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## DAFTAR ISI

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# Highly Sensitive Serum miRNA Panel for the Diagnosis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Egyptian Patients with HCV-Related HCC

Yosry, Ayman [1] ; Zayed, Naglaa [1] ; Dawood, Reham M [2] ; Ibrahim, Marwa K [2] ; Elsharkawy, Marwa [3] ; Ekladious, Sherif M [3] ; Khairy, Ahmed [1] ; Elsharkawy, Aisha [1] ; Khairy, Marwa [1] ; Shereen Abdel Alem [1] ; Noha G Bader El Din [2] ; El Awady, Mostafa K [2] ; Abdellatif, Zeinab [1 1] Endemic Medicine and Hepatology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University , Cairo , Egypt [2] Microbial Biotechnology Department, Genetic Engineering Division, National Research Centre , Dokki, Giza , Egypt [3] Clinical and Chemical Pathology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University , Cairo , Egypt

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

This study aimed at exploring the potential role of a panel of serum micro-RNA (miRNA) markers in liver fibrosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) diagnosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.

**Methods**

The study included 157 chronic HCV patients and 62 HCC patients who presented to the Cairo University Center for Hepatic Fibrosis, Endemic Medicine Department, from 2015 to 2017. Relevant clinical and laboratory data were collected and sera were subjected to miRNA expression profiling. Eleven miRNA markers were studied and receiver operating characteristic curves were constructed to investigate the best cutoff values of the miRNAs that showed altered expression in HCC compared to HCV-associated advanced fibrosis.

**Results**

miRNA expression profiling revealed 5 miRNAs (miR-124, miR-141, miR-205, miR-208a, miR-499a) were significantly upregulated and 2 miRNAs were significantly downregulated (miR-103a, miR-15a) in HCC compared to advanced fibrosis patients. No significant difference was observed in miRNA expression between advanced fibrosis and early hepatic fibrosis apart from a significant downregulation of miR-155-5p in advanced fibrosis.

**Conclusion**

Serum miRNAs could serve as potential diagnostic tools for the diagnosis of HCC.

## DETAIL

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Liver cancer; Hepatitis C; Interferon; Liver cirrhosis; Medical diagnosis |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | miRNA; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatitis C virus; HCV; liver cirrhosis; advanced liver fibrosis |

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|---|---|
| **Judul:** | Highly Sensitive Serum miRNA Panel for the Diagnosis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Egyptian Patients with HCV-Related HCC |
| **Pengarang:** | Yosry, Ayman1; Zayed, Naglaa1; Dawood, Reham M2; Ibrahim, Marwa K2; Elsharkawy, Marwa3; Ekladious, Sherif M3; Khairy, Ahmed1; Elsharkawy, Aisha1; Khairy, Marwa1; Shereen Abdel Alem1; Noha G Bader El Din2; El Awady, Mostafa K2; Abdellatif, Zeinab11 Endemic Medicine and Hepatology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University , Cairo , Egypt2 Microbial Biotechnology Department, Genetic Engineering Division, National Research Centre , Dokki, Giza , Egypt3 Clinical and Chemical Pathology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University , Cairo , Egypt |
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# Multiplex Microsphere PCR (mmPCR) Allows Simultaneous Gram Typing, Detection of Fungal DNA, and Antibiotic Resistance Genes

Browne, Daniel J [1] ; Liang, Fang [1] ; Gartlan, Kate H [1] ; Harris, Patrick N A [2] ; Hill, Geoffrey R [1] ; Corrie, Simon R [3] ; Markey, Kate A [1] [1] Division of Immunology, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute , Brisbane , Australia [2] Faculty of Medicine, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital , Brisbane , Australia [3] Department of Chemical Engineering, ARC Centre of Excellence in Convergent Bio-Nano Science and Technology, Monash and QLD Nodes, Monash University , Clayton , Australia

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

To show the high analytical specificity of our multiplex microsphere polymerase chain reaction (mmPCR) method, which offers the simultaneous detection of both general (eg, Gram type) and specific (eg, *Pseudomonas* species) clinically relevant genetic targets in a single modular multiplex reaction.

**Materials and Methods**

Isolated gDNA of 16S/rRNA Sanger-sequenced and Basic Local Alignment Tool–identified bacterial and fungal isolates were selectively amplified in a custom 10-plex Luminex MagPlex-TAG microsphere-based mmPCR assay. The signal/noise ratio for each reaction was calculated from flow cytometry standard data collected on a BD LSR Fortessa II flow cytometer. Data were normalized to the no-template negative control and the signal maximum. The analytical specificity of the assay was compared to single-plex SYBR chemistry quantitative PCR.

**Results**

Both general and specific primer sets were functional in the 10-plex mmPCR. The general Gram typing and pan-fungal primers correctly identified all bacterial and fungal isolates, respectively. The species-specific and antibiotic resistance–specific primers correctly identified the species- and resistance-carrying isolates, respectively. Low-level cross-reactive signals were present in some reactions with high signal/noise primer ratios.

**Conclusion**

We found that mmPCR can simultaneously detect specific and general clinically relevant genetic targets in multiplex. These results serve as a proof-of-concept advance that highlights the potential of high multiplex mmPCR diagnostics

in clinical practice. Further development of specimen-specific DNA extraction techniques is required for sensitivity testing.

## DETAIL

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Antibiotics; Drug resistance |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | multiplex PCR; flow cytometry; MagPlex-TAG microspheres; antibiotic resistance testing; Gram typing; fungi; analytical specificity |
| **Judul:** | Multiplex Microsphere PCR (mmPCR) Allows Simultaneous Gram Typing, Detection of Fungal DNA, and Antibiotic Resistance Genes |
| **Pengarang:** | Browne, Daniel J1; Liang, Fang1; Gartlan, Kate H1; Harris, Patrick N A2; Hill, Geoffrey R1; Corrie, Simon R3; Markey, Kate A11 Division of Immunology, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute , Brisbane , Australia2 Faculty of Medicine, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital , Brisbane , Australia3 Department of Chemical Engineering, ARC Centre of Excellence in Convergent Bio-Nano Science and Technology, Monash and QLD Nodes, Monash University , Clayton , Australia |
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# Corrigendum to: A Simple and Applicable Method for Human Platelet Lysate Preparation Using Citrate Blood

Khongjaroensakun, Narin [1] ; Paisooksantivatana, Karan [1] ; Santiwatana, Suttikarn [2] ; Tawonsawatruk, Tulyapruek [3] ; Kusolthammarat, Kantarat [1] ; Kadegasem, Praguywan [2] ; Tangbubpha, Noppawan [2] ; Chantaraamporn, Juthamard [2] ; Chuansumrit, Ampaiwan [2 1] Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University , Bangkok , Thailand [2] Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University , Bangkok , Thailand [3] Department of Orthopedics, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University , Thailand

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## DETAIL

| | |
|---|---|
| **Judul:** | Corrigendum to: A Simple and Applicable Method for Human Platelet Lysate Preparation Using Citrate Blood |
| **Pengarang:** | Khongjaroensakun, Narin1; Paisooksantivatana, Karan1; Santiwatana, Suttikarn2; Tawonsawatruk, Tulyapruek3; Kusolthammarat, Kantarat1; Kadegasem, Praguywan2; Tangbubpha, Noppawan2; Chantaraamporn, Juthamard2; Chuansumrit, Ampaiwan21 Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University , Bangkok , Thailand2 Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University , Bangkok , Thailand3 Department of Orthopedics, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University , Thailand |
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# Chylomicronemia Due to the Rare Hyperlipoproteinemia Type 3 Complicated by a Circulating Monoclonal Protein

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

The polygenic variety of chylomicronemia occurs in adults in whom factors such as obesity, diabetes, alcoholism, renal disease, and certain drugs can precipitate chylomicronemia. A rare cause of polygenic chylomicronemia is hyperlipoproteinemia type 3 (HLP3). We report on a 54-year-old male who presented with chylomicronemia with triglycerides (TG) >2000 mg/dL. From admission, the ratio of total cholesterol to total triglycerides was not below 0.2 but was closer to 0.5, suggesting that his condition was not classic chylomicronemia. We confirmed that the patient had HLP3 based on his very-low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (VLDL-C)/TG ratio, which was ≥0.3, and lipoprotein electrophoresis showing a broad beta band. Because he was not responsive to initial therapy, we considered an interferent impairing lipolysis and TG reduction. The interferent was an M-protein that may also have falsely elevated both apolipoprotein-B and direct-LDL-C levels. In this case study, we report on a patient with chylomicronemia resulting from HLP3 complicated by a circulating M-protein.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Triglycerides; Proteins; Hyperlipidemia; Diabetes |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | hyperlipidemia; chylomicronemia; M-protein; pancreatitis; diabetes; dysbetalipoproteinemia |
| **Judul:** | Chylomicronemia Due to the Rare Hyperlipoproteinemia Type 3 Complicated by a Circulating Monoclonal Protein |
| **Pengarang:** | Basheer, Hiba1; Nakhaee, Beheshteh1; Jialal, Ishwarlal11 Veterans Affairs Medical Center , Mather, California , United States |
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# Elevated Lactate Dehydrogenase Concentrations in Plasma Compared to Serum

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)


### Objective

To evaluate the difference in lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) concentrations in plasma vs serum specimens in our patient population.

### Materials and Methods

We measured LDH in 110 paired plasma and serum specimens over a 2-week period. Hemolytic indices were performed on each specimen. These paired specimens were drawn in a single setting and stored under the same conditions. For the last 14 paired specimens, cell counts were performed on the plasma/serum.

### Results

Plasma LDH was on average 22% higher than serum LDH. There was no difference in the hemolytic indices between the plasma and the serum specimens. In the last 14 specimens, cell counts revealed increased platelets in

the plasma specimens compared to the serum specimens.

### Conclusion

We propose switching back to using serum for LDH testing because there was unpredictable elevation in plasma LDH concentrations. These elevations in LDH levels may be linked to the platelets present in plasma and that may lyse or become activated with storage at refrigerated temperature.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Plasma; Dehydrogenases |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | clinical chemistry; oncology; lactate dehydrogenase; plasma; serum; platelets |
| **Judul:** | Elevated Lactate Dehydrogenase Concentrations in Plasma Compared to Serum |
| **Pengarang:** | Bockoven, Crystal1; Benirschke, Robert C1; Hong-Kee, Lee11 Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, NorthShore University HealthSystem , Evanston, IL , USA |
| **Judul publikasi:** | Labmedicine; Chicago |
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# Acquired FVII Deficiency and Acute Myeloid Leukemia: A Case Report and Literature Review

Hammami, Emna [1] ; Wijden El Borgi [1] ; Fatma Ben Lakhal [1] ; Sarra Fekih Salem [1] ; Hend Ben Neji [2] ; Gouider, Emna [1] [1] Department of Biological Hematology, Aziza Othmana Hospital , Tunis , Tunisia [2] Department of Clinical Hematology, Aziza Othmana Hospital , Tunis , Tunisia

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Factor VII (FVII) deficiency is the most common among all rare inherited bleeding disorders. However, acquired FVII deficiency (aFVIID) is uncommon. Only few cases in the literature have been reported. Herein, we present a case of an aFVIID associated with acute myeloid leukemia (AML), along with a literature review regarding this condition. A 50 year old Arab male patient was diagnosed with AML at the hematology department of our institution. At admission, coagulation tests showed a prolonged prothrombin time (PT) with a normal activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) and a slightly elevated fibrinogen level. Prothrombin complex coagulation factors dosing (PCCFD) revealed a decrease only in FVII levels. The patient, however, did not experience any bleeding. The evolution of the health of the patient was marked by a normalization of PT and FVII levels and complete remission.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Infections; Vitamin deficiency; Anemia; Blood tests; Leukemia; Hemophilia; Remission (Medicine); Bone marrow; Thrombocytopenia; Neutropenia; Chemotherapy; Hematology; Drug dosages; Case reports; Literature reviews |
| **Judul:** | Acquired FVII Deficiency and Acute Myeloid Leukemia: A Case Report and Literature Review |

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|---|---|
| **Pengarang:** | Hammami, Emna1; Wijden El Borgi1; Fatma Ben Lakhal1; Sarra Fekih Salem1; Hend Ben Neji2; Gouider, Emna11 Department of Biological Hematology, Aziza Othmana Hospital , Tunis , Tunisia2 Department of Clinical Hematology, Aziza Othmana Hospital , Tunis , Tunisia |
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# Seasonal Variation of Ferritin among Swedish Blood Donors

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

Several biomarkers have been reported to exhibit a seasonal variation, which might also be associated with the seasonality observed for certain disorders, such as cardiovascular disease. Ferritin is a marker of iron stores but may be influenced by other factors including inflammation. The aim of this study was to determine whether there is a seasonal variation for plasma ferritin.

**Methods**

The study included all ferritin tests performed on blood donors between November 2009 and November 2016 in the county of Uppsala, Sweden.

**Results**

Median ferritin values were found to be highest in August to October (autumn) and lowest in April to May and December. The differences between the highest and lowest median values were 6 µg/L for males and 5 µg/L for females. This corresponds to approximately 12% difference for males and 15% difference for females.

**Conclusion**

A modest but statistically significant seasonal periodicity for ferritin was shown for blood donors.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Blood &organ donations |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | blood donors; ferritin; seasonal variation; anemia; iron deficiency; laboratory testing |
| **Judul:** | Seasonal Variation of Ferritin among Swedish Blood Donors |
| **Pengarang:** | Saldeen, Johan1; Carlsson, Lena1; Larsson, Anders11 Department of Medical Sciences, Uppsala University, Uppsala University Hospital , Uppsala , Sweden |
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# Acquired Factor VIII Inhibitors: A Case Study

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

The physiology of hemostasis is one of high complexity that involves the initiation, amplification, and propagation of the many moving parts of the hemostatic system and its regulatory mechanisms. It is imperative that clinical laboratory professionals have a strong understanding of the many intricacies of the physiology of coagulation and its in vitro testing. An elongated activated partial thromboplastin time can have several causes, and the correct cause must be elucidated in a timely manner for proper treatment. A mixing study with normal pooled plasma should be performed to evaluate for the presence of an inhibitor vs factor deficiency. Factor inhibitors, specifically factor VIII in this case study, should be titered so that the clinician can decide which treatment may work best for the patient. Continued monitoring of factor levels and inhibitor titers should be conducted to follow the resolution or progression of inhibitor presence.

## DETAIL

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Physiology; Patients; Plasma; Thrombosis; Hematoma; Hematology |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | factor VIII; FVIII; coagulation; factor VIII inhibitor; FVIII inhibitor; mixing study; aPTT; activated partial thromboplastin time |
| **Judul:** | Acquired Factor VIII Inhibitors: A Case Study |
| **Pengarang:** | Walradth, Eric A11 Hematology Oncology Associates of Central Syracuse , New York, New York , United States |
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# Usefulness of AFP, PIVKA-II, and Their Combination in Diagnosing Hepatocellular Carcinoma Based on Upconversion Luminescence Immunochromatography


Song-gao, Zhang [1] ; Huang, Yi [1] [1] Provincial Clinical College, Fujian Medical University , Fuzhou , China



Link dokumen ProQuest


## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)


### Objectives

To evaluate the prognostic values of serum PIVKA-II (prothrombin induced by vitamin K absence–II) and α-fetoprotein (AFP) and the combination of these analytes for identifying hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), and to analyze the correlation between biomarkers and clinicopathological features of HCC.

### Methods

The levels of PIVKA-II and AFP in 331 case individuals were determined by upconverting phosphor technology-based immune lateral flow (UPT-LF) assay. We used the ROC curve to determine the diagnostic value; the relationships between the biomarkers and clinicopathological features of HCC also were analyzed.

### Results

AFP and PIVKA-II have good diagnostic performance in the diagnosis of HCC; the best AUC was 0.76, 0.74. High levels of PIVKA-II were more advantageous than AFP in predicting tumor size, portal-vein embolism, and vascular

invasion (all $P$ <.05).

**Conclusion**

Levels of PIVKA-II and AFP showed good diagnostic value for HCC, but the level of PIVKA-II was more closely related to the clinicopathological features of HCC.

## DETAIL

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Biomarkers; Liver cancer |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | AFP; PIVKA-II; upconverting phosphor technology; lateral-flow assay; hepatocellular carcinoma; POCT |
| **Judul:** | Usefulness of AFP, PIVKA-II, and Their Combination in Diagnosing Hepatocellular Carcinoma Based on Upconversion Luminescence Immunochromatography |
| **Pengarang:** | Song-gao, Zhang1; Huang, Yi11 Provincial Clinical College, Fujian Medical University , Fuzhou , China |
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# Correction to: Quality Assessment and Clinical Utility of Plasma Obtained Via Apheresis vs That Obtained from Whole Blood

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## DETAIL

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# Modified Proline Metabolism and Prolidase Enzyme in COVID-19

Merve Ergin Tuncay [1] ; Neselioglu, Salim [1] ; Emra Asfuroglu Kalkan [2] ; Inan, Osman [2] ; Meryem Sena Akkus [3] ; Ates, Ihsan [2] ; Ozcan Erel [1] [1] Department of Biochemistry, Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine , Ankara , Turkey [2] Department of Internal Medicine, Ankara City Hospital , Ankara , Turkey [3] Central Research Laboratory, Yıldırım Beyazıt University , Ankara , Turkey

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

The aim of the study was to evaluate proline metabolism in patients affected by COVID-19.

**Materials and Methods**

This case-control study consisted of 116 patients with COVID-19 and 46 healthy individuals. Tests related to proline metabolism (prolidase, proline, hydroxyproline, glutamic acid, manganese) and copper and zinc tests were

analyzed.

