LABCORP

Labcorp available results

Source / Labcorp available results.txt

LABCORP | AVAILABLE RESULTS
Captured November 18, 2026 from the patient portal. Portal text export.

Celiac Disease Comprehensive • CEA+AFP+CA125+CA15 3+CA19 9... • CRP C+Fibrinogen+Homocysteine • CBC with Diff, Platelet, NLR • Comp. Metabolic Panel (14) • Testosterone Free with SHBG • TSH+T3+Free T4+T3 Free • Iron and TIBC • EBV Antibody Profile • G6PD,Qn,Bld and Red Cell Count • E2+Estrogen+E1 • Pregnenolone, MS • CMV Abs IgG/IgM • ANA 12 Plus Profile (RDL) • DHEA-Sulfate • Cortisol • IGF-1 • Reverse T3, Serum • Vitamin D, 25-Hydroxy • GGT With Reflex Amylase/Lipase • MMP-9 (Matrix metalloprot.-9) • Uric Acid • LDH • Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate • Ceruloplasmin • Progesterone • Insulin • Ferritin N KHOSHKHES / Holistique Medical Center 11/11/2026 / In Progress / View chevron_right

"Result Details" [level=2]

"Patient: Yvonne Franklin"
"Service Date: 11/11/2026"
"Order From: N KHOSHKHES, Holistique Medical Center"
"Report Date: 11/17/2026"
Only Show Out-of-Range Results
"info_outline Where's the official report?":
text: Where's the official report?
These results are ready. Tests will move from In Progress to Complete when results are available.
"Celiac Disease Comprehensive"
text: Trend Results

"Deamidated Gliadin Abs, IgA"
- strong:
"2.1"
"0.0"
EliA U/mL
"6.9"
"Deamidated Gliadin Abs, IgG"
- strong:
<1.4
"Reference Interval: 0.0-6.9, Unit: EliA U/mL"

"t-Transglutaminase (tTG) IgA"
- strong:
<1.0
"Reference Interval: 0.0-6.9, Unit: EliA U/mL"
"t-Transglutaminase (tTG) IgG"
- strong:
<1.7
"Reference Interval: 0.0-6.9, Unit: EliA U/mL"
"Endomysial Antibody IgA"
Negative

"Reference Interval: Negative"
"Immunoglobulin A, Qn, Serum"
"152"
"87"
mg/dL
"352"
"CEA+AFP+CA125+CA15 3+CA19 9..."
text: Trend Results
"CEA"
- strong:

"3.5"
"0.0"
ng/mL
"4.7"
"AFP, Serum, Tumor Marker"
- strong:
"2.0"
"0.0"
ng/mL
"6.4"

"Cancer Antigen 15-3"
- strong:
"24.3"
"0.0"
U/mL
"25.0"
"CA 19-9"
- strong:
"13"
"0"

U/mL
"35"
"Cancer Antigen (CA) 125"
- strong:
"12.5"
"0.0"
U/mL
"38.1"
"CA 27.29"
- strong:

"19.3"
"0.0"
U/mL
"38.6"
"CRP C+Fibrinogen+Homocysteine"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range Homocyst(e)ine"

Homocysteine is an amino acid produced in the body through metabolism. Normally, the body breaks down homocysteine with the help of vitamins B6, B12 and B9 (also known as folate). An elevated homocysteine level could suggest a vitamin deficiency and may be associated with increased cardiovascular risk or other health conditions.

Normal
≤ 14.5 umol/L
"6.0"
High
≥ 14.6 umol/L
"Acceptable Range C-Reactive Protein, Cardiac"
- strong:

"This test measures (at high sensitivity) the level of C-reactive protein: a substance made by the liver in response to inflammation, which may indicate the presence of an illness, injury, or infection. Persistently elevated CRP levels are associated with several diseases and conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, and cancer."

Low Risk
≤ 0.99 mg/L
"0.71"
Average Risk
1.00-3.00 mg/L
High Risk
≥ 3.01 mg/L
"Fibrinogen Activity"
"357"
"209"

mg/dL
"464"
"CBC with Diff, Platelet, NLR"
text: Trend Results
"warning Low WBC"

Detects the number of white blood cells (leukocytes) in the body, cells that fight off infections and foreign agents that may infect the body. For example, high levels of WBCs may result from a number of conditions, including infection or inflammation, and low levels may result from others, including as a sign of a weakened immune system.

