American Heart Association.

AL Amyloidosis

Clinician Pocket Guide

Clinical Clues

General:
Weakness, unexplained fatigue, macroglossia

Hematologic:
Easy bruising, periorbital purpura (raccoon eyes)

Gastrointestinal:
Significant unintentional weight loss, diarrhea/ constipation, malabsorption, unexplained GI bleeding, hepatomegaly

Neurologic:
Peripheral neuropathy, carpal tunnel syndrome, autonomic dysfunction

Cardiac:
Dyspnea, hypotension, edema, arrhythmias, increased L-Ventricular wall thickness

Renal:
Proteinuria, nephrotic syndrome, kidney dysfunction

Suspect Amyloidosis?

Act Swiftly with These Tests

Initial Screening Tests

- Serum free light chains (kappa & lambda)
- Serum electrophoresis with immunofixation
- Random urine electrophoresis with immunofixation
- Troponin T & NT-proBNP
- Electrocardiogram
- Echo (with strain imaging)/Cardiac MRI (with and without contrast)

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Scan or Click Here to Learn More!

What is AL Amyloidosis?

AL Amyloidosis (Light Chain) is a rare plasma cell disorder marked by misfolded immunoglobulin light chains forming amyloid fibrils that deposit in vital organs, causing progressive dysfunction and requiring specialized, multidisciplinary care.

Early Recognition is Key. Refer Early!

- Refer to an amyloidosis center, if possible, for comprehensive care.
- If an amyloidosis center is unavailable, consult with hematology and cardiology ASAP.
- **Multidisciplinary collaboration is critical to improve outcomes!**

Questions or Referrals? Reach Out To:

Contact Info:

ALEXION The AL Amyloidosis Toolkit is proudly supported by Alexion, AstraZeneca Rare Disease.