**Results**

The levels of proline and hydroxyproline amino acids and the prolidase enzyme were found to be lower and glutamic acid was found to be higher in the COVID-19 group compared to the healthy group ($P = .012$, $P < .001$, $P < .001$, and $P < .001$, respectively). The copper/zinc ratio was higher in patients with COVID-19 than in healthy individuals ($P < .001$). Significant correlations were found between proline metabolism tests and inflammatory and hemostatic markers commonly used in COVID-19.

**Conclusion**

The proline metabolic pathway was affected in COVID-19. Relationships between proline pathway–related tests and inflammatory/hemostatic markers supported the roles of proline metabolism in proinflammatory and immune response processes.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Metabolism; Coronaviruses; Enzymes; COVID-19 |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | copper; COVID-19; glutamic acid; prolidase; proline; zinc |
| **Judul:** | Modified Proline Metabolism and Prolidase Enzyme in COVID-19 |
| **Pengarang:** | Merve Ergin Tuncay1; Neselioglu, Salim1; Emra Asfuroglu Kalkan2; Inan, Osman2; Meryem Sena Akkus3; Ates, Ihsan2; Ozcan Erel11 Department of Biochemistry, Yıldırım Beyazıt University Faculty of Medicine , Ankara , Turkey2 Department of Internal Medicine, Ankara City Hospital , Ankara , Turkey3 Central Research Laboratory, Yıldırım Beyazıt University , Ankara , Turkey |
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# Association of rs5742612 Polymorphism in the Promoter Region of IGF1 Gene with Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease: A Case-Control Study

Nobakht, Hossein [1] ; Mahmoudi, Touraj [2] ; Rezamand, Gholamreza [3] ; Seidamir Pasha Tabaeian [3] ; Jeddi, Golnaz [4] ; Asadi, Asadollah [5] ; Farahani, Hamid [6] ; Dabiri, Reza [1] ; Mansour-Ghanaei, Fariborz [7] ; Seyed Alireza Kaboli [8] ; Derakhshan, Faramarz [2] ; Zali, Mohammad Reza [2 1] Internal Medicine Department, Semnan University of Medical Sciences , Semnan , Iran [2] Gastroenterology and Liver Diseases Research Center, Research Institute for Gastroenterology and Liver Diseases, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences , Tehran , Iran [3] Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences , Tehran , Iran [4] Department of Biology, Faculty of Basic Sciences, East Tehran Branch (Ghiamdasht), Islamic Azad University , Tehran , Iran [5] Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili , Ardabil , Iran [6] Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Qom University of Medical Sciences , Qom , Iran [7] Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Gastrointestinal and Liver Diseases Research Center (GLDRC), Guilan University of Medical Sciences , Rasht , Iran [8] Department of Gastroenterology, School of Medicine, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences , Hamadan , Iran

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)


### Objective

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is an emerging global chronic liver disease encompassing a wide spectrum of disorders ranging from simple steatosis to nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, fibrosis, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. Considering the strong association between NAFLD and insulin resistance, and the vital role of insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1) in IR, we hypothesized that *IGF1* gene polymorphism might be associated with NAFLD.

### Methods

A total of 302 subjects, including 149 patients with biopsy-proven NAFLD and 153 controls, were enrolled in this case-control study. All the subjects were genotyped for the rs5742612 polymorphism of the *IGF1* gene using the polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism method.

### Results

The distribution of *IGF1* rs5742612 genotypes and alleles differed significantly between the cases with NAFLD and controls. The *IGF1* rs5742612 CC genotype compared with the TT genotype or the TT+TC genotype occurred more frequently in the cases than the controls and the differences remained significant after adjustment for confounding factors such as age and body mass index (*P* = .011, OR = 2.71, 95%CI = 1.16-5.85; and *P* = .032, OR = 2.29, 95% CI = 1.10-5.24, respectively).

### Conclusion

For the first time, this study uncovered that the *IGF1* rs5742612 CC genotype compared with the TT genotype or the TT+TC genotype had a 2.71-fold or 2.29-fold increased risk for NAFLD, respectively.


## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Genotype &phenotype; Liver diseases; Polymorphism; Liver cirrhosis |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | IGF1 gene; insulin; NAFLD; polymorphism; variant |
| **Judul:** | Association of rs5742612 Polymorphism in the Promoter Region of IGF1 Gene with Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease: A Case-Control Study |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Pengarang:** | Nobakht, Hossein1; Mahmoudi, Touraj2; Rezamand, Gholamreza3; Seidamir Pasha Tabaeian3; Jeddi, Golnaz4; Asadi, Asadollah5; Farahani, Hamid6; Dabiri, Reza1; Mansour-Ghanaei, Fariborz7; Seyed Alireza Kaboli8; Derakhshan, Faramarz2; Zali, Mohammad Reza21 Internal Medicine Department, Semnan University of Medical Sciences , Semnan , Iran2 Gastroenterology and Liver Diseases Research Center, Research Institute for Gastroenterology and Liver Diseases, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences , Tehran , Iran3 Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences , Tehran , Iran4 Department of Biology, Faculty of Basic Sciences, East Tehran Branch (Ghiamdasht), Islamic Azad University , Tehran , Iran5 Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili , Ardabil , Iran6 Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Qom University of Medical Sciences , Qom , Iran7 Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Gastrointestinal and Liver Diseases Research Center (GLDRC), Guilan University of Medical Sciences , Rasht , Iran8 Department of Gastroenterology, School of Medicine, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences , Hamadan , Iran |
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# A Novel USP25::PDGFRA Gene Fusion in a 78 Year Old Patient with a Myeloid Neoplasm

Dalland, Joanna C [1] ; Blackburn, Patrick R [2] ; Reichard, Kaaren K [1] ; Johnson, Sarah H [3] ; Smadbeck, James B [3] ; Vasmatzis, George [3] ; Hoppman, Nicole L [4] ; Xu, Xinjie [1] ; Greipp, Patricia T [1] ; Baughn, Linda B [1] ; Peterson, Jess F [1] 1 Division of Hematopathology, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , United States 2 Department of Pathology, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital , Memphis, Tennessee , United States 3 Center for Individualized Medicine-Biomarker Discovery, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , United States 4 Division of Laboratory Genetics and Genomics, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , United States

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

The World Health Organization category of myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with eosinophilia and *PDGFRA* rearrangements is composed of a heterogeneous group of neoplasms that can present as a myeloproliferative neoplasm, acute myeloid leukemia, myeloid sarcoma, or lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma. The overall outcome of these neoplasms is favorable with imatinib therapy. Herein, we describe an adult female patient with a myeloid neoplasm accompanied by eosinophilia and a novel *USP25::PDGFRA* gene fusion.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Patients; Medicine; Neutrophils; Leukemia; Genetics; Biopsy; Hybridization; Genomes; Bone marrow; Thrombocytopenia; Pathology; Genomics; Tumors; Lymphoma; Genes; Blood; Kinases; Blood diseases |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | PDGFRA; USP25; eosinophilia; mate-pair sequencing; next-generation sequencing |
| **Judul:** | A Novel USP25::PDGFRA Gene Fusion in a 78 Year Old Patient with a Myeloid Neoplasm |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Pengarang:** | Dalland, Joanna C1; Blackburn, Patrick R2; Reichard, Kaaren K1; Johnson, Sarah H3; Smadbeck, James B3; Vasmatzis, George3; Hoppman, Nicole L4; Xu, Xinjie1; Greipp, Patricia T1; Baughn, Linda B1; Peterson, Jess F11 Division of Hematopathology, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , United States2 Department of Pathology, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital , Memphis, Tennessee , United States3 Center for Individualized Medicine-Biomarker Discovery, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , United States4 Division of Laboratory Genetics and Genomics, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , Un ited States |
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# Multisite Pseudomonas aeruginosa Infections Detected by Metagenomic Next-Generation Sequencing in a Child with Aplastic Anemia: A Case Report

Shu-yu, Lai [1] ; Liu, Fang [1] ; Chang, Li [1] ; Guang-lu Che [1] ; Qiu-xia, Yang [1] ; Yong-mei, Jiang [1] ; Teng, Jie [1] 1 Department of Laboratory Medicine, West China Second University Hospital, and Key Laboratory of Obstetric and Gynecologic and Pediatric Diseases and Birth Defects of Ministry of Education, Sichuan University , Chengdu , China

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Microbial cultivation is the current gold standard for the clinical diagnosis of bacterial infections. However, this method sometimes produces false negative results. We present a case study of multisite *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infections detected by metagenomic next-generation sequencing in a child with aplastic anemia, highlighting the rapid and accurate advantages of this technique.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Infections; Patients; Lavage; Pathogens; Anemia; Disease; Cellulitis; Antibiotics; Bacterial infections; Hospitals; Fever; Blood; Pediatrics; Drug resistance; Case reports |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | metagenomic next-generation sequencing; aplastic anemia; infection; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; bacterial culture; pathogen detection |
| **Judul:** | Multisite Pseudomonas aeruginosa Infections Detected by Metagenomic Next-Generation Sequencing in a Child with Aplastic Anemia: A Case Report |
| **Pengarang:** | Shu-yu, Lai1; Liu, Fang1; Chang, Li1; Guang-lu Che1; Qiu-xia, Yang1; Yong-mei, Jiang1; Teng, Jie11 Department of Laboratory Medicine, West China Second University Hospital, and Key Laboratory of Obstetric and Gynecologic and Pediatric Diseases and Birth Defects of Ministry of Education, Sichuan University , Chengdu , China |
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# Resolving Pseudohyponatremia: Validation of Plasma Sodium on Radiometer ABL800 Blood Gas Analyzers for Immediate Reflex Testing

Vera, Michael A [1] ; Sutphin, Angela [1] ; Hansen, Lisa [1] ; El-Khoury, Joe M [1] [1] Department of Laboratory Medicine, Yale School of Medicine , New Haven, Connecticut

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)


### Objective

To perform validation of plasma sodium on blood gas analyzers to reflexively correct erroneous measurements by ion-selective electrodes (ISEs).

### Methods

We compared remnant specimens of whole blood and plasma collected by lithium heparin vacutainer with normal protein concentrations and no lipemia. Whole-blood specimens were tested for sodium concentration on the ABL800 Flex blood gas analyzer, followed by centrifugation for plasma separation, and repeat sodium determination on an aliquot of the plasma only. Also, plasma specimens were analyzed by indirect ISE on the Cobas 8000 series and by direct ISE on the ABL800 Flex for instrument comparison.

### Results

Plasma aliquots yielded comparable results to the parent whole-blood specimen, with an average change of −1.33 mmol/L ($R^2$ = 0.9727). Comparison of indirect ISE to direct ISE similarly yielded comparable results, with an average change of + 0.8 mmol/L ($R^2$ = 0.9016).

### Conclusion

Plasma is a valid specimen matrix for use on blood gas analyzers for sodium determination, eliminating the need for re-collection of whole-blood specimens from patients with pseudohyponatremia.


## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Plasma; Sodium |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | blood gas analyzer; electrolyte exclusion effect; method validation; plasma; pseudohyponatremia; pseudohypernatremia; sodium determination; volume displacement effect; whole blood |
| **Judul:** | Resolving Pseudohyponatremia: Validation of Plasma Sodium on Radiometer ABL800 Blood Gas Analyzers for Immediate Reflex Testing |
| **Pengarang:** | Vera, Michael A1; Sutphin, Angela1; Hansen, Lisa1; El-Khoury, Joe M11 Department of Laboratory Medicine, Yale School of Medicine , New Haven, Connecticut |
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# Quality Assessment and Clinical Utility of Plasma Obtained Via Apheresis vs That Obtained from Whole Blood

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

### Objective

We studied the impact of storage of thawed plasma (TP) on the in vitro coagulation quality and posttransfusion outcomes of apheresis plasma (AP) vs whole blood plasma (WBP).

### Methods

One hundred units of each product were analyzed. In vitro assays were performed on TP on day 0, day 2, and after refreezing, evaluating international normalized ratio (INR), activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT), fibrinogen, and factors V and VIII. Transfusion of TP on day 2 was studied in 70 patients with liver cirrhosis and 25 patients with thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP).

### Results

Refrozen specimens from both products showed a significant decline of all values, although AP had a considerably greater coagulation profile ($P$ <.05).

On day 0 and day 2, we observed significant decreases in coagulation values (except fibrinogen) with WBP, compared with AP ($P$ <.05). The WBP, however, provided similar INR for patients with liver cirrhosis and TTP, as compared with AP. The AP resulted in a significant correction of aPTT following plasma exchange in TTP ($P$ <.05).

### Conclusion

AP demonstrated considerably greater factor activity. This would be beneficial when manufacturing clotting factor concentrates. Large scale clinical trials are needed to further address the hemostatic outcomes of both products in massively transfused patients.


## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Plasma; Apheresis; Liver cirrhosis |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | transfusion medicine; hematology; coagulation; blood; banking/transfusion medicine; clinical pathology; hematopathology |
| **Judul:** | Quality Assessment and Clinical Utility of Plasma Obtained Via Apheresis vs That Obtained from Whole Blood |
| **Pengarang:** | Hussein, Eiman1; Azza Aboul Enein11 Department of Clinical and Chemical Pathology, Division of Transfusion Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University , Cairo , Egypt |
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# Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate in Patients with Renal Insufficiency and Renal Replacement Therapy

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)


### Background

Determination of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a simple diagnostic tool for estimating systemic inflammation. It remains unclear whether ESR is influenced by renal disease or renal replacement therapy (RRT).

### Objective

To report the incidence and extent of ESR elevations in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) and the possible impact of RRT.

### Methods

We performed a single-center, retrospective study in inpatients with or without renal disease and in those with RRT, comparing ESR levels and other laboratory and clinical information.

### Results

A total of 203 patients were included. On average, ESR was elevated (mean [SD], 51.7 [34.6] mm/h), with no statistically significant difference between the patient groups. Only those receiving PD showed significantly higher ESR (78.3 [33.1] mm/h; $P < .001$).

### Conclusions

ESR testing can be used without restriction in patients with CKD and in patients undergoing hemodialysis and who have received kidney transplantation; however, this measurement should be monitored carefully in patients with PD.


## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Renal replacement therapy; Kidney diseases; Hemodialysis |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | erythrocyte sedimentation rate; chronic kidney disease; peritoneal dialysis; hemodialysis; inflammation; renal replacement therapy |
| **Judul:** | Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate in Patients with Renal Insufficiency and Renal Replacement Therapy |
| **Pengarang:** | Buckenmayer, Anna1; Dahmen, Lotte1; Hoyer, Joachim1; Kamalanabhaiah, Sahana1; Haas, Christian S11 Department of Internal Medicine, Nephrology &Intensive Care Medicine, Phillips University , Marburg , Germany |
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# 5-Amino-4-Imidazolecarboxamide Ribonucleotide Transformylase/IMP Cyclohydrolase Polymorphisms Affect the Susceptibility to Multiple Myeloma

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)


### Objective

The upregulation of 5-amino-4-imidazolecarboxamide ribonucleotide transformylase/IMP cyclohydrolase (ATIC) may affect tumorigenesis and multiple myeloma (MM) development.

### Materials and Methods

A total of 97 patients with MM and 102 healthy control patients were included in the study. The SNaPshot technique was used to detect the ATIC gene polymorphisms. Linkage disequilibrium (LD) and haplotype analyses were conducted using SHEsis software.

### Results

The genotype distribution or allele frequency of rs3772078 and rs16853834 was significantly different between the patients with MM and the healthy control patients (all $P < .05$). The rs16853834 A allele, rs3772078 CT genotype, and C allele were associated with a decreased risk of MM (all $P < .05$). Five single-nucleotide polymorphism combinations showed strong LD. Three haplotypes were associated with MM risk (all $P < .05$). We found that ATIC rs7604984 was significantly associated with serum lactate dehydrogenase levels ($P = .050$).

### Conclusion

We determined that the rs3772078 and rs16853834 polymorphisms are associated with a decreased risk of MM.


## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Multiple myeloma; Antifungal agents |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | ATIC; multiple myeloma; polymorphism; lactate dehydrogenase; linkage disequilibrium; haplotypes |
| **Judul:** | 5-Amino-4-Imidazolecarboxamide Ribonucleotide Transformylase/IMP Cyclohydrolase Polymorphisms Affect the Susceptibility to Multiple Myeloma |
| **Pengarang:** | Wang, Yu1; Ling, Zhian2; Hu, Zuojian1; Gui, Ying3; Huang, Chunni1; Yao, Yibin4; Li, Ruolin11 Department of Laboratory Medicine, First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University , Nanning , China2 Department of Orthopedics, First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University , Nanning , China3 Department of Scientific Research, First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University , Nanning , China4 Department of Hematology, First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University , Nanning , China |
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# Reduced Immune Response and Neutralizing Antibody Activity to the SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination in Patients with a History of Solid Organ Transplant

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Palo Alto, CA , USA

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)


### Objective

Three SARS-CoV-2 vaccinations and boosters are available. We determined whether solid organ transplant patients mounted an immune response to the vaccinations and whether the antibodies had neutralizing activity compared to healthcare worker controls and monoclonal gammopathy patients.

### Methods

Remnant plasma was obtained from vaccinated solid organ transplant, allogeneic stem cell transplant, monoclonal gammopathy patients, and healthcare worker controls. Samples positive on a SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay (detects spike protein and nucleocapsid) were run on a SARS-CoV-2 in vitro neutralizing antibody assay and a nucleocapsid-specific SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay.

