

Overview

Useful For

Evaluating patients with a clinical presentation suggestive of Pompe disease (muscle hypotonia, weakness, or cardiomyopathy) outside of the newborn screening setting

Testing Algorithm

For information see [Newborn Screen Follow-up for Pompe Disease](#).

Special Instructions

- [Informed Consent for Genetic Testing](#)
- [Biochemical Genetics Patient Information](#)
- [Blood Spot Collection Card-Spanish Instructions](#)
- [Newborn Screen Follow-up for Pompe Disease](#)
- [Blood Spot Collection Card-Chinese Instructions](#)
- [Blood Spot Collection Instructions](#)

Highlights

This test is used to diagnose Pompe disease. It is based upon a ratio calculated between the creatine and creatinine ratio and the activity of acid-alpha glucosidase (GAA).

This test can help differentiate true cases of infantile and late-onset Pompe disease from false-positive cases such as carriers and pseudodeficiency of GAA enzyme.

A positive test result supports the utility of follow-up molecular genetic analysis of the *GAA* gene.

Method Name

Flow Injection Analysis-Tandem Mass Spectrometry (FIA-MS/MS)

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type

Whole blood

Ordering Guidance

Due to reference range differences, this is the appropriate test for patients older than 6 weeks of age. For patients 6 weeks of age or younger, order PD2T / Pompe Disease Second-Tier Newborn Screening, Blood Spot.

Specimen Required

Supplies: [Card-Blood Spot Collection \(Filter Paper\) \(T493\)](#)

Container/Tube:

Preferred: Blood Spot Collection Card

Acceptable: PerkinElmer 226 (formerly Ahlstrom 226) filter paper, Munktell filter paper, Whatman Protein Saver 903 paper, or blood collected in tubes containing ACD, EDTA, or heparin and dried on filter paper

Specimen Volume: 3 Blood spots

Collection Instructions:

1. An alternative blood collection option for a patient 1 year of age or older is fingerstick. See [Dried Blood Spot Collection Tutorial](#) for how to collect blood spots via fingerstick.
2. Completely fill at least 3 circles on the filter paper card (approximately 100 microliters blood per circle).
3. Let blood dry completely on the filter paper at ambient temperature in a horizontal position for a minimum of 3 hours.
4. Do not expose specimen to heat or direct sunlight.
5. Do not stack wet specimens.
6. Keep specimen dry

Additional Information:

1. For collection instructions, see [Blood Spot Collection Instructions](#)
2. For collection instructions in Spanish, see [Blood Spot Collection Card-Spanish Instructions](#) (T777)
3. For collection instructions in Chinese, see [Blood Spot Collection Card-Chinese Instructions](#) (T800)

Forms

1. **New York Clients-Informed consent is required.** Document on the request form or electronic order that a copy is on file. The following documents are available:
 - [Informed Consent for Genetic Testing](#) (T576)
 - [Informed Consent for Genetic Testing-Spanish](#) (T826)
2. [Biochemical Genetics Patient Information](#) (T602)
3. If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a [Biochemical Genetics Test Request](#) (T798) with the specimen.

Specimen Minimum Volume

1 Blood spot

Reject Due To

Shows serum rings Insufficient specimen Layering Multiple applications Incubated/exposed to temperatures above 37 degrees C	Reject
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Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Whole blood	Refrigerated (preferred)	56 days	
	Frozen	56 days	
	Ambient	7 days	

Clinical & Interpretive

Clinical Information

Pompe disease, also known as glycogen storage disease type II, is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by a deficiency of the lysosomal enzyme acid alpha-glucosidase (GAA; acid maltase) due to variants in the *GAA* gene. The estimated incidence is 1 in 40,000 live births. In Pompe disease, glycogen that is taken up by lysosomes during physiologic cell turnover accumulates, causing lysosomal swelling, cell damage, and eventually, organ dysfunction. This leads to progressive muscle weakness, cardiomyopathy, and eventually, death. Patients with Pompe disease, especially those with infantile, childhood, and juvenile onset, can have elevated serum enzymes (such as creatine kinase) secondary to cellular dysfunction. Delayed diagnosis of symptomatic patients with later onset Pompe disease is not unusual due to nonspecific and overlapping presentation (such as proximal muscle weakness and respiratory insufficiency) with more common neuromuscular diseases.

