



Cbc With Auto Differential Wbc High - White Blood Cell (WBC) Differential

(This testing is sometimes called CBC with differential or CBC with diff for) A WBC differential may be used to help diagnose the cause of a high or low white blood cell (WBC) count results seen on a It may also be used to help diagnose and/or monitor other diseases and conditions that affect one or more different types of

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Meaning of abnormal WBC values Increased white blood cell count levels (leukocytosis) may be caused by trauma, stress, necrosis, inflammation, infections, or Decreased white blood cell count levels (leukopenia) may be caused by bone marrow failure, autoimmune diseases, drug toxicity, dietary Normal Neutrophils count range

What Your CBC Blood Test Results Say About Your Health

CBC - Details		
Component Results		
Component	Standard Range	Your Value
WBC, POC ✓	3.8 - 11.0 K/UL	5.6
PLEASE NOTE NEW REFERENCE RANGE		
RBC, POC ✓	3.50 - 5.50 MIL/UL	4.73
HEMOGLOBIN ✓	12.0 - 15.0 G/DL	14.7
HEMATOCRIT ✓	36.0 - 48.0 %	44.2
MCV, POC	79.0 - 101.0 FL	93.5
MCH, POC	25.0 - 35.0 PG	31.1
MCHC, POC	31.0 - 37.0 %	33.3
RDW-CV	11.0 - 16.0 FL	13.1
MANUAL PLATELET COUNT (PHASE PLATELET) ✓	150 - 420 K/UL	229
MPV, POC	7 - 10 FL	8.3
General Information		
Collected: 11/12/2013 9:20 AM		
Resulted: 11/12/2013 12:04 PM		

High results can indicate heart problems, kidney disease, over transfusion and 2 White Blood Cell Count (WBCs) These cells are the infection-fighting portion of the blood and play a role in Normal Values: 4,500 to 10,000 cells/mcl

Is High WBC (White Blood Cells) Count in Pregnancy Harmful?

Variable	Normal range	Before fasting	After fasting	Change	P-value
RBC ($\times 10^9/\mu\text{l}$)	4 ~ 5.2	4.84 \pm 0.48	5.02 \pm 0.42	0.18 \pm 0.24***	<0.001
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	13 ~ 16.5	14.50 \pm 1.41	15.07 \pm 1.16	0.57 \pm 0.84***	<0.001
Hematocrit (%)	36 ~ 47	44.17 \pm 4.23	45.81 \pm 3.59	1.64 \pm 2.23***	<0.001
Platelet count ($\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$)	150 ~ 400	251.15 \pm 43.41	251.24 \pm 41.23	0.09 \pm 26.42	0.984
WBC ($\times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$)	4.5 ~ 10	7.18 \pm 1.48	6.03 \pm 1.9	-1.15 \pm 1.58***	<0.001
Basophil (%)	0 ~ 3	0.56 \pm 0.26	0.55 \pm 0.25	-0.01 \pm 0.33	0.916
Eosinophil (%)	0 ~ 5	2.93 \pm 1.58	2.31 \pm 1.26	-0.62 \pm 1.38*	0.014
Neutrophil (%)	47 ~ 79.5	55.71 \pm 6.53	54.67 \pm 9.64	-1.04 \pm 10.02	0.555
Lymphocyte (%)	15 ~ 45	33.73 \pm 6.34	34.80 \pm 8.47	1.07 \pm 8.71	0.487
Monocyte (%)	2 ~ 10	7.06 \pm 1.68	7.67 \pm 1.62	0.60 \pm 1.95	0.084

Values are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

RBC: red blood cell, WBC: white blood cell.