### Results

Only 25% of solid organ transplant patients produced antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 vaccination. Of these, 90% had neutralizing activity against wild type virus, but reduced activity to the variants compared to monoclonal gammopathy patients and healthcare worker controls, particularly the delta variant, for which only 50% had neutralizing antibody activity.

### Conclusion

Solid organ transplant patients should consider protecting themselves against future SARS-CoV-2 infection.


## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Infections; Patients; COVID-19 vaccines; Medicine; Antibodies; Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; Stem cell transplantation; Viral infections; Coronaviruses; Enzymes; Drug dosages; Proteins; Transplants &implants; Medical immunity; Immunization; COVID-19 |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | SARS-CoV-2; COVID-19; vaccination; immune response; solid organ transplant; antibodies |
| **Judul:** | Reduced Immune Response and Neutralizing Antibody Activity to the SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination in Patients with a History of Solid Organ Transplant |
| **Pengarang:** | French, Deborah1; Ong, Chui Mei2; Patel, Paul3; Zuk, Marisa3; Wu, Alan H B11 Department of Laboratory Medicine, University of California San Francisco , San Francisco, CA , USA2 Clinical Laboratories, Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital , San Francisco, CA , USA3 ET Healthcare , Palo Alto, CA , USA |

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# EUS-FNA Diagnosis of a Metastatic Adult Granulosa Cell Tumor in the Stomach

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Granulosa cell tumors are uncommon ovarian neoplasms, predominantly of the adult type (AGCT). In this report, we present a rare case of a patient with metastatic AGCT to the stomach diagnosed with endoscopic ultrasound–guided fine-needle aspiration (EUS-FNA). A 61-year-old woman without a history of AGCT underwent both a vaginal and an abdominal ultrasound that showed a solid and cystic ovarian mass along with a solid mass in the gastric antral wall. Subsequently, an EUS-FNA was performed to assess the gastric lesion. Cytologic findings showed high cellularity, and the groups of neoplastic cells invaded the muscle layer of the stomach. Notably, these cells formed Call-Exner bodies, whereas some nuclei exhibited nuclear grooves. Immunohistochemistry was performed, revealing positivity for α-inhibin, calretinin, and CD56 in the neoplastic cells, whereas chromogranin, synaptophysin, CD117, and DOG1 were negative. The combination of clinical presentation, radiology, cytomorphology, and immunohistochemistry could facilitate the diagnosis of metastatic AGCT and the management of such patients.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Ovaries; Metastasis; Ultrasonic imaging; Medical diagnosis; Ovarian cancer |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | cytopathology; ovarian cancer; immunohistochemistry; metastasis; cytology; neoplasm |
| **Judul:** | EUS-FNA Diagnosis of a Metastatic Adult Granulosa Cell Tumor in the Stomach |
| **Pengarang:** | Nikas, Ilias P1; Sepsa, Athanasia2; Kleidaradaki, Evangelia3; Salla, Charitini41 School of Medicine, European University Cyprus , Nicosia , Cyprus2 Department of Pathology, Metropolitan Hospital , Athens , Greece3 Cytopathology Private Practice , Thessaloniki , Greece4 Department of Cytopathology, Hygeia and Mitera Hospital , Athens , Greece |
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# Evaluation of RNA Isolation Methods in Human Adipose Tissue

Bipasha Nandi Jui [1] ; Assel Sarsenbayeva [1] ; Jernow, Henning [1] ; Hetty, Susanne [1] ; Pereira, Maria J [1]
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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

Research has shown that RNA extraction from adipose tissue (AT) is challenging because of high lipid content and low RNA quantity. We compared a traditional RNA extraction with a column-based method in human AT to evaluate RNA quantity and quality.

**Materials and Methods**

Human subcutaneous AT (n = 9) was collected through needle biopsy, and RNA was extracted using the phenol-chloroform traditional method and the RNeasy Lipid Tissue Mini Kit column-based method. The RNA quantity, quality, integrity, and expression of key AT genes were assessed.

**Results**

We found that the RNA quantity and integrity were reduced by 40% and 15-20%, respectively, using the column-based method compared to the traditional method, but the findings were not statistically significant. The column-based method showed a higher 260/280 ratio (~2.0) compared to the traditional method (~1.8) ($P$ <.05), suggesting lower amounts of contaminants. The expression of AT genes was comparable between methods.

**Conclusion**

The traditional extraction method provides adequate RNA yield and integrity compared to the column-based method, which is an advantage when AT specimens are small.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Body fat |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | RNA isolation; adipose tissue; RNA quantity; RNA purity; traditional phenol-chloroform method; column-based methods |
| **Judul:** | Evaluation of RNA Isolation Methods in Human Adipose Tissue |
| **Pengarang:** | Bipasha Nandi Jui1; Assel Sarsenbayeva1; Jernow, Henning1; Hetty, Susanne1; Pereira, Maria J11 Clinical Diabetes and Metabolism, Department of Medical Sciences, Uppsala University , Uppsala , Sweden |
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# Topical Application of Methyl Nicotinate Solution Enhances Peripheral Blood Collection

Zhu, YuLi [1] ; Xu, Wei [1] ; OuYang, LiangLiang [1] ; Wang, Hong [1] ; Mao, WeiWei [1] ; Zhou, HuiXiang [1] ; Shen, Chao [1] ; Hu, ZhiJian [1] ; Tan, YunChang [2] [1] Department of Laboratory, Affiliated Hospital of Jiujiang University , Jiujiang City , China [2] Department of General Surgery, Affiliated Hospital of Jiujiang University , Jiujiang City , China

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether local application of methyl nicotinate solution can change the content and proportion of blood cells in peripheral blood samples and to determine whether this treatment is a safe and reliable method for improving peripheral blood collection.

**Methods**

Routine blood analysis and flow cytometry were used to analyze the contents and proportions of blood cells and T lymphocyte subsets in peripheral blood samples. Experimental blood specimens were collected from earlobes

treated with different concentrations of methyl nicotinate solution, and the control group consisted of blood specimens collected from untreated earlobes.

**Results**

The blood flow in the earlobe was significantly increased after methyl nicotinate solution stimulation, especially when the methyl nicotinate solution concentration was greater than $10^{-4}$ mol/L. There were no significant changes in the proportions of white blood cells, red blood cells, platelets, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, monocytes, or lymphocytes in the peripheral blood obtained from earlobes treated with methyl nicotinate solution. The proportion of T lymphocytes increased in the experimental group, but this difference was not significant.

**Conclusion**

Local application of methyl nicotinate solution is a feasible method for improving peripheral blood collection, especially for patients with venous blood collection phobia or an inability to provide venous blood samples.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Blood |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | methyl nicotinate solution; nicotinic acid; peripheral blood; blood collection; routine blood tests; T lymphocyte subsets; topical application |
| **Judul:** | Topical Application of Methyl Nicotinate Solution Enhances Peripheral Blood Collection |
| **Pengarang:** | Zhu, YuLi1; Xu, Wei1; OuYang, LiangLiang1; Wang, Hong1; Mao, WeiWei1; Zhou, HuiXiang1; Shen, Chao1; Hu, ZhiJian1; Tan, YunChang21 Department of Laboratory, Affiliated Hospital of Jiujiang University , Jiujiang City , China2 Department of General Surgery, Affiliated Hospital of Jiujiang University , Jiujiang City , China |
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# Macroprolactinoma-Induced Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuresis and Its Reversal with Dopamine Agonist Therapy

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Hyponatremia is an uncommon manifestation of pituitary adenomas. Herein, I report a case of syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis (SIAD) caused by a macroprolactinoma that rapidly resolved with dopamine agonist therapy. A 29-year-old White woman presented with euvolemic, hypotonic hyponatremia, normal thyroid and glucocorticoid axes, and inappropriately concentrated urine. She was found to have a 1.2-cm sellar mass. Investigation of additional pituitary axes revealed an elevated prolactin level of 193.7 ng/mL. The SIAD experienced by the patient corrected rapidly with initiation of cabergoline. The patient could not tolerate dopamine agonist therapy, and after 1 year, she underwent transsphenoidal resection of the mass after the prolactin began to increase. Pathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of macroprolactinoma. There was no recurrence of the tumor, and the patient continued to have normonatremia and normoprolactinemia 7 years after her operation. To my knowledge, this is the first report in the literature of pathology-confirmed macroprolactinoma marked by SIAD that showed rapid normalization of water metabolism with dopamine agonist therapy.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Hyponatremia; Dopamine |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | SIAD; SIADH; hyponatremia; prolactinoma; cabergoline |
| **Judul:** | Macroprolactinoma-Induced Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuresis and Its Reversal with Dopamine Agonist Therapy |
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# Cutoff Value of Qualitative HBsAg for Confirmatory HBsAg Using the Chemiluminescence Microparticle Immunoassay Method

Merci, Monica Pasaribu [1] ; Wonohutomo, Jessica Purwanti [1] ; Immanuel, Suzanna [1] ; July Kumalawati [1] ; Indrasari, Nuri Dyah [1] ; Yusra, Yusra [1] [1] Department of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia/ National General Hospital Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo , Jakarta , Indonesia

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Background**

Confirmatory hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) is an assay used to distinguish weakly reactive from false-positive HBsAg results.

**Objective**

To determine the signal to cutoff (S/CO) value of chemiluminescence microparticle immunoassay (CMIA) HBsAg assay that should trigger follow-up confirmatory HBsAg testing.

**Methods**

All specimens with an initial S/CO value of 0.90–100.00 were subjected to repeat HBsAg testing after high-speed centrifugation. The specimens with an initial S/CO value in that range remained in the same range and were then followed up with confirmatory HBsAg testing.

**Result**

In total, 132 specimens had an S/CO value between 0.90 and 100.00 after high-speed centrifugation, followed by confirmatory HBsAg retesting. The S/CO value of HBsAg specimens for which the results required verification with confirmatory HBsAg was 0.98 (100% sensitivity, 3.3% specificity) through 9.32 (47.1% sensitivity, 100% specificity).

**Conclusion**

The HBsAg S/CO values (as determined by the chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay [CMIA] method) that should trigger confirmatory HBsAg testing are 0.98–9.32.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Immunoassay |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | CMIA; HBsAg Qualitative II; HBsAg Qualitative II Confirmatory; hepatitis B; S/CO value; false positive |
| **Judul:** | Cutoff Value of Qualitative HBsAg for Confirmatory HBsAg Using the Chemiluminescence Microparticle Immunoassay Method |
| **Pengarang:** | Merci, Monica Pasaribu1; Wonohutomo, Jessica Purwanti1; Immanuel, Suzanna1; July Kumalawati1; Indrasari, Nuri Dyah1; Yusra, Yusra11 Department of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia/ National General Hospital Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo , Jakarta , Indonesia |
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Dokumen 25 dari 56

# A Simple and Applicable Method for Human Platelet Lysate Preparation Using Citrate Blood

Khongjaroensakun, Narin [1] ; Paisooksantivatana, Karan [1] ; Santiwatana, Suttikarn [2] ; Tawonsawatruk, Tulyapruek [3] ; Kusolthammarat, Kantarat [1] ; Kadegasem, Praguywan [2] ; Tangbubpha, Noppawan [2] ; Chantaraamporn, Juthamard [2] ; Chuansumrit, Ampaiwan [2] [1] Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University , Bangkok , Thailand [2] Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University , Bangkok , Thailand [3] Department of Orthopedics, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital , Mahidol University , Thailand

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objectives**

To determine and compare the platelet growth factors in human platelet lysate (HPL) prepared from citrated whole blood, with final centrifugations at 4°C and 25°C.

**Methods**

We collected specimens of citrated whole blood from 27 healthy volunteers. The platelet-rich plasma (PRP) was separated to prepare the HPL, which was further divided into 2 portions for the final centrifugation, at 4°C and 25°C, respectively. Platelet growth factors were measured and compared between the 2 groups.

**Results**

All platelet growth factors were higher than those in PRP prepared from citrated whole blood. Moreover, the final centrifugation at 25°C resulted in noninferiority of platelet-growth-factor level.

**Conclusion**

This study provided a simple method for small-volume of HPL preparation using only 10–15 mL of citrated whole blood. Further, the entire process of centrifugation can be performed at room temperature of 25°C, which is more

applicable than lower temperatures for other laboratories.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Plasma; Medicine; Vascular endothelial growth factor; Blood tests; Blood platelets; Pathology; Blood groups; Angiogenesis |
| **Judul:** | A Simple and Applicable Method for Human Platelet Lysate Preparation Using Citrate Blood |
| **Pengarang:** | Khongjaroensakun, Narin1; Paisooksantivatana, Karan1; Santiwatana, Suttikarn2; Tawonsawatruk, Tulyapruek3; Kusolthammarat, Kantarat1; Kadegasem, Praguywan2; Tangbubpha, Noppawan2; Chantaraamporn, Juthamard2; Chuansumrit, Ampaiwan21 Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University , Bangkok , Thailand2 Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University , Bangkok , Thailand3 Department of Orthopedics, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital , Mahidol University , Thailand |
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# Transient Pseudothrombocytopenia Detected 8 Months After COVID-19 Vaccination

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Pseudothrombocytopenia is an in vitro phenomenon of platelet aggregation due to conformational changes and exposure of cryptic antigens on the platelet surface caused by anticoagulants, leading to the aggregation of platelets and falsely lower automated platelet counts. Although it has no clinical relevance, it can lead to unnecessary fear, diagnostic errors, or unnecessary tests and interventions when unrecognized.

Pseudothrombocytopenia was detected in a 25-year-old woman 8 months after the second dose of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, BNT162b2. The pseudothrombocytopenia was transient and the duration was shorter than 3 months. As pseudothromobocytopenia is not detected unless blood is drawn for other objectives, it is difficult to determine its true occurrence among recipients of vaccines. This case shows that pseudothrombocytopenia may develop transiently even months after COVID-19 vaccination and should be considered when thrombocytopenia is found in recipients of the vaccine to avoid unnecessary fear, diagnostic errors, or unnecessary tests and interventions.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Patients; COVID-19 vaccines; Antibodies; Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; Blood platelets; Anticoagulants; Thrombocytopenia; Antigens; Coronaviruses; Medical errors; Immunization |
| **Judul:** | Transient Pseudothrombocytopenia Detected 8 Months After COVID-19 Vaccination |

| | |
|---|---|
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# Anticardiolipin IgA as a Potential Risk Factor for Pregnancy Morbidity in Patients with Antiphospholipid Syndrome

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Background**

Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is an autoimmune disorder that is characterized by venous or arterial thrombosis and/or obstetric morbidity in the constant presence of persistent antiphospholipid antibodies (aPLs). In patients with APS, the relationship between production of immunoglobulin (Ig)A antiphospholipid antibodies and adverse events in pregnancy is still unclear. As a result of massive trials, the clinical efficiency of IgA-aPLs is used to evaluate pregnancy outcomes in patients with APS.

**Methods**

We enrolled 381 female patients with APS and 93 healthy pregnant women. Silica clotting time ratio, dilute Russell viper venom time (dRVVT) ratio, and 6 aPLs, including IgA/IgG/IgM isotypes aβ2GPI and IgA/IgG/IgM isotypes anticardiolipin (aCL), were detected using commercial kits.

**Results**

We found no significant differences in laboratory parameters between patients with APS and the control group. The total prevalence of aCL IgA was 2.9%; the prevalence of aβ2GPI IgA was 3.4%. Only 1.3% of the individuals who tested aCL-positive (5/381) had isolated aCL IgA. Similarly, isolated aβ2GPI IgA was present in only 0.8% (3/381) of the aβ2GPI-positive subjects. Meanwhile, aCL IgA showed the maximum area under the curve (AUC) of 0.666 (95% CI, 0.60–0.73; *P* <.001), followed by dRVVT ratio (AUC = 0.649; 0.58–0.72; *P* <.001).

**Conclusion**

Positive aCL IgA and aβ2GPI IgA ratios were extremely low for each isolated isotype of aPLs. For patients with APS who experienced fetal loss, aCL IgA may be utilized as a risk factor for pregnancy loss among patients with APS. Establishing a standardized diagnosis of IgA aPLs is also important for these patients.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Pregnancy |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | anticardiolipin IgA; pregnancy; antiphospholipid antibodies; fetal loss; anti-β2 glycoprotein I; antiphospholipid syndrome |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Judul:** | Anticardiolipin IgA as a Potential Risk Factor for Pregnancy Morbidity in Patients with Antiphospholipid Syndrome |
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| **URL Dokumen:** | https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/anticardiolipin-iga-as-potential-risk-factor/docview/2712366595/se-2?accountid=211160 |
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# The Viability of Hematopoietic Progenitor Cell Grafts after Cryopreservation Does Not Predict Delayed Engraftment in Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, more peripheral blood stem cell (PBSC) allogeneic grafts are being frozen and infused thawed. Our objective was to study the influence of graft viability on engraftment outcome in patients treated with PBSCs.

**Methods**

Using trypan blue stain, we compared total nucleated cell (TNC) viability of both fresh and thawed grafts in allogeneic PBSCs.

**Results**

The viability of thawed PBSC grafts median was 74%, and fresh was 99.0%. The median number of CD34 + cells/kg infused thawed was 6.3 × $10^6$/kg and median time to neutrophil and platelet engraftment was 17.5 and 20 days. Median number of CD34 + cells/kg infused fresh was 5.1 × $10^6$/kg and median time to neutrophil and platelet engraftment was 18 and 19 days. There were no statistically significant differences in the time to engraftment between the 2 groups.

