

Mayo Clinic Laboratories

Semi-Urgent Results List**PURPOSE**

The purpose of this list is to identify the laboratory tests results that are classified as semi-urgent by the Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology.

A Semi-Urgent result is defined by Mayo Clinic as: A result or finding, which can be unexpected or ambiguous, that does not pose an immediate health threat but has near term severe health consequences if not acknowledged and/or treated.

NOTE: Only the first instance of a specific situation is considered a semi-urgent result.

Results classified as critical take precedent over a semi-urgent classification.

Result	Specimen source and patient details
Detection of a fungus or clinically significant bacterium	Sterile body fluid or normally sterile tissue
Detection of an enteric pathogen, including but not limited to <i>Clostridium difficile</i> , a bacterial, viral or parasitic enteric pathogen, or Shiga toxin.	Stool
Detection of cytomegalovirus or adenovirus	Any specimen tested from a neonate (< 1 month)
Detection of <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> , <i>Bartonella</i> species, <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> , <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> , <i>Legionella</i> species, respiratory syncytial virus, mumps virus, <i>Echinococcus</i> species, or <i>Leishmania</i> species	Any specimen tested
Detection of <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex or positive acid-fast or modified acid-fast smear	Any specimen tested
Detection of resistant microorganisms as recommended by local Infection Prevention and Control practice	Any specimen tested
Detection of clinically significant antibodies against selected organisms including but not limited to <i>Brucella</i> species, <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> , encephalitis viruses (California, EEE, SLE, WEE), hepatitis A, <i>Leptospira</i> species, measles, mumps, murine typhus, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, syphilis, or West Nile Virus	Serum or cerebrospinal fluid
Detection of antigen against <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> or <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Any specimen tested
Detection of <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> and <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Genitourinary specimen from pediatrics (≤15 years)

Test	Result
Warfarin Sensitivity - Only specific high-risk genotypes results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VKORC1 Promoter Heterozygous (A/G) with CYP2C9 homozygous *3/*3 • VKORC1 Promoter Homozygous (A/A) with CYP2C9 homozygous *3/*3 • VKORC1 Promoter Homozygous (A/A) with CYP2C9 homozygous *2/*2 • VKORC1 Promoter Homozygous (A/A) with CYP2C9 heterozygous *1/*2 • VKORC1 Promoter Homozygous (A/A) with CYP2C9 heterozygous *1/*3 • VKORC1 Promoter Homozygous (A/A) with CYP2C9 compound heterozygous *2/*3
ADAMTS13 Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < or = 10%