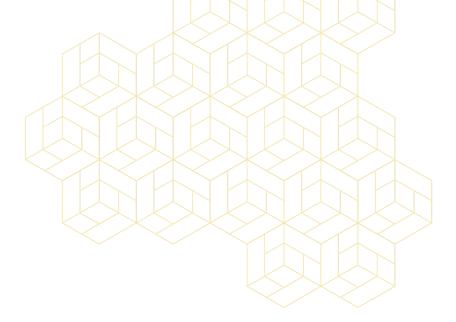


Test Update 722

Posted Date 06/24/2020 Effective Date 06/30/2020 Update Type <u>New Tests</u> CPT Code 81450

NEW TEST



Myeloid NGS panel	
Order Code:	MYENG
CPT Code:	81450

Effective June 30, 2020, MLabs will offer an in-house Myeloid NGC panel (MYENG) test to replace several referral testing:

NGS for Myeloid Neoplasma		
Order code:	NGSHM	
Referral Laboratory:	Mayo Medical Laboratories	
FoundationOne Heme		
Order code:	MISC	
Referral Laboratory:	FoundationOne	
Myeloid Malignancies Mutation Panel		
Order code:	MISC	
Referral Laboratory:	ARUP	
Tempus Genomic Sequencing		
Order code:	TMPUS	
Referral Laboratory:	Tempus	

²⁸⁰⁰ Plymouth Rd, Bldg 35 • Ann Arbor, MI 48109, 2800 • 800,862,7284 • 734,936,0755 Fax • mlabs umich edu Collection Instructions: 5 mL EDTA (lavender) whole blood; 3 mL EDTA (lavender) bone marrow; Alternative specimens: Fresh/frozen tissue and fresh aspirates or body fluids; Fibroblast culture from skin biopsy or buccal swab may be acceptable for additional testing intended to differentiated germline and somatic molecular alterations. Test Usage: This test is intended for the molecular evaluation of myeloid neoplasms including myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN), myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS),

myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms, acute myeloid leukemias (AML), mastocytosis and myeloid neoplasms with eosinophilia and gene rearrangement. The detection of molecular alterations described in these neoplasms can be useful in their diagnosis and classification. In addition, the pattern of particular alterations can be prognostically informative and can have implications for the use of both targeted and conventional therapies. Given the wide variety of different, clinically significant molecular alterations present in myeloid neoplasms and the importance of the molecular landscape of co-occurring alterations, a next-generation sequencing (NGS) panel-based approach is the optimum method for interrogating these neoplasms. The DNA portion of this NGS panel evaluates 50 genes for substitution and insertion/deletion mutations. RNA is also interrogated for recurrent gene fusions described in myeloid neoplasms and acute leukemias, which may not be detected by conventional cytogenetics (cryptic). While this panel is primarily designed to detect recurrent, somatic molecular alterations described in myeloid neoplasms (e.g. CEBPA, DDX41, RUNX1, ANKRD26, ETV6, GATA2, etc.) can also be detected. This test is intended for diagnostic specimens, not for the detection of minimal residual disease.

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