***Significantly different at P<0.05, P<0.001.

Increase in white blood cell (WBC) count during pregnancy might indicate several underlying Stress, dehydration, high blood pressure, gestational diabetes, and infections are common reasons behind a rise in WBCs during WBC or leukocyte count is a part of CBC (complete blood count), a routine serological test in

HIV and Your Complete Blood Count (CBC) - Verywell Health

Items	Abbreviation	Units
White blood cell	WBC	$10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Lymphocyte	LYM#	$10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Mid-Cell	MID#	$10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Granulocyte Percent	GRAN#	$10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Lymphocyte Percent	LYM%	%
Mid-Cell Percent	MID%	%
Granulocyte percent	GRAN%	%
Red blood	RBC	$10^6/\mu\text{L}$
Hemoglobin concentration	HGB	g/dL
Hematocrit	HCT	%
Mean cell volume	MCV	fL
Mean cell hemoglobin	MCH	pg
Mean cell hemoglobin concentration	MCHC	g/dL
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width-Standard Deviation	RDW-SD	fL
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width-Coefficient of Variation	RDW-CV	%
Platelet	PLT	$10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Mean Platelet Volume	MPV	fL
Platelet Distribution Width	PDW	%
Platelet crit	PCT	%
Plateletcrit-large Cell Ratio	P-LCR	%
White Blood Cell Histogram	WBC Histogram	
Red Blood Cell Histogram	RBC Histogram	
Platelet Histogram	PLT Histogram	

A complete blood count (CBC) is a panel of tests routinely performed in people living with HIV that measures the composition of white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets in a sample of Changes above or below the "normal" range of values may be an early sign of an infection or drug

What Does It Mean When Your Neutrophils Are High? Chart

Table 1: Baseline and clinical characteristics within the patients of ACS.

	Patients of UA (n=58)	Patients of Non-STEMI (n=38)	Patients of STEMI (n=37)	p value
Age >60 years (%)	69.0	39.5	51.4	0.014
Male (%)	53.4	65.8	75.7	0.084
Smoking(%)	37.9	42.1	35.1	0.822
Systolic HTN (%)	22.4	34.2	48.6	0.029
Diastolic HTN (%)	22.4	28.9	32.4	0.537
DM (%)	46.6	42.1	45.9	0.906
Hypercholesterolaemia (%)	29.3	52.6	40.5	0.071
Family h/o IHD (%)	17.2	42.1	56.8	<0.001
Family h/o HTN (%)	08.6	07.9	21.6	0.107
Family h/o DM (%)	17.2	21.1	13.5	0.689
CRP >5mg/L (%)	22.4	73.7	51.4	<0.001
CK-MB >9.4 ng/ml (%)	10.3	63.2	89.2	<0.001
TroponinI >1.0 ng/ml (%)	06.9	71.1	97.3	<0.001
Mortality (%)	06.9	13.2	29.7	<0.001
Total leukocyte count*	6144 ± 274	7146 ± 339	8691 ± 414	<0.001
Total Neutrophils*	4313 ± 229	5032 ± 282	6299 ± 353	<0.001
Total Lymphocytes*	1609 ± 57	1810 ± 65	1947 ± 70	0.001
N/L Ratio*	2.7 ± 0.11	2.8 ± 0.10	3.2 ± 0.15	0.006
Monocyte count*	162 ± 16	220 ± 21	376 ± 27	<0.001
Total Eosinophils*	59 ± 10	83 ± 17	78 ± 15	0.438

Neutrophils are white blood cells (WBC), which are cells that fight infections in the A high neutrophil count may be due to many physiological conditions and In most cases, a high neutrophil count is commonly associated with an active bacterial infection in the In rare cases, the high neutrophil count may also result

Monocytes High (Monocytosis): Causes, Symptoms, Treatment

CBC

Component Results

Component	Your Value	Standard Range	Units
WBC COUNT	6.7 ✓	4.5 - 11.0	K/UL
RBC COUNT	4.51 ✓	3.50 - 5.50	MIL/UL
HEMOGLOBIN	14.1 ✓	12.0 - 15.0	G/DL
HEMATOCRIT	42.3	36.0 - 48.0	%
MCV	93.7	79.0 - 101.0	FL
MCH	31.2	25.0 - 35.0	PG
MCHC	33.3	31.0 - 37.0	%
RDW-CV	12.4	11.0 - 16.0	FL
PLATELET COUNT	221 ✓	150 - 420	K/UL
MPV	9.8	7 - 10	FL

