

FERRITIN, SERUM

(CLIA) - ng/mL

AGE	REFERENCE RANGE IN ng/mL
0-30 days	25-200
1 month	200-600
2-5 months	50-200
6 months – 15 years	7-140
Adult males	22-322
Adult females	10-291

Note: Increase in serum ferritin due to inflammatory conditions (Acute phase response) can mask a diagnostically low result

Comments

Serum ferritin appears to be in equilibrium with tissue ferritin and is a good indicator of storage iron in normal subjects and in most disorders. In patients with some hepatocellular diseases, malignancies and inflammatory diseases, serum ferritin is a disproportionately high estimate of storage iron because serum ferritin is an acute phase reactant. In such disorders iron deficiency anemia may exist with a normal serum ferritin concentration. In the presence of inflammation, persons with low serum ferritin are likely to respond to iron therapy.

Increased Levels

- Iron overload – Hemochromatosis, Thalassemia & Sideroblastic anemia
- Malignant conditions - Acute myeloblastic & Lymphoblastic leukemia, Hodgkin's disease & Breast carcinoma
- Inflammatory diseases - Pulmonary infections, Osteomyelitis, Chronic UTI, Rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, burns
- Acute & Chronic hepatocellular disease

Decreased Levels

Iron deficiency anemia