



<u>Test</u>	<u>Normal Range &amp; Units</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Albumin	3.5 - 5 g/dl	This refers to proteins in our blood that keep the osmotic pressure regular.
Alkaline Phosphatase	35 - 125 IU/L	This is an enzyme responsible for removing phosphate from molecules in our blood.
ALT (SGPT)	8 - 60 IU/L	This deals with liver function and is found in the liver. You want these levels low. High levels are usually due to acute hepatitis.
AST (SGOT)	12 - 45 IU/L	This deals with liver function and is found in tissues within the liver, heart, kidney, and brain The lower the level the better in this case.
Basophils (Absolute)	0.0 - 0.2 x10E3/uL	This is found by multiplying % of basophils by the total number of white blood cells.
Basophils	0 - 3 %	This deals with blood flow and prevents clotting.
Bun	9 - 20 mg/dl	This measures the amount of nitrogen in the blood
Calcium	8.3 - 10.4 mg/dl	This shows how much calcium is circulating in the blood and relates to our bones, kidneys, teeth.
Chloride	98 - 107 mEq/L	This keeps the amount of fluid inside and outside your cells in balance. Helps control blood pressure as well.
Cholesterol	100 - 200 mg/dl	This is used to measure risk for heart disease. 200-239 md/dl is considered borderline high. >240 is considered high. Total cholesterol is calculated by first adding your LDL cholesterol number with your HDL cholesterol number. Next take your triglyceride number, divide it by ~five, and add it to your HDL and LDL total. This will give you your total ~cholesterol level.
Cholesterol (HDL)	>36 mg/dl	HDL is good cholesterol
Cholesterol (LDL)	<130 mg/dl	LDL is bad cholesterol. 130-159 mg/dl is considered borderline high. >160 mg/dl is considered high.
Cholesterol (Ratio)	<5.0 mg/dl	Cholesterol / HDL.
CO2	23 - 33 mEq/L	This is a measurement of your blood's bicarbonate.
Creatinine	0.6 - 1.30 mg/dl	This has been found to be a reliable indicator of kidney function. The higher the worse.
Direct Bilirubin	0 - 0.3 mg/dl	This deals with the liver and obstructions to the liver such as gallstones or tumors.
Eosinophils	0 - 7 %	These are white blood cells that help our immune system and combat parasites and infections.
Eosinophils (Absolute)	0.0 - 0.5 x10E3/uL	This is the actual count of these white blood cells and low is better in this case.
GFR	90 - 120 mL/min	This is our glomerular filtration rate and is used to measure our level of kidney function.

GGT	0-51 units/litre	Gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) levels may be used to determine the cause of an elevated alkaline phosphatase (ALP). Both ALP and GGT are elevated in disease of the bile ducts and in some liver diseases.
Glucose	65 - 110 mg/dl	This is the amount of blood sugar in our blood.
Hematocrit	35 - 50 %	This is the % of blood volume that is occupied by red blood cells.
Hemoglobin A1c	4 - 6 %	This measures your average blood glucose for the past 2-3 months. This deal with Diabetes.
Hemoglobin	12 - 16 g/dL	This is what transports oxygen in the blood from the lungs to the rest of the body.
Immature Granulocytes	0.0 - 1 %	These are immature white blood cells and is linked to certain forms of leukemia. Low is good.
Lymphocytes	15 - 45 %	These are a type of white blood cell in the vertebrate immune system.
Lymphocytes (Absolute)	1 - 4.5 x10E3/uL	This is the total white blood cell count multiplied by the percentage of lymphocytes.
MCH	25 - 35 pg	This is the average mass of hemoglobin per red blood cell. This is used to diagnose anemia.
MCHC	32 - 36 g/dL	This is also used in testing a person for anemia
MCV	75 - 100 fL	This is the average red blood cell volume and also is used in testing for anemia.
Microalbumin	0.0 - 17.0 ug/ml	This is an indicator of Kidney functions. The high the results the worse the Kidneys are functioning.
Monocytes	4 - 12 %	This is a type of white blood cell that is part of our immune system. Low count is better than high.
Monocytes (Absolute)	0.1 - 1 x10E3/uL	This is the total these type of white blood cells.
Neutrophils	40 - 75 %	This is a type of white blood cell that helps the cell digest microorganisms and fight against infection.
Neutrophils (Absolute)	2 - 7 x10E3/uL	This is the actual count of these white blood cells and can measure for infection. A high count is Neutrophilia and a low is Neutropenia
Platelets	140 - 415 x10E3/uL	These are small, clear cell fragments and are measured to discover different diseases especially Thrombocytopenia.
Potassium	3.5 - 5 mEq/L	This measure the potassium in the blood which keeps the water and electrovalence in the body.
PSA Screen	0.0 - 4 ng/ml	This is a test for prostate cancer and trajectory is important. Someone showing signs of an increased number are more at risk.
RBC	3.8 - 5.5 x10E6/uL	This is the measurement of red blood cells in blood.
RDW	11.5 - 15 %	This is the measurement of the variation of RBC width that is reported.
Sodium	135 - 145 mEq/L	This measures the amount of sodium in your body and is important to our nerves and muscles.
Total Bilirubin	0 - 1.3 mg/dl	This deal with liver function or a blocked bile duct A lower number is better.
Total Protein	6.4 - 8.5 g/dl	This is used to help diagnose kidney disease and liver disease, IBS, and even HIV.
Triglycerides	40 - 150 mg/dl	These are compounds digested to provide the body with energy for metabolism. Often looked at in conjunction with Cholesterol.

WBC

3.5 - 10 x10E3/uL

This is the amount of white blood cells in the blood. Elevated number is called leukocytosis and can result from bacteria, leukemia, trauma or stress. A decreased amount is called leukopenia and can result from chemotherapy or HIV.

#### Units of Measurement

- % is the percentage of the substance in your blood
  - mg/dl is the Milligrams per Deciliter
  - g/dl is the Grams per Deciliter
  - pg is the Petagram
- IU/L is the International Units per Liter
- mEq/L is the Milliequivalents per Liter

CONFIDENTIAL