An absolute monocyte count above 10 percent, or 800 per mm3, is considered It's called monocytosis and might mean your body is responding to What are the symptoms of a

CBC Multiple Myeloma Blood Test | Int'l Myeloma Foundation

Results			
Lab Accession # [REDACTED]		Collected: 11/21/2011 8:57:00AM	
Ordering Provider: Dipersio,Results		Resulted: 11/21/2011 9:10:00AM	
Performing Location: BJH Laboratory		Verified By: <Unverified>	
		Auto Verify: N	
CBC - Complete Blood Count - SITEMAN		Stage:	Final
Test	Result	Units	Flag Reference Range
White Blood Cell - CAM	3.4	K/cumm	L 3.8-9.8
Red Blood Cell - CAM	3.93	M/cumm	L 4.50-5.70
Hemoglobin - CAM	14.5	g/dL	L 13.8-17.2
Hematocrit - CAM	40.5	%	L 40.7-50.3
Mean Cellular Volume - CAM	103.2	Cu MCV	H 80.0-97.6
Mean Cellular Hemoglobin - CAM	36.9	pg	H 26.7-33.7
Mean Cellular Hemoglobin Concentration - CAM	35.7	%	H 32.7-35.5
Red Cell Distribution Width - CAM	13.1	SD	H 11.8-14.6
Platelet - CAM	76	K/mcL	L 140-440
Mean Platelet Volume - CAM	7.5	fL	6.8-10.4
Neutrophil, Automated - CAM	59.6	%	38.7-74.5
Lymphocyte, Automated - CAM	32.6	%	20.0-54.3
Monocyte, Automated - CAM	6.3	%	4.3-13.5
Eosinophil, Automated - CAM	1.2	%	0.0-6.0
Basophil, Automated - CAM	0.3	%	0.0-3.0
Neutrophil, Absolute - CAM	2.0	K/cumm	L 1.8-6.6
Lymphocyte, Absolute - CAM	1.1	K/cumm	L 1.2-3.3
Monocyte, Absolute - CAM	0.2	K/cumm	0.2-1.2
Eosinophil, Absolute - CAM	0.0	K/cumm	0.0-0.5
Basophil, Absolute - CAM	0.0	K/cumm	0.0-0.2

The CBC quantifies all the cells that make up the solid parts of The liquid part of blood that is colorless is called Blood cells are suspended in the Red blood cells (RBC), white blood cells (WBC), and blood-clotting cells called platelets (PLT) are all made in the bone Myeloma grows in the bone

What Does It Mean if Your MCV Is High? - MedicineNet

Table 3: Geometric mean x 10⁹/L (95% CI) for total and differential white blood cell counts in Caucasian, African, Afro-Caribbean and geometric mean x 10⁹/L (5–95% centile range) in Jamaican men and women

	Geometric mean x 10 ⁹ /L (95% CI or 5–95% centile range)			
	Caucasian	African	Afro-Caribbean	Jamaican*
Men				
WBC count	5.7 (3.6–9.2)	4.5 (2.8–7.2)	5.2 (2.8–9.5)	5.0 (2.5–8.8)
Neutrophil	3.2 (1.7–6.1)	1.95 (0.9–4.2)	2.5 (1.0–5.8)	2.4 (0.9–6.8)
Lymphocyte	1.7 (1.0–2.9)	1.8 (1.0–3.2)	1.9 (1.0–3.6)	1.9 (0.6–3.7)
Monocyte	0.34 (0.18–0.62)	0.29 (0.15–0.58)	0.33 (0.18–0.58)	0.31 (0–0.8)
Eosinophil	0.12 (0.03–0.48)	0.12 (0.02–0.79)	0.13 (0.03–0.59)	0.16 (0–0.5)
Women				
WBC count	6.2 (3.5–10.8)	5.0 (3.2–7.8)	5.7 (3.3–9.85)	5.6 (3.3–11.0)
Neutrophil	3.6 (1.7–7.5)	2.4 (1.3–4.2)	3.0 (1.4–6.5)	2.7 (1.1–7.4)
Lymphocyte	1.8 (0.95–3.5)	2.0 (1.1–3.6)	2.0 (1.2–3.4)	2.1 (1.0–4.3)
Monocyte	0.30 (0.14–0.61)	0.28 (0.15–0.39)	0.31 (0.16–0.59)	0.28 (0.1–0.9)
Eosinophil	0.13 (0.04–0.44)	0.10 (0.02–0.41)	0.10 (0.03–0.33)	0.16 (0–0.4)

