



**Test Name:** Ham's Test - for Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)

**Test Code:** N/A See Information

**Reference Lab:** Rml/quest

**Ref Lab Phone:**

**Ref Lab Fax:**

**Date of Search:** 04/05/2012

---

**HAM'S TEST [0102000]** Used in the diagnosis of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) and or myelodysplasia.

**The HAM's Test has been discontinued.**

RML Pathology department suggest that the recommended alternative test is the following:

**Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)(CD55/CD59), Pi-Linked Antigens (FLAER)**

Order Name: **CD55/CD59**

Test Number: 0126100

Preferred Specimen: **6mL(3mL) Whole Blood EDTA (Lavender Top) - Room Temperature**

Alternate Specimen: **6mL(3mL) Whole Blood ACD Solution B - Room Temperature**

Best if collected Monday - Thursday. Send the specimen to the RML main lab ASAP on the same day of collection to maintain optimal stability. Keep sample as Whole Blood at Room Temperature.

Stability: Room Temperature 72hrs, Refrigerated n/a, Frozen n/a.

Clinical Use: Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) is an acquired hematologic disorder characterized by nocturnal hemoglobinuria, chronic hemolytic anemia, thrombosis, pancytopenia, and, in some patients, acute or chronic myeloid malignancies.

Notes: This high sensitivity and quantitative flow cytometry assay is used in the diagnosis and follow-up monitoring of patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH). Markers evaluated are FLAER, CD14, CD16, CD24, CD55, and CD59 with CD33, CD45 and glycophorin A used for gating. Granulocytes, monocytes and erythrocytes (RBCs) are evaluated separately. The assay can detect glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-deficient cell populations down to a level of 0.01%.

Send-out tests ordered as "NEW TEST"s are not built in the RML computer system and therefore Cpt Code(s) and Pricing may be subject to change by the performing laboratory.