside lab for HIV-1 RNA and if appropriate HIV-2 DNA/RNA testing.

HLA: HLA antibody identification ordered and performed when the HLA (cytotoxic) antibody screen is positive.

HLA B27:

- If flow result is in equivocal range, report as "equivocal" and refer for Class 1 typing for disease association.

IgG subclasses: Total IgG included

Inhibitor coagulation screen:

- PT and PTT performed. At Royal Oak, if the PTT is prolonged, a thrombin time is performed to rule out drug effect. Farmington Hills, Royal Oak and Troy perform heparin absorption as needed. If PT is prolonged or the PTT is prolonged without evidence of heparin, then 1:1 mixing studies are performed both immediately and after 120 min incubation at 37°C. Additional testing and/or pathologist interpretation is performed as needed.

Lupus Anticoagulant:

- If this is ordered it reflexes to "Coagulation consult for anti-phospholipid antibody."

Lyme Antibody:

- All positive or equivocal results will be sent out for Western blot testing.

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Peripheral Smears with Microorganisms:

- Reflexed to Microbiology for further evaluation.

Protein C:

- Protein C activity is performed. If abnormal and the patient is not on Coumadin, it is verified with a protein C antigen.

Protein S:

- Protein S activity is performed. If abnormal and the patient is not on Coumadin, it is verified with a protein S free and total antigen.

Serum monoclonal gammopathy evaluation:

- Run SPE and complete immunofixation
- If new abnormality or monoclonal obscured by other proteins, one or more immunoglobulin quantitations performed.
- Immunoglobulin quantitations also performed at discretion of pathologist (e.g. hypogammaglobulinemia).

Serum protein electrophoresis: [Royal Oak: for in-patients only. Grosse Pointe, Farmington Hills and Troy: for in-patients and outpatients]

- If a significant abnormality is detected on serum protein electrophoresis and the pathologist or clinical chemist determines that an immunofixation is appropriate, an immunofixation is performed.

Sickle Cell:

- If sickle cell screen is positive, Hemoglobinopathy evaluation is reflexed.

Smear Blood Parasite → Includes Malaria antigen screen when indicated

Stool Culture → Includes testing for enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*

Trichomonas Culture → Includes direct examination when appropriate

TSH with reflex to free T4:

- TSH performed
- If TSH falls outside specified limits, a free T4 is automatically performed.

Urinalysis:

- Dipstick testing is performed; if positive result encountered (other than urobilinogen), automated and/or manual microscopy is performed.

Urine protein electrophoresis:

- Run UPE and kappa/lambda immunofixation
- Run complete immunofixation at Pathologist's discretion or if new abnormality

RPR:

- All positives tested by TP-PA (*Treponema pallidum* particle agglutination) – Effective 01/03/2017

Virus Culture: → Specific testing determined by site, source or suspect agent.

Wet Prep → Includes *Trichomonas* Antigen testing

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ANATOMIC PATHOLOGY

BCR/ABL1 for t(9;22)(q34;q11.2) detection

- When a BCR/ABL1 Dual Color Dual Fusion Translocation probe produces an atypical signal pattern (1R1G1F in >23% of nuclei) indicating the arginosuccinate synthetase (ASS) gene on chromosome 9q34 may be deleted, reflex testing to the BCR/ABL1 + 9q34 Tri-Color Dual Fusion probe should be performed to determine if there is an ASS gene deletion present.

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Lymphoma (CLL) Panel Reflex Testing

- When a heterozygous or homozygous chromosome 13q deletion is observed with the D13S319 probe as the sole anomaly, reflex FISH testing will be performed to assess the status of the RB1 gene utilizing the LSI RB1/LAMP1 DNA probes. As the sole anomaly, deletion of chromosome 13q14 is associated with a favorable outcome, especially when the RB1 gene is not involved.

Estrogen and Progesterone Receptor Status (IHC)

- Performed on all newly diagnosed invasive and recurrent/metastatic breast cancers to assess responsiveness to endocrine therapy

Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) Panels

- A FISH Panel for chronic lymphocytic leukemia/lymphoma (CLL), plasma cell myeloma, or myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) will be performed on all newly diagnosed patients. All subsequent follow up studies will be reflexed to FISH when an abnormal clone was found by previous studies and is not evident by conventional analysis.

Her2-Status (IHC and FISH)

- Performed on all newly diagnosed and recurrent invasive breast cancers, and metastatic tumors, to guide the decision to pursue Her2-targeted therapy.
 - If the Her2 test result on a core biopsy specimen of a primary tumor is **negative** and the tumor is grade 3; or a small amount of tumor in the core biopsy; or resection specimen contains high-grade carcinoma morphologically distinct from that of the core specimen; then repeat testing on an excisional specimen
 - If the Her2 test result on a core biopsy specimen of a primary tumor is **positive** and the tumor is histologic grade 1 that is infiltrating ductal or lobular and is ER- and PgR-positive, or tubular, or mucinous, or cribriform, or adenoid cystic carcinoma, then repeat testing on an excisional specimen
 - Repeat testing if IHC and FISH were equivocal in the needle biopsy.
 - Repeat testing in post-neoadjuvant specimens, regardless of original result
- Performed on all newly diagnosed gastric, gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinomas and their recurrences/metastases

IDH1 (Isocitrate Dehydrogenase) (IHC)

- Performed on all infiltrating gliomas for prognostic purpose

Mismatch Repair Analysis (IHC)

- Performed on all newly resected colorectal carcinomas as a screen for hereditary nonpolyposis cancer syndrome

Aggressive B-Cell Lymphoma Panel

- When a biopsy is evaluated for aggressive B-cell lymphoma, the LSI MYC and BCL6 Dual Color Break Apart Rearrangement probes as well as the LSI IGH/BCL2 Dual Color Dual Fusion Translocation probes will be run initially.
- If there is a MYC gene rearrangement present, the LSI IGH/MYC:CEP 8 Tri-Color Dual Fusion Translocation probe will be reflexed to evaluate for the presence of the t(8;14)(q24;q32). If this probe is negative for fusion, the IGK [for evaluation of the t(2;8)(q12;q24)] and IGL [for evaluation of the t(8;22)(q24;q11)] probes will be reflexed to determine the MYC gene translocation partner.

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- In addition, for instances of copy gain of either the IGH or BCL2 genes [in the absence of IGH/BCL2 gene rearrangement], the LSI IGH and LSI BCL2 Dual Color Break Apart Rearrangement probes will be reflexed to assess the status of these genes.

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- Immunohistochemistry (IHC) testing performed on all newly diagnosed head and neck squamous carcinomas arising in the oropharynx (Base of tongue and tonsils)
- IHC testing performed on squamous carcinoma presenting as a lymph node metastasis of unknown primary site

Plasma Cell Myeloma Reflex Testing

- When the IgH and CCND1 Break Apart Rearrangement probes are both positive for rearrangement, the t(11;14) XT Dual Color Dual Fusion Translocation probe will be reflexed to evaluate for the presence of the t(11;14)(q13;q32).
 - In instances when only the IGH Break Apart Rearrangement probe is positive for rearrangement, the FGFR3/IGH, IGH/MAF and IGH/MAF-beta Dual Color Dual Fusion probes will be reflexed to evaluate for the presence of the t(4;14)(p16;q32), the (14;16)(q32;q23), and the t(14;20)(q32;q12), respectively.
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