

Amyloidosis

In 2024, the expert panel of the Laboratory Workup of Amyloidosis guideline sent out a survey on current laboratory practices for diagnosing amyloidosis. The analysis includes responses from 482 labs.

64.3%

of laboratories use Congo Red stain with automated stainer for the diagnosis of amyloidosis.

80.5%

of laboratories use light microscopy and polarized microscopy to examine stains for amyloid.

45.3%

of laboratories use 5–8 microns for tissue section thickness when performing amyloid staining. 43.4% use >8 microns.

Common specimen types stained for amyloid include:

Bone marrow biopsies · Fat pad biopsies · Skin biopsies · Gastrointestinal specimens · Kidney biopsies · Myocardial biopsies · CNS specimens · Carpal tunnel release specimens · Peripheral nerve specimens

Methods used by laboratories to subtype amyloid*	Number (%)
Mass spectrometry	121 (79.1%)
Immunohistochemistry	33 (21.6%)
Immunofluorescence	11 (7.2%)

*Multiple responses allowed.

Souers R. (2024). Unpublished supplemental questionnaire on amyloidosis laboratory practices from the Histotechnology Quality Improvement Program. [College of American Pathologists]