## Tests for treatable causes of small-fiber polyneuropathy

Patient name Medical record number Date of birth

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ordered today	not yet tested	abnormal value	normal value	BLOOD TESTS TO CONSIDER FOR ADULTS
				Chemistries (if glucose is high test for DM; if renal is high consider Fabry, mercury toxicity)
				Complete blood count (if low, consider B12 or copper deficiency, lead/arsenic toxicity)
				AST, ALT (liver function; if abnormal consider hepatitis or alcohol)
				Hemoglobin A1c (if high, consider 2 hour GTT)
				TSH thyroid screening
				Vitamin B12 levels (if 200-500pg/dl consider methylmalonic acid level)
				ESR (sedimentation rate; if elevated, consider inflammatory/dysimmune conditions)
				ANA (antinuclear antibodies; higher titers suggest lupus or dysimmune conditions)
				Anti-Ro (SS-A) and anti-La (SS-B) (if present, consider Sjögren's disease)
				CRP (C-reactive protein; if elevated, consider inflammatory/dysimmune conditions)
				Complement component C3 (if low, consider dysimmune conditions including lupus)
				Complement component C4 (dysimmunity; if low C3+C4, consider classic pathway)
				Hepatitis C serology (if abnormal consider testing for cryoglobulins)
				Lyme antibodies by Western blot (for inhabitant or visitor to endemic area)
				SPEP/IFIX (immunofixation tests for lymphoproliferative disorders)
				Free $\kappa/\lambda$ light chains (tests for less common lymphoproliferative disorders)
				IgA anti-TTG (transglutaminase antibodies; if present consider celiac sprue)
				TESTS TO CONSIDER IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
				2 hour, 75 g fasting glucose-tolerance test (strongly consider for all at risk for DM)
				HIV (CDC recommends everyone ages 13-64 be tested ≥ once, high-risk more often)
				Methylmalonic acid (consider if vitamin B12 less than 500 pg/dL)
				Thiamine (if low, consider vitamin B1 deficiency)
				Pyridoxine (if high, consider vitamin B6 neurotoxicity, if low, consider B6 deficiency)
				Anti-ds DNA, anti-Smith (consider if ANA present)
				Cryoglobulins, cryofibrinogens, viscosity (consider for myeloma, hep C, RA, SLE)
				Urine protein electrophoresis to identify Bence Jones paraproteins
				24 hour urine for arsenic, lead, mercury, cadmium (for artists, welders, miners)
				ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme; for sarcoidosis in patients with lung symptoms)
				Phenotype-guided genetic sequencing esp. if family history (e.g., HSAN-1, SCN9A)
	一			Abdominal fat-pad biopsy for amyloid
				OTHER TEST PERFORMED

Date: / /

Check for toxins and medications; e.g., cancer chemotherapy, HIV therapy, statin, colchicine, isoniazid, dapsone, hydralazine, lithium, phenytoin, vitamin B6, disulfiram, amiodarone, procainamide, perhexiline, streptokinase, nitrous oxide, metronidazole, nitrofurantoin, gold, thalidomide, TNF-antagonists, antimicrobials (chloramphenicol, fluoroquinolones, metronidazole, nitrofurantoin), history of GI surgery, malabsorption, alcoholism, exposure to inorganic arsenic, thallium, mercury, industrial toxins, organophosphate insecticides.

## References

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