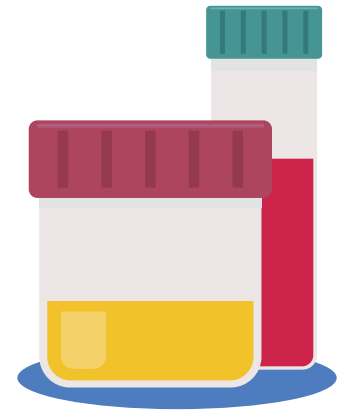


What are Blood & Urine Tests?



A **Free Light Chain Assay** is a blood test. It measures specific proteins in your blood. Too many of these proteins can be a sign of health problems.

Serum Protein Electrophoresis with Immunofixation is a blood test. It is used to estimate how many and what type of proteins are in the blood.



Urine Protein Electrophoresis with Immunofixation is a urine test. It is used to estimate how many and what type of proteins are in the urine.

What Should I Know About This Test?



People usually get these tests at a clinic, hospital, or standalone lab.



The results can take several days to come back.

Is This Test Safe? Will It Hurt?



These tests are safe.



For the blood tests, you may have light pain or bruising in the place where the needle is inserted.



For the urine test, there are no risks.

What Should I Expect When Getting Tested?



For the blood tests, a health provider will use a small, clean needle to draw blood from your arm or hand. The blood will be collected in a test tube and then tested in a lab.



For the urine test, you will be asked to use special containers to provide a sample of urine.

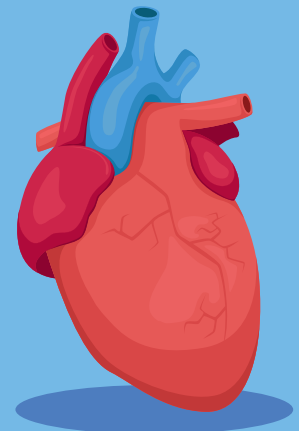


Some medicines can interfere with these tests. Your doctor will let you know if you should stop taking any medicines before these tests.

What Results Might Suggest I Have Cardiac Amyloidosis?



In some cases, the abnormal proteins associated with cardiac amyloidosis can be detected by these blood and urine tests. The results may tell the doctor whether you have the AL type of cardiac amyloidosis.



What Comes Next?



Your doctor will review your test results and talk to you about them.



These tests, on their own, are not enough to make the diagnosis of light chain cardiac amyloidosis (AL). But if the results are abnormal, your doctor might order more tests.