Low
≤ 2.9 10*3/uL
Moderately Low
3.0-3.3 10*3/uL
"3.2"
Normal
3.4-10.8 10*3/uL
Moderately High
10.9-11.5 10*3/uL
High

≥ 11.6 10*3/uL
"Acceptable Range RBC"
Measures the number of red blood cells (erythrocytes) in the blood. Red blood cells contain hemoglobin, a protein

that carries oxygen throughout the body. High levels of red blood cell counts with high hemoglobin and high hematocrit may indicate a disease of overproduction of blood cells.
Low
≤ 3.50 10*6/uL
Moderately Low
3.51-3.76 10*6/uL
Normal
3.77-5.28 10*6/uL
"3.84"

Moderately High
5.29-5.99 10*6/uL
High
≥ 6.00 10*6/uL
"Acceptable Range Hemoglobin"

Measures the amount of hemoglobin in the blood, the oxygen-carrying protein in red blood cells. Low amounts of hemoglobin combined with low red blood cell counts and low hematocrit may indicate anemia, which can have many causes (e.g., iron deficiency). High levels of hemoglobin with high red blood cell counts and high hematocrit may indicate a disease of overproduction of blood cells.

Low
≤ 11.0 g/dL
Normal
11.1-15.9 g/dL
"12.1"
High
≥ 16.0 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Hematocrit"

Measures the proportion of red blood cells to the fluid component (or plasma) in your blood. Low amounts of hematocrit combined with other results may indicate the presence of anemia, which can have many causes (e.g., iron deficiency). High levels of hematocrit with other results may indicate a disease of overproduction of blood cells.

Low
≤ 33.9 %
Normal
34.0-46.6 %
"37.0"
High
≥ 46.7 %
"Acceptable Range MCV"
Measures the average size of the red blood cells themselves. Lower or higher than normal MCV levels may be a sign of a health problem.
Low

≤ 74 fL
Moderately Low
75-78 fL
Normal
79-97 fL
"96"
Moderately High

98-102 fL
High
≥ 103 fL

"Acceptable Range MCH"
Measures MCH levels, the average amount of hemoglobin found in the red blood cells in the body.
Low
≤ 24.9 pg
Moderately Low
25.0-26.5 pg
Normal
26.6-33.0 pg
"31.5"
Moderately High

33.1-35.0 pg
High
≥ 35.1 pg
"Acceptable Range MCHC"
Measures MCHC levels, the average weight of hemoglobin based on the volume of red blood cells. A low MCHC value may be a sign of anemia or other conditions.
Low
≤ 29.9 g/dL
Moderately Low
30.0-31.4 g/dL
Normal

31.5-35.7 g/dL
"32.7"
Moderately High
35.8-37.0 g/dL
High
≥ 37.1 g/dL
"Acceptable Range RDW"

Measures the variation of size and volume of the body's red blood cells. Typically, red blood cells are relatively equal in shape and size - however, red blood cells can have a distorted shape or be smaller or larger than normal due to some health conditions and diseases. Low RDW values generally do not have clinical significance.

Low
≤ 11.6 %
Normal
11.7-15.4 %
"15.1"
Moderately High
15.5-16.5 %
High
≥ 16.6 %
"Acceptable Range Platelets"

Platelets are the cell components essential for blood clotting. Low levels can lead to bleeding risk and may be due to a variety of causes, such as liver disease, infections, medications, or bone marrow disorders. High levels can be

caused by inflammation or a bone marrow disorder, among other causes.

Low
≤ 100 10*3/uL
Moderately Low
101-149 10*3/uL
Normal
150-450 10*3/uL
"259"
Moderately High
451-499 10*3/uL
High

≥ 500 10*3/uL
"Neutrophils"

The percent of white blood cells that are neutrophils, the type of white blood cells that destroy bacteria and fungi and protect the body from infections. Increased levels of neutrophils may be the result of many conditions, including an immune response to infection, injury, inflammation, certain medications, or bone marrow disorder.

"55"
"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"
"Lymphs"

The percent of white blood cells that are lymphocytes, the white blood cells that are vital to producing antibodies and helping the body fight against bacteria, viruses, and other threats. High lymphocyte levels may indicate an infection, inflammatory condition, or bone marrow disorder, among other causes. Many disorders can decrease the number of lymphocytes in the blood, but viral infections and undernutrition/malnutrition are the most common.

