

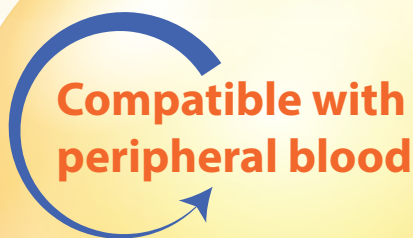
25-hydroxy-vitamin D test

Double - antibody sandwich, with more accurate results.

Approximately 7% of the world's population suffers from severe vitamin D deficiency, or is unable to obtain normal doses of vitamin D.^[1]

Vitamin D deficiency (VDD) is a common epidemic affecting around one billion people globally. Despite being a tropical country with adequate day light and sunshine, 70-100 per cent of both rural urban and India, VDD has been reported among school children, adults, young girls, as well as pregnant women. Besides bone mineral homeostasis, VDD has been associated with a wide range of non-skeletal effects, including predisposition to different morbidities such as hypertension, obesity, hypertriglyceridemia, and auto-immune disorders like rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, ovarian, breast, and colorectal cancer and infections like tuberculosis.

Serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D (25(OH)D) levels were classified as per the Endocrine Society (ES) recommendations: deficiency (<20 ng/ml), insufficiency (20-30 ng/ml) and sufficiency (>30 ng/ml).



Vitamin D deficiency increases the risk of many diseases

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rickets | 2. Osteomalacia | 3. Osteoporosis | 4. Cancer |
| 5. Cardiovascular disease | 6. Diabetes | 7. Chronic kidney disease | 8. Autoimmune diseases |

The 2022 **European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism (ESPEN)** micronutrient guidelines recommend that all people at risk of vitamin D depletion or deficiency should have their vitamin D status determined; for patients with repeated vitamin D deficiency, they should take vitamin D continuously for 2 months at a dose of 4,000 to 5,000 U (100 to 125 μ g) per day to bring the blood 25(OH)D level to 40 to 60 μ g/L. More doses may be needed. The severity of the deficiency and the dosage required for treatment will determine the frequency of blood testing to ensure efficacy and safety.

Features

ACCURATE

- Double - antibody sandwich, with more accurate results.
- It is not affected by 25 - OH - VD2, and when detecting small molecules.
- It has higher sensitivity in results, a wider linear range and more accurate results.

QUICK

- Throughput up to 180T/H, reading results in 20 seconds.

RELIABLE

- Stable luminescence, no decay.

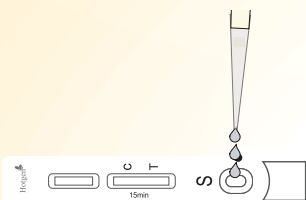


UPT2800

VERSATILE

- Portable size, easy to operate.
- Adaptable to IVD, public safety, and industrial scenarios.
- Low maintenance requirement.

Test Procedure



Add sample



Incubation
(inside/outside the analyzer)



Start testing



Get result and print out

VD reagent information sheet

Product name	Certificate	Linear range	specimen
25-hydroxy-vitamin D test (Up-converting Phosphor Technology)	NMPA.CE IVDR	[6,120] ng/ml	Serum, plasma or whole blood and peripheral blood (10ul)