

NCSU CANINE/FELINE PARR ASSAY SUBMISSION FORM

Patient Information

Animal name _____
Owner last name _____
Species (circle one): Canine Feline
Breed _____
Age _____
Sex: FI _____ FS _____ MI _____ MC _____

Clinic Information

Clinic name _____
Clinic Address _____

phone _____ Fax _____
Clinician _____

SAMPLE TYPE

Aspirate: site _____
Blood (EDTA) _____
Bone Marrow (EDTA) _____
CSF _____
Other _____

DATE COLLECTED

We will send your results via email (email address REQUIRED): _____

HISTORY (IMPORTANT!!!!)

1) Signs or symptoms leading to test request (check all that apply)

- ___ Lymphadenopathy (include most recent cytology report if available)
___ Splenomegaly ___ Hepatomegaly
___ Lymphocytosis; lymphocyte number _____ (include most recent CBC/cytology report if available)
___ Other peripheral blood abnormality (include most recent CBC/cytology report if available)
___ Bone marrow abnormality (include most recent cytology report if available)
___ Mass; location _____ (include most recent cytology report if available)
___ Effusion/fluid containing suspicious cells; pleural ___ peritoneal ___ CSF ___ other _____

2) Other signs and/or additional history or concurrent conditions including any treatment.

3) Is this patient an ehrlichiosis suspect? ___ No ___ Suspect ___ Confirmed

Send overnight for morning delivery to:
(Please use FED EX, UPS or DHL)

Send overnight for morning delivery to:
North Carolina State
College of Veterinary Medicine
ATTN: Vahbiz Shroff
1060 William Moore Drive
CVM Research #330C
Raleigh NC 27607

Questions:
Phone: 919-513-1925
email: shroffsrv2010@yahoo.com
Vahbiz_shroff@ncsu.edu

NCSU PARR ASSAY – GUIDE TO SAMPLE SUBMISSION

SAMPLE SUBMISSION

What type of sample to submit: Submit a sample that represents the disease process. **Formalin fixed samples OK for PARR** (at an additional cost – see below).

<u>Presenting complaint</u>	<u>Best sample to submit</u>	<u>Form of sample</u>
Lymphadenopathy	Lymph node aspirate	Slides
Lymphocytosis	Blood	EDTA
Suspect bone marrow disorder	Bone marrow aspirate	Slides.EDTA
Mass	Aspirate	Slides
Effusion w/ cells	Fluid	Slides or fluid
CSF w/ cells	CSF	Slides or fluid

How to send a sample: Refrigerate blood or fluid sample immediately after collection. Send these samples with a cold pack (be sure sample will not freeze) for overnight delivery. Do not send for Saturday/Sunday or holiday receipt. Send by FED EX, UPS, or DHL. Do not send US postal, as the delivery will be to the main mail office on campus and can take a day or two to reach us. Samples collected on Fridays may be refrigerated over the weekend and sent out the following Monday morning.

Formalin fixed samples for PARR: 3-4 25 micron sections in a 1.5ml ependorf tube or equivalent-NOT ON A SLIDE). Formalin fixation can degrade DNA, therefore, PARR may not provide pertinent information in approximately 10% of these cases.

The results for the PARR assay are guaranteed available within 5 days after receipt of the sample or there will be no charge.

Note about low cellularity samples: Some samples (e.g. CSF) may not have enough cells to run PARR. In some cases, we can determine this prior to starting the assays. However, often we do not know until we have completed the assay and begun to analyze the results. In these cases, as it costs us same amount to run as a sample with enough cells, you will be charged for the non-diagnostic sample.

Prices:

PARR assay –\$115 /sample (LN/mass FNA, BM, effusions, blood), additional samples from the same case at the same time, \$55/additional sample

Formalin-fixed samples - \$150.00 (as additional processing is required)

If possible, call the Suter Laboratory (919-513-1925) prior to sending a sample. If no one answers the phone, leave a message. This way we can begin to track the sample if it does not arrive in a timely manner. Additionally, there are times when we are short-staffed or the University is closed and we cannot receive samples. If this is the case, there will be a message to that effect on the **PARR ASSAY**

PARR Information

PARR is a PCR-based assay to determine if a population of cells is the result of the clonal expansion of B or T cells, which usually, but not always, implies lymphoid neoplasia. The test utilizes genomic DNA and PCR primers that are specific to the canine V(D)J splice junctions of B and T cell receptor gene segments in lymphocytes. Because a clonal expansion of a population of neoplastic lymphocytes can be PARR positive for both B and T cell rearrangements, PARR should be used with caution for the lineage assignment of canine lymphoma. Additionally, PARR should never be used as the sole assay to determine if a dog has lymphoma or leukemia. Instead, PARR can be one of the tests used to interpret difficult cases in addition to cytology, immunocytochemistry, flow cytometry, history, and clinical signs. The main advantage of PARR is the ability to differentiate a monoclonal/oligoclonal or neoplastic lymphoid proliferation from a reactive and polyclonal or pseudoclonal proliferation. The PARR assay can be run on fresh lymph node aspirates, bone marrow aspirates, cellular effusions, blood, cells scraped from cellular cytology slides, formalin fixed tissues (25 micron sections), and fresh frozen tissues (25 micron sections kept at -80 degrees).