

Govt. of Maharashtra
Regional Referral Services Hospital, Amravati
Department of Pathology



TEST REPORT

Patient ID : 2076

Patient Name : BABY. KHATIJA PARVEEN
Age / Sex : 2 Years / Female
Referred By : DR.OPDB12
Address :

Sample Drawn : 31/07/2024
Registration : 31/07/2024
Approved Date : 31/07/2024
Ward Name :

VITAMIN D

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Range
Vitamin D (Method : Chemiluminescence)	18.52	ng/ml	Deficiency : <20 Insufficient : 20 to <30 Sufficient : 30-100 Upper Safety Limit : >100

Description : Vitamin D is a nutrient that is essential for healthy bones and teeth. There are two forms of vitamin D that are important for nutrition: vitamin D2 and vitamin D3. Vitamin D2 mainly comes from fortified foods like breakfast cereals, milk, and other dairy items. Vitamin D3 is made by your own body when you are exposed to sunlight. It is also found in some foods, including eggs and fatty fish, such as salmon, tuna, and mackerel.

In your bloodstream, vitamin D2 and vitamin D3 are changed into a form of vitamin D called 25 hydroxyvitamin D, also known as 25(OH)D. A vitamin D blood test measures the level of 25(OH)D in your blood. Abnormal levels of vitamin D can indicate bone disorders, nutrition problems, organ damage, or other medical conditions.

Other names: 25-hydroxyvitamin D, 25(OH)D

What is it used for?

A vitamin D test is used to screen for or monitor bone disorders. It is also sometimes used to check vitamin D levels in people with chronic illnesses such as asthma, psoriasis, and certain autoimmune diseases.

Why do I need a vitamin D test?

Your health care provider may have ordered a vitamin D test if you have symptoms of a vitamin D deficiency (not enough vitamin D). These symptoms include:

- Bone weakness
- Bone softness
- Bone malformation (in children)
- Fractures

The test may be ordered if you are at a higher risk for a vitamin D deficiency. Risk factors include:

- Osteoporosis or other bone disorder
- Previous gastric bypass surgery
- Age: vitamin D deficiency is more common in older adults.
- Lack of exposure to sunlight
- Having a darker complexion
- Difficulty absorbing fat in your diet
- In addition, breastfed babies may be at a higher risk if they aren't taking vitamin D supplements.

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VITAMIN B12

Test Name	Result	Unit	Reference Range
Vitamin B12 Cyanocobalamin (Method: Chemiluminescence)	304	pg/ml	75 - 807

Description : Vitamin B-12 is an important vitamin for many bodily functions, such as brain health, blood cell production, and proper nerve functioning. There are several ways to test your B-12 levels. You can get your blood drawn or take a home urine test. These tests will look at the levels of your overall vitamin B-12.

- methylmalonic acid (MMA)
- homocysteine
- holotranscobalamin (holoTC)
- Research suggests that MMA^{Trusted Source} and holoTC^{Trusted Source} may be more accurate at reading low B-12 levels because they represent active B-12. Low B-12 levels can lead to:
 - permanent nerve damage
 - deteriorating brain functions
 - memory loss

Temporary infertility in women

People who are obese or eat a lot of meat also tend to have higher-than-normal levels. High levels of vitamin B-12 can be a sign of liver disease, certain types of leukemia, or diabetes.

Vitamin B-12 deficiency is a common condition. Between 1.5 and 15 percent of Americans have low levels of vitamin B-12, according to the National Institutes of Health^{Trusted Source}. Many people, especially older adults and people with intestinal disorders, have trouble absorbing vitamin B-12 from food and oral supplements.

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

23/11/

72

420

~~12~~
CDE

MRI(N)

Hb 105 & RBC

PC norm

LDH 500 SCW

Na 1300 W/P

B12A B

P1

8

male 2
days more

full

B2

Na 132

* Com pos of 'N' dark

Na, serum, plasma, ^{AD} low

CP, Hb/Hb_{sat}, Hb_{crit}

Head tag

B1, B12, B, M, egg/DH/F