

Patient NAME		Report STATUS	
DOB/Age/Gender		Barcode NO	
Patient ID / UHID		Sample Type	
Referred BY		Report Date	
Sample Collected			
Test Description	Value(s)	Unit(s)	Reference Range

Vitamin Profile (Vitamin D & B12)

Vitamin B12 / Cyanocobalamin

Vitamin - B12 ECLIA	219	pg/mL	197 - 771
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Interpretation:

Low Values are a sign of a vitamin B12 deficiency. People with this deficiency are likely to have or develop symptoms. Causes of vitamin B12 deficiency include: Not enough vitamin B12 in diet (rare except with a strict vegetarian diet), Diseases that cause malabsorption (for example, celiac disease and Crohn's disease), Lack of intrinsic factor, Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism), Pregnancy. Increased vitamin B12 levels are uncommon. Usually excess vitamin B12 is removed in the urine. Conditions that can increase B12 levels include: Liver disease (such as cirrhosis or hepatitis), Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelocytic leukemia).

Vitamin B12: Low Levels can cause malabsorption, Lack of intrinsic factor, Above normal heat production (for example, with hyperthyroidism), Pregnancy. High Level Liver disease, Myeloproliferative disorders (for example, polycythemia vera and chronic myelocytic leukemia).

1. Out of 140 healthy indian population, 91% of Vitamin B 12 concentrations was at lower level: 59.00 pg/ml and upper level: 700.00 pg/ml

"Patients on Biotin supplement may have interference in some immunoassays. Ref: Arch Pathol Lab Med—Vol 141, November 2017. With individuals taking high dose Biotin (more than 5 mg per day) supplements, at least 8-hour wait time before blood draw is recommended."



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NMC Certificate No. 24-005955

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Vitamin D 25 Hydroxy

Vitamin D 25 - Hydroxy <i>ECLIA</i>	5.4 L*	ng/mL	Deficient <20 Insufficient 21 - 29 Sufficient 30 - 100
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Interpretation:

25-Hydroxy vitamin D represents the main body reservoir and transport form. Mild to moderate deficiency is associated with Osteoporosis / Secondary Hyperparathyroidism while severe deficiency causes Rickets in children and Osteomalacia in adults. Prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency is approximately >50% specially in the elderly. This assay is useful for diagnosis of vitamin D deficiency and Hypervitaminosis D. It is also used for differential diagnosis of causes of Rickets & Osteomalacia and for monitoring Vitamin D replacement therapy.

*** End Of Report ***

Note :- (H* - High , L* - Low ,CL* - Critical Low,CH* - Critical High)



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