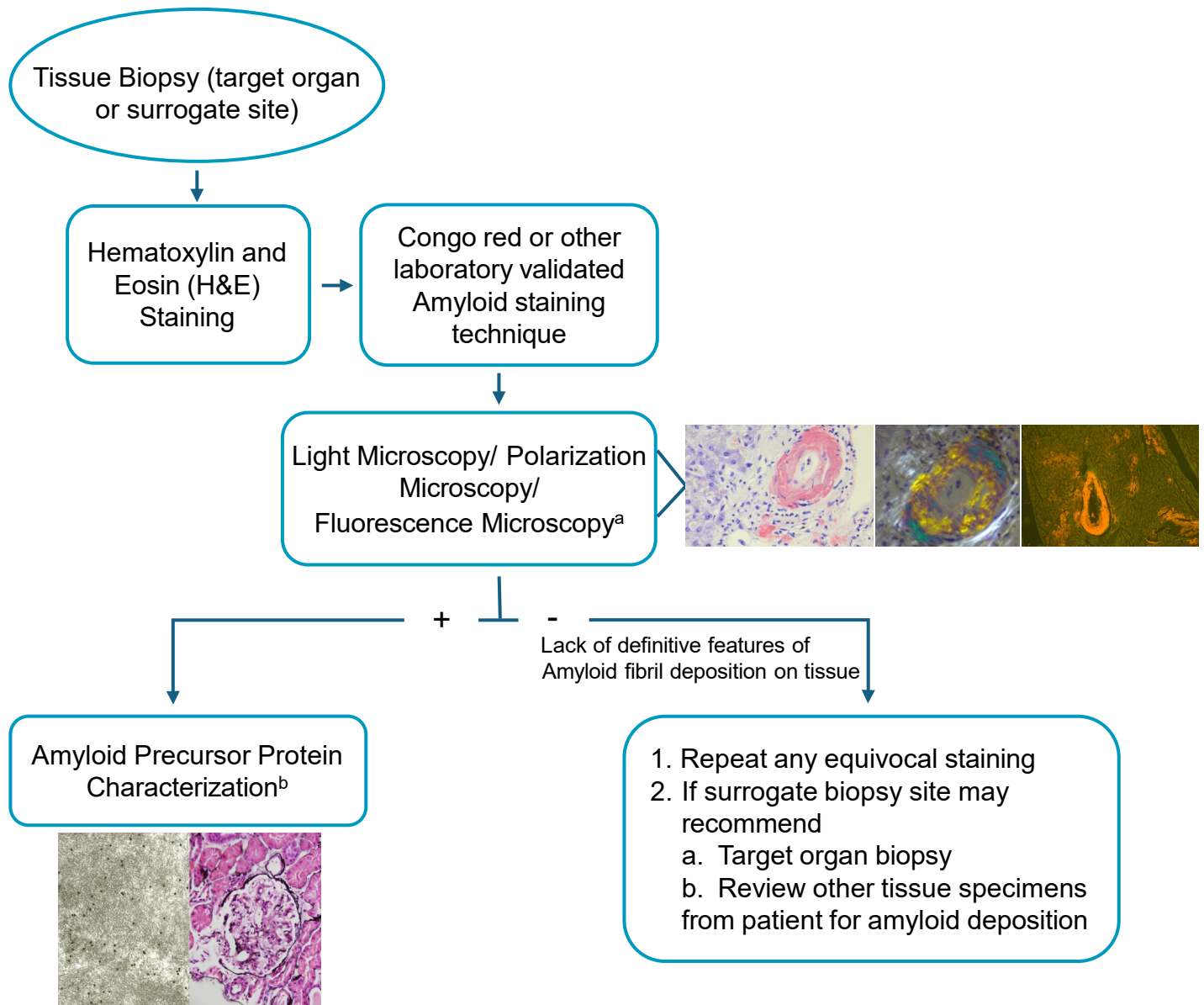




Laboratory Workup of Amyloidosis Algorithm



^aVisual evaluation of Congo red stained specimens begins with identifying congophilia. Detection may be enhanced by using fluorescence microscopy with tetramethylrhodamine isothiocyanate (TRITC)/Texas Red filters. Polarized microscopy reveals anomalous birefringence.

^bAmyloid precursor protein identification is a crucial component of amyloid diagnosis and should be performed in a validated manner. To optimize diagnostic yield and tissue utilization, pathologists should use mass spectrometry to identify the fibril protein type.