Data for Caucasian, African and Afro-Caribbean populations taken from: Bain BJ. Ethnic and sex differences in the total and differential white cell count and platelet count. J Clin Pathol 1996 pg.665
Table 1 *5–95 percentile range

A low or high MCV level may indicate health MCV is calculated according to the following formula:
MCV (fL) = [Hematocrit (%)*10]/ [RBC count (10⁶/μL)] MCV is the most useful indicator to diagnose
MCV values seem to be higher than average in people taking zidovudine or in people with vitamin B12 and folic acid

Lymphocytosis (high lymphocyte count) Causes - Mayo Clinic

Output	DC Voltage	12.0V
	Rated Current (220V input)	150A
	Rated Current (110V input)	83.3A
	Rated Power (220V input)	1800W
	Rated Power (110V input)	1000W
	Ripple & Noise	<1%
	Voltage Accuracy	12.0 – 12.5V
	Source Regulation	<1%
	Load Regulation	<1%
	Setup, Rise Time	<25
	Power off Protection Trip Time	>10mS
	Interface Type	5 pairs of 6 pin PCI-E connectors (i.e. 10 connectors)
Input	Noise Level	34DB
	Voltage Range	100-240V AC
	Starting Voltage	95-105V AC
	Frequency Range	47-63Hz
	Power Factor	>0.99 (full load)
Protection	Leakage Current	<1.5mA (220V 50Hz)
	Low-voltage Input	80-89V AC
	Output Short Circuit	Yes
	Output Overcurrent	150-200A max.
	Overheat Protection	Yes
Environment Conditions	Operating Temperature	-20°C – 60°C
	Operating Humidity	20% – 90% relative humidity (non-condensing)
Structure	Dimensions	206mm*110mm*62mm
Cooling	Fan	Forced-air cooling

Infection (bacterial, viral, other) Cancer of the blood or lymphatic An autoimmune disorder causing ongoing (chronic) Specific causes of lymphocytosis include: Acute lymphocytic Chronic lymphocytic

Complete Blood Count (CBC) |

TESTS	RESULT	FLAG	UNIT/S	REFERENCE INTERVAL	LAB
CBC With Differential/Platelet					
WBC	5.7		x10E3/uL	4.0-10.5	01
RBC	5.27		x10E6/uL	4.10-5.60	01
Hemoglobin	15.4		g/dL	12.5-17.0	01
Hematocrit	44.1		%	36.0-50.0	01
MCV	84		fL	80-96	01
MCH	29.2		pg	27.0-34.0	01
MCHC	34.9		g/dL	32.0-36.0	01
RDW	13.7		%	11.7-15.0	01
Platelets	268		x10E3/uL	140-415	01
Neutrophils	47		%	40-74	01
Lymphs	46		%	14-46	01
Monocytes	6		%	4-13	01
Eos	1		%	0-7	01
Basos	0		%	0-3	01
Neutrophils (Absolute)	2.6		x10E3/uL	1.8-7.8	01
Lymphs (Absolute)	2.6		x10E3/uL	0.7-4.5	01
Monocytes (Absolute)	0.4		x10E3/uL	0.1-1.0	01
Eos (Absolute)	0.1		x10E3/uL	0.0-0.4	01
Baso (Absolute)	0.0		x10E3/uL	0.0-0.2	01
Immature Granulocytes	0		%	0-1	01
Immature Grans (Abs)	0.0		x10E3/uL	0.0-0.1	01

