

Riboflavin

General:

Biochemistry: Riboflavin is water-soluble and resorbed in the intestine. As flavin-mononucleotide (FMN) or flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) it acts as a prosthetic group of the hydrogen transferring flavoproteins of the respiratory chain.

Physiology: involved in the visual process and skin regeneration. Daily supply is 1.5-1.8 mg, increased during pregnancy.

Occurrence: meat, liver, milk, eggs and vegetables.

Clinical symptoms:

Skin: Oro-oculo-genital syndrome (anguli infectiosi, cheilosis, rhagades, interspersed lips, tongue atrophy); nail changes (koilonychia); eczema-like changes similar to seborrheic dermatitis in the face, capillitium and genital region;

Eye: angular blepharitis, sometimes associated with conjunctivitis and corneal vascularization.

Hypervitaminosis only observed in highest doses: danger of crystallization of riboflavin in the tubuli of the kidney.

Indication: Suspicion of deficiency or over-dosage

Material: 3 ml EDTA blood

Preanalytics: light protected dispatch is highly recommended !

TAT: 5-7 days*

Method: HPLC

Units: ng/ml

Ref.- range: 75 – 300

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