



Inside this issue

New! Comprehensive
respiratory virus
panel.....3

Celebrating 20 years
of excellence 4

Legacy Laboratory Services brings cytogenetics into the new genomic era

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The ability to visualize the genome has undergone a dramatic change over the last half of the century. It began with the elucidation of the number of chromosomes in human cells, and continued with the identification

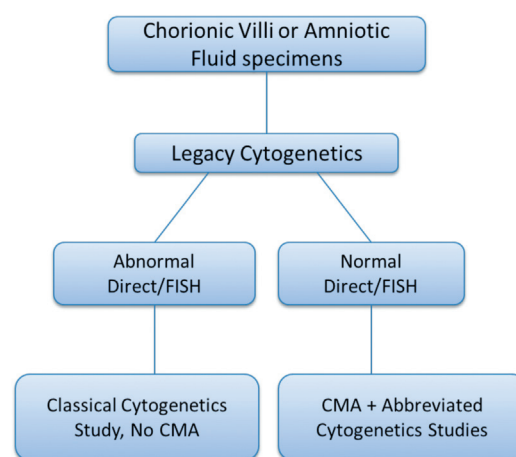
of chromosomes, recognition of specific chromosomal bands and the introduction of fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH). The latest advance in genome analysis, namely chromosomal microarray analysis (CMA), has enabled health professionals to view the hereditary material at a much higher resolution.

Since this revolution in genome analysis, we have been able to describe multiple disease entities based on specific phenotypes and accurate correlation with a genotypic change. Having the ability to examine increasingly larger proportions of a patient's genome has revolutionized the field of cytogenetics.

Legacy Cytogenetics Laboratory offers CMA testing in prenatal diagnosis, and as first-line testing for all cases referred for mental retardation of unknown etiology, autism spectrum disorders and developmental delay.

CMA testing in prenatal diagnosis, the first of its kind in Oregon, uses an algorithm that serves our patients both medically and economically. The use of CMA in prenatal diagnosis is supported by data from the National Institutes of Health (NIH). In prenatal CMA trial studies, the NIH showed that 6 percent of cases referred for prenatal diagnosis through an amniocentesis or chorionic villi sampling revealed a clinically relevant abnormality using

CMA. This occurred when a structural abnormality was found by ultrasound and when classical cytogenetic analysis revealed a normal karyotype (data presented at the Society for Maternal Fetal Medicine and American College of Medical Genetics 2012 annual meetings).



Prenatal testing algorithm

Figure 1. Prenatal testing algorithm at Legacy Health

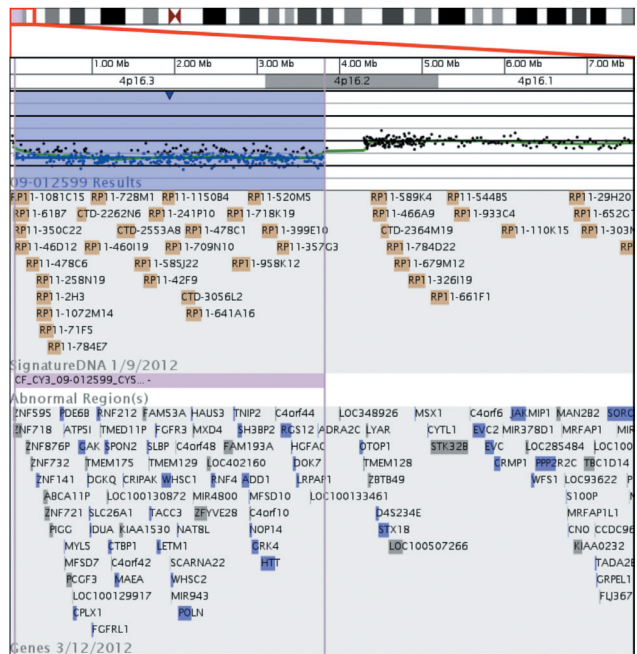
This is a significant percentage given that little is known about the actual phenotype of the fetus after birth. To better serve our patients financially, CMA testing is initiated only if abnormalities are not found with conventional preliminary tests. In short, once a structural abnormality is found on ultrasound, a preliminary study is initiated. This study

is a FISH screening test looking for common aneuploidy in the case of amniocentesis or a direct preparation following chorionic villi sampling. If the results from this preliminary study are abnormal, CMA becomes unnecessary and the long-term cultures are analyzed with classical cytogenetics. If the preliminary results are normal, CMA is initiated from amniotic fluid or villi. A back-up of long-term cultures is analyzed through a limited study to check for balanced rearrangements.

Legacy Cytogenetics has offered CMA for all cases referred for mental retardation of unknown etiology, autism spectrum disorders and developmental delay since 2010. Although routine conventional karyotyping has been the standard of care, the diagnostic yield does not exceed 5–10 percent. The American College of Medical Genetics has issued a practice guideline (Manning M. and Hudgins L., 2010), recommending the use

of chromosomal microarrays as a first-line test in the initial postnatal evaluation of individuals with nonsyndromic developmental delay/intellectual disability, autism spectrum disorders and multiple congenital anomalies.

Although truly balanced rearrangements, such as reciprocal translocations and inversions, are not detected by arrays, these are relatively infrequent causes of abnormal phenotypes in this population (<1 percent). Therefore, available evidence in the literature strongly supports the use of CMA in place of G-banded conventional karyotyping as the first-tier cytogenetic diagnostic test for patients with the above described phenotypes. G-banded karyotype analysis should continue to be reserved for patients with obvious chromosomal abnormalities (such as common aneuploidies), a family history of chromosome rearrangement or a history of multiple miscarriages.





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