

Accession #:
Order #:
Reference #:
Patient:
Date of Birth:

Age: Sex: Reprinted:

Comment:

Date Collected: Date Received: Date of Report:

Telephone:

Fax:



0060 Porphyrins Profile - Urine

Methodology: UPLC/Fluorescence detection, Colorimetry

Porphyrins - Urine Interpretation

For interpretive information, visit www.metametrix.com/files/test-menu/interpretive-guides/Porphyrins-IG.pdf

Georgia Lab Lic. Code #067-007 CLIA ID# 11D0255349 New York Clinical Lab PFI #4578 Florida Clinical Lab Lic. #800008124 Laboratory Director: Robert M. David, PhD





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Ranges are for ages 13 and over

	Compound Tested	Results nmol/g creatinine	Quintile Ranking 95% Reference 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th Range
Porphyrin Pathway Intermediates			
1.	Uroporphyrin I & III	7.1	16.6
2.	Heptacarboxyporphyrin	2.6	5.9 <= 11.2
3.	Hexacarboxyporphyrin	<dl< td=""><td><= 3.3</td></dl<>	<= 3.3
4.	Pentacarboxyporphyrin	<dl< td=""><td>2.1 <= 5.4</td></dl<>	2.1 <= 5.4
5.	Precoproporphyrin*	7.2	7.5
6.	Coproporphyrin I	16	33 <= 56
7.	Coproporphyrin III	35	
Calculated Values			
8.	Total Porphyrins	61	143 <= 233
9.	Precopro/Uro I & III	1.01 F	0.64 <= 1.11
10.	Copro I/Copro III	0.46	0.53 <= 0.87
	Creatinine = 175 mg/dL		

Creatinine = 175 mg/dL

<DL = less than detection limit

^{*}Precoproporphyrin is an atypical porphyrin associated with mercury toxicity.12

^{1.} J.S. Woods, M.A. Bowers, H.A. Davis, Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology 110, 464-476 (1991).

^{2.} D. Echeveriia et.al., Neurotoxicology and Teratology 28 (2006) 39-48.



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No significant abnormalities are found at this time. This finding is inconsistent with the presence of active genetic porphyrias or toxic effects from mercury, arsenic or lead.

Although precoproporphyrin is not elevated, the relationship of its level to the level of Uroporphyrin I & III makes the ratio high. This pattern is consistent with the effect caused by mercury but may not warrant therapy in the absence of other evidence of mercury toxicity.

Although the Genova Diagnostics, Inc. profile will reveal disruptions in the heme pathway, the data is not reviewed by a specialist who can make a diagnosis of hereditary porphyrias. Abnormalities may be due to combinations of genetic or physiological factors and environmental exposures. All potential impacts on porphyrin synthesis should be considered when interpreting the results. The comments provided are intended to help alert clinicians to factors that may be relevant according to publ