ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIOMETRX

ON-SITE BIOMETRIC SCREENING

Test List

A/G Ratio	Albumin/Globulin ratio test compares the total protean, Albumin, and calculated Globulins to measure if you may have issues with your liver or kidney disease.
Albumin	An Albumin test measures the amount of Albumin in your blood. Albumin is a protein made by your liver and helps keep fluid in your bloodstream, so it does not leak into other tissues.
Alkaline Phosphatase	An Alkaline Phosphatase test (ALP) measures the amount of the enzyme ALP in the blood. ALP is produced primarily in the liver and bones. Elevated ALP may be due to liver disease, bile obstruction, gallbladder disease, or bone disorders.
ALT (SGPT)	ALT stands for alanine aminotransferase. This is a test of an enzyme that is in your liver to check for liver damage. Your body uses ALT to breakdown food into energy. If your liver is damaged it will release more ALT into your blood and levels will rise.
AST (SGOT)	AST (aspartate aminotransferase) is an enzyme found mostly in the liver, but also in muscles. This test can help diagnose liver damage and disease.
Bilirubin, Direct	Direct Bilirubin is a specific form of bilirubin formed in the liver and excreted in the bile, normally very little of this form of bilirubin is found in the blood. Elevated levels may indicate a problem with the liver cells.
Bilirubin, Total	A Total Bilirubin test measures the amount of bilirubin in a blood sample. Bilirubin is a brownish yellow substance found in bile. High levels may be due to too many red cells being destroyed by liver disease or blockage of bile ducts. Fasting can also cause a slight increase in total bilirubin.
BUN	A blood urea nitrogen (BUN) test measures the amount of nitrogen found in your blood that derives from the waste product urea. Urea is produced in the liver when proteins are broken down in the body and passed out of the body via urine.
BUN/Creatinine Ratio	Bun/ Creatinine ratio is a test that is used to diagnose acute or chronic renal (kidney) disease or damage. BUN (blood urea nitrogen) and creatinine are both produced in the kidneys and excreted in the urine.
Carbon Dioxide	A carbon dioxide test measures the level of bicarbonate in blood. Bicarbonate is a chemical that acts as a buffer. It keeps the pH of blood from becoming too acidic or too basic.
Calcium	A Calcium test checks the blood for levels of calcium in the body that is not stored in the bones. High levels of calcium can be caused by bone disease, excess intake of antacids and milk, excessive intake of vitamin D and over activity of the thyroid gland.

