

Complete Blood Count AKA CBC- Measures red blood cell levels which are responsible for carrying oxygen throughout the body, along with white blood cells which can indicate an infection and platelets which are responsible for clotting. Monitors conditions such as certain cancers, anemia and polycythemia (too many red blood cells).

Complete Metabolic Panel AKA CMP- Measures your glucose, electrolyte balance, kidney function and liver function.

Basic Metabolic Panel AKA BMP- Measures glucose, electrolyte balance and kidney function.

Lipid Panel- Measure total cholesterol levels

Hepatic Panel- Tests how well your liver is working

A1C- Average of glucose over three months

Arterial Blood Gas- Blood for this test must be drawn from an artery to help get a more accurate result of the blood's pH, levels of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and oxygen.

Lactate- A newer test that helps monitor septicemia (blood poisoning by bacteria)

Urinalysis- Main diagnostic reason is to help diagnose any urine tract infections by detecting any bacteria or high count of white cells in urine. Also helps monitor if you are dehydrated and have any red blood cells in urine.

Blood Transfusions- When your hemoglobin and hematocrit is low your doctor may want you to have a blood transfusion. We will type your blood O, A, B and AB then do an RH screen which will tell us if you are positive or negative, such as O+ or O-. We then will pull the appropriate units and do a Crossmatch, which is where we will go through an entire process to make sure that the donor blood you receive is compatible with your blood.

Therapeutic Phlebotomy- When your hemoglobin and hematocrit is too high, polycythemia, your doctor may want you to have a unit of blood taken off, the process is almost the same as when you go in to donate blood.