Because each white blood cell type has a different function, the CBC with differential can be used to identify abnormal levels of specific WBCs, which may offer clues about an underlying health Platelet measurements Platelets, also called thrombocytes, are cell fragments that circulate in blood and play an essential role in blood

CBC (Hemogram 6-part diff) blood test: Normal range & price - FactDr

Variable	AUC	S.E.	95% CI	Cut-off	Sensitivity	Specificity
Fig A					(%)	(%)
WBCs	0.895	0.037	0.817-0.947	>7710	78.0	100.0
Neutrophils	0.893	0.040	0.815-0.946	>5281	82.0	100.0
Lymphocytes	0.563	0.063	0.460-0.662	≤1462	50.0	84.0
Monocytes	0.796	0.047	0.703-0.870	>571	58.0	100.0
Basophils	0.584	0.060	0.481-0.682	>19	56.0	66.0
Eosinophils	0.884	0.032	0.805-0.939	≤58	74.0	90.0
Variable	AUC	S.E.	95% CI	Cut-off	Sensitivity	Specificity
Fig B					(%)	(%)
WBCs	0.647	0.056	0.545-0.740	>7480	38.0	94.0
Neutrophils	0.642	0.057	0.540-0.735	>4652	40.0	94.0
Lymphocytes	0.579	0.059	0.476-0.677	≤1609	50.0	76.0
Monocytes	0.594	0.058	0.491-0.691	>522	26.0	98.0
Basophils	0.663	0.054	0.561-0.754	≤10	54.0	72.0
Eosinophils	0.760	0.047	0.664-0.840	≤132	82.0	60.0

A high WBC count (leukemia) indicates the presence of infection or inflammation in the Certain immune disorders, autoimmune disorders, and medications can also lead to a high WBC Neutrophils, the most common white blood cells in adults, are responsible for fighting against bacterial and some viral

Neutrophils: Functions and count result meanings

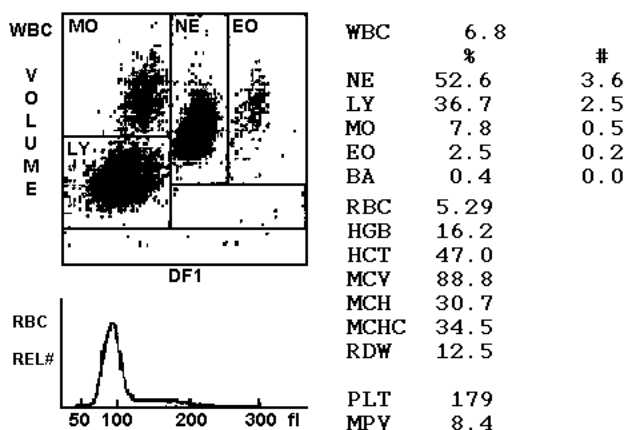
	T-0	T + 6 hours	T + 12 hours	T + 24 hours	T + 44 hours
Blood					
Platelets (%)	100	99 ± 8	105 ± 9	27 ± 7	12
Schistocytes (% of RBC)	<1	<1	<1	<1*	<1
Hematocrit	41 ± 1.0	41 ± 0.3	41 ± 1.0	41 ± 2*	41.5
Fibrinogen (%)	100	127 ± 24	235 ± 8	130 ± 12	135
FDP (μg/dl)	<10	<10	<10	22 ± 3	<10
WBC (× 10 ³ /mm ³)	13.6 ± 5.6	14.8 ± 1.3	7.1 ± 2.5	5.7 ± 1.7	4.4 ± 0
TNF (ng/ml)	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
IL-6 (ng/ml)	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5	6.7 ± 1.2	12
Vilia (%)	100	69 ± 3	90 ± 2	83 ± 8*	<1
TAT (nM)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
t-PA (ng/ml)	4.7 ± 0.3	7.6 ± 5.0	16.1 ± 7.6	110 ± 8.0*	152
Renal					
Cr (mg/dl)	0.6 ± 0.6	0.6 ± 0	0.7 ± 0	1.7 ± 0.2	5.9
BUN (mg/dl)	25 ± 1.9	21 ± 4.5	23 ± 5	60 ± 5	91
GAP (mmol/L)	12.3 ± 1.0	11.7 ± 1.7	10.8 ± 1.4	20.3 ± 3.3	36.2 ± 8.8
K ⁺ (mmol/L)	4.2 ± 0.2	3.5 ± 0.1	3.8 ± 0.3	8.6 ± 1.5*	15
Urine volume (ml/hr/kg)	2.3 ± .32	0.9 ± .37	0.7 ± .25	0	0
Urine protein (0-4+)	0.3 ± 0.1	2.6 ± 0.1	4 ± 0	4 ± 0	0
Urine blood (0-4+)	0	0.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1	0.6* ± 0.1	0

