PREVENTIS SmarTest®

#### Vitamin D

Home

Should you spend more time in the sun?



# The innovative vitamin D determination with rapid self-test & app



Preventis SmarTest® Vitamin D Home is a combination of rapid self-test and app for the quantitative determination of your vitamin D level from home.

A small blood sample is taken quickly and easily from the fingertip. After 15 minutes, the result of the rapid self-test can be quantified via the **SmarTest Vitamin D** app.

The test can be performed quickly and conveniently from home.

### Vitamin D supports your health

Vitamin D plays an important role in our metabolism, especially for bone health. The body is able to produce vitamin D itself in the skin with the help of sunlight. That is why it is often referred to as the sunshine vitamin. Unfortunately, the low amount of sunshine in winter, as well as our modern lifestyle – especially the use of sunscreens and little time spent outdoors – easily lead to vitamin D deficiency. In Germany, about 62% of adults between 18 and 79 years of age are insufficiently supplied with vitamin D¹.

#### An optimal vitamin D level<sup>2,3,4</sup>

- ensures healthy bones and prevents osteoporosis and rickets
- ✓ prevents high blood pressure
- ✓ strengthens the functionality of extremities
- has a positive influence on diabetes, autoimmune and cardiovascular diseases
- ✓ protects against infectious diseases, this also applies to COVID-19.

### How does the vitamin D test work?



Blood sample collection



Sample application to the test cassette



15 minutes incubation time



Evaluation through the SmarTest Vitamin D app



Your vitamin D level is displayed directly on the smartphone

SmarTest Vitamin D app





## What are the advantages of the rapid self-test?



- Perform and evaluate directly from home no waiting for lab results
- Vitamin D determination in a few minutes
- Collection of a small blood sample from the fingertip
- ✓ Long-term monitoring of your vitamin D level with graphical presentation in the app

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährung e. V. (DGE) (Hg). 13. DGE-Ernährungsbericht. Bonn (2016), S. 41–47.

Bischoff-Ferrari HA. Optimal serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels for multiple health outcomes. Adv Exp Med Biol. 2014; 810:500-25. doi: 10.1007/978-1-4939-0437-2\_28.

<sup>3.</sup> Panagiotou G, Tee SA, Ihsan Y, et al. Low serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25[OH]D) levels in patients hospitalised with COVID-19 are associated with greater disease severity. Clin Endocrinol (Oxf). 2020;10.1111/cen.14276. doi:10.1111/cen.14276 [published online ahead of print, 2020 Jul 3].

<sup>4.</sup> Kimball SM, Mirhosseini N, Holick MF. Evaluation of vitamin D3 intakes up to 15,000 international units/day and serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentrations up to 300 nmol/L on calciummetabolism in a community setting. Dermatoendocrinol. 2017;9(1):e1300213. Published 2017 Apr 13. doi:10.1080/19381980.2017.1300213.



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