

CAP ID # 7186701
CLIA ID # 99D1030993
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SAMPLE REPORT

Clinical:

82-year-old female with a diagnosis of AML since 2006, currently in relapse. Prior chemotherapy included Decitabine and Cytarabine.

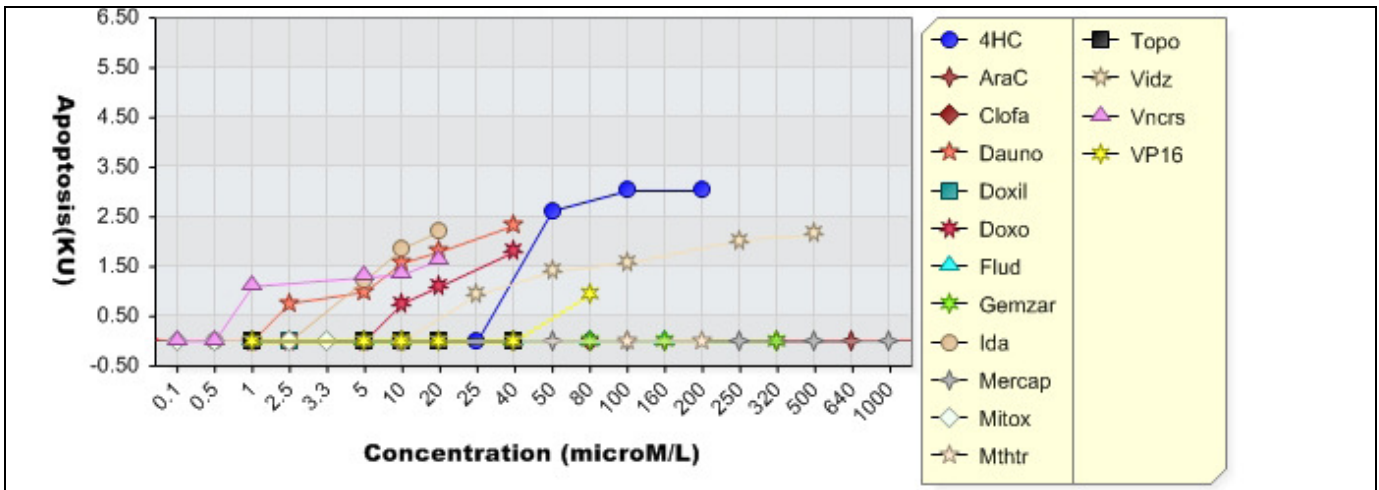
INTERPRETATION:

Peripheral blood sample:

1. A population of cells with morphological and immunophenotypic features consistent with abnormal myeloid blasts is present.
2. In the MiCK assay, the patient's tumor cells were most sensitive to cytoxan, tested as the active metabolite 4HC.
3. Based on the MICK assay the extent of the response was consistent with a moderate sensitivity of the tumor to this single agent.
4. Responses to other reagents were consistent with lower sensitivity to these 4 reagents.
5. The Table and Graph below show all reagents tested, their concentrations, and the MICK assay results.

Maximum Apoptotic Response (Kinetic Units):

4HC	Dauno	Ida	Vidz	Doxo	Vncrs	VP16	Flud	Gmzr	Merc	Mitox	Mthtr	Topo	Doxil	AraC	Clofa
3.02	2.33	2.21	2.15	1.80	1.63	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



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COMMENT:

Viable neoplastic cells collected from the specimen were tested for their sensitivity to multiple single chemotherapy agents at multiple concentrations. Cytoxan's active metabolite 4HC was used for purposes of this test. Cytoxan, as 4HC, gave the highest apoptotic reading of 3.02KU. The MICK assay identifies chemotherapy reagents that are most effective in killing malignant cells by inducing apoptosis, it specifically identifies and quantitates apoptotic cells. In this study, cytoxan(4HC) was most effective in inducing apoptosis causing 3.02KU maximal response which is consistent with moderate sensitivity of the tumor cells to this reagent. Of note, a response of 3 to 5KU is consistent with a moderate drug sensitivity and has previously been associated with a partial clinical response to chemotherapy. Other tested reagents induced lower levels of apoptosis. All tested chemotherapy reagents induced apoptosis in appropriate control cell lines.

MICROSCOPIC/IMMUNOPHENOTYPIC STUDIES:

Cytospin preparations of the tumor contain a monomorphic population of blasts that have a very high N/C ratio. Little agranular cytoplasm is present in most blasts. Auer rods could not be identified. Nuclei were large, single, and have coarse chromatin generally without nucleoli. 95% of the cells are blasts that are CD38, CD117, CD34, and CD13 positive.

The report was faxed to Doctor on 00/00/0000.

Attending Pathologist
Phone: 123-456-7890

Electronically signed on 00/00/0000

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The pathologist's signature on this report indicates that the case was personally reviewed and the findings confirmed by the attending pathologist. This test was performed at DiaTech Clinical Pathology Laboratory. This laboratory is certified under CAP and CLIA-88 and is qualified to perform high complexity clinical testings. The MiCK assay measures drug induced apoptosis and its performance characteristics were determined at Vanderbilt University and at DiaTech Oncology. Clinical use of the MiCK assay is based on a statistically significant increase in CR rate and overall survival of AML patients whose treatment protocol included a drug to which the patient's tumor cells were sensitive in the assay. When used with solid tumors, the MiCK assay is expected to identify drugs most effective in killing patient's tumor cells by apoptosis. This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The FDA has determined that such approval was not required.