**Conclusion**

A low TNC viability of thawed PBSC grafts does not have an effect on time to neutrophil and platelet engraftment when more than 2.85 × $10^6$ CD34 + cells/kg are infused.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Neutrophils; Stem cells; COVID-19 |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | cellular therapy; hematopoietic stem cell; transplantation; peripheral blood stem cell; viability; engraftment |

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|---|---|
| **Judul:** | The Viability of Hematopoietic Progenitor Cell Grafts after Cryopreservation Does Not Predict Delayed Engraftment in Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation |
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# Hospital and Laboratory Practice in an Integrated Medical System for HIV Infection Prevention Interventions at a Veteran Affairs Medical Center

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

The impact of sexually transmitted infection (STI) results on prompting clinicians to consider pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) indication is sparse in the literature, particularly for veterans.

**Methods**

A retrospective search from June 2018 to February 2020 was performed to identify all patients who were HIV-negative at a regional Veteran Affairs Medical Center with a positive STI test result and review the medical chart of these patients.

**Results**

We identified 220 veterans who were HIV-negative with a positive STI test result. Of these 220 veterans, 51 unique patients were identified by the clinicians. In a provider-initiated discussion, PrEP was discussed with all 51 patients. In the end, 27 of these 51 patients started PrEP after discussion with their clinical providers.

**Conclusion**

Prior positive STI results successfully helped identify patients who may benefit from PrEP. Quality assurance studies on clinician reactions to test result reporting, particularly regarding highly effective preventive therapies, are important.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Human immunodeficiency virus--HIV |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | HIV; pre-exposure prophylaxis; evidence-based medicine; veteran population; quality assurance; sexually transmitted infection; quality improvement; laboratory result communication |
| **Judul:** | Hospital and Laboratory Practice in an Integrated Medical System for HIV Infection Prevention Interventions at a Veteran Affairs Medical Center |

| | |
|---|---|
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# A Balanced Robertsonian Translocation in a Patient with a Janus Kinase 2–Positive Polycythemia Vera

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

A male patient with a persistent, combined erythrocytosis, leukocytosis, and thrombocytosis without representative evidence of reactive increase emerged as having a myeloproliferative disorder. Molecular-biological assessment yielded Janus kinase 2–positive results, and the patient was diagnosed with polycythemia vera. In addition to these findings, further karyotyping accounted for a Robertsonian translocation. Because this rearrangement was a balanced variant, we concluded that this cytogenetic result might not significantly alter the diagnosis of polycythemia vera.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Patients; Leukemia; Blood diseases; Mutation; Congenital diseases; Biopsy; Chromosomes; Remission (Medicine); Infertility; Bone marrow; Polymerase chain reaction; Kinases; Drug dosages |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | Robertsonian translocation; JAK2; polycythemia vera; ddPCR; karyotype; myeloproliferative disorder |
| **Judul:** | A Balanced Robertsonian Translocation in a Patient with a Janus Kinase 2–Positive Polycythemia Vera |
| **Pengarang:** | Strasser, Bernhard1; Paar, Christian1; Kiesl, David2; Tomasits, Josef11 Institute of Laboratory Medicine, Kepler-University-Hospital Linz , Linz , Austria2 Department of Hematology, Kepler-University-Hospital Linz , Linz , Austria |
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# Plasma LncRNA MALAT1 Expressions Are Negatively Associated with Disease Severity of Postmenopausal Osteoporosis

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Background**

Long noncoding RNA metastasis-associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript 1 (LncRNA MALAT1) has been proven to promote osteogenesis in different health conditions. However, the role of plasma MALAT1 in postmenopausal osteoporosis (PMOP) has not been investigated.

### Objective

To investigate whether plasma MALAT1 expressions are associated with severity of PMOP.

### Methods

A total of 126 patients with PMOP and 126 healthy female control individuals were drafted into study participation. Plasma MALAT1 was detected using RT-PCR. Bone formation marker bone-specific alkaline phosphatase plasma concentration was determined using chemiluminescence immunoassay. Levels of bone absorption marker cross-linked N-telopeptidases of type I collagen were measured in duplicate using enzyme immunoassay. Bone mineral density (BMD) was examined in the total hips, femoral neck, and lumbar (L1–L4) spine using dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry. We used Genant semiquantitative (GSQ) criteria to assess the degree of vertebral deformity and fracture. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was performed to evaluate the potential diagnostic value of MALAT1 with regard to the GSQ grading. We used the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) to evaluate the symptomatic severity in and functional ability of the study participants.

### Results

Plasma MALAT1 expressions were significantly lower in patients with PMOP, compared with healthy controls. Plasma MALAT1 expressions in patients with PMOP were positively associated with total hip, femoral neck, and lumbar (L1–L4) spine BMD. In total, 95 patients experienced vertebral deformity or fracture (VF), and 31 had no fractures. Plasma MALAT1 expressions were markedly decreased in patients with VF, compared with patients without fractures. Plasma MALAT1 expressions were negatively related to GSQ grading in patients with VF. ROC curve analysis demonstrated that decreased plasma MALAT1 expression exhibits decent diagnostic value with regard to GSQ grading. Finally, we discovered that plasma MALAT1 expression was also negatively associated with VAS and ODI.

### Conclusion

Plasma MALAT1 expressions are negatively associated with severity of PMOP.


## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Fractures; Plasma; Immunoassay; Osteoporosis; Lung cancer |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | LncRNA MALAT1; postmenopausal osteoporosis; disease severity; bone mineral density; bone turnover markers; vertebral fracture |
| **Judul:** | Plasma LncRNA MALAT1 Expressions Are Negatively Associated with Disease Severity of Postmenopausal Osteoporosis |
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# Validation of a Spectrophotometric Method for Urinary Iodine Determination on Microplate Based on Sandell-Kolthoff Reaction

Oblak, Adrijana [1] ; Arohonka, Petra [2] ; Erlund, Iris [2] ; Kuzmanovska, Sonja [3] ; Zaletel, Katja [1] ; Gaberšček, Simona [1 1] Department of Nuclear Medicine, University Medical Centre Ljubljana, Ljubljana , Slovenia [2] Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Department of Government Services , Helsinki ,

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

Iodine is an essential part of the thyroid hormones thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Therefore, it is essential to monitor iodine supply in a population. The biochemical marker for assessing and controlling iodine is urinary iodine concentration (UIC).

**Materials and Methods**

This cross-sectional study included 180 pregnant women and 308 women of reproductive age. Urine specimens from 185 of the 488 volunteers were used. The urine specimens were measured using 2 methods: (1) ammonium persulfate digestion (APD), followed by the Sandell-Kolthoff (S-K) reaction modified on microplate for spectrophotometric detection; and (2) the reference method, inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

**Results**

The regression equation between the methods was ICP-MS method = 1.137*(APD S-K)-5.57. A Passing-Bablok regression showed no deviation from linearity ($P$ = .17). A Bland-Altman plot showed a negative mean bias of –2.7%.

**Conclusion**

The APD S-K reaction modified on microplate for spectrophotometric detection of UIC can be implemented into routine work. Its results are comparable to those of laboratories worldwide and to ICP-MS.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Mass spectrometry; Population; Plasma; Hormones; Womens health; Iodine; Age; Cross-sectional studies; Sodium; Quality control; Urine; Medical laboratories; Pregnancy; Scientific imaging; Thyroid gland; Methods; Disease prevention; Potassium; Ethics; Arsenic; Nuclear medicine; Caustic soda; Pathophysiology; Disease control |
| **Ketentuan indeks bisnis:** | Subjek: Quality control |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | urinary iodine concentration; Sandell-Kolthoff reaction; thyroid; iodine deficiency; spectrophotometric detection |
| **Judul:** | Validation of a Spectrophotometric Method for Urinary Iodine Determination on Microplate Based on Sandell-Kolthoff Reaction |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Pengarang:** | Oblak, Adrij ana1; Arohonka, Petra2; Erlund, Iris2; Kuzmanovska, Sonja3; Zaletel, Katja1; Gaberšček, Simona11 Department of Nuclear Medicine, University Medical Centre Ljubljana, Ljubljana , Slovenia2 Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Department of Government Services , Helsinki , Finland3 Institute of Pathophysiology and Nuclear Medicine, Faculty of Medicine , Skopje , North Macedonia |
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# Determination of Glyphosate and AMPA in Blood Can Predict the Severity of Acute Glyphosate Herbicide Poisoning

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

To evaluate a potential association between blood and urine concentration of glyphosate and its metabolite, aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA), with severity of acute glyphosate (herbicide) poisoning.

**Methods**

In our retrospective study of acute glyphosate poisoning, we examined records from the French National Database of Poisonings, dated between January 1, 2004, and December 31, 2016. We compared the severity of poisoning among case individuals using the Fisher exact test and Wilcoxon test. Also, we calculated ROC curves to determine the cutoff for blood and urine concentration.

**Results**

A total of 17 plasma glyphosate, 11 urine glyphosate, 13 plasma AMPA, and 10 urine AMPA specimens were included in our study, with collection dates ranging from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2016.

**Conclusion**

The optimal cutoff we discovered for blood concentration of AMPA was 0.88 mg/L; for glyphosate, it was 600 mg/L. The cutoff plasma concentration of AMPA has never been described in the literature, to our knowledge.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Edema; Patients; Urine; Amino acids; Marketing; Plasma; Pneumonia; Metabolism; Poisoning; Herbicides; Enzymes; Metabolites |
| **Ketentuan indeks bisnis:** | Subjek: Marketing |
| **Judul:** | Determination of Glyphosate and AMPA in Blood Can Predict the Severity of Acute Glyphosate Herbicide Poisoning |
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| **Judul publikasi:** | Labmedicine; Chicago |

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# Successful Orthotopic Heart Transplantation in a Patient with Anti-U Antibody

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

The U (universal) antigen is part of the MNS blood group present at a frequency of nearly 100% in Caucasians and 98% of African Americans. The anti-U antibody is clinically significant and has been reported to cause hemolytic transfusion reactions and hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn.

**Methods**

Routine forward and backward typing, direct antiglobulin testing, and an antibody screen were performed. In addition, red blood cell phenotype and adsorption studies were also performed.

**Results**

The patient was found to have a rare anti-U antibody, rendering all available inventory in our hospital incompatible for transfusion.

**Conclusion**

This is the first reported case of solid organ transplantation in a patient with an anti-U alloantibody. Appropriate pretransplant evaluation and coordination between the clinical team and transfusion medicine service must be optimized to procure rare packed red blood cell units in a timely manner.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | anti-U antibody; solid organ transplant; heart transplant; transfusion; frozen units; deglycerolized |
| **Judul:** | Successful Orthotopic Heart Transplantation in a Patient with Anti-U Antibody |
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# Urinary MMP-7: A Predictive, Noninvasive Early Marker for Chronic Kidney Disease Development in Patients with Hypertension

Sarangi, RajLaxmi [1] ; Tripathy, Krishna Padarabinda [2] ; Bahinipati, Jyotirmayee [1] ; Gupta, Partisha [2] ; Pathak, Mona [3] ; Mahapatra, Srikrushna [1] ; Mohapatra, Soumya R [3] [1] Department of Biochemistry, Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, KIIT Deemed to be University , Bhubaneswar, India [2] Department of Medicine, Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, KIIT Deemed to be University , Bhubaneswar, India [3] Department of Research and Development, Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, KIIT Deemed to be University , Bhubaneswar, India

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)


### Objective

Upregulation of matrix metalloproteinase-7 (MMP-7) is associated with hypertension and kidney fibrosis, which can progress to chronic kidney disease (CKD). Currently, kidney fibrosis is only detectable by an invasive procedure. Therefore, we set out to determine whether MMP-7 can act as a noninvasive biomarker in patients with hypertension to enable early detection of kidney fibrosis.

### Materials and Methods

Diagnosed patients with hypertension and control patients were sampled. We diagnosed CKD using clinical and laboratory parameters. Serum urea, creatinine, urinary microalbumin, the albumin-to-creatinine ratio, and urinary MMP-7 were analyzed.

### Results

The 195 patients with hypertension had significantly elevated MMP-7. Of these patients, 166 had MMP-7 >25.8 µg/L, whereas only 29 had MMP-7 <25.8 µg/L. Thirty-two patients with hypertension showed features of CKD, all of whom had urinary MMP-7 >25.8 µg/L. However, the urinary MMP-7 level did not differ with the severity of CKD or with the duration of hypertension.

### Conclusion

Elevated urinary MMP-7 can be a potential noninvasive, early indicator in patients with hypertension progressing to CKD, thus enabling early therapeutic intervention.


## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Diuretics; Kidney diseases; Hypertension; Creatinine |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | MMP-7; chronic kidney disease; hypertension; biomarker; fibrosis; eGFR; ACR |
| **Judul:** | Urinary MMP-7: A Predictive, Noninvasive Early Marker for Chronic Kidney Disease Development in Patients with Hypertension |
| **Pengarang:** | Sarangi, RajLaxmi1; Tripathy, Krishna Padarabinda2; Bahinipati, Jyotirmayee1; Gupta, Partisha2; Pathak, Mona3; Mahapatra, Srikrushna1; Mohapatra, Soumya R31 Department of Biochemistry, Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, KIIT Deemed to be University , Bhubaneswar, India2 Department of Medicine, Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, KIIT Deemed to be University , Bhubaneswar, India3 Department of Research and Development, Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, KIIT Deemed to be University , Bhubaneswar, India |
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# Outcome of ABO-Incompatible Kidney Transplantation According to ABO Type of Transfused Plasma: Comparative Analysis Between “Universal” AB and Donor-Type Plasma

Kim, Han Joo [1] ; Kim, Jin Seok [1] ; Yang, John Jeongseok [1] ; Chung, Yousun [2] ; Kim, Hyungsuk [3] ; Shin, Sung [4] ; Kim, Young Hoon [4] ; Hwang, Sang-Hyun [1] ; Heung-Bum Oh [1] ; Duck-Jong Han [4] ; Kwon, Hyunwook [4] ; Dae-Hyun Ko [1] 1 Department of Laboratory Medicine, Asan Medical Center, University of

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

We compared the clinical outcomes of recipients of ABO-incompatible (ABOi) kidney transplantation (KT) according to the blood group of the plasma transfused.

**Materials and Methods**

We retrospectively analyzed the data of 60 recipients of ABOi-KT with blood type O and A or B donors. Demographic and clinical characteristics were compared between 2 groups of recipients: 1 group received AB plasma regardless of the donor's blood type (n = 30), and the other group received donor-type plasma (n = 30).

**Results**

There were no significant differences between the groups in terms of demographic characteristics. Transfusion of donor-type plasma was noninferior to transfusion of type AB plasma in terms of both rejection-free survival and rejection rate ($P$ = .455, $P$ = .335).

**Conclusion**

There was no significant prognostic difference between the 2 groups. In terms of blood supply and inventory management, we suggest that the blood group of the plasma should match the donor's type.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Plasma; Kidney transplants; Blood groups |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | ABO-incompatible; kidney transplantation; ABOi-KT; transfusion; plasma; universal blood type |
| **Judul:** | Outcome of ABO-Incompatible Kidney Transplantation According to ABO Type of Transfused Plasma: Comparative Analysis Between "Universal" AB and Donor-Type Plasma |

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|---|---|
| **Pengarang:** | Kim, Han Joo1; Kim, Jin Seok1; Yang, John Jeongseok1; Chung, Yousun2; Kim, Hyungsuk3; Shin, Sung4; Kim, Young Hoon4; Hwang, Sang-Hyun1; Heung-Bum Oh1; Duck-Jong Han4; Kwon, Hyunwook4; Dae-Hyun Ko11 Department of Laboratory Medicine, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine , Seoul , Republic of Korea2 Department of Laboratory Medicine, Kangdong Sacred Heart Hospital , Seoul , Republic of Korea3 Department of Laboratory Medicine, Seoul National University Hospital , Seoul , Republic of Korea4 Division of Kidney and Pancreas Transplantation, Department of Surgery, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine , Seoul , Republic of Korea |
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# Detection of a Cryptic KMT2A/AFDN Gene Fusion [ins(6;11)(q27;q23q23)] in a Pediatric Patient with Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Berg, Holly E [1] ; Greipp, Patricia T [2] ; Baughn, Linda B [2] ; Falcon, Corey P [3] ; Jackson, Courtney C [4] ; Peterson, Jess F [2 1] Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota [2] Division of Hematopathology, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota [3] Department of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, Ochsner Health Center for Children , New Orleans, Louisiana [4] Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Ochsner Medical Center , New Orleans, Louisiana

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

*KMT2A* gene rearrangements are a major oncogenic driver in multiple hematologic neoplasms. Apart from t(9;11)(p21;q23) (*KMT2A/MLLT3*) in acute myeloid leukemia (AML), *KMT2A* gene rearrangements are considered to convey high risk and poor overall survival. Herein, we report a case of a 7 year old boy with newly diagnosed AML and a cryptic *KMT2A/AFDN* gene fusion resulting from a 5′*KMT2A* insertional event. The results of conventional chromosome studies revealed trisomy 8 in all 20 metaphases, with normal-appearing chromosomes 6 and 11. A *KMT2A* break-apart FISH probe identified 2 intact copies of the *KMT2A* gene region and an extra 5′*KMT2A* signal in 85% of interphase nuclei.

