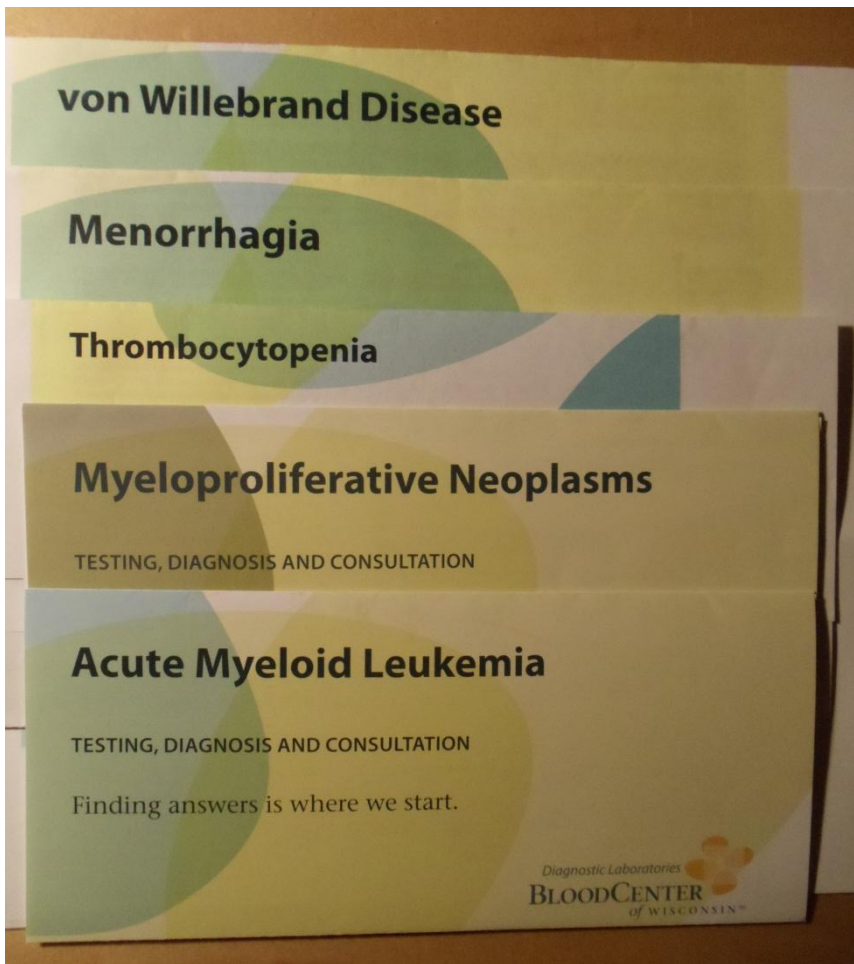


BloodCenter of Wisconsin Diagnostic Laboratories Brochures

These are some of the many brochures Kate Kotecki has written for BloodCenter of Wisconsin.



Diagnostic Laboratories
BLOODCENTER
of WISCONSIN

BloodCenter's AML Testing Algorithm

An integrated, innovative suite of tests

BloodCenter's AML testing algorithm uses a cascade of molecular tests that detect a variety of favorable and unfavorable biomarkers associated with AML. Our AML tests:

- Maximize patient benefit by providing a complete, patient-specific work-up that yields a highly accurate and actionable diagnosis.
- Determine risk stratification.

This unique approach to AML risk stratification, combined with our experienced, expert team, can only be found at BloodCenter.

AML Risk Stratification Algorithm[®]

Unfavorable Risk Group ← Intermediate Risk: Cytogenetic Normal AML → Favorable Risk Group/ Further Stratification

FLT3-ITD

FLT3 (+) → Proceed to: Potential Eligible Transplant Patients: Unfavorable Group[†]

FLT3 (-) → NPM1 → NPM1 (+) FLT3 (-)

CEBPA → CEBPA (+) FLT3 (-)

Test: Additional mutations to consider when stratifying CN-AML patients: RUNX1 somatic and inherited, IDH1 and IDH2.

Algorithm Flow

Result

Potential Transplant Eligible Patients: Unfavorable group FLT3(+)[†]

Recipient Confirmatory HLA Typing

Related Donor

Unrelated Donor

Roger Klein, M.D., Medical Director of BloodCenter's Molecular Oncology Laboratory, and Dan Bellissimo, Ph.D., Scientific Director of our Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory, are readily available to consult with you on our test algorithm, discuss your patient's results and

Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is the most common of the four types of leukemia, with an estimated 13,000 new cases diagnosed in the U.S. annually. AML may occur at any age, but the incidence of the disease increases as individuals get older, with the average age at diagnosis approximately 60 years.¹ Like other forms of leukemia, AML affects various white blood cells including granulocytes, monocytes, and platelets.

AML is caused by alternations in the genes of immature myeloid cells causing excess growth and decreased maturation of the cell and its progeny. In many cases of AML, the genetic alternation can be identified either by cytogenetic testing or by other molecular tests.

Cytogenetic and molecular testing for AML are the most important tests for determining the correct form of therapy. BloodCenter's experienced team stands ready to be your partner in test utilization decisions, test result interpretation and treatment selection.