At T + 44 hours, only one animal survived for analysis. Results are shown ± SE.

*Significantly different from that of the same measurement made at the same time shown in Table 5 of the low-dose animals (P ≤ 0.05).

Doctors can identify changes in neutrophil levels using a blood test called a complete blood count (CBC) with differential, which identifies specific groups of white blood A doctor may

Absolute Monocytes: Typical Range, What High or Low Results Mean



Your absolute monocyte count may also be high if your white blood cell count is Causes of a high white blood cell count can include: infection or inflammation burns or injury

Sustainable Laboratory-Driven Method to Decrease Repeat, Same-Day

Table-III: CR rate (%) in MA and DA treatments

	MA (n=10)	DA (n=17)	P-Value
Sex			
Male	57	25	0.3
Female	33	38.5	0.87
Age (years)			
40 and less	55	37.5	0.38
41-59	0	0	--
60 and more	--	--	--
FAB type			
M1	100	0	0.15
M2	60	25	0.21
M3	50	50	--
M4	0	50	0.22
WBC (count ×10 ⁹ /l)			
0-99	50	46.2	0.85
100+	--	0	--
All patients	50	35	0.45

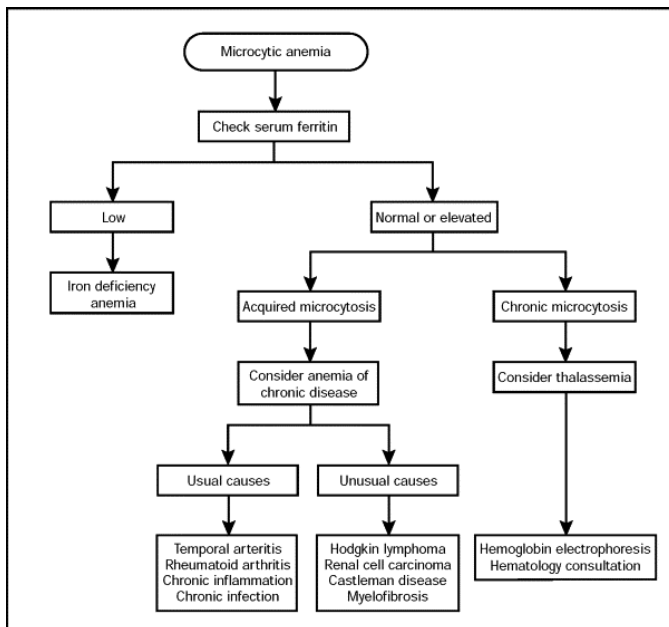
A CBC with WBC differential is often ordered when a CBC alone would be sufficient for patient Performing unnecessary WBC differentials adds to costs in the Our objective was to implement a laboratory middleware algorithm to cancel repeat, same-day WBC differentials to achieve lasting improvements in laboratory resource

