

ANP.29670 Record Retention - Flow Cytometry**Phase II**

Flow cytometry data for evaluation of hematolymphoid neoplasia, PNH, and congenital immunodeficiency evaluations are retained for at least 10 years. Routine lymphocyte subset and CD34+ enumeration data are retained for at least two years.

NOTE: Stored data must include raw listmode data and final interpretation. Storage of gated data is encouraged but not required.

If the laboratory responsible for the interpretation component (interpretation only flow cytometry) does not retain the data locally, it must ensure that the data are being retained for the full retention period, such as with an agreement with the laboratory performing the flow cytometry technical component (see FLO.23706).

Evidence of Compliance:

- ✓ Data files with or without gated dot plots and histograms **OR**
- ✓ Written agreement with laboratory performing technical component for data storage

****NEW** 12/26/2024****ANP.29680 Cellular Viability****Phase II**

The laboratory ensures that the percentage of viable cells in each test specimen is provided by the laboratory performing the flow technical component, when applicable.

NOTE: Selective loss of cell subpopulations and/or the presence of dead cells may lead to spurious results. This does not mean that all specimens with low viability must be rejected. Finding an abnormal population in a specimen with poor viability may be valuable but the failure to find an abnormality should be interpreted with caution. If specimen viability is below the established laboratory minimum, test results may not be reliable and this should be noted in the test report. Routine viability testing may not be necessary. However, viability testing of specimens with a high risk of loss of viability, such as disaggregated lymph node specimens, is required.

REFERENCES

- 1) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Clinical Flow Cytometric Analysis of Neoplastic Hematolymphoid Cells; Approved Guideline—Second Edition*. CLSI document H43-A2. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA; 2007.

ANP.29690 Appropriate Antibodies**Phase II**

The panel of antibodies used is sufficiently comprehensive to address the clinical problem under consideration.

NOTE: Knowledge of the clinical situation and/or the morphologic appearance of the abnormal cells may help to guide antibody selection. Because antibodies vary in their degree of lineage specificity, and because many leukemias lack one or more antigens expected to be present on normal cells of a particular lineage, it is recommended that a certain degree of redundancy be built into a panel used for leukemia phenotyping.

Laboratories interpreting immunophenotyping data from an outside facility (ie, technical flow laboratory) must ensure that antibody panels used for interpretation are appropriate. There must be a process by which individuals interpreting the results can provide feedback on the appropriateness of the antibody panels used. Records of such feedback and corrective action taken when problems are identified may be incorporated into the laboratory's quality management system.

Evidence of Compliance:

- ✓ Gated data plots, histograms, and patient reports

REFERENCES

- 1) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Clinical Flow Cytometric Analysis of Neoplastic Hematolymphoid Cells; Approved Guideline—Second Edition*. CLSI document H43-A2. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA; 2007.