Subsequent FISH studies using a *KMT2A/AFDN* dual-color dual-fusion FISH probe revealed positive results for a single fusion in 82% of interphase nuclei, indicating a *KMT2A/AFDN* gene fusion. Subsequently, metaphase FISH confirmed the location of the *KMT2A/AFDN* fusion at 6q27. To our knowledge, this represents only the second time in the literature that a cryptic *KMT2A/AFDN* gene fusion resulting from a 5′*KMT2A* insertional event was reported.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Leukemia; Pediatrics |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | AFDN; KMT2A (MLL); acute myeloid leukemia (AML); cryptic insertion; fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH); conventional chromosome studies |
| **Judul:** | Detection of a Cryptic KMT2A/AFDN Gene Fusion [ins(6; 11)(q27; q23q23) ] in a Pediatric Patient with Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia |

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| **Pengarang:** | Berg, Holly E1; Greipp, Patricia T2; Baughn, Linda B2; Falcon, Corey P3; Jackson, Courtney C4; Peterson, Jess F21 Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota2 Division of Hematopathology, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota3 Department of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, Ochsner Health Center for Children , New Orleans, Louisiana4 Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Ochsner Medical Center , New Orleans, Louisiana |
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# Consistency Between Thyrotropin Receptor Antibody (TRAb) and Thyroid-Stimulating Antibody (TSAb) Levels in Patients with Graves Disease

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

To investigate the consistency between thyrotropin receptor antibody (TRAb) and thyroid-stimulating antibody (TSAb) levels in patients with Graves disease (GD).

**Methods**

We performed a cross-sectional observational study to recruit eligible patients with GD who visited the outpatient endocrinology clinic for the purpose of evaluating the consistency between their TRAb and TSAb levels. Our cohort included 28 men and 99 women.

**Results**

The median levels of TRAb and TSAb were 5.65 IU/L and 3.76 IU/L, respectively, in the enrolled patients with GD. The levels of TRAb (5.03 vs 8.42 IU/L; *P* = .008) and TSAb (2.69 vs 5.37 IU/L; *P* = .008) in patients with adequate thyroid regulation were all lower than those in patients with inadequate thyroid regulation.

**Conclusions**

Although TRAb is closely related to TSAb, we observed high heterogeneity of TRAb due to relatively low consistency between the levels of the 2 antibodies.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Laboratories; Drug withdrawal; Womens health; Graves disease; Observational studies; Family medical history; Antibodies; Clinical medicine; Endocrinology; Hospitals; Thyroid gland; Correlation analysis; Immunoglobulins; Hyperthyroidism; Drug dosages |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | Graves disease; thyrotropin receptor antibody; thyroid-stimulating antibody; thyroid function; hyperthyroidism; endocrinology |
| **Judul:** | Consistency Between Thyrotropin Receptor Antibody (TRAb) and Thyroid-Stimulating Antibody (TSAb) Levels in Patients with Graves Disease |

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# Recurrent Gastrointestinal Bleeding in a Middle-Aged Man

Gowani, Faaria [1] ; Phillips, Bonnie [2] ; Leveque, Christopher [2] ; Castillo, Brian [2] ; Chen, Jian [2] ; Chandler, Wayne [3] ; Rice, Lawrence [4] ; Salazar, Eric [2 1] University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine , Memphis, Tennessee , US [2] Houston Methodist Hospital, Department of Pathology and Genomic Medicine , Houston, Texas , US [3] Seattle Children's Hospital, Department of Laboratories , Seattle, Washington , US [4] Houston Methodist Hospital, Department of Medicine and Cancer Center , Houston, Texas , US

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Acquired von Willebrand disease (avWD) arises because of mechanisms that destroy, decrease, absorb, or clear von Willebrand factor (vWF). A 59-year-old man presented with a 3-year history of recurrent gastrointestinal bleeding. Laboratory workup revealed a prolonged platelet function assay-100. The vWF antigen was decreased, and a low vWF immunofunctional activity/antigen ratio, low collagen binding/antigen ratio, and decreased intermediate and high molecular weight multimers were noted. The patient had no high-shear stress conditions, and an antibody-mediated process was suspected. A vWF mixing study showed complete correction of vWF activity, suggesting no direct functional inhibitor. The patient was given a bolus of vWF concentrate with serial measurements of vWF; the vWF half-life was 2.5 hours. The vWF propeptide/antigen ratio was 4:1, supporting a diagnosis of aVWD resulting from increased antibody-mediated vWF clearance. This case study emphasizes the laboratory's role in the diagnosis and treatment of rare, overlooked acquired bleeding disorders.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | acquired von Willebrand disease; bleeding disorders; von Willebrand factor activity testing; coagulation; coagulation testing; clotting |
| **Judul:** | Recurrent Gastrointestinal Bleeding in a Middle-Aged Man |
| **Pengarang:** | Gowani, Faaria1; Phillips, Bonnie2; Leveque, Christopher2; Castillo, Brian2; Chen, Jian2; Chandler, Wayne3; Rice, Lawrence4; Salazar, Eric21 University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine , Memphis, Tennessee , US2 Houston Methodist Hospital, Department of Pathology and Genomic Medicine , Houston, Texas , US3 Seattle Children's Hospital, Department of Laboratories , Seattle, Washington , US4 Houston Methodist Hospital, Department of Medicine and Cancer Center , Houston, Texas , US |
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# HDFN Resulting from Anti-U: Alternatives to Allogeneic Intrauterine Transfusion

Caudill, Jamie L [1] ; Gillard, Laurie [2] [1] Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania , Philadelphia, Pennsylvania , US [2] Rush University Medical Center , Chicago, Illinois , US

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn (HDFN) carries significant fetal mortality risks. Although anti-D as a source of HDFN has been prevented for decades using D-specific immunoglobulin to prevent alloimmunization between fetus and mother, minor blood groups may still result in disease, with potentially disastrous consequences if left untreated. Strategies such as intrauterine transfusion, early delivery, and vigilant serologic monitoring of fetal anemia have been the standards of care for alloimmunized patients, but beyond this not much more is possible. Mothers with rare phenotypes who are alloimmunized against extremely common red blood cell antigens may find access to rare antigen-negative blood units limited. This case study presents a healthy G10P6 woman with known anti-U presenting for treatment via intrauterine transfusion in the second trimester and follows the patient through successful delivery. Difficulties in obtaining rare blood for the patient because of concomitant delivery events involving 2 patients with anti-U at the facility opened discussions about the difficulties of and alternatives to intrauterine transfusion where rare blood phenotypes are involved.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Fetuses; Blood; Newborn babies |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | hemolytic disease; anti-U; neonatal; immunohematology; intrauterine transfusion; high-prevalence antigens; alloimmunization |
| **Judul:** | HDFN Resulting from Anti-U: Alternatives to Allogeneic Intrauterine Transfusion |
| **Pengarang:** | Caudill, Jamie L1; Gillard, Laurie21 Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania , Philadelphia, Pennsylvania , US2 Rush University Medical Center , Chicago, Illinois , US |
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Dokumen 41 dari 56


# Methods to Correct Drug-Induced Coagulopathy in Bleeding Emergencies: A Comparative Review


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Link dokumen ProQuest


## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)


### Objective

Anticoagulant and antiplatelet therapy have become increasingly popular. The goal of therapy is to prevent venous thromboembolism and platelet aggregation, respectively. Traditional anticoagulant and antiplatelet drugs are quickly being replaced with novel medications with more predictable pharmacokinetics. Unfortunately, these drugs carry the risk of uncontrolled hemorrhage because of drug-induced coagulopathy. Uncontrolled hemorrhage continues to be a major cause of preventable death: hemorrhage accounts for approximately 30% of trauma-related deaths, second to brain injury. Controlling hemorrhage while dealing with comorbidities remains a challenge to clinicians. There are many gaps in care and knowledge that contribute to the struggle of treating this patient population.

### Methods

This literature review is focused on the most effective ways to achieve hemostasis in a patient with drug-induced coagulopathy. The antiplatelet therapies aspirin, clopidogrel, ticlopidine, pasugrel, and ticagrelor are analyzed. Anticoagulant therapies are also reviewed, including warfarin, rivaroxaban, apixaban, edoxaban, and dabigatran. In addition, viscoelastic testing and platelet function assays are reviewed for their ability to monitor drug effectiveness and to accurately depict the patient's ability to clot. This review focuses on articles from the past 10 years. However, there are limitations to the 10-year restriction, including no new research posted within the 10-year timeline on particular subjects. The most recent article was then used where current literature did not exist (within 10 years).

**Results**

Traditional anticoagulants have unpredictable pharmacokinetics and can be difficult to correct in bleeding emergencies. Vitamin K has been proven to reliably and effectively reverse the effect of vitamin K antagonists (VKAs) while having a lower anaphylactoid risk than frozen plasma. Prothrombin complex concentrates should be used when there is risk of loss of life or limb. Frozen plasma is not recommended as a first-line treatment for the reversal of VKAs. Novel anticoagulants have specific reversal agents such as idarucizumab for dabigatran and andexxa alfa for factor Xa (FXa) inhibitors. Although reliable, these drugs carry a large price tag. As with traditional anticoagulants, cheaper alternative therapies are available such as prothrombin complex concentrates. Finally, static coagulation testing works well for routine therapeutic drug monitoring but may not be appropriate during bleeding emergencies. Viscoelastic testing such as thromboelastography and rotational thromboelastometry depict in vivo hemostatic properties more accurately than static coagulation assays. Adding viscoelastic testing into resuscitation protocols may guide blood product usage more efficiently.

**Conclusion**

This review is intended to be used as a guide. The topics covered in this review should be used as a reference for treating the conditions described. This review article also covers laboratory testing and is meant as a guide for physicians on best practices. These findings illustrate recommended testing and reversal techniques based off evidence-based medicine and literature.

## DETAIL

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Pharmacokinetics; Anticoagulants; Viscoelasticity; Hemorrhage; Therapeutic drug monitoring |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | viscoelastic; coagulopathy; coagulation; frozen plasma; warfarin; prothrombin time |
| **Judul:** | Methods to Correct Drug-Induced Coagulopathy in Bleeding Emergencies: A Comparative Review |
| **Pengarang:** | Nalezinski, Shaughn11 The George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences , Washington, DC , USA |
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# A Rational Approach to Coagulation Testing

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Quality patient care requires the appropriate selection of laboratory tests. Irrelevant testing must be avoided, whereas pertinent testing is indispensable. The goals of this review are 3-fold: (1) to describe appropriate coagulation test selection for medical and surgical patients, (2) to describe appropriate coagulation testing specifically in individuals infected with SARS-CoV-2 causing COVID-19, and (3) to define the rational use of anticoagulant monitoring.

## DETAIL

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Laboratories; Patients; Information systems; Thrombosis; Anticoagulants; Family medical history; Pathology; Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; Coronaviruses; Sodium; Phlebotomy; COVID-19 |
| **Ketentuan indeks bisnis:** | Subjek: Information systems |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | coagulation; prothrombin time; activated partial thomboplastin time; fibrinogen; platelet count; viscoelastic testing; test selection |
| **Judul:** | A Rational Approach to Coagulation Testing |
| **Pengarang:** | Marin, Maximo James1; Harris, Neil1; Winter, William1; Zumberg, Marc Stuart11 Department of Pathology, Immunology and Laboratory Medicine, University of Florida , Gain esville, FL , USA |
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# IgM Warm Autoantibodies Causing Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia in a Pediatric Patient

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Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Most often, IgM-mediated autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA) presents as cold agglutinin disease in the pediatric population. The IgM warm agglutinins are rare, with few reports in the literature. This case study describes a 5 year old girl with nausea, abdominal pain and jaundice, and a hemoglobin of 5.5 g/dL who was diagnosed with a warm reactive IgM AIHA. The laboratory workup revealed a pan-reactive antibody and a direct antiglobulin test negative for IgG and C3. A thermal amplitude assay revealed reactive IgM antibodies at 37°C, 30°C, 25°C, and 4°C and an antibody titer of 1:8. An adsorption for IgM-specific autoantibodies exposed underlying anti-E and anti-Cw alloantibodies. Transfusion of phenotypically matched red blood cell units supported ongoing hemolysis. The AIHA treatment included steroids followed by rituximab with complete resolution. A literature review shows variable outcomes for warm AIHA in the pediatric population and often describes the presence of warm reactive IgM-mediated AIHA as an indicator for poor prognosis.

## DETAIL

| | |
|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Anemia; Pediatrics |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | autoimmune hemolytic anemia; warm autoantibodies; IgM autoantibodies; warm hemolysin; anemia; pediatrics |
| **Judul:** | IgM Warm Autoantibodies Causing Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia in a Pediatric Patient |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Pengarang:** | Fortes, Precious1; Baez, Janet1; McGonigle, Andrea M1; Ziman, Alyssa1; Federman, Noah2; Ward, Dawn C11 Wing-Kwai and Alice Lee-Tsing Chung Transfusion Service, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA , Los Angeles, California , US2 Division of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA , Los Angeles, California , US |
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# Multiparametric Flow Cytometry versus Conventional Cytology in the Study of Leptomeningeal Involvement in Malignant Hematological Diseases

Altube, Alejandra [1] ; Ceres, Veronica [1] ; Malusardi, Cecilia [1] ; Evelyn Gonzalez Matteo [2] ; Gimenez, Cintia Lorena [2] ; Rocher, Adriana Esther [2] ; Auat, Mariángeles [1] [1] Flow Cytometry Laboratory, Hematology Division, Hospital de Clínicas “José de San Martín” [2] Cytology Laboratory, Department of Clinical Biochemistry, School of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Buenos Aires , Argentina

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Background**

CNS involvement is a complication in hematologic malignant neoplasms. The advantage of multiparametric flow cytometry (MFC) over conventional cytology (CC) in detecting occult leptomeningeal disease in CSF has been proven previously, as reported in the literature. In this study, we reviewed the experience of our laboratory in evaluating CSF specimens by MFC and CC after refinement of technical procedures.

**Methods**

MFC analysis was performed in 159 specimens. In 91 specimens, simultaneous CC and MFC analysis was requested and results compared.

**Results**

Neoplastic cells were identified in 27 (17.0%) of the total samples and in 17 (18.7%) of the paired specimens group by MFC, compared with 2 (2.2%) specimens with positive results as determined by CC. MFC enabled identification of malignant cells in low-cellularity specimens (<5 cells/μL) and all neoplasm categories.

**Conclusion**

MFC allowed the detection of minimal numbers of tumor cells in CSF specimens from individuals with leukemia and lymphoma in whom CC had not been able to identify those tumor cells.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Laboratories; Patients; Cellular biology; Software; Nervous system; Flow cytometry; Leukemia; Tumors; Lymphoma; Disease; Biochemistry; Morphology; Hematology |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | flow cytometry; immunophenotype; CSF; CNS involvement; leptomeningeal disease; primary CNS B-LBL |

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|---|---|
| **Judul:** | Multiparametric Flow Cytometry versus Conventional Cytology in the Study of Leptomeningeal Involvement in Malignant Hematological Diseases |
| **Pengarang:** | Altube, Alejandra1; Ceres, Veronica1; Malusardi, Cecilia1; Evelyn Gonzalez Matteo2; Gimenez, Cintia Lorena2; Rocher, Adriana Esther2; Auat, Mariángeles11 Flow Cytometry Laboratory, Hematology Division, Hospital de Clínicas “José de San Martín”2 Cytology Laboratory, Department of Clinical Biochemistry, School of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, University of Buenos Aires , Argentina |
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# Compound Heterozygous VPS13A Variants in a Patient with Neuroacanthocytosis: A Case Report and Review of the Literature

Kim, Aryun [1] ; Hee-Yun Chae [1] ; Park, Hee Sue [2] [1] Department of Neurology, Chungbuk National University Hospital , Cheongju , Republic of Korea [2] Department of Laboratory Medicine, Chungbuk National University Hospital , Cheongju , Republic of Korea

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

Chorea-acanthocytosis (ChAc) is a rare autosomal recessive neurodegenerative disorder caused by pathogenic variants of the vacuolar protein sorting 13A (*VPS13A*). Only a few patients with ChAc have been reported to date, and the variant spectrum of *VPS13A* has not been completely elucidated. We describe the case of a 36-year-old woman who had been experiencing orofacial dyskinesia since age 30 years. In a genetic study using next-generation sequencing, 2 variants of *VPS13A,* the nonsense variant c.4411C>T (p.Arg1471Ter) and the splicing variant c.145-2A>T, were identified. The splicing variant c.145-2A>T was newly classified as a pathogenic variant through a literature review. Consequently, the patient was diagnosed with ChAc based on the typical clinical manifestations, laboratory findings, and imaging results.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Case reports |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | acanthocytosis; chorea-acanthocytosis; neuroacanthocytosis; next-generation sequencing; movement disorders; VPS13A |
| **Judul:** | Compound Heterozygous VPS13A Variants in a Patient with Neuroacanthocytosis: A Case Report and Review of the Literature |
| **Pengarang:** | Kim, Aryun1; Hee-Yun Chae1; Park, Hee Sue21 Department of Neurology, Chungbuk National University Hospital , Cheongju , Republic of Korea2 Department of Laboratory Medicine, Chungbuk National University Hospital , Cheongju , Republic of Korea |
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# A Century of Progress

Bertholf, Roger L; Kroft, Steven H

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## DETAIL

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| **Judul:** | A Century of Progress |
| **Pengarang:** | Bertholf, Roger L; Kroft, Steven H |

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# Oncology Patients Who Develop Transfusion-Associated Circulatory Overload: An Observational Study

Maldonado, Marisol [1] ; Villamin, Colleen E [1] ; Murphy, Leah E [1] ; Dasgupta, Amitava [1] ; Bassett, Roland L [1] ; Mayrin Correa Medina [1] ; Bates, Tonita S [1] ; Martinez, Fernando [1] ; Adriana M Knopfelmacher Couchonal [1] ; Klein, Kimberly [1] ; Kelley, James M [1 1] Hemovigilance Unit, Department of Laboratory Medicine, Division of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine; The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center , Houston, Texas

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Background**

Transfusion-associated circulatory overload (TACO) is a largely preventable transfusion complication that results in significant morbidity and mortality. Cancers, related treatments, and comorbidities are among the factors that can predispose patients to TACO, but currently there are limited data on this topic in the literature.