"29"
"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"
"Monocytes"
The percent of white blood cells that are monocytes, the type of white blood cells responsible for breaking down germs or bacteria that enter the body. High levels of monocytes may indicate chronic infection, a blood disorder, inflammation, or other medical conditions
"7"
"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"
"Eos"
The percent of white blood cells that are eosinophils in the body, a type of disease-fighting white blood cell. Usually, blood doesn't have a large number of eosinophils. The body may produce more of them in response to parasitic and fungal infections, allergic reactions, or other health problems.
"8"
"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"

"Basos"

The percent of white blood cells that are basophils in your body, a type of white blood cell produced by bone marrow that helps the body fight parasitic infections, prevents blood clotting, and mediates allergic reactions. Low basophil levels may be due to an allergic reaction. In some cases, a high basophil level can result from certain blood cancers, autoimmune disease, or other conditions.

"1"
"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"
"Acceptable Range Neutrophils (Absolute)"

Quantifies the number of neutrophils, the type of white blood cells that destroy bacteria and fungi and protect the body from infections. Increased levels of neutrophils may be the result of many conditions, including an immune response to infection, injury, inflammation, certain medications, or bone marrow disorder.

Low
≤ 1.1 10*3/uL
Moderately Low
1.2-1.3 10*3/uL
Normal
1.4-7.0 10*3/uL
"1.7"
Moderately High
7.1-9.9 10*3/uL
High

≥ 10.0 10*3/uL
"Acceptable Range Lymphs (Absolute)"

Quantifies the number of lymphocytes, the white blood cells that are vital to producing antibodies and helping the body fight against bacteria, viruses and other threats. High lymphocyte levels may indicate an infection, inflammatory condition, or bone marrow disorder, among other causes. Many disorders can decrease the number of lymphocytes in the blood, but viral infections and undernutrition/malnutrition are the most common.

Low
≤ 0.4 10*3/uL
Moderately Low
0.5-0.6 10*3/uL
Normal
0.7-3.1 10*3/uL
"0.9"
Moderately High
3.2-4.9 10*3/uL
High

≥ 5.0 10*3/uL
"Neut/Lymph Ratio"
- strong:
"1.9"
"0.0"
ratio
"2.9"
"Acceptable Range Monocytes(Absolute)"
Quantifies the number of monocytes, the type of white blood cells responsible for breaking down germs or bacteria that enter the body. High levels of monocytes may indicate chronic infection, a blood disorder, inflammation, or other medical conditions.
Low

≤ 0.0 10*3/uL
Normal
0.1-0.9 10*3/uL
"0.2"
Moderately High
1.0-1.1 10*3/uL

High
≥ 1.2 10*3/uL
"Acceptable Range Eos (Absolute)"
Quantifies the number of eosinophils in the body, a type of disease-fighting white blood cell. Usually, blood doesn't have a large number of eosinophils. The body may produce more of them in response to parasitic and fungal infections, allergic reactions, or other health problems.

Normal
≤ 0.4 10*3/uL
"0.3"
Moderately High
0.5-1.0 10*3/uL
High
≥ 1.1 10*3/uL
"Acceptable Range Baso (Absolute)"

Quantifies the number of basophils in your body, a type of white blood cell produced by bone marrow that helps the body fight parasitic infections, prevents blood clotting, and mediates allergic reactions. Low basophil levels may be due to an allergic reaction. In some cases, a high basophil level can result from certain blood cancers, autoimmune disease, or other conditions.

Normal
≤ 0.2 10*3/uL
"0.0"
Moderately High
0.3-0.4 10*3/uL
High
≥ 0.5 10*3/uL
"Immature Granulocytes"
Measures the percent of white blood cells in an early stage of development which are not usually present in significant amounts in the blood. The presence of immature cells may be due to a variety of causes.
"0"

"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"
"Acceptable Range Immature Grans (Abs)"
Normal
≤ 0.1 10*3/uL
"0.0"
Moderately High
0.2 10*3/uL
High
≥ 0.3 10*3/uL
"Comp. Metabolic Panel (14)"

text: Trend Results
"warning High Glucose"
The primary type of sugar found in your blood. Glucose measures your blood sugar at a specific point in time, when your blood was collected. High levels of glucose may be a sign of pre-diabetes, diabetes, or other conditions.
Low
≤ 59 mg/dL
Moderately Low