Chloride	A Chloride test measures the level of chloride in the blood. Chloride is one of the most important electrolytes in the blood, it helps keep the amount of fluid inside and outside of your cells in balance. It also helps maintain proper blood volume, pressure, and ph of your body fluids.
Creatinine	A Creatinine test measures the level of the waste product creatinine in your blood, a high level of creatinine in the blood usually indicates deterioration in kidney function.
GGT	The gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT) blood test measures the amount of the enzyme GGT in your blood. GGT functions in the body as a transport molecule, helping move other molecules around the body.
Globulin, Total	Globulins are a group of proteins in your blood, they are made in your liver by your immune system. Globulins play an important role in liver function, blood clotting, and fighting infection.
Glucose	A blood glucose test measures the glucose levels in the blood. Glucose is a type of sugar; it is your body's main source of energy. Insulin helps move glucose from the blood stream to the cells. Too much or too little glucose can be a sign of a serious medical condition.
HDL Cholesterol	High-Density Lipoprotein (HDL) test measures the amount of good cholesterol in your blood. Cholesterol is a waxy substance found in all of the cells in the body, it has several functions including helping to build your body's cells.
Hematocrit	A Hematocrit test measures how much of your blood is made up of red blood cells. Red blood cells contain a protein called hemoglobin that carries oxygen from our lungs to the rest of your body. Hematocrit levels that are too high or low can indicate a blood disorder, dehydration, or other medical conditions.
Hemoglobin	Hemoglobin is a protean in the red blood cells that carries oxygen from your lungs to the rest of your body. If your hemoglobin levels are abnormal it may be a sign of a blood disorder.
Hemoglobin A1C	HBA1C is a test that measures the average blood sugar level over the past 2-3 months. The higher the A1C level, the poorer your blood sugar control and the higher your risk of diabetes.
Iron	An Iron test measures the amount of iron in in the blood to see how well it is metabolized in the body. Iron is a mineral needed for hemoglobin, the protein in the red blood cells that carries oxygen.
LD	Lactic acid dehydrogenase (LD) is an enzyme that helps produce energy. It is present in almost all of the cells in the body, and its levels rise in response to cell damage.
LDL Cholesterol Calc	LDL is the "bad" cholesterol. It is the kind that can raise your risk of heart disease, heart attack, and stroke.
MCH	Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) levels refer to the average amount of hemoglobin found in red blood cells. Hemoglobin is a protein in the blood that allows red blood cells to deliver oxygen to the cells and tissues in the body.
MCHC	MCHC stands for mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration. The test may reveal if someone's red blood cells do not have enough hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is an iron rich protein. If you are lacking this it may cause anemia.
MCV	Mean corpuscular volume (MCV) test measures the average size of the red blood cells, also known as erythrocytes. Your cells need oxygen to grow, reproduce, and stay healthy.
MPV	Mean platelet volume (MPV) is a measure of the average size of your platelets, a type of blood cell that helps prevent bleeding.
Phosphorus	A Phosphorus test measures how much is in your body, and relates to your body's physiological processes, including bone growth, energy storage, nerve, and muscle production.
Platelets	Platelet blood count is a test that measure the number of platelets in your blood. Platelets help the blood heal wounds and prevent excessive bleeding from occurring.
Potassium	This test measures the amount of potassium in the blood. Potassium is an electrolyte essential for proper muscle and nerve function.
Protein, Total	A Total Protein test measures the amount of total protein in the blood, it also measures the amounts of amounts of the two major groups of proteins in the blood, Albumin and Globulin. Albumin is made mostly in the liver and helps keep fluid in the blood stream, Globulin helps fight infection and move nutrients.
RBC	A Red Blood Cell count measures how many red blood cells are in the blood. RBCs contain hemoglobin which carry oxygen to your body tissues. Your tissues need oxygen to function properly, how much oxygen your body tissues get depends on how many RBCs you have and how well they work.
RDW	A Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW) test measures the range and size of your red blood cells. If your red blood cells are larger than normal it could indicate a medical problem.
Sodium	This measures the amount of sodium in in your blood. Sodium is an electrolyte that helps your nerves and muscles work properly. Too high or low of levels may indicate kidney issues.
T. Chol/HDL Ratio	This test finds the ratio in which the total cholesterol is divided by the HDL cholesterol number. The higher the ratio, the higher the risk of heart disease.
Triglycerides	A Triglyceride test measures the amount of triglycerides (a type of fat) in your body. If more calories are consumed than your body needs, the extra calories are changed into triglycerides.
Uric Acid	A Uric Acid test measures the amount of uric acid present in the blood. Uric Acid is a chemical that breaks down food containing organic compounds. Elevated levels of uric acid can cause gout.
VLDL Cholesterol	VLDL cholesterol is a type of blood fat. It is considered one of the bad forms of cholesterol. High levels of cholesterol can clog your arteries and lead to a heart attack.

WBC	**A White Blood Cell test measures the number of white blood cells in your body. White blood cells are an important part of the immune system, these cells fight infections by attacking bacteria and viruses that invade the body. Higher or lower than normal levels may indicate an underlying condition.**
PSA	**A Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test measures the amount of PSA protein produced by the prostate. The amount of PSA may be higher in men who have prostate cancer, benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH), or infection or inflammation of the prostate.**
TSHw Reflex to FT4	**TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone) is a blood test that measures this hormone produced by the Thyroid. Your Thyroid makes hormones that regulate the way your body uses energy.**
Vitamin D	**The 25 hydroxy Vitamin D test is the most accurate way to measure how much Vitamin D is in your body. Vitamin D helps control calcium and phosphate levels in the body.**