



Book Supplement

Laboratory and Other Studies for AML

Test	Notes
Complete blood count	Quantitative abnormalities trigger direct examination of the peripheral smear. Delineation of abnormal populations leads to examination of bone marrow. Some blasts may contain Auer rods.
Bone marrow aspiration and biopsy	Includes morphology, cytochemistry, cytogenetics, and possibly molecular analysis with some AML subtypes.
Screening coagulation studies	PT, PTT, fibrinogen, D-dimer to rule out disseminated intravascular coagulation.
Blood electrolytes and chemistries	Includes potassium, creatinine, magnesium, calcium, uric acid, and phosphorous. Hypermetabolic states can occur with rapid cell turnover or may be precipitated by the institution of chemotherapy.
Chest x-ray	Should be done in all patients with AML to exclude infection.
Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing	For appropriate patients if possible bone marrow transplantation is anticipated.

AML = acute myelogenous leukemia; PT = plasma thromboplastin; PTT = partial thromboplastin time.

Table from *Physicians Information and Education Resource (PIER)*, Acute Myelogenous Leukemia module.