

Patient Name :	Bill Date :
DOB/Age/Gender :	Sample Collected :
Patient ID / UHID :	Sample Received :
Referred By :	:
Sample Type : Serum	Barcode No :
Client :	Report Status :

Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range
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BIOCHEMISTRY REPORT

Phenytoin (Eptoin/ Dilantin)

PHENYTOIN, SERUM	25.6	µg/mL	10 - 20
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Method : Kinetic Interaction of Microparticles (KIMS)

NOTE : RESULT RECHECKED,KINDLY CORRELATE CLINICALLY.

Interpretation:

RESULT IN µg/mL	REMARKS
10 - 20	Therapeutic range
>20	Toxic range

Note

- Alcohol, Carbamazepine, Barbiturate and Rifampicin can reduce serum concentration of Phenytoin.
- Chloramphenicol, Cimetidine, Disulfiram, Isoniazid and Omeprazole can increase serum concentration of Phenytoin.
- Certain drugs, anemia and hypoalbuminemia can decrease protein binding of Phenytoin leading to increased concentration of free Phenytoin level.

Comments

Phenytoin (Dilantin) is the most commonly used antiepileptic for the treatment of Generalized tonic -clonic seizures, Partial or complex seizures and Status epilepticus. It demonstrates unusual elimination characteristics that makes estimating dose to concentration relationship difficult. When the daily dosage exceeds metabolic capacity, saturation occurs. At this point, Phenytoin serum concentration increases at much faster rate than the proportionate increase in dose. If patient displays any symptoms of intoxication, peak blood concentration is recommended which is collected 4-5 hours after the dose. Trough concentration is more useful to establish adequate therapy.



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