Eosinophils and Eosinophil Count Test (EOS Blood Test) - WebMD

Throughput		Intelligent Flagging for Pathological Samples
60 Samples/hour		10.4 inch large TFT touch screen with user-friendly software
Result Performance		Reagent
Linearity	Precision(CV%)	DIL-C Diluent, LYC-2 Lyse, LYC-1 Lyse, CLE-P Cleanser
WBC 0~300 x 10 ⁹ /L	≤2.0%(4.0~15.0)	Carryover
RBC 0~8.5 x 10 ¹² /L	≤1.5%(3.5~6.0)	WBCs≤0.5%
HGB 0~250g/L	≤1.5%(110~180)	RBCs≤0.5%
HCT 0~67%		HGBs≤0.5%
PLT 0~3000 x 10 ⁹ /L	≤4.0%(150~500)	PLT≤1.0%
MCV	≤1.0%(70~120)fL	Automatic floating discriminators for WBC, RBC,PLT counting
Digital Sheath-Flow		Auto sample clot detection and unclotting function
		Good reproducibility

An eosinophil count can help diagnose a few You might have a high count with the following: Acute hypereosinophilic syndrome, a rare condition that's similar to leukemia and can

Complete blood count - Wikipedia



A complete blood count (CBC), also known as a full blood count (FBC), is a set of medical laboratory tests that provide information about the cells in a person's The CBC indicates the counts of white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets, the concentration of hemoglobin, and the hematocrit (the volume percentage of red blood cells)

The Meaning of Complete Blood Count (CBC) Abbreviations

Species				Breed	Sex	Pet Age	Chart#
Canine				GERMS	M	3Y	
Superchem				CBC			
Tests	Results	Ref. Range	Units	Tests	Results	Ref. Range	Units
Total Protein	6.9	5.0-7.4	g/dL	WBC	20.1 (HIGH)	4.0-15.5	10 ⁹ /L
Albumin	3.4	2.7-4.4	g/dL	RBC	6.17	4.5-9.3	10 ¹² /L
Globulin	3.5	1.6-3.6	g/dL	Hemoglobin	13.6	12.1-20.3	g/dL
AG Ratio	1.0	0.8-2.0	Ratio	Hematocrit	40.9	36-60	%
AST (SGOT)	28	15-66	U/L	MCV	68	58-79	fL
ALT (SGPT)	25	12-118	U/L	MCH	22.0	19-28	pg
Alk Phosphatase	16	5-131	U/L	MCHC	33.3	30-38	g/dL
GGTP	45	1-12	U/L	Platelet Count	409 (HIGH)	170-400	10 ⁹ /L
Total Bilirubin	0.1	0.1-0.3	mg/dL	Platelet EST	Increased	Adequate	
Urea Nitrogen	16	6-21	mg/dL	Differential	Absolute	%	
Creatinine	0.7	0.5-1.6	mg/dL	Neutrophils (HIGH)	14472	72 2060-10600	/uL
BUN/Creatinine Ratio	23	4-27	Ratio	Bands	0	0-300	/uL
Phosphorus	5.2	2.5-6.0	mg/dL	Lymphocytes	3216	16 690-4500	/uL
Glucose	106	70-138	mg/dL	Monocytes (HIGH)	1206	6 0-600	/uL
Calcium	9.9	8.9-11.4	mg/dL	Eosinophils (HIGH)	1206	6 0-1200	/uL
Corrected Calcium	10.0		mEq/L	Basophils	0	0-150	/uL
Magnesium	1.4 (LOW)	1.5-2.5	mEq/L				
Sodium	143	139-154	mEq/L				
Potassium	4.5	3.6-5.5	mEq/L				
Na/K Ratio	32						
Chloride	111	102-120	mEq/L				
Cholesterol	143	92-324	mg/dL				
Triglycerides	79	29-291	mg/dL				
Amylase	830	290-1125	U/L				
Lipase	38 (LOW)	77-695	U/L				
CPK	82	59-895	U/L				
Comment							
Hemolysis 1+ No significant interference.							

