

TEST CHANGE

25-Hydroxyvitamin D[2] and D[3] by	Tandem Mass Spectrometry, Serum
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2002348, VITD2D3TMS		
Specimen Requirements:		
Patient Preparation:		
Collect:	Plain red or serum separator tube. Also acceptable: Green (sodium heparin), lavender (EDTA), or pink (K2EDTA).	
Specimen Preparation:	Transfer 0.5 mL serum or plasma to an ARUP Standard Transport Tube. (Min: 0.15 mL)	
Transport Temperature:	Refrigerated.	
Unacceptable Conditions:	Room temperature specimens older than 24 hours.	
Remarks:		
Stability:	After separation from cells: Ambient: 24 hours; Refrigerated: 1 week; Frozen: 6 months	
Methodology:	Quantitative High Performance Liquid Chromatography- Tandem Mass Spectrometry	
Performed:	Sun-Sat	
Reported:	1- <u>5</u> 4 days	
Note:	ARUP is unable to provide reliable results for specimens from infants (less than one year of age), since highly specialized test methodology is required. ARUP will refer all infant specimens to a laboratory that is able to perform this methodology. U.S. Patent No. 8,349,613	
CPT Codes:	82306	
New York DOH Approval Status:	This test is New York DOH approved.	
Interpretive Data:		
Total Concentrations of 25-hydroxy Deficiency: Less than 20 ng/mL Insufficiency: 20-29 ng/mL Optimal Level: 30-80 ng/mL Possible Toxicity: Greater than 150	yvitamin D2 and 25-hydroxyvitamin D3:) ng/mL	
Separate values for Vitamin D2 and D3 are reported in addition to the total.		



This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by ARUP Laboratories. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration. This test was performed in a CLIA certified laboratory and is intended for clinical purposes.

Reference Interval:

Effective May 16, 2011

1-17 years		
Deficiency	Less than 20 ng/mL	
Optimum level	Greater than or equal to 20 ng/mL*	
*(Wagner CL et	t al. Pediatrics 2	008; 122: 1142-52.)
18 years and o	lder	
Deficiency	Less than 20 ng/mL	
Insufficiency	20-29 ng/mL	
Optimum Level	30-80 ng/mL	
Possible Toxicity	Greater than 150 ng/mL	
(Holick MF et al. JCEM 2011; 96:1911-30)		