**Methods**

We collected data retrospectively from the electronic health records of 93 adult patients with cancer who met Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) criteria for TACO from July 1, 2019, through October 31, 2020. The parameters we studied included demographics, comorbidities, treatment modalities, transfusion practices, and outcomes. We summarized data by means and ranges for continuous variables, and proportions for categorical variables.

**Results**

During the study period, the incidence of TACO among oncology patients was 0.84 per 1000 transfusions (95% CI, 0.68–1.02), representing 6.6% of all reactions. This percentage is high, compared with 1%–6% among other populations. Unique characteristics such as hematology malignancy (75.3%), receipt of cardiotoxic chemotherapy (87.1%), pneumonia (57.0%), preexisting oxygen use (59.1%), dyspnea (62.4%), hypertension (55.9%), renal insufficiency (46.2%), daily use of corticosteroids (43.0%), daily use of diuretics (40.9%), daily use of beta-blockers (36.6%), and elevated NT-proBNP (33.3%) were frequently observed in these group of oncology patients.

**Conclusions**

Our study indicates that oncology patients have unique factors that may lead to diagnosis of TACO. Developing appropriate guidelines that apply to oncology patients, in addition to those set forth by the CDC, should be considered. Implementation by ordering healthcare providers of a tools that can predict TACO can help in early recognition and mitigation of TACO.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Patients; Electronic health records; Ventilators; Medicine; Pneumonia; Observational studies; Blood products; Cancer therapies; Mortality; Steroids; Heart failure; Hypertension; Edema; Beta blockers; Hospitals; Medical laboratories; Blood platelets; Oncology; Disease prevention; Ventilation; Chemotherapy; Disease control |

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|---|---|
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | oncology patients; transfusion-associated circulatory overload; risk factors; cardio-toxic chemotherapy; outcomes; blood transfusion |
| **Judul:** | Oncology Patients Who Develop Transfusion-Associated Circulatory Overload: An Observational Study |
| **Pengarang:** | Maldonado, Marisol1; Villamin, Colleen E1; Murphy, Leah E1; Dasgupta, Amitava1; Bassett, Roland L1; Mayrin Correa Medina1; Bates, Tonita S1; Martinez, Fernando1; Adriana M Knopfelmacher Couchonal1; Klein, Kimberly1; Kelley, James M11 Hemovigilance Unit, Department of Laboratory Medicine, Division of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine; The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center , Houston, Texas |
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# Sialic Acid as a Suitable Marker of Clinical Disease Activity in Patients with Crohn's Disease

Chen, Yaoming [1] ; He, Yuting [1] ; Zhan, Xiaoxia [1] ; Chen, Dubo [1] ; Feng, Pinning [1] ; Yan, Yan [1] ; Wang, Yichong [1] [1] Department of Laboratory Medicine, The First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University , Guangzhou , China

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

Elevated serum levels of sialic acid (SA) have been verified in patients with various inflammatory conditions. The association between the Crohn's disease (CD) activity and serum SA has been insufficiently studied.

**Materials and Methods**

Serum SA concentrations were determined using an enzymatic colorimetric assay method, and the correlation of SA with the Harvey-Bradshaw Index (HBI) and other inflammation activity markers was evaluated using the Spearman correlation. The predictive value of SA in estimating CD disease activity was assessed using the receiver operating characteristic.

**Results**

The SA levels were positively correlated with HBI and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels. The correlation of SA with the HBI was superior to that of CRP with the HBI. The area under the curve for SA was higher than that for CRP, with an optimal cutoff value of 53.14 mg/dL for active CD.

**Conclusion**

Serum SA correlates with the HBI score better and has better predictive value in monitoring CD disease activity than CRP or other inflammatory markers.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Laboratories; Inflammatory bowel disease; Biomarkers; Acids; Inflammation; Crohns disease; Colonoscopy; Clinical medicine; Blood; Statistical analysis; Proteins; Medical diagnosis |

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| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | sialic acid; Crohn’s disease; diagnostic marker; disease activity; Harvey-Bradshaw Index; inflammatory markers |
| **Judul:** | Sialic Acid as a Suitable Marker of Clinical Disease Activity in Patients with Crohn’s Disease |
| **Pengarang:** | Chen, Yaoming1; He, Yuting1; Zhan, Xiaoxia1; Chen, Dubo1; Feng, Pinning1; Yan, Yan1; Wang, Yichong11 Department of Laboratory Medicine, The First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University , Guangzhou , China |
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# Diagnostic Value of Metagenomic Next Generation Sequencing for Ureaplasma urealyticum Infection: A Case Report

Ruan, Xuelian [1] ; Li, Meng [1] ; Xue Qin [1 1] Department of Clinical Laboratory, First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University , Nanning , China

Link dokumen ProQuest

## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

*Ureaplasma urealyticum* has high nutritional requirements for culture, and it requires special tools for identification. Theoretically, metagenomic next generation sequencing (mNGS) can be used to detect many pathogens in clinical specimens, especially for complex infectious diseases with rare and atypical causes. Here, our patient developed severe pneumonia caused by *U. urealyticum* infection after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, and the etiology is unclear. After continuous negative culture, *U. urealyticum* was detected in the bronchoalveolar lavage fluid by mNGS, and azithromycin was used. Because of the difficulty in its diagnosis, diagnosis and treatment of extragenital *U. urealyticum* infection is challenging. In addition, many broad-spectrum antibiotics are ineffective against this pathogen because it lacks a cell wall. Therefore, early diagnosis and treatment are key to preventing further complications and deaths.

## DETAIL

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|---|---|
| **Subjek:** | Case reports; Medical diagnosis |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; metagenomics next generation sequencing; Ureaplasma urealyticum; hematology; immunocompromised patient; pneumonia |
| **Judul:** | Diagnostic Value of Metagenomic Next Generation Sequencing for Ureaplasma urealyticum Infection: A Case Report |
| **Pengarang:** | Ruan, Xuelian1; Li, Meng1; Xue Qin11 Department of Clinical Laboratory, First Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University , Nanning , China |
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# Correction to: A Rational Approach to Coagulation Testing

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Dokumen 51 dari 56

# Identification of a Cryptic t(8;20;21)(q22;p13;q22) Resulting in RUNX1T1/RUNX1 Fusion in a Patient

# with Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Macke, Erica L [1] ; Meyer, Reid G [2] ; Hoppman, Nicole L [2] ; Ketterling, Rhett P [3] ; Greipp, Patricia T [3] ; Xu, Xinjie [3] ; Baughn, Linda B [3] ; Shafer, Danielle A [4] ; He, Rui R [5] ; Peterson, Jess F [3 1] Center for Individualized Medicine, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , US [2] Division of Laboratory Genetics and Genomics, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , US [3] Division of Hematopathology, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , US [4] Inova Schar Cancer Institute, Inova Fairfax Hospital , Falls Church, Virginia , US [5] Department of Pathology, Inova Fairfax Hospital , Falls Church, Virginia , US

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

The detection of recurrent genetic abnormalities in acute myeloid leukemia (AML), including *RUNX1T1/RUNX1* gene fusion, is critical for optimal medical management. Herein, we report a 45 year old woman with newly diagnosed AML and conventional chromosome studies that revealed an apparently balanced t(8;20)(q22;p13) in all 20 metaphases analyzed. A *RUNX1T1/RUNX1* dual-color dual-fusion fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) probe set was subsequently performed and revealed a *RUNX1T1/RUNX1* gene fusion. Metaphase FISH studies performed on abnormal metaphases revealed a cryptic, complex translocation resulting in *RUNX1T1/RUNX1* fusion, t(8;20;21)(q22;p13;q22). This case study shows the importance of performing FISH studies or other high-resolution genetic testing concurrently with conventional chromosome studies for the detection of cryptic recurrent gene fusions in AML, particularly a focused genetic evaluation such as *RUNX1T1/RUNX1* gene fusion, when specific abnormalities involving 8q22 are identified.

## DETAIL

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| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | RUNX1T1; RUNX1; acute myeloid leukemia; cryptic translocation; fluorescence in situ hybridization; conventional chromosome studies |
| **Judul:** | Identification of a Cryptic t(8; 20; 21)(q22; p13; q22) Resulting in RUNX1T1/RUNX1 Fusion in a Patient with Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia |
| **Pengarang:** | Macke, Erica L1; Meyer, Reid G2; Hoppman, Nicole L2; Ketterling, Rhett P3; Greipp, Patricia T3; Xu, Xinjie3; Baughn, Linda B3; Shafer, Danielle A4; He, Rui R5; Peterson, Jess F31 Center for Individualized Medicine, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , US2 Division of Laboratory Genetics and Genomics, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , US3 Division of Hematopathology, Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Mayo Clinic , Rochester, Minnesota , US4 Inova Schar Cancer Institute, Inova Fairfax Hospital , Falls Church, Virginia , US5 Department of Pathology, Inova Fairfax Hospital , Falls Church, Virginia , US |
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# Value of Thyroid Peroxidase Antibodies in Neuroimmune Diseases: Analysis of Interference During Treatment with Intravenous Immunoglobulins

Jiménez-Legido, María [1] ; Cantarín-Extremera, Verónica [1] ; López-Guio, María Eugenia [2] ; González-Cervera, Rosa María [2] ; Martín-Prado, Silvia [3] ; Sebastián-Pérez, Elena [4] ; González-Gutiérrez-Solana, Luis [1] 1 Department of Neuropediatrics, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús , Madrid , Spain 2 Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús , Madrid , Spain 3 Hospital

Pharmacy Department, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús , Madrid , Spain [4] Department of Pediatric Hematology-Oncology, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús , Madrid , Spain

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

The absence of specific markers can make the diagnosis of neuroimmune disorders difficult, making other biomarkers such as thyroid peroxidase antibodies (TPO-Abs) more relevant. Laboratory tests are susceptible to interference, especially those tests performed using immunoassay techniques. The effect of treatment with human intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) on the results of TPO-Abs assays has not been previously characterized.

**Materials and Methods**

We analyzed TPO-Abs levels in 170 children monitored in the neuroimmune disease department of a tertiary hospital. We analyzed the characteristics of patients with increased TPO-Abs values and compared their progress with and without treatment.

**Results**

We found that 97% of patients with elevated TPO-Abs had received IVIG. After withdrawal from IVIG, a mean TPO-Abs decrease of 62.5% at 1 month was observed. The IVIG drug preparation was found to contain 1176 U/mL of TPO-Abs. An interferogram confirmed interference.

**Conclusion**

It is advisable to measure levels of TPO-Abs before starting immunotherapy and remain vigilant regarding possible interference in the event of unsubstantiated elevations of this analyte.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Laboratories; Drug withdrawal; Acids; Encephalitis; Blood-brain barrier; Antibodies; Immunotherapy; Thyroid diseases; Autoimmune diseases; Steroids; Hospitals; Biomarkers; Nervous system; Immunoglobulins; Immunoassay; Pediatrics; Movement disorders |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | thyroid peroxidase antibodies; autoimmune; immunoassay; nonspecific human intravenous immunoglobulin; interference; interferogram |
| **Judul:** | Value of Thyroid Peroxidase Antibodies in Neuroimmune Diseases: Analysis of Interference During Treatment with Intravenous Immunoglobulins |

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| **Pengarang:** | Jiménez-Legido, María1; Cantarín-Extremera, Verónica1; López-Guio, María Eugenia2; González-Cervera, Rosa María2; Martín-Prado, Silvia3; Sebastián-Pérez, Elena4; González-Gutiérrez-Solana, Luis11 Department of Neuropediatrics, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús , Madrid , Spain2 Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús , Madrid , Spain3 Hospital Pharmacy Department, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús , Madrid , Spain4 Department of Pediatric Hematology-Oncology, Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús , Madrid , Spain |
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# Potential Role of Neutrophil-Platelet Interaction in Increased Susceptibility to Infection of Patients with Down Syndrome

Abd El-Ghany, Hoda M [1] ; Iman Ehsan Abdel Meguid [2] ; Rabab El Hawary [1] ; Safa Meshaal [1] ; Iman Taha Lafy Shimila [1] ; Radwan, Eman Roshdy [1] [1] Department of Clinical and Chemical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University , Cairo , Egypt [2] Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University , Cairo , Egypt

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

Recurrent infection in Down syndrome (DS) has been previously documented; the potential role of platelets and neutrophil-platelet interaction has not been addressed in previous studies.

**Patients and Methods**

Using flow cytometry, we evaluated CD40 and CD18 expression as activation markers for neutrophils and CD62p as an activation marker for platelets, before and after lipopolysaccharide (LPS) stimulation, in 34 patients with DS and 39 control patients.

**Results**

Markers were evaluated as percentage of positivity, mean fluorescent intensity (MFI), and activation index (MFI after stimulation/MFI before stimulation). Patients showed a significantly lower CD40 MFI ($P$ = .019) after LPS stimulation, a lower CD62p percentage before and after LPS stimulation ($P$ = .013 and $P$ = .029), and a higher CD62p MFI ($P$ = .011) after LPS stimulation. Patients showed a lower activation index for CD40 and CD18 ($P \leq .001$) but not for CD62p ($P$ = .338). Dysfunctional efficiency in neutrophils and in the neutrophil-platelet interaction could not be correlated to infection.

**Conclusion**

A consensus on a scoring system for infection is needed for an objective evaluation of correlation to infection.

## DETAIL

**Subjek:** Infections; Down syndrome; Neutrophils

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| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | Down syndrome; neutrophil-platelet interaction; neutrophil activation; platelet activation; lipopolysaccharide; innate immunity |
| **Judul:** | Potential Role of Neutrophil-Platelet Interaction in Increased Susceptibility to Infection of Patients with Down Syndrome |
| **Pengarang:** | Abd El-Ghany, Hoda M1; Iman Ehsan Abdel Meguid2; Rabab El Hawary1; Safa Meshaal1; Iman Taha Lafy Shimila1; Radwan, Eman Roshdy11 Department of Clinical and Chemical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University , Cairo , Egypt2 Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University , Cairo , Egypt |
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# Reliable Detection of T-Cell Clonality by Flow Cytometry in Mature T-Cell Neoplasms Using TRBC1: Implementation as a Reflex Test and Comparison with PCR-Based Clonality Testing

Waldron, Deirdre [1] ; David O'Brien [1] ; Smyth, Laura [1] ; Quinn, Fiona [2] ; Vandenberghe, Elizabeth [3] [1] Clinical Cytometry Laboratory, St James Hospital , Dublin , Ireland [2] Cancer Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory, Department of Haematology, St James Hospital , Dublin , Ireland [3] Department of Haematology, St James Hospital , Dublin , Ireland

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

The T-cell receptor β constant region 1 (TRBC1) antibody can identify T-cell clonality and distinguish pathological from normal T cells. This study aims to establish optimal cutpoints for establishing monotypia and validate the diagnostic abilities of the TRBC1 antibody when used as a reflex test in conjunction with an existing T-cell antibody panel.

**Materials and Methods**

We used 46 normal peripheral blood specimens and examined 8 patients with reactive lymphoproliferations to determine the normal biological range of TRBC1 on CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. We also evaluated 43 patient specimens that were submitted for investigation of a lymphoproliferative disorder for CD2/CD3/CD4/CD5/CD7/CD8/CD16/CD26/CD45/CD56/TCR αβ/TCR γδ, along with TRBC1 expression. The results were compared to TCR gene rearrangement patterns using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis.

**Results**

Statistical analysis established differing cutoff points for establishing monotypia dependent on restricted TRBC1 or TRBC2 usage. Direct comparison with molecular analysis indicated that no specimen identified with the restricted expression of TRBC1 was reported as polyclonal by PCR with a concordance rate of 97% between a clonal PCR result and monotypic TRBC1 expression.

**Conclusion**

Incorporation of the TRBC1 antibody using statistically derived cutoff points in a reflex setting for the evaluation of a suspected T-cell neoplasm improves the identification of clonal T-cell populations by flow cytometry and correlates well with molecular methods.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Lymphocytes; Laboratories; Monoclonal antibodies; Patients; Bone marrow; Flow cytometry; Polymerase chain reaction; Tumors; Lymphoma; Blood; Hematology; Statistical analysis |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | T-cell; flow cytometry; T-cell receptor β chain; TRBC1; T-cell clonality; T-cell lymphoma; clonality |
| **Judul:** | Reliable Detection of T-Cell Clonality by Flow Cytometry in Mature T-Cell Neoplasms Using TRBC1: Implementation as a Reflex Test and Comparison with PCR-Based Clonality Testing |
| **Pengarang:** | Waldron, Deirdre1; David O'Brien1; Smyth, Laura1; Quinn, Fiona2; Vandenberghe, Elizabeth31 Clinical Cytometry Laboratory, St James Hospital , Dublin , Ireland2 Cancer Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory, Department of Haematology, St James Hospital , Dublin , Ireland3 Department of Haematology, St James Hospital , Dublin , Ireland |
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Dokumen 56 dari 56

# Serum Metabolomics in Patients with Coexisting NAFLD and T2DM Using Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry

Hu, Cheng [1] ; Zhuang, Xiaoyu [1] ; Zhang, Jiaqi [1] ; Wang, Tao [2] ; Du, Shengnan [2] ; Wang, Jinping [2] ; Peng, Xuelian [2] ; Cao, Qin [2] ; Zhang, Mingcai [3] ; Jiang, Yuanye [1] [1] Experiment Center for Science and Technology, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine , Shanghai , China [2] Department of Gastroenterology, Putuo Hospital, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine , Shanghai , China [3] Shuguang Hospital affiliated with Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine , Shanghai , China

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## ABSTRAK (ENGLISH)

**Objective**

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) frequently coexist and can act synergistically to drive adverse outcomes of one another. This study aimed to unravel the metabolomic changes in patients with NAFLD and T2DM, to identify potential noninvasive biomarkers, and to provide insights for understanding the link between NAFLD and T2DM.

