


**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. P MADHAVI		
Sample ID	: A0787736		
Age/Gender	: 47 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312410170018
Referred by	: Dr. SRIDEVI	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 17-Oct-2024 01:13 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 17-Oct-2024 03:55 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 17-Oct-2024 06:07 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report



**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
 25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D (Method: CLIA)	<b>19.60</b>	ng/mL	<20.0-Deficiency 20.0-30.0-Insufficiency 30.0-100.0-Sufficiency >100.0-Potential Intoxication

**Interpretation:**

- 1.Vitamin D helps your body absorb calcium and maintain strong bones throughout your entire life. Your body produces vitamin D when the sun's UV rays contact your skin. Other good sources of the vitamin include fish, eggs, and fortified dairy products. It's also available as a dietary supplement.
- 2.Vitamin D must go through several processes in your body before your body can use it. The first transformation occurs in the liver. Here, your body converts vitamin D to a chemical known as 25-hydroxyvitamin D, also called calcidiol.
- 3.The 25-hydroxy vitamin D test is the best way to monitor vitamin D levels. The amount of 25-hydroxyvitamin D in your blood is a good indication of how much vitamin D your body has. The test can determine if your vitamin D levels are too high or too low.
- 4.The test is also known as the 25-OH vitamin D test and the calcidiol 25-hydroxycholecalciferol test. It can be an important indicator of osteoporosis (bone weakness) and rickets (bone malformation).

**Those who are at high risk of having low levels of vitamin D include:**

- 1.people who don't get much exposure to the sun
- 2.older adults
- 3.people with obesity.
- 4.dietary deficiency

**Increased Levels:** Vitamin D Intoxication

Method : CLIA

Vitamin- B12 (cyanocobalamin) (Method: CLIA)	<b>1090</b>	pg/mL	200-911
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**Interpretation:**

This test is most often done when other blood tests suggest a condition called megaloblastic anemia. Pernicious anemia is a form of megaloblastic anemia caused by poor vitamin B12 absorption. This can occur when the stomach makes less of the substance the body needs to properly absorb vitamin B12.

**Causes of vitamin B12 deficiency include:Diseases that cause malabsorption**

- Lack of intrinsic factor, a protein that helps the intestine absorb vitamin B12
- Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism)

**An increased vitamin B12 level is uncommon in:**

- Liver disease (such as cirrhosis or hepatitis)
- Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelogenous leukemia)
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\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



*Dr. Vaishnavi*  
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**MD BIOCHEMISTRY**

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