The clinical phenotype of Pompe disease lies on a spectrum, with differing clinical phenotypes dependent on age of onset and residual enzyme activity. Complete loss of enzyme activity causes onset in infancy leading to death, typically within the first year of life, when left untreated. Juvenile and adult-onset forms, as the names suggest, are characterized by later onset and longer survival. All disease variants are eventually associated with progressive muscle weakness and respiratory insufficiency. Cardiomyopathy is associated almost exclusively with the infantile form. Treatment with enzyme replacement therapy is available, making prompt diagnosis of Pompe disease desirable, as early initiation of treatment may improve prognosis.

The ratio calculated using the creatine:creatinine ratio as the numerator and the activity of GAA as the denominator can differentiate true cases of infantile and late-onset Pompe disease from false-positive cases, such as carriers and pseudodeficiency of GAA enzyme. This determination can be performed in a timely fashion and provide guidance in the decision to submit samples for additional confirmatory testing by molecular genetic analysis (GAAZ / Pompe Disease, Full Gene Analysis, Varies).

Reference Values

An interpretive report will be provided.

Interpretation

An interpretive report (including acid alpha-glucosidase (GAA) activity and [creatinine/creatinine]/GAA ratio, if applicable) will be provided.

The quantitative measurements of informative metabolites and related ratios are evaluated using the Collaborative Laboratory Integrated Reports (CLIR) system. The report is in text form only, indicating if the applicable ratio is normal or abnormal and whether the CLIR postanalytical tool is informative for Pompe disease. Abnormal results are not sufficient to conclusively establish a diagnosis of a particular disease. To verify a preliminary diagnosis, independent biochemical (ie, in vitro enzyme assay) or molecular genetic analyses are required, many of which are offered by Mayo Clinic Laboratories. Recommendations for additional biochemical testing and confirmatory studies (enzyme assay, biomarker testing, molecular analysis) are provided in the interpretative report.

Cautions

For asymptomatic individuals, this test may not detect some late-onset and variant forms of Pompe disease.

Carrier status (heterozygosity) for Pompe disease cannot be reliably detected.

A positive test result is strongly suggestive of a diagnosis but requires follow-up molecular genetic analysis of the *GAA* gene, which is best coordinated by local genetics providers.

Clinical Reference

1. Pascual JM, Roe CR: Systemic metabolic abnormalities in adult-onset acid maltase deficiency: beyond muscle glycogen accumulation. *JAMA Neurol.* 2013 Jun;70(6):756-763
2. Tortorelli S, Eckerman JS, Orsini JJ, et al: Moonlighting newborn screening markers: The incidental discovery of a second-tier test for Pompe disease. *Genet Med.* 2018 Aug;20(8):840-846. doi: 10.1038/gim.2017.190

Performance

Method Description

Dried blood spots are processed using 2 analytical protocols with postanalytical integration of all test results.

Protocol 1:

A dried blood spot is extracted by the addition of methanol containing known concentrations of isotopically labeled amino acids and acylcarnitines, which are used as internal standards. The extract is derivatized by the addition of 3M hydrochloric acid in n-butanol. From the residual blood spot, a second extraction and derivatization are performed and analyzed concurrently by flow injection tandem mass spectrometry for creatine and creatinine. (Turgeon C, Magera MJ, Allard P, et al: Combined newborns screening for succinylacetone, amino acids, and acylcarnitines in dried blood spots. *Clin Chem.* 2008 Apr;54[4]:657-664)

Protocol 2:

Two 3-mm dried blood spots are excised from a single specimen and placed into individual plates. One spot is treated with a solution containing substrate and internal standard for acid sphingomyelinase, beta-glucocerebrosidase, alpha-glucosidase, alpha-galactosidase, galactocerebrosidase, and alpha-L-iduronidase. The enzyme plate is sealed and incubated overnight. Following incubation, the enzyme plate is purified by liquid-liquid extraction. The second dried blood spot is extracted with methanol containing d4-C26 lysophosphatidylcholines (LPC) on day 2 of the procedure. The LPC extracts and enzyme products are combined and analyzed concurrently by flow injection tandem mass spectrometry. (Tortorelli S, Turgeon CT, Gavrillov DK, et al: Simultaneous testing for 6 lysosomal storage disorders and X-adrenoleukodystrophy in dried blood spots by tandem mass spectrometry. *Clin Chem.* 2016 Sep;62[9]:1248-1254)

PDF Report

No

Day(s) Performed

Monday through Sunday

Report Available

2 to 3 days

Specimen Retention Time

6 months

Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

Fees & Codes**Fees**

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their Regional Manager. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

Test Classification

This test was developed, and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information

83789

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
PDBS	Pompe Disease, BS	63416-2

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
602290	Interpretation	59462-2
602300	Reviewed By	18771-6