

Phosphate

General:

In plasma inorganic phosphate is found ionized as orthophosphate, whose concentration is regulated by the interaction of growth hormone, estrogens and parathormone. A decrease in plasma phosphate appears in all disorders which are accompanied by a vitamin D defect and increased parathormone secretion as well as in certain renal-tubular damages. Moreover, parathormone and glucocorticoids mobilize phosphate from the bone and increase the renal phosphate secretion. A rise of the plasma phosphate occurs mainly in renal insufficiency if the glomerulus filtrate is decreased considerably.

The following tests are available:

- **Phosphate, inorganic, in serum**

Indication: Bone, kidney diseases, hypoparathyroidism, vitamin D deficiency, kidney stone, muscle weakness

Preanalytics: hemolysis free

Material: 1 ml serum

Stability: 4 days at 2 to 8°C

TAT: same day, FML

Method: photometric

Units: mg/dl

Ref.- range: see report

- **Phosphate, inorganic, in urine**

Indication: Hyper-, hypoparathyroidism

Preanalytics: 24 hour urine collection, acidified with HCl

Material: 10 ml urine

Stability: 4 days at 2 to 8°C

TAT: same day, FML

Method: photometric

Units: mg/24 h



Ref.- range: see report

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit
<http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>