


**LABORATORY TEST REPORT**

Name	: Mrs. S SRI LATHA		
Sample ID	: 24216118		
Age/Gender	: 38 Years/Female	Reg. No	: 0312505040015
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code	: SPL-CV-172
Referring Customer	: V CARE MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS	Collected On	: 04-May-2025 11:08 AM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On	: 04-May-2025 03:06 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On	: 04-May-2025 05:53 PM
Client Address	: Kimtee colony ,Gokul Nagar,Tarnaka	Report Status	: Final Report


**CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
 <b>25 - Hydroxy Vitamin D</b> <small>(Method: CLIA)</small>	<b>6.35</b>	ng/mL	<20.0-Deficiency 20.0-30.0-Insufficiency 30.0-100.0-Sufficiency >100.0-Potential Intoxication

**Interpretation:**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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:**

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

**Increased Levels:** Vitamin D Intoxication

Method : CLIA

Vitamin- B12 (cyanocobalamin)	272	pg/mL	200-911
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(Method: CLIA)
**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)

\*\*\* End Of Report \*\*\*



\*TESTS CONDUCTED @ CENTRAL LAB, HYDERABAD

  
 DR. LAVANYA LAGISETTY  
 MD BIOCHEMISTRY

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