

# IGH/BCL2 Translocation by FISH

## FOR DIAGNOSIS OF FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA

### Disease Overview

- Follicular lymphoma (FL) is one of the most common non-Hodgkin's lymphomas of B cells and is closely associated with a t(14;18) translocation. Detection of t(14;18), which is present in 70–95 percent of FL, is often helpful in establishing a diagnosis of follicular lymphoma and monitoring disease progression.
- The distinction of follicular lymphoma from other lymphomas is important and provides prognostic and therapeutically relevant information.

### Epidemiology

- Follicular lymphoma mainly affects older adults. The average age of onset is ~55.
- This lymphoma is more common in North America and Europe than in Asia.

### Indications for Ordering

Patients diagnosed with or suspected of having follicular lymphoma based on morphology or immunophenotypic studies.

### Additional Ordering Notes

The biopsy site and fixative used should be provided. The submitted sample should contain sufficient viable tumor.

### Interpretation

Presence of a t(14;18) translocation supports a diagnosis of follicular lymphoma.

### Limitations

This method has not been approved for tissue fixed in alcohol-based or non-formalin fixatives.

### Methodology

Commercially available DNA FISH probe.

### References

1. Vysis® LSI® IGH/BCL2 Dual Color, Dual Fusion Translocation Probe. Package insert, 2008.
2. H. Deghiedy, et al. Diagnostic and prognostic utility of t(14;18) in follicular lymphoma. *Acta Haematol* 2007;118:231–6.

## Test Information

2001536

**IGH/BCL2 t(14;18) by FISH for Detection in Follicular Lymphoma**

For specific collection, transport, and testing information, refer to the ARUP Web site at [www.aruplab.com](http://www.aruplab.com).

For information on test selection, ordering, and interpretation, refer to ARUP Consult® at [www.arupconsult.com](http://www.arupconsult.com).