

PNH Symptom Assessment

Have your patients use this scale to describe the severity of their symptoms from 1 to 5: No Symptoms, Mild, Moderate, Severe, Extreme (Extreme being the worst).



During the past 6 months, did your patient have any of the following symptoms?	How often?	How severe?	How much did it impact your patient's life?
Fatigue			
Abdominal pain			
Trouble swallowing			
Shortness of breath			
More severe symptoms during colds or infections			
Chest pain			
Discoloration of urine (in the morning)			
Erectile dysfunction			
Headache			
Other (please specify)			
Other (please specify)			

Flow cytometry is the standard diagnostic test for PNH.

Get the most out of flow cytometry testing by requesting the following:

- Quantitative results expressing clone size of both erythrocytes and granulocytes¹
 - Erythrocytes alone may not be sufficient due to hemolysis and the dilution effect of transfusions
- Multiple reagents such as monoclonal antibodies against GPI-anchored proteins (CD59 and CD55) or FLAER (fluorescent-labeled inactive toxin aerolysin)¹⁻³

→ **For more information about flow cytometry testing, contact Alexion Medical Information at 1-888-765-4747 or visit PNHSource.com.**

References: 1. Hall SE, Rosse WF. The use of monoclonal antibodies and flow cytometry in the diagnosis of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Blood*. 1996;87:5332-5340. 2. Parker C, Omine M, Richards S, et al, for the International PNH Interest Group. Diagnosis and management of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Blood*. 2005;106:3699-3709. 3. Richards SJ, Barnett D. The role of flow cytometry in the diagnosis of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria in the clinical laboratory. *Clin Lab Med*. 2007;27:577-590.

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