Bone marrow staging for known or suspected malignant lymphoma (ML)

Testing begins with:
- PATHC / Pathology Consultation for lymph node evaluation
- HPWET / Hematopathology Consultation, MML Embed
  Or
- HPCUT / Hematopathology Consultation, Client Embed
  for bone marrow evaluation

If bone marrow is for a pretransplant evaluation or
Peripheral blood and bone marrow are suspicious for a myelodysplastic syndrome

Also perform:
CHRBM / Chromosome Analysis, Hematologic Disorders, Bone Marrow

Lymph node or extra-nodal tissue:
ML diagnosis and classification

Lymph node or extra-nodal tissue: Not fully characterized or questionable for ML

Bone marrow morphology: Involved by ML with concordant morphology?

YES  NO  EQUIVOCAL

Perform:
LCMS / Leukemia/Lymphoma Immunophenotyping by Flow Cytometry and/or Immunohistochemical stains, as determined by reviewing pathologist.

If bone marrow or lymph node evaluation indicates possible T-cell lymphoma, may also need to perform:
TCGBM / T-Cell Receptor Gene Rearrangement, PCR, Bone Marrow.

If BM or lymph node evaluation indicates possible T-cell lymphoma, may also need to perform:
TCGBM / T-Cell Receptor Gene Rearrangement, PCR, Bone Marrow.

If immunophenotyping studies indicate possible mantle cell lymphoma, perform Immunohistochemical stain for cyclin D1 on bone marrow biopsy or BLPF / B-Cell Lymphoma, FISH, Blood or Bone Marrow.

If immunophenotyping studies indicate possible T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia, perform Immunohistochemical stain for TCL-1 on bone marrow biopsy or TLPF / T-Cell Lymphoma, FISH, Blood or Bone Marrow.

If immunophenotyping studies indicate possible B-cell, high-grade malignant lymphoma, perform BLPF / B-Cell Lymphoma, FISH, Blood or Bone Marrow.

The following tests are not useful:
- Flow cytometry
- B-cell gene rearrangement
- T-cell gene rearrangement
- Chromosome analysis
- FISH testing

STOP

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- Flow cytometry
- B-cell gene rearrangement
- T-cell gene rearrangement
- Chromosome analysis
- FISH testing