A CBC measures your overall number of white blood cells, but it also measures the breakdown of the different types of white blood cells that are This is called a white blood cell differential (also known as a "CBC with diff") and includes the five main types of white blood cells: Neutrophils: These are the most common type of

Relevance of Absolute Values in Cbc (Complete Blood Count)

Parameter	Coulter LH 750	Synex XE-2100	Abbott CELL-DYN 4000	Siemens ADVIA 2120
WBC	Impedance, hydrodynamic focusing	Hydrodynamic focusing, DC detection (impedance)	Optical scatter (primary count), impedance (secondary count)	Hydrodynamic focusing, optical scatter and absorption
RBC	Impedance	Hydrodynamic focusing, DC detection (impedance)	Impedance	Hydrodynamic focusing, laser low-angle (2.3 degree) and high-angle (5-15 degree) scatter
Hb	Modified cyanmethemoglobin (525 nm)	SLS-Hb (555 nm)	Modified cyanmethemoglobin (540 nm)	Modified cyanmethemoglobin (546 nm)
Hct	(RBC × MCV)/10	Cumulative pulse height detection	(RBC × MCV)/10	(RBC × MCV)/10
MCV	Mean of RBC volume distribution histogram	(Hct/RBC) × 10	Mean of RBC volume distribution histogram	Mean of RBC volume histogram
MCH	(Hb/RBC) × 10	(Hb/RBC) × 10	(Hb/RBC) × 10	(Hb/RBC) × 10
MCHC	(Hb/Hct) × 100	(Hb/Hct) × 100	(Hb/Hct) × 100	(Hb/Hct) × 100
Platelet count	Impedance (2.20 fL); least-squares fit of volume distribution histogram (0-70 fL)	Hydrodynamic focusing, DC detection (impedance) (approximately 2-30 fL)	Impedance (approximately 2-30 fL)	Hydrodynamic focusing, laser low-angle (2.3 degree) and high-angle (5-15 degree) scatter (1-60 fL)
RDW	CV (%) of RBC histogram (SD/MCV) × 100	RDW - SD (fL) or RDW - CV (%) available	Relative value, equivalent to CV	CV (%) of RBC histogram (SD/MCV) × 100
Reticulocyte count	Supravital staining (new methyl blue); volume, conductivity, optical scatter (VCS technology)	Supravital staining (auramine O); fluorescence detection	Proprietary stain (CD45K530), multiangle scatter, and fluorescence detection	Supravital staining (resazurin 750); low-angle (2.3 degree) and high-angle (5-15 degree) optical scatter and absorbance

In reality, most of the time you can just have a glimpse at the WBC, then further figure out the absolute numbers of the individual white Case Study: High lighting Relevance of Absolute numbers A 57-year-old man with a fever and some other problems like The CBC shows a WBC of $10 \times 10^9/L$ with the following differential:

Which abnormalities on CBC count are associated - Medscape

Test Name	Accession	Specimen	Physician	Collected	Received	PL
CBC with Differential	6075046390	Blood	ABEL, DAVID B	11/20/2007 16:39	11/20/2007 16:40	RO
	Result			Units	Reference	
White Blood Cell Count	4.50			10B3/uL	4.00-11.00	
Red Blood Cell Count	4.25			10B6/uL	3.80-5.20	
Hemoglobin	11.3 L			g/dL	11.4-15.5	
Hematocrit	33.9 L			%	35.0-46.0	
MCV	79.0 L			fL	80.0-100.0	
MCH	26.0 L			pg	27.0-34.0	
MCHC	31.8 L			g/dL	32.0-35.5	
Platelet Count	110 L			10B3/uL	150-400	
RDW CV	11.0			%	11.0-16.0	
Mean Platelet Volume	7.9 L			fL	8.0-13.0	

Abnormalities in the complete blood count and metabolic profile that may be found in patients with hypothyroidism include the following [4] : Dilutional

[Previous Page](#) - [Next Page](#)