

Common Blood Tests

Alanine Aminotransaminase (ALT) – identifies and monitors liver disease

Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) – Detects and monitors liver and bone disease; also used as a tumor marker

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) – evaluates disorders of the liver, gallbladder & pancreas

Basophils – a type of white blood cell that has some roll in immune surveillance and wound repair

Bilirubin – Evaluates liver and gallbladder function

BUN (blood urea nitrogen)-measures liver function, provides an indirect assessment of kidney function and filtration rate

BUN/Creatinine ratio – assesses kidney function, monitors renal disease

Calcium - a mineral that is an essential part of bones and teeth. The heart, nerves, and blood-clotting systems also need calcium to work.

Carbon Dioxide - A CO₂ blood test is often part of a series of tests called an electrolyte panel. Electrolytes help balance the levels of acids and bases in your body. Most of the carbon dioxide in your body is in the form of bicarbonate, which is a type of electrolyte.

Chloride – a type of electrolyte

Cholesterol:

Total Cholesterol – total amount of cholesterol in your blood including LDL & HDL

LDL Cholesterol – the “bad” cholesterol

HDL Cholesterol – the “good” cholesterol

Triglycerides – the main constituents of natural fats and oils in your blood

Creatinine – a waste product from the normal breakdown of muscle tissue, it's filtered through the kidneys and excreted in urine. Blood creatinine level is a test of kidney function.

Electrolyte- an electrically charged mineral that helps control the amount of fluids and balance of acids and bases in your body.

Eosinophils – a type of disease fighting white blood cell found in the tissues

Glucose– the major, free sugar circulating in the blood

Hemoglobin - a complex protein found in red blood cells that contains an iron molecule. The main function of hemoglobin is to carry oxygen from the lungs to the body tissues, and to exchange the oxygen for carbon dioxide, and then carry the carbon dioxide back to the lungs and where it is exchanged for oxygen. The iron molecule in hemoglobin helps maintain the normal shape of red blood cells.

Hemoglobin A1C - tells you your average level of blood sugar over the past 2 to 3 months.

Hematocrit – The proportion, by volume, of the blood that consists of red blood cells.

Iron – Evaluates several conditions including iron deficiency anemia and hemochromatosis

Lymphocytes – Assesses immune function

LDH (lactic acid dehydrogenase) - most often measured to check for tissue damage. LDH is in many body tissues, especially the heart, liver, kidney, muscles, brain, blood cells, and lungs. Other conditions for which the test may be done include: Low red blood cell count

Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin – amount of hemoglobin per red blood cell

Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration- Concentration of hemoglobin per red blood cell

Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) - Calculates the size of red blood cells

Monocytes –provide a defense against infectious organisms through the process of ingestion, or phagocytosis

Neutrophils- The first white blood cells to respond to infection

Phosphorus - the second most plentiful mineral in your body. The first is calcium. Your body needs phosphorus for many functions, such as filtering waste and repairing tissue and cells.

Platelet Count – platelets are tiny blood cells that help your body form clots to stop bleeding

Potassium - a mineral that your body needs to work properly. It is a type of electrolyte. It helps your nerves to function and muscles to contract. It helps your heartbeat stay regular. It also helps move nutrients into cells and waste products out of cells.

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) - a protein produced by normal, as well as malignant, cells of the prostate gland.

Protein - The total protein test measures the total amount of two classes of proteins found in the fluid portion of your blood. These are albumin and globulin. Proteins are important parts of all cells and tissues. Albumin helps prevent fluid from leaking out of blood vessels. Globulin proteins play an important role in your immune system.

Albumin/Globulin ratio - The albumin/globulin ratio is the amount of albumin in the serum divided by the globulins. The ratio is used to try to identify causes of change in total serum protein.

Red Blood Cell (erythrocyte) – The blood cells that carry oxygen. Red cells contain hemoglobin and it is the hemoglobin which permits them to transport oxygen (and carbon dioxide). Hemoglobin, aside from being a transport molecule, is a pigment. It gives the cells their red color.

RBC distribution width (RDW) - Measures size variability of red blood cell population

Sodium – Evaluates and monitors fluid and electrolyte balance and therapy

Uric Acid – a chemical created when the body breaks down purines; which is a substance in the human tissue and certain foods we eat.

White blood cell count – also called “leukocytes” white blood cells are the cells of the immune system that are involved in protection the body against infectious disease.

Tests included in a CBC (Complete Blood Count) are:

Red Blood Cells

White Blood Cells

Hemoglobin

Hematocrit

Platelets

Tests included in a BMP (Basic Metabolic Panel) are:

BUN (blood urea nitrogen)

Chloride

Creatinine

Carbon Dioxide

Sodium

Calcium

Potassium

Glucose

Tests included in a CMP (Comprehensive Metabolic Panel) are:

All tests included with a BMP, as well as:

Albumin

ALP (Alkaline Phosphate)

Total Protein

ALT (Alanine amino transferase)

Bilirubin

AST (Aspartate amino transferase)

Brought to you as a courtesy of Firelands Regional Medical Center’s My Health eChart Patient Portal

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