60-69 mg/dL
Normal
70-99 mg/dL
Moderately High
100-125 mg/dL
"106"
High
≥ 126 mg/dL
"Acceptable Range BUN"
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) is a protein waste product removed from the blood by the kidneys. High levels may be a sign that your kidneys are not working properly. They may also be a sign of dehydration, or other conditions. Low levels may be a sign of poor nutrition, or other conditions.
Low
≤ 5 mg/dL
Normal
6-24 mg/dL
"13"
Moderately High
25-40 mg/dL
High
≥ 41 mg/dL
"warning Low Creatinine"
A muscle-produced waste product filtered out by the kidneys. High levels may be a sign that your kidneys are not working properly, which can be caused by a number of conditions. Low levels may indicate decreased muscle mass or other conditions.
Low
≤ 0.56 mg/dL
"0.56"
Normal
0.57-1.00 mg/dL
High
≥ 1.01 mg/dL
"Acceptable Range eGFR"
Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) is a calculation (factored from your serum creatinine level, age, and gender) used to determine your level of kidney function; the higher your eGFR number, the better your kidneys are working; low results may be a sign of kidney disease.
Kidney Failure
≤ 14 mL/min/1.73m2
Severely Decreased
15-29 mL/min/1.73m2
Moderately Decreased
30-44 mL/min/1.73m2
Mildly Decreased
45-59 mL/min/1.73m2
Normal
≥ 60 mL/min/1.73m2

"113"
"Acceptable Range BUN/Creatinine Ratio"

A comparison of BUN levels to creatinine levels, two waste products filtered by the kidneys. An increased ratio may be due to acute kidney disorders, dehydration, increased protein intake, gastrointestinal bleeding, and other causes. A low ratio can be seen in liver disease, pregnancy, poor nutrition, and other conditions.

Low
≤ 8
Normal
9-23
"23"
Moderately High
24-27
High
≥ 28
"Acceptable Range Sodium"

An electrically charged mineral (electrolyte) necessary for healthy muscle and nerve function that also helps maintain fluid balance. An abnormal sodium result most likely reflects abnormalities of water balance in the body that may have a number of causes.
Low
≤ 131 mmol/L
Moderately Low
132-133 mmol/L
Normal
134-144 mmol/L
"139"
Moderately High
145-147 mmol/L

High
≥ 148 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Potassium"

An electrically charged mineral (electrolyte) vital to a cell's ability to take in nutrients and remove waste; it is also essential for muscle function and regulating fluid balance. High levels may reflect kidney disease, adverse effects of certain medications, or excessive potassium intake, among other conditions. Low levels may be due to diuretic use, poor nutrition, or gastrointestinal disorders, among other causes.

Low
≤ 3.2 mmol/L
Moderately Low
3.3-3.4 mmol/L
Normal
3.5-5.2 mmol/L
"4.0"
Moderately High
5.3-5.4 mmol/L
High

≥ 5.5 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Chloride"
An electrically charged mineral (electrolyte) that helps regulate fluid and acid-base balance within the body. An abnormal result most likely reflects abnormalities of water balance in the body or an acid-base imbalance, which can be caused by a variety of conditions.
Low
≤ 91 mmol/L
Moderately Low
92-95 mmol/L
Normal
96-106 mmol/L
"100"

Moderately High
107-110 mmol/L
High
≥ 111 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Carbon Dioxide, Total"
A waste product created by the body's metabolism that helps maintain the body's acid-base balance (pH) in the form of the electrolyte bicarbonate. Abnormal values may reflect an acid-base imbalance, which can be caused by a variety of conditions.
Low
≤ 17 mmol/L
Moderately Low
18-19 mmol/L

Normal
20-29 mmol/L
"24"
Moderately High
30-33 mmol/L
High
≥ 34 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Calcium"
A mineral essential to bone and muscle health. Abnormal values may be a sign of parathyroid disease, vitamin D abnormalities, certain medications, and other causes.
Low

≤ 8.4 mg/dL
Moderately Low
8.5-8.6 mg/dL
Normal
8.7-10.2 mg/dL
"9.3"
Moderately High
10.3-10.5 mg/dL
High
≥ 10.6 mg/dL

"Acceptable Range Protein, Total"
Total protein is the total amount of proteins (including albumin and globulin) found in the blood that helps determine

overall nutritional status.
Low
≤ 5.4 g/dL
Moderately Low
5.5-5.9 g/dL
Normal
6.0-8.5 g/dL
"6.7"
Moderately High

8.6-9.2 g/dL
High
≥ 9.3 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Albumin"

Albumin is the main protein that circulates in the blood, which provides tissue nourishment, carries substances (such as hormones and drugs) in the blood and helps keep fluids within the blood vessels. Low levels may be a sign of malnutrition, or a disease of the liver, thyroid, or kidneys, among other conditions. Higher than normal levels of albumin may indicate dehydration, among other conditions.

