

ROUTINE CHEMISTRY

Glucose*

A test to determine the level of glucose in a person's blood (blood sugar)

BUN

A product of protein digestion eliminated through the kidneys—an indicator of kidney function

Creatinine

A waste product eliminated by the kidneys—an indicator of kidney function

BUN/Creatinine Ratio

The BUN/Creatinine ratio is useful in the differential diagnosis of acute or chronic renal disease

Sodium

Salt within cells—this is important in the body's waste balance

Potassium

Electrolyte within the cell—this is essential for muscle and nerve function

Chloride

A type of electrolyte—chloride is a mineral that helps maintain the acid-base balance in your body.

CO₂

Often part of a group of tests called an electrolyte panel—may be used to help diagnose or monitor conditions related to an electrolyte imbalance

Anion Gap

Measures the difference between the negatively charged and positively charged electrolytes in your blood—if the gap is too high, your blood is more acidic than normal and vice-versa

Osmolality

This test measures the concentration of dissolved particles (osmolality) in your blood which can help diagnose a fluid or electrolyte imbalance

Calcium Level

A calcium blood test measures the amount of calcium in your blood

Protein Total

A total protein and albumin/globulin (A/G) ratio test measures the total amount of protein in your blood—Albumin + Globulin

Albumin Level

Albumin—made in the liver—helps keep blood from leaking out of blood vessels and helps move hormones, medicines, vitamins and other important substances throughout the body

A/G Ratio

The ratio of albumins to globulins—results give insight into your nutritional status and immune function

Globulin

Globulins help fight infection and move nutrients throughout the body—some are made by the liver, some by the immune system

Alk Phos (Alkaline Phosphatase/ALP)

Measures the amount of ALP in your blood—and can screen for/monitor a liver or bone disorder

ALT

Level of alanine transaminase (ALT) in the blood—when liver cells are damaged, they release ALT into the bloodstream, high levels may be a sign of a liver injury or disease

AST

Level of aspartate aminotransferase (AST) in the blood—helps determine how well the liver is functioning



Bilirubin Total

Indicates the levels of bilirubin in your blood—Bilirubin is made during your body's normal process of breaking down old red blood cells, it is found in bile, a fluid your liver makes to help you digest food

eGFR AA

Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate is a measure of how well your kidneys are working—the African American (AA) Rate is calculated based on a formula derived from a study indicating Black/African Americans can have, on average, higher levels of creatinine in their blood

eGFR Non-AA

Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate is a measure of how well your kidneys are working—Non-African American (Non-AA) Rate is calculated based on a formula derived from a study indicating Non-Black/African Americans typically have lower levels of creatinine in their blood

LIPIDS & CARDIOVASCULAR RISK

Cholesterol Total

A measure of the total amount of cholesterol in your blood including both low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol—screens for atherosclerosis (thickening/hardening of the arteries caused by plaque build-up) and can help diagnose metabolic disorders

Triglycerides*

Lipids (waxy fats) that give your body energy—your body makes triglycerides and also gets them from foods you eat, high triglycerides combined with high cholesterol raise your risk of heart attack, stroke and pancreatitis—diet and lifestyle changes can keep triglyceride levels in a healthy range

HDL

High-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol is known as the "good" cholesterol because it helps remove other forms of cholesterol from your bloodstream—high levels of HDL cholesterol can lower your risk for heart disease and stroke

LDL

LDL (low-density lipoprotein), sometimes called "bad" cholesterol, makes up most of your body's cholesterol, is most easily deposited in arteries where it can cause blockages—high levels raise your risk for heart disease and stroke

Chol/HDL

Your total-cholesterol-to-HDL ratio can be figured out by dividing your total cholesterol number by your HDL cholesterol number—these numbers provide more information about your coronary heart disease risk

LDL/HDL Ratio

Since LDL is "bad" and HDL is "good" it is best to have a lower LDL/HDL cholesterol ratio—a high ratio means that there is too much LDL relative to HDL, aerobic exercise and eating foods low in saturated fat can improve the LDL/HDL cholesterol ratio

TUMOR MARKERS

PSA Total Screening (Men)

A prostate specific antigen (PSA) test measures the level of PSA in the blood—PSA is a substance made by the prostate, levels of PSA in the blood can be higher in men who have prostate cancer or other conditions that affect the prostate

** If you did not fast, you may see an elevation in your glucose and triglycerides.*

Patients are encouraged to contact their primary care provider with questions about abnormal results.

If you do not have a Primary Care Provider, schedule an appointment at one of our family practice clinics.



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