**Methods**

Three hundred participants aged 35 to 70 years who were diagnosed with NAFLD (n = 100), T2DM (n = 100), or a comorbidity of NAFLD and T2DM (n = 100) were included in this study. Anthropometrics and routine blood chemistry were assessed after overnight fast. The global serum metabolomic analysis was performed by ultra-performance

liquid chromatography-Orbitrap mass spectrometry. Multivariate data analysis methods were utilized to identify the potential biomarkers.

**Results**

A set of serum biomarkers that could effectively separate NAFLD from NAFLD + T2DM and T2DM from NAFLD + T2DM were identified. We found that patients with coexisting NAFLD and T2DM had significantly higher levels of total protein (TP), triglycerides (TG), glucose in urine, and gamma-hydroxybutyric acid than those with NAFLD and had significant increased levels of TP, albumin, alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, total cholesterol, cholinesterase, TG, low-density lipoprotein, and apolipoprotein A when compared to patients with T2DM.

**Conclusion**

The metabolomics results provide evidence that the comorbidity of NAFLD and T2DM considerably altered patients' metabolomics patterns compared to those of patients with only NAFLD or T2DM.

## DETAIL

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| **Subjek:** | Comorbidity; Mass spectrometry; Biomarkers; Scientific imaging; Chromatography; Diabetes |
| **Pengidentifikasi/kata kunci:** | metabolomics; NAFLD; T2DM; LC-MS; noninvasive biomarkers; OPLS-DA |
| **Judul:** | Serum Metabolomics in Patients with Coexisting NAFLD and T2DM Using Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry |
| **Pengarang:** | Hu, Cheng1; Zhuang, Xiaoyu1; Zhang, Jiaqi1; Wang, Tao2; Du, Shengnan2; Wang, Jinping2; Peng, Xuelian2; Cao, Qin2; Zhang, Mingcai3; Jiang, Yuanye11 Experiment Center for Science and Technology, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine , Shanghai , China2 Department of Gastroenterology, Putuo Hospital, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine , Shanghai , China3 Shuguang Hospital affiliated with Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine , Shanghai , China |
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Yosry, A., Zayed, N., Dawood, R. M., Ibrahim, M. K., Elsharkawy, M., Ekladious, S. M., . . . Abdellatif, Z. (2022). Highly sensitive serum miRNA panel for the diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma in egyptian patients with HCV-related HCC. Labmedicine, 53(5), 523. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac045

Objective This study aimed at exploring the potential role of a panel of serum micro-RNA (miRNA) markers in liver fibrosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) diagnosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. Methods The study included 157 chronic HCV patients and 62 HCC patients who presented to the Cairo University Center for Hepatic Fibrosis, Endemic Medicine Department, from 2015 to 2017. Relevant clinical and laboratory data were collected and sera were subjected to miRNA expression profiling. Eleven miRNA markers were studied and receiver operating characteristic curves were constructed to investigate the best cutoff values of the miRNAs that showed altered expression in HCC compared to HCV-associated advanced fibrosis. Results miRNA expression profiling revealed 5 miRNAs (miR-124, miR-141, miR-205, miR-208a, miR-499a) were significantly upregulated and 2 miRNAs were significantly downregulated (miR-103a, miR-15a) in HCC compared to advanced fibrosis patients. No significant difference was observed in miRNA expression between advanced fibrosis and early hepatic fibrosis apart from a significant downregulation of miR-155-5p in advanced fibrosis. Conclusion Serum miRNAs could serve as potential diagnostic tools for the diagnosis of HCC.

Browne, D. J., Liang, F., Gartlan, K. H., Harris, P. N. A., Hill, G. R., Corrie, S. R., & Markey, K. A. (2022). Multiplex microsphere PCR (mmPCR) allows simultaneous gram typing, detection of fungal DNA, and antibiotic resistance genes. Labmedicine, 53(5), 459-464. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac023

Objective To show the high analytical specificity of our multiplex microsphere polymerase chain reaction (mmPCR) method, which offers the simultaneous detection of both general (eg, Gram type) and specific (eg, Pseudomonas species) clinically relevant genetic targets in a single modular multiplex reaction. Materials and Methods Isolated gDNA of 16S/rRNA Sanger-sequenced and Basic Local Alignment Tool–identified bacterial and fungal isolates were selectively amplified in a custom 10-plex Luminex MagPlex-TAG microsphere-based mmPCR assay. The signal/noise ratio for each reaction was calculated from flow cytometry standard data collected on a BD LSR Fortessa II flow cytometer. Data were normalized to the no-template negative control and the signal maximum. The analytical specificity of the assay was compared to single-plex SYBR chemistry quantitative PCR. Results Both general and specific primer sets were functional in the 10-plex mmPCR. The general Gram typing and pan-fungal primers correctly identified all bacterial and fungal isolates, respectively. The species-specific and antibiotic resistance–specific primers correctly identified the species- and resistance-carrying isolates, respectively. Low-level cross-reactive signals were present in some reactions with high signal/noise primer ratios. Conclusion We found that mmPCR can simultaneously detect specific and general clinically relevant genetic targets in multiplex. These results serve as a proof-of-concept advance that highlights the potential of high multiplex mmPCR diagnostics in clinical practice. Further development of specimen-specific DNA extraction techniques is required for sensitivity testing.

Khongjaroensakun, N., Paisooksantivatana, K., Santiwatana, S., Tawonsawatruk, T., Kusolthammarat, K., Kadegasem, P., . . . Chuansumrit, A. (2022). Corrigendum to: A simple and applicable method for human platelet lysate preparation using citrate blood. Labmedicine, 53(5) doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac015

Basheer, H., Nakhaee, B., & Jialal, I. (2022). Chylomicronemia due to the rare hyperlipoproteinemia type 3 complicated by a circulating monoclonal protein. Labmedicine, 53(5), e117-e119. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmab127

The polygenic variety of chylomicronemia occurs in adults in whom factors such as obesity, diabetes, alcoholism, renal disease, and certain drugs can precipitate chylomicronemia. A rare cause of polygenic chylomicronemia is hyperlipoproteinemia type 3 (HLP3). We report on a 54-year-old male who presented with chylomicronemia with triglycerides (TG) >2000 mg/dL. From admission, the ratio of total cholesterol to total triglycerides was not below 0.2 but was closer to 0.5, suggesting that his condition was not classic chylomicronemia. We confirmed that the patient

had HLP3 based on his very-low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (VLDL-C)/TG ratio, which was ≥0.3, and lipoprotein electrophoresis showing a broad beta band. Because he was not responsive to initial therapy, we considered an interferent impairing lipolysis and TG reduction. The interferent was an M-protein that may also have falsely elevated both apolipoprotein-B and direct-LDL-C levels. In this case study, we report on a patient with chylomicronemia resulting from HLP3 complicated by a circulating M-protein.

Bockoven, C., Benirschke, R. C., & Hong-Kee, L. (2022). Elevated lactate dehydrogenase concentrations in plasma compared to serum. Labmedicine, 53(5), 479-482. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac026

Objective To evaluate the difference in lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) concentrations in plasma vs serum specimens in our patient population. Materials and Methods We measured LDH in 110 paired plasma and serum specimens over a 2-week period. Hemolytic indices were performed on each specimen. These paired specimens were drawn in a single setting and stored under the same conditions. For the last 14 paired specimens, cell counts were performed on the plasma/serum. Results Plasma LDH was on average 22% higher than serum LDH. There was no difference in the hemolytic indices between the plasma and the serum specimens. In the last 14 specimens, cell counts revealed increased platelets in the plasma specimens compared to the serum specimens. Conclusion We propose switching back to using serum for LDH testing because there was unpredictable elevation in plasma LDH concentrations. These elevations in LDH levels may be linked to the platelets present in plasma and that may lyse or become activated with storage at refrigerated temperature.

Hammami, E., Borgi, W. E., Fatma, B. L., Sarra, F. S., Hend, B. N., & Gouider, E. (2022). Acquired FVII deficiency and acute myeloid leukemia: A case report and literature review. Labmedicine, 53(5), e120-e122. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmab120

Factor VII (FVII) deficiency is the most common among all rare inherited bleeding disorders. However, acquired FVII deficiency (aFVIID) is uncommon. Only few cases in the literature have been reported. Herein, we present a case of an aFVIID associated with acute myeloid leukemia (AML), along with a literature review regarding this condition. A 50 year old Arab male patient was diagnosed with AML at the hematology department of our institution. At admission, coagulation tests showed a prolonged prothrombin time (PT) with a normal activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) and a slightly elevated fibrinogen level. Prothrombin complex coagulation factors dosing (PCCFD) revealed a decrease only in FVII levels. The patient, however, did not experience any bleeding. The evolution of the health of the patient was marked by a normalization of PT and FVII levels and complete remission.

Saldeen, J., Carlsson, L., & Larsson, A. (2022). Seasonal variation of ferritin among swedish blood donors. Labmedicine, 53(5), 530-532. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac053

Objective Several biomarkers have been reported to exhibit a seasonal variation, which might also be associated with the seasonality observed for certain disorders, such as cardiovascular disease. Ferritin is a marker of iron stores but may be influenced by other factors including inflammation. The aim of this study was to determine whether there is a seasonal variation for plasma ferritin. Methods The study included all ferritin tests performed on blood donors between November 2009 and November 2016 in the county of Uppsala, Sweden. Results Median ferritin values were found to be highest in August to October (autumn) and lowest in April to May and December. The differences between the highest and lowest median values were 6 µg/L for males and 5 µg/L for females. This corresponds to approximately 12% difference for males and 15% difference for females. Conclusion A modest but statistically significant seasonal periodicity for ferritin was shown for blood donors.

Walradth, E. A. (2022). Acquired factor VIII inhibitors: A case study. Labmedicine, 53(5), e126-e128. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmab125

The physiology of hemostasis is one of high complexity that involves the initiation, amplification, and propagation of the many moving parts of the hemostatic system and its regulatory mechanisms. It is imperative that clinical laboratory professionals have a strong understanding of the many intricacies of the physiology of coagulation and its in vitro testing. An elongated activated partial thromboplastin time can have several causes, and the correct cause

must be elucidated in a timely manner for proper treatment. A mixing study with normal pooled plasma should be performed to evaluate for the presence of an inhibitor vs factor deficiency. Factor inhibitors, specifically factor VIII in this case study, should be titered so that the clinician can decide which treatment may work best for the patient. Continued monitoring of factor levels and inhibitor titers should be conducted to follow the resolution or progression of inhibitor presence.

Song-gao, Z., & Huang, Y. (2022). Usefulness of AFP, PIVKA-II, and their combination in diagnosing hepatocellular carcinoma based on upconversion luminescence immunochromatography. Labmedicine, 53(5), 488-494. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac027

Objectives To evaluate the prognostic values of serum PIVKA-II (prothrombin induced by vitamin K absence–II) and α-fetoprotein (AFP) and the combination of these analytes for identifying hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), and to analyze the correlation between biomarkers and clinicopathological features of HCC. Methods The levels of PIVKA-II and AFP in 331 case individuals were determined by upconverting phosphor technology-based immune lateral flow (UPT-LF) assay. We used the ROC curve to determine the diagnostic value; the relationships between the biomarkers and clinicopathological features of HCC also were analyzed. Results AFP and PIVKA-II have good diagnostic performance in the diagnosis of HCC; the best AUC was 0.76, 0.74. High levels of PIVKA-II were more advantageous than AFP in predicting tumor size, portal-vein embolism, and vascular invasion (all P <.05). Conclusion Levels of PIVKA-II and AFP showed good diagnostic value for HCC, but the level of PIVKA-II was more closely related to the clinicopathological features of HCC.

Correction to: Quality assessment and clinical utility of plasma obtained via apheresis vs that obtained from whole blood. (2022). Labmedicine, 53(5), 542. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac091

Merve, E. T., Neselioglu, S., Emra, A. K., Inan, O., Meryem, S. A., Ates, I., & Erel, O. (2022). Modified proline metabolism and prolidase enzyme in COVID-19. Labmedicine, 53(5), 453-458. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac017

Objective The aim of the study was to evaluate proline metabolism in patients affected by COVID-19. Materials and Methods This case-control study consisted of 116 patients with COVID-19 and 46 healthy individuals. Tests related to proline metabolism (prolidase, proline, hydroxyproline, glutamic acid, manganese) and copper and zinc tests were analyzed. Results The levels of proline and hydroxyproline amino acids and the prolidase enzyme were found to be lower and glutamic acid was found to be higher in the COVID-19 group compared to the healthy group (P = .012, P < .001, P < .001, and P < .001, respectively). The copper/zinc ratio was higher in patients with COVID-19 than in healthy individuals (P < .001). Significant correlations were found between proline metabolism tests and inflammatory and hemostatic markers commonly used in COVID-19. Conclusion The proline metabolic pathway was affected in COVID-19. Relationships between proline pathway–related tests and inflammatory/hemostatic markers supported the roles of proline metabolism in proinflammatory and immune response processes.

Nobakht, H., Mahmoudi, T., Rezamand, G., Seidamir, P. T., Jeddi, G., Asadi, A., . . . Zali, M. R. (2022). Association of rs5742612 polymorphism in the promoter region of IGF1 gene with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A case-control study. Labmedicine, 53(5), 504-508. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac039

Objective Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is an emerging global chronic liver disease encompassing a wide spectrum of disorders ranging from simple steatosis to nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, fibrosis, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. Considering the strong association between NAFLD and insulin resistance, and the vital role of insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1) in IR, we hypothesized that IGF1 gene polymorphism might be associated with NAFLD. Methods A total of 302 subjects, including 149 patients with biopsy-proven NAFLD and 153 controls, were enrolled in this case-control study. All the subjects were genotyped for the rs5742612 polymorphism of the IGF1 gene using the polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism method. Results The distribution of IGF1 rs5742612 genotypes and alleles differed significantly between the cases with NAFLD and controls. The IGF1 rs5742612 CC genotype compared with the TT genotype or the TT+TC genotype occurred more frequently in the cases than the controls and the differences remained significant after adjustment for confounding

factors such as age and body mass index (P = .011, OR = 2.71, 95%CI = 1.16-5.85; and P = .032, OR = 2.29, 95% CI = 1.10-5.24, respectively). Conclusion For the first time, this study uncovered that the IGF1 rs5742612 CC genotype compared with the TT genotype or the TT+TC genotype had a 2.71-fold or 2.29-fold increased risk for NAFLD, respectively.

Dalland, J. C., Blackburn, P. R., Reichard, K. K., Johnson, S. H., Smadbeck, J. B., Vasmatzis, G., . . . Peterson, J. F. (2022). A novel USP25::PDGFRA gene fusion in a 78 year old patient with a myeloid neoplasm. Labmedicine, 53(5), e134-e138. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac010

The World Health Organization category of myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with eosinophilia and PDGFRA rearrangements is composed of a heterogeneous group of neoplasms that can present as a myeloproliferative neoplasm, acute myeloid leukemia, myeloid sarcoma, or lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma. The overall outcome of these neoplasms is favorable with imatinib therapy. Herein, we describe an adult female patient with a myeloid neoplasm accompanied by eosinophilia and a novel USP25::PDGFRA gene fusion.

Shu-yu, L., Liu, F., Chang, L., Guang-lu Che, Qiu-xia, Y., Yong-mei, J., & Teng, J. (2022). Multisite pseudomonas aeruginosa infections detected by metagenomic next-generation sequencing in a child with aplastic anemia: A case report. Labmedicine, 53(5), e123-e125. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmab123

Microbial cultivation is the current gold standard for the clinical diagnosis of bacterial infections. However, this method sometimes produces false negative results. We present a case study of multisite Pseudomonas aeruginosa infections detected by metagenomic next-generation sequencing in a child with aplastic anemia, highlighting the rapid and accurate advantages of this technique.

Vera, M. A., Sutphin, A., Hansen, L., & El-Khoury, J. (2022). Resolving pseudohyponatremia: Validation of plasma sodium on radiometer ABL800 blood gas analyzers for immediate reflex testing. Labmedicine, 53(5), e105-e108. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmab114

Objective To perform validation of plasma sodium on blood gas analyzers to reflexively correct erroneous measurements by ion-selective electrodes (ISEs). Methods We compared remnant specimens of whole blood and plasma collected by lithium heparin vacutainer with normal protein concentrations and no lipemia. Whole-blood specimens were tested for sodium concentration on the ABL800 Flex blood gas analyzer, followed by centrifugation for plasma separation, and repeat sodium determination on an aliquot of the plasma only. Also, plasma specimens were analyzed by indirect ISE on the Cobas 8000 series and by direct ISE on the ABL800 Flex for instrument comparison. Results Plasma aliquots yielded comparable results to the parent whole-blood specimen, with an average change of −1.33 mmol/L (R2 = 0.9727). Comparison of indirect ISE to direct ISE similarly yielded comparable results, with an average change of + 0.8 mmol/L (R2 = 0.9016). Conclusion Plasma is a valid specimen matrix for use on blood gas analyzers for sodium determination, eliminating the need for re-collection of whole-blood specimens from patients with pseudohyponatremia.

