Atlas Test Updates…

Effective on 8/28/2020:

1) OSF HealthCare Saint Francis Medical Center Laboratory turned on MAYO test code ELASF and turned off obsolete MAYO test code FPAN1.

Effective on 8/31/2020:

1) OSF HealthCare Saint Francis Medical Center Laboratory turned on MAYO test code NPM1Q and turned off obsolete MAYO test code NPM1.
2) OSF HealthCare Saint Francis Medical Center Laboratory turned on MAYO test code CHRBMI.
3) OSF HealthCare Saint Francis Medical Center Laboratory turned on MAYO test code THIO and turned off obsolete MAYO test code FPMET.
4) OSF HealthCare Saint Francis Medical Center Laboratory turned on MAYO test code FMT21 and turned off obsolete MAYO test code NIPST.
5) OSF HealthCare Saint Francis Medical Center Laboratory turned on reflex MAYO test code HEPBCONF.
6) OSF HealthCare Saint Francis Medical Center Laboratory turned on MAYO test code VHSV.
7) OSF HealthCare Saint Francis Medical Center Laboratory turned on MAYO test code LADV.

Effective on 9/21/2020:

1) OSF HealthCare Saint Francis Medical Center Laboratory turned on OSF test code SARSCOV2B (LAB7069) and turned off obsolete OSF test code COVIDSCRN (LAB7108).

Labeling for SFMC Laboratory Specimens…

Just as a quick reminder, patient specimens that are sent to the OSF HealthCare Laboratory need to have a minimum of two patient identifiers clearly written on the specimen itself (if the facility does not have access to Epic Hyperspace, hosted Epic, or Atlas—in which case specimen labels will print when orders are placed), or the printed labels need to be placed on the specimen tubes as shown in the image to the right.

If there are any questions regarding specimen labeling, please contact your laboratory Clinical Representative.

Questions??
If you are an OSF Laboratory Outreach client and you have a billing-related question, please contact OSF’s Patient Accounts and Access Center billing department at (309) 683-6750.

The PAAC billing agents will be happy to assist you with your inquiry.

If you have other questions, please contact OSF’s Laboratory Customer Support department at (800) 533-6730 and they will direct you to the appropriate Laboratory Mission Partner.

Happy Fall!
What is Renal Lithiasis...
Kidney stones (a condition otherwise known as Renal Lithiasis) are deposits of minerals and/or acidic salts that stick together and form hard deposits in concentrated urine. These “stones” are then (painfully) passed out of the body via the urinary tract system, if they are small enough, or medical intervention is provided if necessary. The “stones” that cannot be passed naturally will need medical assistance in either breaking up the stones so that they can be passed or be surgically removed. The stones can affect any and all parts of the urinary tract; possibly affecting the kidneys, ureters, bladder, or multiple points at one time.

80% Approximately 80 percent of patients with stone events will have recurrent episodes later in life.

Causes of Renal Lithiasis...
Typically, kidney stones do not have any one particular or definitive cause, but several different factors can put you at an increased risk for having kidney stones. Those factors can include excess body weight, diet, certain medications and/or dietary supplements, or certain medical conditions.

Symptoms of Renal Lithiasis...
Once a stone starts moving around within the kidney or passes into the ureters, it can potentially block the flow of urine from the kidney to the bladder which can cause the affected kidney to swell and the ureter to spasm, leading to sharp pain in the abdomen, sides, and groin. The pain caused by kidney stones can be characterized by its tendency to come in waves and fluctuate in its intensity.

Other common signs/symptoms can include: pain or burning sensation while urinating, pink/red/brown urine, cloudy or foul smelling urine, nausea and vomiting, and fever/chills if infection is present.

Available Laboratory Testing for Renal Lithiasis...
Through OSF HealthCare’s partnership with Mayo Clinic Laboratories, OSF is able to offer testing that can classify the composition of the patient’s kidney stones as well as a test that can identify different, complex risk factors that the patient may face in the treatment of their kidney stones.

To provide the composition classification, Mayo offers the Kidney Stone Analysis, which can identify the stone’s composition, support treatment plan development, and aid in reducing stone recurrences.

⇒ **OSF Code:** KIDST Kidney Stone Analysis (LAB7001)

To identify complex risk factors when it comes to kidney stones, Mayo offers their 24 hour urine Supersaturation Profile which can help patient providers identify urinary components that may be “supersaturated” which is what can lead to the increased risk of certain stone types.

The Mayo Supersaturation test can also aid in the identification of urinary abnormalities that increase overall supersaturation, it can aid in accurate stone treatment plan development, monitor treatment plan effectiveness, and aid in reducing the recurrence of stones.

⇒ **OSF Code:** SAT24 Supersaturation Profile, 24 hour urine (LAB4592)

Mayo recommends that for initial diagnosis and treatment, that two 24 hour urine collections are ordered, the first for the initial workup and the second for 4-6 weeks post treatment plan implementation to determine the effectiveness of the treatment. Mayo also recommends annual testing for continuing evaluation of the patient’s condition.

Mayo Clinic is #1 in the nation for Nephrology & Urology

*U.S. News & World Report* has again recognized Mayo Clinic as the No. 1 hospital overall and top ranked in twelve specialties.

For any questions regarding the information in this Spotlight article, please reach out to your OSF HealthCare Laboratory Outreach Clinical Representative.

Mayo Clinic’s Supersaturation Analytes

- Ammonium
- Magnesium
- Potassium
- Calcium
- Citrate excretion
- Phosphorus
- Sodium
- Chloride
- Oxalate
- Sulfate
- Citrate excretion
- pH
- Urea nitrogen
- Creatinine
- Uric acid