



Test Definition: NGSHM

MayoComplete Myeloid Neoplasms,
Comprehensive OncoHeme Next-Generation
Sequencing, Varies

Overview

Useful For

Evaluation of known or suspected hematologic neoplasms, specifically of myeloid origin (eg, acute myeloid leukemia, myelodysplastic syndrome, myeloproliferative neoplasm, myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasm, unexplained cytopenias) at the time of diagnosis or possibly disease relapse

Aiding in determining diagnostic classification

Providing prognostic or therapeutic information for helping guide clinical management

Evaluating patients with suspected VEXAS (vacuoles, E1 enzyme, X-linked, autoinflammatory, somatic) syndrome

Determining the presence of new clinically important gene mutation changes at relapse

Genetics Test Information

This test includes next-generation sequencing to evaluate for the following 47 genes and select intronic regions:

ANKRD26, ASXL1, BCOR, BCORL1, BRAF, CALR, CBL, CEBPA, CSF3R, DDX41, DNMT3A, ELANE, ETNK1, ETV6, EZH2, FLT3, GATA1, GATA2, IDH1, IDH2, JAK2, KDM6A, KIT, KRAS, MPL, NF1, NPM1, NRAS, PHF6, PPM1D, PTPN11, RAD21, RUNX1, SETBP1, SH2B3, SF3B1, SMC3, SRSF2, STAG2, STAT3, TERT, TET2, TP53, U2AF1, UBA1, WT1, and ZRSR2.

For a list of genes and exons targeted by this test see [Targeted Genes Interrogated by Myeloid Neoplasms, Comprehensive OncoHeme Next-Generation Sequencing](#).

Testing Algorithm

For more information see:

- [Acute Leukemias of Ambiguous Lineage Testing Algorithm](#)
- [Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Testing Algorithm](#)
- [Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Relapsed with Previous Remission Algorithm](#)
- [Myeloproliferative Neoplasm: A Diagnostic Approach to Bone Marrow Evaluation](#)
- [Mast Cell Disorder: Diagnostic Algorithm, Bone Marrow](#)

Special Instructions

- [Myeloproliferative Neoplasm: A Diagnostic Approach to Bone Marrow Evaluation](#)
- [Hematopathology Patient Information](#)
- [Acute Leukemias of Ambiguous Lineage Testing Algorithm](#)
- [Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Testing Algorithm](#)
- [Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Relapsed with Previous Remission Algorithm](#)
- [Mast Cell Disorder: Diagnostic Algorithm, Bone Marrow](#)
- [Targeted Genes Interrogated by Myeloid Neoplasms, Comprehensive OncoHeme Next-Generation Sequencing](#)

Highlights

Next-generation sequencing detection of somatic gene mutations, including type, pattern, and distribution, has diagnostic, prognostic, and potential therapeutic implications for patients with hematologic cancers of myeloid origin.

Method Name

Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS)

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen**Specimen Type**

Varies

Shipping Instructions

Bone marrow and whole blood specimens must arrive within 14 days of collection.

Necessary Information

The following information is required:

1. Clinical diagnosis
2. Pertinent clinical history, including disease phase (diagnostic, remission, relapse/refractory) and therapy status (especially if patient has received a hematopoietic stem cell transplant).
3. Clinical or morphologic suspicion
4. Date of collection
5. Specimen source

Specimen Required

Submit only 1 of the following specimens:

Preferred

Specimen Type: Bone marrow aspirate

Container/Tube:

Preferred: Lavender top (EDTA) or yellow top (ACD)

Acceptable: Green top (sodium heparin)

Specimen Volume: 2 mL

Collection Instructions:

1. Invert several times to mix bone marrow.
2. Send bone marrow specimen in original tube. **Do not aliquot.**
3. Label specimen as bone marrow.

Specimen Stability Information: Ambient (preferred) 14 days/Refrigerate 14 days

Additional Information: To ensure minimum volume and concentration of DNA is met, the requested volume must be submitted. Testing may be canceled if DNA requirements are inadequate.

Acceptable:

Specimen Type: Whole blood

Container/Tube:

Preferred: Lavender top (EDTA) or yellow top (ACD)

Acceptable: Green top (sodium heparin)

Specimen Volume: 3 mL

Collection Instructions:

1. Invert several times to mix blood.
2. Send whole blood specimen in original tube. **Do not aliquot.**
3. Label specimen as blood.

