



P K R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE

NASIRPUR, Hissar Road, AMBALA CITY- (Haryana)

A PIONEER DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE

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NAME : Mrs. ANAND BHARTI
AGE/ GENDER : 56 YRS/FEMALE
COLLECTED BY :
REFERRED BY :
BARCODE NO. : 12503873
CLIENT CODE. : P.K.R JAIN HEALTHCARE INSTITUTE
CLIENT ADDRESS : NASIRPUR, HISSAR ROAD, AMBALA CITY - HARYANA

PATIENT ID : 1563793
REG. NO./LAB NO. : 122407290011
REGISTRATION DATE : 29/Jul/2024 10:44 AM
COLLECTION DATE : 29/Jul/2024 11:07 AM
REPORTING DATE : 29/Jul/2024 04:15 PM

Test Name	Value	Unit	Biological Reference interval
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VITAMINS

VITAMIN D/25 HYDROXY VITAMIN D3

VITAMIN D (25-HYDROXY VITAMIN D3): SERUM
by CLIA (CHEMILUMINESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY)

43.91

ng/mL

DEFICIENCY: < 20.0

INSUFFICIENCY: 20.0 - 30.0

SUFFICIENCY: 30.0 - 100.0

TOXICITY: > 100.0

INTERPRETATION:

DEFICIENT:	< 20	ng/mL
INSUFFICIENT:	21 - 29	ng/mL
PREFERRED RANGE:	30 - 100	ng/mL
INTOXICATION:	> 100	ng/mL

1.Vitamin D compounds are derived from dietary ergocalciferol (from plants, Vitamin D2), or cholecalciferol (from animals, Vitamin D3), or by conversion of 7- dihydrocholecalciferol to Vitamin D3 in the skin upon Ultraviolet exposure.

2.25-OH--Vitamin D represents the main body resevoir and transport form of Vitamin D and transport form of Vitamin D, being stored in adipose tissue and tightly bound by a transport protein while in circulation.

3.Vitamin D plays a primary role in the maintenance of calcium homeostatis. It promotes calcium absorption, renal calcium absorption and phosphate reabsorption, skeletal calcium deposition, calcium mobilization, mainly regulated by parathyroid hormone (PTH).

4.Severe deficiency may lead to failure to mineralize newly formed osteoid in bone, resulting in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.

DECREASED:

1.Lack of sunshine exposure.

2.Inadequate intake, malabsorption (celiac disease)

3.Depressed Hepatic Vitamin D 25- hydroxylase activity

4.Secondary to advanced Liver disease

5.Osteoporosis and Secondary Hyperparathroidism (Mild to Moderate deficiency)

6.Enzyme Inducing drugs: anti-epileptic drugs like phenytoin, phenobarbital and carbamazepine, that increases Vitamin D metabolism.

INCREASED:

1. Hypervitaminosis D is Rare, and is seen only after prolonged exposure to extremely high doses of Vitamin D. When it occurs, it can result in severe hypercalcemia and hyperphosphatemia.

CAUTION: Replacement therapy in deficient individuals must be monitored by periodic assessment of Vitamin D levels in order to prevent hypervitaminosis D

NOTE:-Dark coloured individuals as compare to whites, is at higher risk of developing Vitamin D deficiency due to excess of melanin pigment which interfere with Vitamin D absorption.

*** End Of Report ***



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