Beta-Carotene (Serum)	
Description	Isomeric form of carotene which is a precursor of Vitamin A. Beta-carotene is a fat-soluble nutrient. It also has anti- oxidant properties.
Indication	 To determine if yellow discolouration of the skin is due to hypercarotenaemia Malabsorption screen
Additional Info	Vitamin A occurs in two forms: preformed Vitamin A (retinol) and carotenoid pigments (e.g. beta-carotene). Beta-carotene is the most important carotenoid in the UK diet. It undergoes oxidative fission in the intestine to produce retinal and hence retinol. Retinol is transported in the bloodstream by retinol binding protein (RBP). Beta-carotene is found in carrots, dark green leafy vegetables, pumpkins and mangoes. Carotenoid measurement is useful in patients (mainly children) who ingest large quantities of carotenoid-rich processed food e.g. carrot puree in baby foods or coloured fruit drinks. A high intake of beta-carotene results in an orange-yellow appearance of the serum, body fat and skin. Vitamin A toxicity from ingestion of large doses of carotenes does not occur in the short-term since conversion of carotenes into Vitamin A is determined by the existing concentration of Vitamin A, with excess carotene being excreted. Since the body does not store carotenoids, dietary deficiency can deplete serum carotenoid levels in 3-4 weeks. Beta-carotene can also be used as a malabsorption screen because it appears ubiquitously in the diet and is absorbed
Concurrent Tests	with intestinal fat. Other carotenoids e.g. alpha carotene or lycopene can be estimated if required.
Dietary Requirements	Refrain from eating foods containing beta-carotene (carrots, dark green leafy vegetables, pumpkins and mangoes) for 3 days prior to blood test.
Interpretation	See report of contact lab for reference range.
Collection Conditions	Protect from light. Separate serum immediately after collection and freeze. Transport sample frozen.
Frequency of testing	As required.