

Clinician Blood Panel Results

Standard Process Event
100 Main Street
Rochester, NY 14564
123-555-0123

For Patient: Chicco, Rebecca

Doctor: Dr. Seminar

Evaluation Date: 10/14/2017

Blood Test Date: 10/14/2017

Blood Panel - Markers Out of Range and Patterns

(Pattern: proprietary formula using one or more Blood Markers)

_____ Blood Panel: Check for Patterns WITH NO Markers that are out of Lab Range _____

A pattern for "Decreased Alkaline Phosphatase" was found (the Total Score is 490).

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Blood Panel - Detail

Below Optimal <

Above Optimal >

Below Lab <

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Marker	Value	Optimal Range	Lab Range	Units
Chemistries				
Glucose, Serum	81	75 - 86	65 - 99	mg/dL
BUN	11	10 - 16	6 - 24	mg/dL
Creatinine, Serum	0.89	0.80 - 1.00	0.57 - 1.00	mg/dL
eGFR	85	> 59	> 59	ml/min/1.73
BUN/Creatinine Ratio	12	10 - 16	11 - 26	
Sodium, Serum	141	135 - 142	134 - 144	mmol/L
Potassium, Serum	4.2	4.0 - 4.5	3.5 - 5.2	mmol/L
Chloride, Serum	101	100 - 106	97 - 108	mmol/L
Carbon Dioxide, Total	23	21 - 26	18 - 29	mmol/L
Calcium, Serum	10.0	9.2 - 10.0	8.7 - 10.2	mg/dL
Protein, Total, Serum	7.7 >	6.9 - 7.4	6.0 - 8.5	g/dL
Albumin, Serum	5.3 >	4.0 - 4.8	3.5 - 5.5	g/dL
Globulin, Total	2.4	2.4 - 2.8	1.5 - 4.5	g/dL
Albumin/Globulin Ratio	2.2 >	1.4 - 2.1	1.1 - 2.5	
Bilirubin Total	0.4	0.1 - 1.2	0.0 - 1.2	mg/dL
Alkaline Phosphatase	43 <	70 - 100	39 - 117	IU/L
AST (SGOT) (Aspartate aminotransferase)	19	10 - 30	0 - 40	IU/L
ALT (SGPT) (Alanine Aminotransferase)	13	10 - 30	0 - 32	IU/L
Thyroid				
TSH	1.800	1.000 - 2.000	0.450 - 4.500	uIU/ml

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Marker	Value	Optimal Range	Lab Range	Units
CBC, Platelet Ct, and Dil				
WBC (White Blood Cells)	5.7	5.0 - 7.5	3.4 - 10.8	x10E3/uL
RBC (Red Blood Cells)	4.41	4.00 - 4.50	3.77 - 5.28	x10E6/uL
Hemoglobin	13.3 <	13.5 - 14.5	11.1 - 15.9	g/dL
Hematocrit	39.6	37.0 - 44.0	34.0 - 46.6	%
MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume)	90.0 >	82.0 - 89.9	79.0 - 97.0	fL
MCH (Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin)	30.2	28.0 - 31.9	26.6 - 33.0	pg
MCHC (Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentratio	33.6	32.0 - 35.0	31.5 - 35.7	g/dL
RDW (Random Distribution of RBC Weight)	12.5	0.0 - 13.0	12.3 - 15.4	%
Platelets	326	185 - 385	150 - 379	x10E3/uL
Neutrophils	56	40 - 60	40 - 74	%
Lymphs	35	24 - 44	14 - 46	%
Monocytes	7	4 - 13	4 - 12	%
Eosinophils (Eos)	1	0 - 3	0 - 5	%
Basophils (Basos)	1	0 - 1	0 - 3	%
Neutrophils (Absolute)	3.2	1.8 - 7.8	1.4 - 7.0	x10E3/uL
Lymphs (Absolute)	2.0	0.7 - 4.5	0.7 - 3.1	x10E3/uL
Monocytes (Absolute)	0.4	0.1 - 1.0	0.1 - 0.9	x10E3/uL
Eosinophils (Eos) (Absolute)	0.1	0.0 - 0.4	0.0 - 0.4	x10E3/uL
Basophils (Basos) (Absolute)	0.1	0.0 - 0.2	0.0 - 0.2	x10E3/uL
Immature Granulocytes	0	0 - 1	0 - 2	%
Immature Granulocytes (Absolute)	0.0	0.0 - 0.1	0.0 - 0.1	x10E3/uL

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Values Outside of the Optimal and/or Laboratory Range

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> Albumin, Serum (5.3 g/dL)

Albumin is the most abundant transport protein in the body, representing 60% of total plasma proteins. It moves vitamins, proteins, hormones, amino acids, and minerals, including calcium and magnesium through the blood stream. It is produced in the liver from amino acids which come from dietary protein and is essential for proper immune system function. It can be affected by poor digestion or insufficient protein intake.

Notes to Clinician

General Comment: Produced by the liver from protein in the diet; needed for optimal immune function.

Marker is high: Ensure adequate hydration, lymphatic movement and endocrine function. If well above 4.8, outside referral may be indicated.

> Albumin/Globulin Ratio (2.2)

The Albumin/Globulin Ratio is used to measure the levels of protein in your body. Each of these proteins are very important and have different functions or jobs to do. This test provides information about the ratio between the two, ensuring you don't have more of one kind than another.

< Alkaline Phosphatase (43 IU/L)

Alkaline phosphatase is a certain kind of protein found in all body tissues. It is made from zinc and is primarily produced in bone, liver, intestines and skin. When Alkaline Phosphatase levels are low, this can indicate a possible zinc deficiency.

< Hemoglobin (13.3 g/dL)

This is a blood test to find out how much hemoglobin is in your blood. Hemoglobin is the main part of your red blood cells. Hemoglobin is made up of a protein called globin and a compound called heme. Heme consists of iron and a pigment called porphyrin, which gives your blood its red color. Hemoglobin serves the important role of carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide through your blood. If your hemoglobin is too low, you may not be able to supply the cells in your body with the oxygen they need to survive.

Notes to Clinician

General Comment: Key marker for anemia and dehydration; can involve vitamin C deficiency, increased testosterone and adrenal dysfunction.

Marker is low: Key anemia marker; can also be due to vitamin C deficiency or digestive inflammation.

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> MCV (Mean Corpuscular Volume) (90.0 fL)

Mean corpuscular volume (abbreviated as MCV) is the average amount of space occupied (size) by each a single red blood cell. This indicates whether the cell is too small (microcytic) or too large (macrocytic). As such, it is a very useful marker for determining if anemia is present.

Notes to Clinician

General Comment: Part of anemia screening; distinguishes between iron deficient and folic acid/B12 anemia; can be normal with concomitant findings; also affected by insufficient hydrochloric acid.

Marker is high: Most likely either hypochlorhydria or Folic Acid B2 anemia. Hypothyroidism and vitamin C deficiency may also be involved.

> Protein, Total, Serum (7.7 g/dL)

Your body is made of protein so ensuring protein levels in the blood are at their optimal levels is very important. Total protein in the blood is composed of albumin and globulin. Lack of dietary intake or inadequate hydrochloric acid in the stomach can lead to decreased protein levels. Normal protein values also help maintain fluid balance in the tissues, preventing edema.

Notes to Clinician

General Comment: Comprised of albumin and globulin.

Marker is high: Affected by dehydration and liver/biliary issues.

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