Inherited/ Acquired Disorder

Porphyrin Panel

Tests Includes

1. Uroporphyrin I, III
2. Heptacarboxyporphyrin I, III
3. Hexacarboxypophyrin I, III
4. Pentacarboxypophyrin I, III
5. Coproporphyrin I
6. Coproporphyrin III

About Panel

Porphyria refers to a group of inherited/ acquired diseases that prevent your body from properly making heme, the pigment that gives red color to blood. Porphyrins are essential for the function of hemoglobin. The synthesis of heme is a step-by-step process that requires the sequential action of eight different enzymes. If there is a deficiency in one of these enzymes, the process is impeded and intermediate porphyrins build up in the body's fluids and tissues. The precursors that accumulate depend on which enzyme is deficient, and they can exert toxic effects.

Porphyrin tests are used to diagnose and monitor porphyrias. Most porphyrias are inherited, the result of a gene mutation. They may be classified according to the signs and symptoms of the disease as Neurological, Cutaneous, or both. Acquired Porphyria may result from iron or lead toxicity, Alcohol use, Hepatitis C, HIV, and some medicines.

Signs & Symptoms

- **Abdominal Pain**
- **Numbness & Tingling**
- **Digestive Disorders**
- **Hallucinations**
- **Blisters/ Itching**
- **Burning/ Redness of Skin**

Panel Details

Panel Code	Specimen	Methodology	Schedule
90490	Urine	HPLC	Daily

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