Low
≤ 3.4 g/dL
Moderately Low
3.5-3.8 g/dL
Normal
3.9-4.9 g/dL
"4.7"
Moderately High
5.0-5.2 g/dL
High

≥ 5.3 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Globulin, Total"
A measure of a group of proteins that function to help transport nutrients and help the body fight infections. High levels may be associated with chronic inflammation, while low levels can be a sign of a weakened immune system.
Low
≤ 1.1 g/dL
Moderately Low
1.2-1.4 g/dL
Normal
1.5-4.5 g/dL
"2.0"

Moderately High
4.6-5.3 g/dL
High
≥ 5.4 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Bilirubin, Total"

Total bilirubin is a combination of both processed and unprocessed bilirubin in your body. Bilirubin is a waste product produced by the liver as it breaks down red blood cells. High levels may be a sign of liver or gallbladder disease, or excessive breakdown of red blood cells, among other conditions.

Normal
≤ 1.2 mg/dL
"1.1"
Moderately High
1.3-2.0 mg/dL
High
≥ 2.1 mg/dL
"Acceptable Range Alkaline Phosphatase"
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) is an enzyme found in the cells of the liver and other tissue. High levels of alkaline phosphatase (ALP) have various potential causes and may be a sign of liver, gallbladder, or bone disease.
Low

≤ 32 IU/L
Moderately Low
33-40 IU/L
Normal
41-116 IU/L
"58"
Moderately High
117-139 IU/L
High
≥ 140 IU/L

"AST (SGOT)"
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) is an enzyme found in the cells throughout the body but mostly in the cells of the heart and liver. High aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels could be a sign of liver damage, among other conditions.
"21"
"Reference Interval: 15-59, Unit: IU/L"
"ALT (SGPT)"
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) is an enzyme found mostly in the cells of the liver and kidney. High levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) could be a sign of liver damage or infection, among other conditions.
"26"
"Reference Interval: 0-35, Unit: IU/L"
"Testosterone Free with SHBG"
text: Trend Results

"Testosterone, Serum (Total)"
- strong:
"31"
"Unit: ng/dL"
"% Free Testosterone"
- strong:
"0.4"
"Unit: %"
"Free Testosterone, S"
- strong:

"1.2"
"Unit: pg/mL"
"warning High Sex Hormone Binding Globulin"

- strong:
"136.0"
"Unit: nmol/L"
"Iron and TIBC"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range Iron Bind.Cap.(TIBC)"
Measures the blood's capacity to bind iron with transferrin, a protein that combines with ferritin to deliver iron to new red blood cells. High levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while low levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.

Low
≤ 199 ug/dL
Moderately Low
200-249 ug/dL
Normal
250-450 ug/dL
"289"
Moderately High
451-500 ug/dL
High

≥ 501 ug/dL
"Acceptable Range UIBC"

Measures the reserve capacity of transferrin, which is the portion that has not yet been saturated by iron. Transferrin is a protein that transports iron around in the body. High levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while low levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.

Low
≤ 119 ug/dL
Moderately Low
120-130 ug/dL
Normal
131-425 ug/dL
"164"
Moderately High
426-450 ug/dL
High

≥ 451 ug/dL
"Acceptable Range Iron"

Measures the level of iron, an essential mineral that is an important component of hemoglobin that serves to carry oxygen throughout the body, so that the body can produce energy. Low iron levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while high levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.

Low
≤ 18 ug/dL
Moderately Low
19-26 ug/dL
Normal
27-159 ug/dL

"125"
Moderately High
160-170 ug/dL
High

≥ 171 ug/dL
"Acceptable Range Iron Saturation"

Measures the percentage of iron bound to transferrin, a protein that transports iron around the body, which is calculated by dividing the serum level of iron by total iron binding capacity (TIBC). Low saturation levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while high levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.

