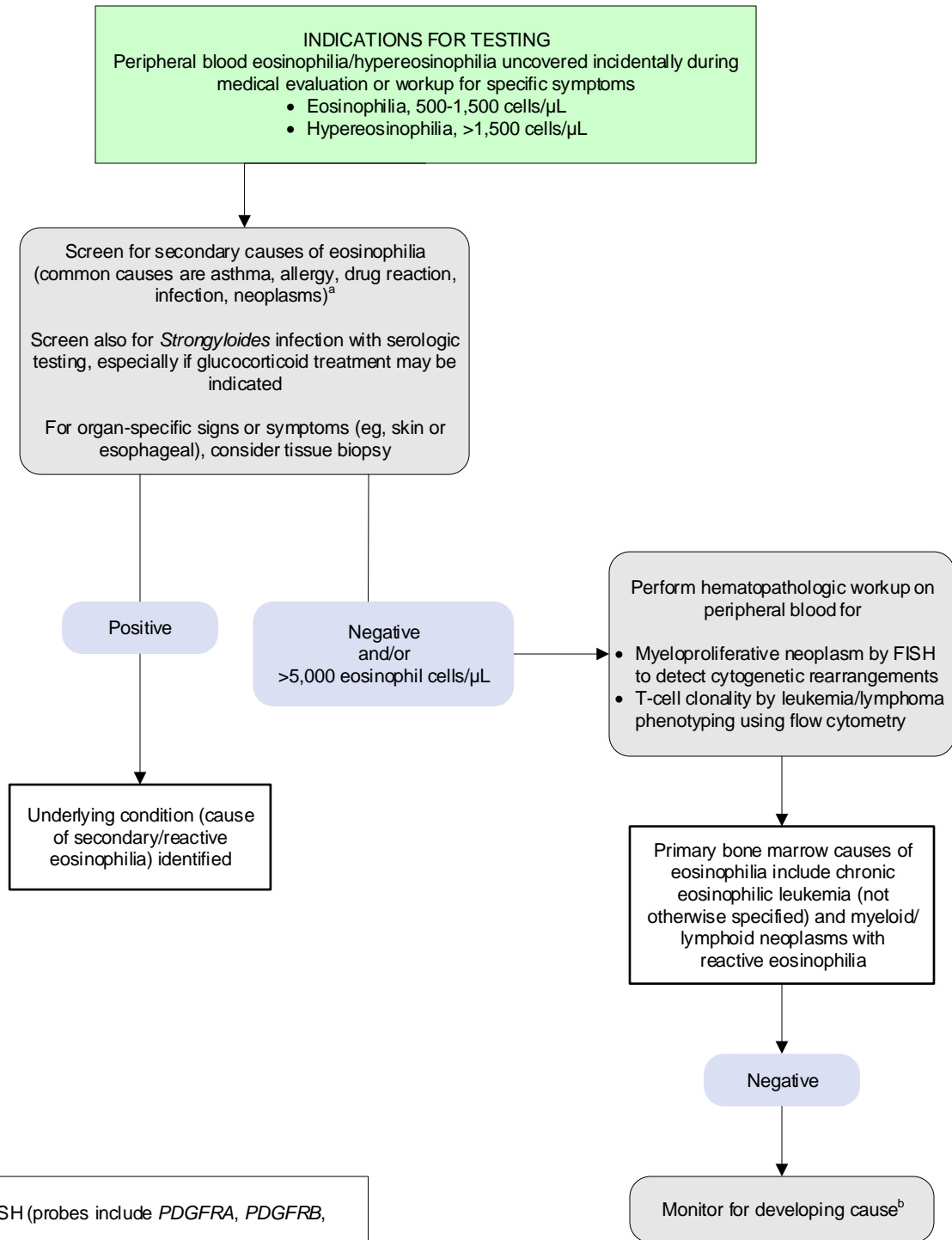


# Eosinophil-Related Disorders Testing Algorithm



**ARUP Tests**

- Eosinophilia Panel by FISH (probes include *PDGFRA*, *PDGFRB*, *FGFR1*, and *CBFB*)
- Leukemia/Lymphoma Phenotyping by Flow Cytometry
- *Strongyloides* Antibody, IgG by ELISA, Serum
- Eosinophil Granule Major Basic Protein, Tissue

<sup>a</sup>Eosinophilia from any cause can be associated with thromboembolic phenomena and cardiac disease as detected by, for example, splinter hemorrhages, nail fold infarcts, and/or cardiac murmur of mitral insufficiency.  
<sup>b</sup>Eosinophilia/hypereosinophilia of undetermined significance (also called benign eosinophilia or idiopathic hypereosinophilia). Cause may be detected or patient may continue to have benign eosinophilia (or be deemed to have familial eosinophilia, a rare subset of eosinophilia/hypereosinophilia of undetermined significance).

Source: Adapted from Gotlib J. World Health Organization-defined eosinophilic disorders: 2017 update on diagnosis, risk stratification, and management. *Am J Hematol.* 2017;92(11):1243-59.