

Georgia Esoteric & Molecular Labs, LLC

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UroVysion™ by FISH

Test Ordering Code:	2211
CPT Codes:	88368 x 4
Specimen:	Submit a random voided urine specimen (minimum 35 mL) with an equal volume of PreservCyte or Carbowax (2% polyethylene glycol in 50% EtOH) preservative. For overnight shipping send urine specimen with cold packs. The specimen is stable for three days in a refrigerator.
Turnaround Time:	5 - 7 business days
Clinical Significance:	Numerical and structural chromosome abnormalities commonly associated with bladder cancer are observed within cells exfoliated into urine. Positive results in the absence of other clinical symptoms of bladder cancer suggest the possibility of urothelial carcinoma or another urological malignancy from another site. Confirmation of abnormal FISH findings by biopsy or cytology is important.
Indications for Testing:	Post-treatment monitoring of patients with known bladder cancer and cancer screening of adult patients with hematuria.
Methodology:	Fluorescent in situ Hybridization (FISH). UroVysion* bladder cancer test is FDA approved.
Reporting of Results:	NEGATIVE: No evidence of numerical and structural chromosome abnormalities associated with bladder cancer recurrence detected. POSITIVE: Numerical and structural chromosome abnormalities associated with recurrent bladder cancer are present.
References:	Information for Patients: http://www.urovysion.com/Patients_6.asp Information for Physicians: http://www.urovysion.com/HealthcareProfessionals_7.asp Degtyar P, Neulander E, Zirkin H, Yusim I, Douddevani A, Mermershtain W, Kaneti K, Manor E . Fluorescence in situ hybridization performed on exfoliated urothelial cells in patients with transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder. Urology 2004, 63:398-401 Inoue T, Nasu Y, Tsushima T, Miyaji Y, Murakami T, Kumon H. Chromosomal numerical aberrations of exfoliated cells in the urine detected by fluorescence in situ hybridization: clinical implication for the detection of bladder cancer. Urol Res. 2000 Jan;28(1):57-61 Zhang FF, Arber DA, Wilson TG, Kawachi, MH, Slovak ML. Toward the validation of aneusomy detection by fluorescence in situ hybridization in bladder cancer: comparative analysis with cytology, cytogenetics, and clinical features predicts recurrence and defines clinical testing limitations. Clin Cancer Res. 1997, Dec;3(12 Pt 1):2317-28