

COMPREHENSIVE WELLNESS EVALUATION

TEST CODE: Comes with fulfillment

REASON FOR TEST:

This comprehensive health panel combines several screening tests into a package of services. Over 50 clinical indicators are analyzed to measure a broad spectrum of physiologic functions useful to detect common disorders before any symptoms are noticed.

These panels are designed to be useful to anyone concerned about their current state of health, and, in particular, those concerned about diseases of the blood forming organs, liver, kidneys or endocrine system

Blood health, Cardiovascular health, Immune system, Iron metabolism, Kidney function, Liver function, Purine metabolism, Sugar metabolism, Thyroid function, Metabolism, Electrolytes, Homeostasis

WHO SHOULD BE TESTED?

Anyone who is concerned about their health status and wishes to practice preventive medicine

HOW OFTEN

Annually

THIS TEST INCLUDES

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

Thyroid Profile w/TSH

Lipid Profile Lipid Profile Total Cholesterol HDL/LDL Cholesterol calculated ratio

Triglycerides-Your blood level of this fat

Complete Metabolic Profile (CMP)

Liver Profile

Kidney Panel

Minerals and Bone

Fluids and Electrolytes

Diabetes

WHAT THIS TEST WILL TELL YOU:

These tests can yield information about health problems at a stage that may produce no physical signs or symptoms. A wide variety of conditions can be identified including: Liver disorders, diabetes, thyroid disease, kidney disease, anemia, leukemia, clotting disorders

Complete Blood Count

WBC-White blood cells are the body's primary defense against disease. White blood cells help fight infection.

RBC-Red blood cells are responsible for carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide to all cells. Iron deficiency will lower RBC.

Hemoglobin-A chemical compound inside red cells that transports oxygen through the blood stream to all cells of the body. Oxygen is needed for healthy organs. Hemoglobin gives the red color to blood.

Hematocrit - Hematocrit measures the amount of space red blood cells take up in the blood. It is reported as a percentage.

Lymphocytes-The results of this and basophils, eosinophils, monocytes and neutrophils deal with white blood cell function. Important to the body's defense against infection. Also important in the assessment of nutritional status.

Monocytes- The results of this and basophils, eosinophils, lymphocytes, and neutrophils deal with white blood cell function. Important to the body's defense against infection. Also important in the assessment of nutritional status.

MCH Mean- corpuscular hemoglobin is one way to measure the average hemoglobin concentration within red blood cells, which varies from normal with different diseases.

MCHC Mean- corpuscular hemoglobin concentration.

MCV Mean- corpuscular volume measures red blood cell volume.

Monocytes Important in the assessment of nutritional status.

Neutrophils- The results of this and basophils, eosinophils, lymphocytes, and monocytes deal with white blood cell function. Important to the body's defense against infection. Also important in the assessment of nutritional status.

Platelets- Blood cell particles involved with the forming of blood clots.

RDW- Red cell distribution width (RDW) is a calculation of the variation in the size of your RBCs. In some anemias, such as pernicious anemia, the amount of variation (anisocytosis) in RBC size (along with variation in shape – poikilocytosis) causes an increase in the RDW.esterol, heart disease, blood tests, cholesterol, heart disease

Liver Profile

Alanine aminotransferase (ALT or SGPT)- an enzyme found primarily in the liver. Abnormalities may represent liver disease.

Albumin - serum one of the major proteins in the blood and a reflection of the general state of nutrition.

Albumin/Globulin ratio - Calculated by dividing the albumin by the globulin.

Alkaline phosphatase - A body protein important in diagnosing proper bone and liver functions.

Aspartate aminotransferase (AST or SGOT) - an enzyme found in skeletal and heart muscle, liver and other organs. Abnormalities may represent liver disease.

Bilirubin - Total A chemical involved with liver functions. High concentrations may result in jaundice.

Globulin, Total - A major group of proteins in the blood comprising the infection fighting antibodies.

Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) - An enzyme found mostly in the heart, muscles, liver, kidney, brain, and red blood cells. When an organ of the body is damaged, LDH is released in greater quantity into the blood stream.

Protein, Total - Together with albumin, it is a measure of the state of nutrition in the body.

GGT - GGT Also known as: Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase, GGTP Formal name: Gamma-glutamyl transferase helps to detect liver and bile duct injury. Some doctors use it in all people they suspect of having liver disease, others use it only to help explain the cause of other changes or if they suspect alcohol abuse

Kidney Panel

Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - A by-product of protein metabolism eliminated through the kidneys. BUN is an indicator of kidney function.

Creatinine, Serum - An indicator of kidney function.

Uric acid - Another by-product of protein metabolism eliminated through the kidneys. Uric acid is an indicator of kidney function.

Bun/Creatinine - Ratio Calculated by dividing the BUN by the Creatinine.

Thyroid Panel

The thyroid gland synthesizes, stores and releases hormones. The hormones secreted are iodine containing amino acids, thyroxine (T4) and triiodo-thyronine (T3). The thyroid hormones influence a diversity of metabolic processes. These tests help to evaluate thyroid hormones that control the body's metabolic rate.

Total T-4 (Thyroxine)

T-3 uptake

Free-Thyroxine Index (FTI) T-7

TSH

Cardiovascular Function - Heart Disease

Cholesterol, Total - A sterol in the blood. Knowing your cholesterol may be as important as knowing your blood pressure. Elevated cholesterol is associated with an increasing risk of coronary heart disease.

HDL - Cholesterol High-density lipoproteins are believed to take cholesterol away from cells and transport it back to the liver for processing or removal. They have become known as the "good" cholesterol as persons with high levels of HDL may have less heart disease. Low HDL could be the result of smoking and lack of exercise.

LDL - Cholesterol Low-density lipoproteins contain the greatest percentage of cholesterol and may be responsible for depositing cholesterol on the artery walls. For that reason, they could be known as the "bad" cholesterol.

Cholesterol/HDL Ratio - Calculated by dividing the total cholesterol by the HDL cholesterol. Ratio used by physicians in determining your relative risk for developing cardiovascular heart disease.

Triglycerides - Triglycerides is a fat in the blood responsible for providing energy to the cells of the body. Triglycerides should be less than 400 mg/dl even in a non-fasting state.

Bone And Minerals

Iron, Total - An abnormally low test result may indicate iron deficiency anemia.

Calcium - A mineral essential for development and maintenance of healthy bones and teeth. It is important also for the normal function of muscles, nerves and blood clotting.

Fluids & Electrolytes

Chloride, Serum – Similar to sodium, it helps to maintain the body's electrolyte balance.

Potassium - Helps to control the nerves and muscles.

Sodium, Serum - One of the major salts in the body fluid; sodium is important in the body's water balance and the electrical activity of nerves and muscles.

Carbon Dioxide - ordered as part of an electrolyte panel. The electrolyte panel is used to detect, evaluate, and monitor electrolyte imbalances.

Diabetes

Glucose - Blood sugar level, the most direct single test to uncover diabetes, may be used not only to identify diabetes, but also to evaluate how one controls the disease.