Specimen Stability Information: Ambient (preferred) 14 days/Refrigerate 14 days

Additional Information: To ensure minimum volume and concentration of DNA is met, the requested volume must be submitted. Testing may be canceled if DNA requirements are inadequate.

Specimen Type: Extracted DNA from blood or bone marrow

Container/Tube: 1.5- to 2-mL tube

Specimen Volume: Entire specimen

Collection Instructions:

1. DNA must be extracted within 14 days after collection.
2. Label specimen as extracted DNA and source of specimen.
3. Provide volume and concentration of the DNA.

Specimen Stability Information: Frozen (preferred)/Refrigerate/Ambient

Additional Information: DNA must be extracted in a CLIA-certified laboratory or equivalent and must be extracted from a specimen type listed as acceptable for this test (including applicable anticoagulants). We cannot guarantee that all extraction methods are compatible with this test. If testing fails, one repeat will be attempted, and if unsuccessful, the test will be reported as failed and a charge will be applied.

Forms

1. [Hematopathology Patient Information](#) (T676)
2. If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a [Hematopathology/Cytogenetics Test Request](#) (T726) with the specimen.

Specimen Minimum Volume

Blood, Bone marrow: 1 mL

Extracted DNA: 100 mcL at 20 ng/mcL concentration

Reject Due To

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| | |
|---|--------|
| Gross hemolysis | Reject |
| Gross lipemia | OK |
| Bone marrow biopsies Slides Paraffin shavings or frozen tissues Paraffin-embedded tissues Paraffin-embedded bone marrow aspirates Moderately to severely clotted | Reject |

Specimen Stability Information

| Specimen Type | Temperature | Time | Special Container |
|---------------|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| Varies | Varies | 14 days | |

Clinical & Interpretive

Clinical Information

Next-generation sequencing is a comprehensive molecular diagnostic methodology that can interrogate multiple regions of genomic tumor DNA in a single assay. Many hematologic neoplasms are characterized by morphologic or phenotypic similarities but can have characteristic somatic mutations in many genes that enable more specific categorization. In addition, many myeloid neoplasms lack a clonal cytogenetic finding at diagnosis (normal karyotype) but can be diagnosed or confirmed and classified according to the gene mutation profile. Patients with unexplained cytopenias may harbor acquired genetic alterations in hematopoietic cells (clonal cytopenias of uncertain significance), which may carry risk of developing overt myeloid malignancies. The presence and pattern of gene mutations in known or suspected myeloid neoplasm can provide critical diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic information to help guide management for the patient's physician. Patients presenting with severe inflammatory features, often with cytopenias, may have VEXAS (vacuoles, E1 enzyme, X-linked, autoinflammatory, somatic) syndrome and can be identified by the presence of somatic *UBA1* gene mutation.

Reference Values

An interpretive report will be provided.

Interpretation

Detailed variant assessment and interpretive comments will be provided for all reportable genetic alterations.

If this test is ordered in the setting of erythrocytosis and suspicion of polycythemia vera, interpretation requires correlation with a concurrent or recent prior bone marrow evaluation.

Cautions

This test is a targeted next-generation sequencing (NGS) assay that encompasses 47 genes with variable full exon, partial region (including select intronic or noncoding regions), or hot spot coverage (depending on specific locus). Therefore, this test will not detect other genetic abnormalities in genes or regions outside the specified target areas. The test detects single base substitutions (ie, point mutations) as well as small insertion or deletion type events, but it does not detect gene rearrangements (ie, translocations), gene fusions, copy number alterations, or large scale (segmental chromosome region) deletions and complex changes.

This assay does not distinguish between somatic and germline alterations in analyzed gene regions, particularly with variant allele frequencies near 50% or 100%. If nucleotide alterations in genes associated with germline variant syndromes are present and there is a strong clinical suspicion or family history of malignant disease predisposition, additional genetic testing and appropriate counseling may be indicated. A low incidence of gene mutations associated with myeloid neoplasms can be detected in nonmalignant hematopoietic cells in individuals with advancing age (clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential), and these may not be clearly distinguishable from tumor-associated mutations. Some apparent mutations classified as variants of uncertain significance may represent rare or low-frequency polymorphisms.