Hussein, E., & Azza, A. E. (2022). Quality assessment and clinical utility of plasma obtained via apheresis vs that obtained from whole blood. Labmedicine, 53(5), 439-445. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac029

Objective We studied the impact of storage of thawed plasma (TP) on the in vitro coagulation quality and posttransfusion outcomes of apheresis plasma (AP) vs whole blood plasma (WBP). Methods One hundred units of each product were analyzed. In vitro assays were performed on TP on day 0, day 2, and after refreezing, evaluating international normalized ratio (INR), activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT), fibrinogen, and factors V and VIII. Transfusion of TP on day 2 was studied in 70 patients with liver cirrhosis and 25 patients with thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP). Results Refrozen specimens from both products showed a significant decline of all values, although AP had a considerably greater coagulation profile (P < .05). On day 0 and day 2, we observed significant decreases in coagulation values (except fibrinogen) with WBP, compared with AP (P < .05). The WBP, however, provided similar INR for patients with liver cirrhosis and TTP, as compared with AP. The AP resulted in a significant correction of aPTT following plasma exchange in TTP (P < .05). Conclusion AP demonstrated

considerably greater factor activity. This would be beneficial when manufacturing clotting factor concentrates. Large scale clinical trials are needed to further address the hemostatic outcomes of both products in massively transfused patients.

Buckenmayer, A., Dahmen, L., Hoyer, J., Kamalanabhaiah, S., & Haas, C. S. (2022). Erythrocyte sedimentation rate in patients with renal insufficiency and renal replacement therapy. Labmedicine, 53(5), 483-487. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac018

Background Determination of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a simple diagnostic tool for estimating systemic inflammation. It remains unclear whether ESR is influenced by renal disease or renal replacement therapy (RRT). Objective To report the incidence and extent of ESR elevations in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) and the possible impact of RRT. Methods We performed a single-center, retrospective study in inpatients with or without renal disease and in those with RRT, comparing ESR levels and other laboratory and clinical information. Results A total of 203 patients were included. On average, ESR was elevated (mean SD], 51.7 34.6] mm/h), with no statistically significant difference between the patient groups. Only those receiving PD showed significantly higher ESR (78.3 33.1] mm/h; P < .001). Conclusions ESR testing can be used without restriction in patients with CKD and in patients undergoing hemodialysis and who have received kidney transplantation; however, this measurement should be monitored carefully in patients with PD.

Wang, Y., Ling, Z., Hu, Z., Gui, Y., Huang, C., Yao, Y., & Li, R. (2022). 5-amino-4-imidazolecarboxamide ribonucleotide Transformylase/IMP cyclohydrolase polymorphisms affect the susceptibility to multiple myeloma. Labmedicine, 53(5), 465-474. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac022

Objective The upregulation of 5-amino-4-imidazolecarboxamide ribonucleotide transformylase/IMP cyclohydrolase (ATIC) may affect tumorigenesis and multiple myeloma (MM) development. Materials and Methods A total of 97 patients with MM and 102 healthy control patients were included in the study. The SNaPshot technique was used to detect the ATIC gene polymorphisms. Linkage disequilibrium (LD) and haplotype analyses were conducted using SHEsis software. Results The genotype distribution or allele frequency of rs3772078 and rs16853834 was significantly different between the patients with MM and the healthy control patients (all P < .05). The rs16853834 A allele, rs3772078 CT genotype, and C allele were associated with a decreased risk of MM (all P < .05). Five single-nucleotide polymorphism combinations showed strong LD. Three haplotypes were associated with MM risk (all P < .05). We found that ATIC rs7604984 was significantly associated with serum lactate dehydrogenase levels (P = .050). Conclusion We determined that the rs3772078 and rs16853834 polymorphisms are associated with a decreased risk of MM.

French, D., Ong, C. M., Patel, P., Zuk, M., & Wu, A. H. B. (2022). Reduced immune response and neutralizing antibody activity to the SARS-CoV-2 vaccination in patients with a history of solid organ transplant. Labmedicine, 53(5), 514-522. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac038

Objective Three SARS-CoV-2 vaccinations and boosters are available. We determined whether solid organ transplant patients mounted an immune response to the vaccinations and whether the antibodies had neutralizing activity compared to healthcare worker controls and monoclonal gammopathy patients. Methods Remnant plasma was obtained from vaccinated solid organ transplant, allogeneic stem cell transplant, monoclonal gammopathy patients, and healthcare worker controls. Samples positive on a SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay (detects spike protein and nucleocapsid) were run on a SARS-CoV-2 in vitro neutralizing antibody assay and a nucleocapsid-specific SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay. Results Only 25% of solid organ transplant patients produced antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 vaccination. Of these, 90% had neutralizing activity against wild type virus, but reduced activity to the variants compared to monoclonal gammopathy patients and healthcare worker controls, particularly the delta variant, for which only 50% had neutralizing antibody activity. Conclusion Solid organ transplant patients should consider protecting themselves against future SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Nikas, I. P., Sepsa, A., Kleidaradaki, E., & Salla, C. (2022). EUS-FNA diagnosis of a metastatic adult granulosa cell tumor in the stomach. Labmedicine, 53(5), 533-536. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac024

Granulosa cell tumors are uncommon ovarian neoplasms, predominantly of the adult type (AGCT). In this report, we present a rare case of a patient with metastatic AGCT to the stomach diagnosed with endoscopic ultrasound–guided fine-needle aspiration (EUS-FNA). A 61-year-old woman without a history of AGCT underwent both a vaginal and an abdominal ultrasound that showed a solid and cystic ovarian mass along with a solid mass in the gastric antral wall. Subsequently, an EUS-FNA was performed to assess the gastric lesion. Cytologic findings showed high cellularity, and the groups of neoplastic cells invaded the muscle layer of the stomach. Notably, these cells formed Call-Exner bodies, whereas some nuclei exhibited nuclear grooves. Immunohistochemistry was performed, revealing positivity for α-inhibin, calretinin, and CD56 in the neoplastic cells, whereas chromogranin, synaptophysin, CD117, and DOG1 were negative. The combination of clinical presentation, radiology, cytomorphology, and immunohistochemistry could facilitate the diagnosis of metastatic AGCT and the management of such patients.

Bipasha, N. J., Sarsenbayeva, A., Jernow, H., Hetty, S., & Pereira, M. J. (2022). Evaluation of RNA isolation methods in human adipose tissue. Labmedicine, 53(5), e129-e133. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmab126

Objective Research has shown that RNA extraction from adipose tissue (AT) is challenging because of high lipid content and low RNA quantity. We compared a traditional RNA extraction with a column-based method in human AT to evaluate RNA quantity and quality. Materials and Methods Human subcutaneous AT (n = 9) was collected through needle biopsy, and RNA was extracted using the phenol-chloroform traditional method and the RNeasy Lipid Tissue Mini Kit column-based method. The RNA quantity, quality, integrity, and expression of key AT genes were assessed. Results We found that the RNA quantity and integrity were reduced by 40% and 15-20%, respectively, using the column-based method compared to the traditional method, but the findings were not statistically significant. The column-based method showed a higher 260/280 ratio (~2.0) compared to the traditional method (~1.8) (P <.05), suggesting lower amounts of contaminants. The expression of AT genes was comparable between methods. Conclusion The traditional extraction method provides adequate RNA yield and integrity compared to the column-based method, which is an advantage when AT specimens are small.

Zhu, Y., Xu, W., OuYang, L., Wang, H., Mao, W., Zhou, H., . . . Tan, Y. (2022). Topical application of methyl nicotinate solution enhances peripheral blood collection. Labmedicine, 53(5), 500-503. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac033

Objective The purpose of this study was to investigate whether local application of methyl nicotinate solution can change the content and proportion of blood cells in peripheral blood samples and to determine whether this treatment is a safe and reliable method for improving peripheral blood collection. Methods Routine blood analysis and flow cytometry were used to analyze the contents and proportions of blood cells and T lymphocyte subsets in peripheral blood samples. Experimental blood specimens were collected from earlobes treated with different concentrations of methyl nicotinate solution, and the control group consisted of blood specimens collected from untreated earlobes. Results The blood flow in the earlobe was significantly increased after methyl nicotinate solution stimulation, especially when the methyl nicotinate solution concentration was greater than 10−4 mol/L. There were no significant changes in the proportions of white blood cells, red blood cells, platelets, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, monocytes, or lymphocytes in the peripheral blood obtained from earlobes treated with methyl nicotinate solution. The proportion of T lymphocytes increased in the experimental group, but this difference was not significant. Conclusion Local application of methyl nicotinate solution is a feasible method for improving peripheral blood collection, especially for patients with venous blood collection phobia or an inability to provide venous blood samples.

Schlegel, A. (2022). Macroprolactinoma-induced syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis and its reversal with dopamine agonist therapy. Labmedicine, 53(5), 537-539. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac025

Hyponatremia is an uncommon manifestation of pituitary adenomas. Herein, I report a case of syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis (SIAD) caused by a macroprolactinoma that rapidly resolved with dopamine agonist therapy. A 29-year-old White woman presented with euvolemic, hypotonic hyponatremia, normal thyroid and glucocorticoid axes, and inappropriately concentrated urine. She was found to have a 1.2-cm sellar mass.

Investigation of additional pituitary axes revealed an elevated prolactin level of 193.7 ng/mL. The SIAD experienced by the patient corrected rapidly with initiation of cabergoline. The patient could not tolerate dopamine agonist therapy, and after 1 year, she underwent transsphenoidal resection of the mass after the prolactin began to increase. Pathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of macroprolactinoma. There was no recurrence of the tumor, and the patient continued to have normonatremia and normoprolactinemia 7 years after her operation. To my knowledge, this is the first report in the literature of pathology-confirmed macroprolactinoma marked by SIAD that showed rapid normalization of water metabolism with dopamine agonist therapy.

Merci, M. P., Wonohutomo, J. P., Immanuel, S., Kumalawati, J., Indrasari, N. D., & Yusra, Y. (2022). Cutoff value of qualitative HBsAg for confirmatory HBsAg using the chemiluminescence microparticle immunoassay method. Labmedicine, 53(5), 475-478. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac021

Background Confirmatory hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) is an assay used to distinguish weakly reactive from false-positive HBsAg results. Objective To determine the signal to cutoff (S/CO) value of chemiluminescence microparticle immunoassay (CMIA) HBsAg assay that should trigger follow-up confirmatory HBsAg testing. Methods All specimens with an initial S/CO value of 0.90–100.00 were subjected to repeat HBsAg testing after high-speed centrifugation. The specimens with an initial S/CO value in that range remained in the same range and were then followed up with confirmatory HBsAg testing. Result In total, 132 specimens had an S/CO value between 0.90 and 100.00 after high-speed centrifugation, followed by confirmatory HBsAg retesting. The S/CO value of HBsAg specimens for which the results required verification with confirmatory HBsAg was 0.98 (100% sensitivity, 3.3% specificity) through 9.32 (47.1% sensitivity, 100% specificity). Conclusion The HBsAg S/CO values (as determined by the chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay CMIA] method) that should trigger confirmatory HBsAg testing are 0.98–9.32.

Khongjaroensakun, N., Paisooksantivatana, K., Santiwatana, S., Tawonsawatruk, T., Kusolthammarat, K., Kadegasem, P., . . . Chuansumrit, A. (2022). A simple and applicable method for human platelet lysate preparation using citrate blood. Labmedicine, 53(5), e109-e112. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmab116

Objectives To determine and compare the platelet growth factors in human platelet lysate (HPL) prepared from citrated whole blood, with final centrifugations at 4oC and 25oC. Methods We collected specimens of citrated whole blood from 27 healthy volunteers. The platelet-rich plasma (PRP) was separated to prepare the HPL, which was further divided into 2 portions for the final centrifugation, at 4oC and 25oC, respectively. Platelet growth factors were measured and compared between the 2 groups. Results All platelet growth factors were higher than those in PRP prepared from citrated whole blood. Moreover, the final centrifugation at 25oC resulted in noninferiority of platelet-growth-factor level. Conclusion This study provided a simple method for small-volume of HPL preparation using only 10–15 mL of citrated whole blood. Further, the entire process of centrifugation can be performed at room temperature of 25oC, which is more applicable than lower temperatures for other laboratories.

Higuchi, T., Hoshi, T., Nakajima, A., & Haruki, K. (2022). Transient pseudothrombocytopenia detected 8 months after COVID-19 vaccination. Labmedicine, 53(5), 540-541. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac031

Pseudothrombocytopenia is an in vitro phenomenon of platelet aggregation due to conformational changes and exposure of cryptic antigens on the platelet surface caused by anticoagulants, leading to the aggregation of platelets and falsely lower automated platelet counts. Although it has no clinical relevance, it can lead to unnecessary fear, diagnostic errors, or unnecessary tests and interventions when unrecognized. Pseudothrombocytopenia was detected in a 25-year-old woman 8 months after the second dose of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, BNT162b2. The pseudothrombocytopenia was transient and the duration was shorter than 3 months. As pseudothromobocytopenia is not detected unless blood is drawn for other objectives, it is difficult to determine its true occurrence among recipients of vaccines. This case shows that pseudothrombocytopenia may develop transiently even months after COVID-19 vaccination and should be considered when thrombocytopenia is found in recipients of the vaccine to avoid unnecessary fear, diagnostic errors, or unnecessary tests and interventions.

Zhai, X., Yang, S., & Cui, L. (2022). Anticardiolipin IgA as a potential risk factor for pregnancy morbidity in patients with antiphospholipid syndrome. Labmedicine, 53(5), 495-499. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac028

Background Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is an autoimmune disorder that is characterized by venous or arterial thrombosis and/or obstetric morbidity in the constant presence of persistent antiphospholipid antibodies (aPLs). In patients with APS, the relationship between production of immunoglobulin (Ig)A antiphospholipid antibodies and adverse events in pregnancy is still unclear. As a result of massive trials, the clinical efficiency of IgA-aPLs is used to evaluate pregnancy outcomes in patients with APS. Methods We enrolled 381 female patients with APS and 93 healthy pregnant women. Silica clotting time ratio, dilute Russell viper venom time (dRVVT) ratio, and 6 aPLs, including IgA/IgG/IgM isotypes aβ2GPI and IgA/IgG/IgM isotypes anticardiolipin (aCL), were detected using commercial kits. Results We found no significant differences in laboratory parameters between patients with APS and the control group. The total prevalence of aCL IgA was 2.9%; the prevalence of aβ2GPI IgA was 3.4%. Only 1.3% of the individuals who tested aCL-positive (5/381) had isolated aCL IgA. Similarly, isolated aβ2GPI IgA was present in only 0.8% (3/381) of the aβ2GPI-positive subjects. Meanwhile, aCL IgA showed the maximum area under the curve (AUC) of 0.666 (95% CI, 0.60–0.73; P < .001), followed by dRVVT ratio (AUC = 0.649; 0.58–0.72; P < .001). Conclusion Positive aCL IgA and aβ2GPI IgA ratios were extremely low for each isolated isotype of aPLs. For patients with APS who experienced fetal loss, aCL IgA may be utilized as a risk factor for pregnancy loss among patients with APS. Establishing a standardized diagnosis of IgA aPLs is also important for these patients.

Fadeyi, E., Mamo, Y. T., Saha, A. K., Wilson, E., & Pomper, G. (2022). The viability of hematopoietic progenitor cell grafts after cryopreservation does not predict delayed engraftment in allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Labmedicine, 53(5), 509-513. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmac042

Objective Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, more peripheral blood stem cell (PBSC) allogeneic grafts are being frozen and infused thawed. Our objective was to study the influence of graft viability on engraftment outcome in patients treated with PBSCs. Methods Using trypan blue stain, we compared total nucleated cell (TNC) viability of both fresh and thawed grafts in allogeneic PBSCs. Results The viability of thawed PBSC grafts median was 74%, and fresh was 99.0%. The median number of CD34 + cells/kg infused thawed was 6.3 × 106/kg and median time to neutrophil and platelet engraftment was 17.5 and 20 days. Median number of CD34 + cells/kg infused fresh was 5.1 × 106/kg and median time to neutrophil and platelet engraftment was 18 and 19 days. There were no statistically significant differences in the time to engraftment between the 2 groups. Conclusion A low TNC viability of thawed PBSC grafts does not have an effect on time to neutrophil and platelet engraftment when more than 2.85 × 106 CD34 + cells/kg are infused.

Petersen, J. M., & Jhala, D. N. (2022). Hospital and laboratory practice in an integrated medical system for HIV infection prevention interventions at a veteran affairs medical center. Labmedicine, 53(5), e113-e116. doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmab108

Objective The impact of sexually transmitted infection (STI) results on prompting clinicians to consider pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) indication is sparse in the literature, particularly for veterans. Methods A retrospective search from June 2018 to February 2020 was performed to identify all patients who were HIV-negative at a regional Veteran Affairs Medical Center with a positive STI test result and review the medical chart of these patients. Results We identified 220 veterans who were HIV-negative with a positive STI test result. Of these 220 veterans, 51 unique patients were identified by the clinicians. In a provider-initiated discussion, PrEP was discussed with all 51 patients. In the end, 27 of these 51 patients started PrEP after discussion with their clinical providers. Conclusion Prior positive STI results successfully helped identify patients who may benefit from PrEP. Quality assurance studies on clinician reactions to test result reporting, particularly regarding highly effective preventive therapies, are important.

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