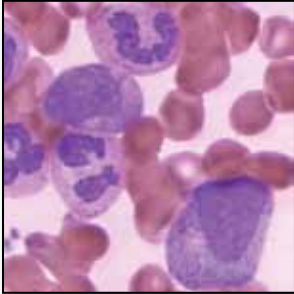


## Phagocytic Cell Immune Deficiencies



The primary immunodeficiencies with the least definable presentations are the phagocytic disorders. Most neutrophil disorders result in increased susceptibility to staphylococcal infections, whereas most macrophage activation disorders result in increased susceptibility to atypical mycobacterial infections. In addition, patients with neutrophil disorders often are predisposed to fungal and unusual bacterial infections. Defects can be due to an insufficient number of phagocytic cells, inability of the cells to get to an infected area, or inability to kill ingested bacteria or fungi normally.

### Common Phagocytic Cell Immune Defects

| Disease                             | Common Name | ICD 9 Code |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Leukocyte Adhesion Defect           | LAD         | 288.9      |
| Chronic Granulomatous Disease       | CGD         | 288.1      |
| Chediak Higashi Syndrome            | CHS         | 288.2      |
| Cyclic Neutropenia, Kostman Disease | Neutropenia | 288.0      |

### Second tier testing from ADx

**Screening laboratory tests** from Advanced Diagnostic Laboratories (ADx) can consist of initial complete and manual blood count, and oxidative burst (neutrophil dihydrorhodamine [DHR], neutrophil nitroblue tetrazolium [NBT] dye reduction) tests. A normal result from these tests does not exclude defects in the TLR or IFN $\gamma$ /IL12 pathways.

|                                     | ADx Test Code         |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Chemotaxis assay                    | CTX1                  |
| CD11/CD18 adherence markers         | ADHM                  |
| Toll-like receptor TLR ligand panel | Inquire               |
| Neutrophil bactericidal assay       | BACT1                 |
| IFN $\gamma$ /IL12 axis             | IL12R, IFNGR, inquire |