Prior treatment for hematologic malignancy could affect the results obtained in this assay. In particular, a prior allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant may cause difficulties in resolving somatic or polymorphic alterations or in assigning variant calls correctly to donor and recipient fractions, if pertinent clinical or laboratory information (eg, chimerism engraftment status) is not provided.

Correlation with clinical, histopathologic, and additional laboratory findings is required for final interpretation of NGS results and is the responsibility of the managing physician.

Clinical Reference

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2. Gerds AT, Gotlib J, Ali H, et al. Myeloproliferative Neoplasms, Version 3.2022, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*. 2022;20(9):1033-1062. doi:10.6004/jnccn.2022.0046
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5. Malcovati L, Galli A, Travaglino E, et al. Clinical significance of somatic mutation in unexplained blood cytopenia. *Blood*. 2017;129(25):3371-3378. doi:10.1182/blood-2017-01-763425

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11. Daver N, Schlenk RF, Russell NH, Levis MJ. Targeting FLT3 mutations in AML: review of current knowledge and evidence. *Leukemia*. 2019;33(2):299-312. doi:10.1038/s41375-018-0357-9
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13. Beck DB, Ferrada KA, Sikora AK, et al. Somatic mutations in UBA1 and severe adult-onset autoinflammatory disease. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;383:2628-2638. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2026834
14. Obiorah IE, Patel BA, Groarke EM, et al. Benign and malignant hematologic manifestations in patients with VEXAS syndrome due to somatic mutations in UBA1. *Blood Adv*. 2021;5:3203-3215. doi:10.1182/bloodadvances.2021004976

Performance

Method Description

Next-generation sequencing is performed for the presence of a mutation in targeted regions of 47 genes. For details regarding the targeted gene regions identified in this test see [Targeted Genes Interrogated by Myeloid Neoplasms, Comprehensive OncoHeme Next-Generation Sequencing](#). Extracted DNA from the clinical specimen is fragmented, adapter ligated, and a sequence library of fragments is prepared using a custom capture hybridization method. Individual patient samples are indexed ("bar-coded") for identification, and the library is sequenced on an Illumina platform. Sequence data are processed through a bioinformatics pipeline, and a variant call file is generated for final analysis and reporting.(Unpublished Mayo method)

Genes analyzed: ANKRD26, ASXL1, BCOR, BCORL1, BRAF, CALR, CBL, CEBPA, CSF3R, DDX41, DNMT3A, ELANE, ETNK1, ETV6, EZH2, FLT3, GATA1, GATA2, IDH1, IDH2, JAK2, KDM6A, KIT, KRAS, MPL, NF1, NPM1, NRAS, PHF6, PPM1D, PTPN11, RAD21, RUNX1, SETBP1, SH2B3, SF3B1, SMC3, SRSF2, STAG2, STAT3, TERT, TET2, TP53, U2AF1, UBA1, WT1, and ZRSR2

PDF Report

No

Day(s) Performed

Monday through Friday

Report Available

16 to 21 days

Specimen Retention Time

Whole blood, bone marrow: 2 weeks; Extracted DNA: 3 months

Performing Laboratory Location

Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Main Campus

Fees & Codes

Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their account representative. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

Test Classification

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information

81450

LOINC® Information

| Test ID | Test Order Name | Order LOINC® Value |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| NGSHM | Myeloid Neoplasms, NGS, V | 99961-5 |

| Result ID | Test Result Name | Result LOINC® Value |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| MP024 | Specimen Type | 31208-2 |
| NGSD | Indication for Test | 42349-1 |
| 37276 | Pathogenic Mutations Detected | 82939-0 |
| 37282 | Clinical Trials | 82786-5 |
| 37277 | Variants of Unknown Significance | 93367-1 |
| 37278 | Additional Notes | 48767-8 |
| 37279 | Method Summary | 85069-3 |
| 37420 | Disclaimer | 62364-5 |
| 37280 | OncoHeme Panel Gene list | 36908-2 |
| 37287 | Reviewed By: | 18771-6 |
| 37283 | Interpretation | 69047-9 |
| 601696 | NGSHM Result | No LOINC Needed |