Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) testing at ARUP Laboratories

References

www.aruplab.com/topics/CLL
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is characterized by small lymphocytes in the bone marrow, blood, and lymphoid tissues. CLL is the most common form of leukemia in adults in the U.S. and represents 40% of all adult leukemias in Western countries.\(^1\)

Cytogenetic, molecular, and flow cytometric testing play an important role in prognostication for CLL patients.

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**ARUP TEST CODE AND NAME**  | **RECOMMENDED USE**
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2002290 Chromosome Analysis, Leukemic Blood | For diagnosis, prognosis, and monitoring of hematopoietic neoplasms.
2002292 Chromosome Analysis, Bone Marrow | For diagnosis, prognosis, and monitoring of hematopoietic neoplasms.
2002295 Chromosome FISH, CLL Panel | Alternate test to detect prognostically important genomic abnormalities in CLL.
2006325 Cytogenomic SNP Microarray—Oncology | Monitors diseases progression and response to therapy. Preferred test on fresh specimens at time of diagnosis for detecting prognostically important genomic abnormalities in leukemias/lymphomas and solid tumors involving: • Loss/gain of DNA • Loss of heterozygosity (LOH)
0040227 IGHV Mutation Analysis by Sequencing | Determines risk group in newly diagnosed CLL.
2012844 CD200 by Immunohistochemistry | Primarily aids in the distinction between CLL/SLL and mantle-cell lymphoma where CD200 is usually positive in CLL/SLL and negative in mantle cell lymphoma; CD200 is also positive in other B-cell lymphoproliferative disorders.
0049250 p53 with Interpretation by Immunohistochemistry | Determine risk group for newly diagnosed CLL.
2008003 Leukemia/Lymphoma Phenotyping by Flow Cytometry | Aids in evaluation of hematopoietic neoplasms (i.e., leukemia, lymphoma).