

## Wellness Blood Testing

### *Hematology Blood Tests*

The **Complete Blood Count (CBC)** provides measurements of red and white blood cells and platelets. The CBC can indicate anemia, leukemia, stress, inflammation, infection and blood clotting capabilities.

- Red Blood Cells (RBC) carry oxygen to tissues
- White Blood Cells (WBC) fight infection
- Platelets (PLT) are involved in blood clotting

### *Chemistry Blood Tests*

Electrolytes (Na, K, Ca)

- identifies imbalances

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)

- increased levels may be a sign of liver disease

Albumin (ALB)

- reduced levels may identify liver or kidney disease or parasitic infection

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)

- found in liver, bone, kidney and intestines. Elevated levels may indicate organ disease

Amylase (AMY)

- elevated levels may indicate pancreatic and/or kidney disease

Cholesterol (CHOL)

- may indicate a variety of disorders including hypothyroidism, liver and kidney disease

Creatinine (CREA)

- increased levels may indicate kidney disease or urinary obstruction

Globulin (GLOB)

- elevated levels can be an indication of liver disease, chronic inflammation or infection

Glucose (GLU)

- high levels may indicate diabetes or stress. Low levels may be signs of liver disease

Total Bilirubin (TBIL)

- blood bilirubin is helpful in evaluating liver disease and certain anemias

Total Protein (TP)

- aids in diagnosis of many conditions including dehydration and diseases of the liver, kidney and GI.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)

- helps to detect liver and kidney abnormalities

Thyroxine Test (T4)

- T4 fluctuation may indicate thyroid disease or secondary liver, kidney or metabolic abnormalities

Urinalysis

- gives an indication of kidney function and urinary tract health