Thiamine (Vitamin B1) - Blood

Last updated:

Laboratory: Biochemistry
Section: Referred test:
Department of Clinical Biochemistry
Rotherham General Hospital

Specimen
Routine: 4.0 mL Lavender top Vacuette (PROTECT FROM LIGHT)
See Comments
Paed:

Availability
Routine: Mon - Fri
STAT: NO

Turnaround Time
< 28 days

Reference Range
Adult:

Comments
Please contact duty Biochemist to discuss requirements for this test.

A deficiency of thiamine causes beri-beri with peripheral neurological, cerebral, cardiovascular and GI manifestations. Early deficiency produces fatigue, irritation, poor memory, sleep disturbances, precordial pain, abdominal discomfort and constipation. Red cell transketolase as an indicator of thiamine status, is measured in suspected thiamine deficiency, particularly in alcoholic patients with suspected nutritional myopathy or Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome. In many such cases however, vitamin preparations including thiamine, are given systematically and the specific diagnosis of thiamine deficiency should be reserved for particular cases in which this approach is not appropriate.