25-OH-Vitamin D assay variation and subject management in clinical practice


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Abstract

Objective: To compare two methods for assessing vitamin D status in clinical settings.

Design and methods: 25-OH-vitamin D status was measured in 120 patients by HPLC and a commercial immunoassay.

Results: Only 53% of the subjects considered as vitamin D sufficient by immunoassay fell within this category according to HPLC although subjects with concentrations above 75 nmol/L, regardless of the method used, presented normal PTH concentrations.

Conclusions: Both methods are not exchangeable to classify subjects based on unique cut-offs but they are comparable when interpreted in relation with PTH concentrations.

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