

Phylloquinone

see also **Vitamins**

General:

Menaquinone is considered the effective K vitamin (vitamin K2). It can be partly replaced by phylloquinone, which is supplied through vegetables (intact intestinal flora!). Physiological effects are: intrahepatic formation of the prothrombin complex (factors II, VII, IX, X), activation of protein C and protein S; extra hepatic formation of osteocalcin in the osteoblasts. The daily requirement is approx. 0-1 mg/day. In deficiencies, impaired coagulation and hemorrhaging occur. In newborns of vitamin K deficient mothers, intracranial bleedings can occur by hypoprothrombinemia. Chronic intestinal disease or malabsorption can lead to vitamin-K deficiency. Overdosage symptoms are not described, however, the effect of oral anticoagulants such as coumarin can be reduced.

Indication: impairment of coagulation, bleedings

Material: 1 ml serum

Preanalytics: light protected dispatch is strictly recommended!

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: LCMS

Units: ng/l

Ref.- range: 50 - 900 (fasting) up to 1800 (pp.)

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