Low
≤ 11 %
Moderately Low
12-14 %
Normal
15-55 %
"43"
Moderately High
56-60 %
High

≥ 61 %
"EBV Antibody Profile"
text: Trend Results
"EBV Ab VCA, IgM"
- strong:
<36.0
"Reference Interval: 0.0-35.9, Unit: U/mL"
"warning High EBV Ab VCA, IgG"
- strong:
"209.0"

"0.0"
U/mL
"17.9"
"warning High EBV Nuclear Antigen Ab, IgG"
- strong:
"99.9"
"0.0"
U/mL
"17.9"
"Interpretation:" [level=6]

"EBV Interpretation Chart Key: Antibody Present + Antibody Absent - Interpretation VCA-IgM VCA-IgG EBNA-IgG No previous infection/ - - - Susceptible Primary infection (new + + - or recent) Past Infection +or- + + See comment below* + - - *Results indicate infection with EBV at some time however cannot predict the timing of the infection since antibodies to EBNA usually develop after primary infection or, alternatively, approximately 5-10% of patients with EBV never develop antibodies to EBNA."

"G6PD,Qn,Bld and Red Cell Count"
text: Trend Results
"G-6-PD, Quant"
"371"
"127"
U/10E12 RBC
"427"
"Comment:" [level=6]

"When decreased, G-6-PD, Quant. values are associated with acute hemolytic anemia when deficient individuals are exposed to oxidative stress, such as with certain medications (e.g., primaquine), infection, or ingestion of fava beans. Caution: In patients with acute hemolysis (e.g., abnormally low RBC values), testing for G-6-PD may be falsely normal because older erythrocytes with a higher enzyme deficiency have been hemolyzed. Young erythrocytes and reticulocytes have normal or near-normal enzyme activity. Normal values of G-6-PD may be measured for several weeks following a hemolytic event."

"E2+Estrogen+E1"
text: Trend Results
"Estrone, Serum"
- strong:
"29"
"Unit: pg/mL"
"Estradiol"
- strong:
Estradiol (E2) is produced by the ovaries and the most common type of estrogen. It regulates menstrual cycles in women and helps thicken the lining of the uterus. Estradiol levels fluctuate throughout the menstrual cycle, peak right before ovulation, and drop after ovulation occurs.
"10.0"

"Unit: pg/mL"
"Estrogens, Total"
- strong:
"51"
"Unit: pg/mL"
"Pregnenolone, MS"
text: Trend Results
"Pregnenolone, MS"
- strong:
"105"

"Unit: ng/dL"
"CMV Abs IgG/IgM"
text: Trend Results
"warning Abnormal Cytomegalovirus (CMV) Ab, IgG"
Positive
"Reference Interval: Negative"
"Cytomegalovirus (CMV) Ab, IgM"
Negative
"Reference Interval: Negative"
"DHEA-Sulfate"

text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range DHEA-Sulfate"

Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA-S) is a hormone produced by the adrenal glands that plays an important role in the production of the male sex hormone testosterone and the female sex hormone estrogen, as well as other bodily functions. This test measures the amount of DHEA-S in the blood. DHEA-S levels gradually decline after the age of 30. Symptoms of high DHEA-S levels in women may include irregular menstruation, excessive hair growth, hair loss and infertility. Symptoms of low DHEA-S levels in men may include unexpected weight loss, low libido and erectile dysfunction.

Low
≤ 41.1 ug/dL
Normal
41.2-243.7 ug/dL
"158.0"
High
≥ 243.8 ug/dL
"Cortisol"
text: Trend Results
"Cortisol"

- strong:

Cortisol is a hormone made by the adrenal glands that helps control stress, metabolism, and immune function. Levels naturally change during the day, with higher levels in the morning and lower levels later in the day. Results can be affected by stress, exercise, pregnancy, and some medications. High levels may be linked to weight gain, high blood pressure, and mood changes, while low levels may cause fatigue, weight loss, or low blood pressure.

"24.4"
"Reference Interval: 6.2-19.4, Unit: ug/dL"
"IGF-1"
text: Trend Results
"warning High Insulin-Like Growth Factor I"
"310"
"70"
ng/mL
"225"
"Vitamin D, 25-Hydroxy"

text: Trend Results
"Vitamin D, 25-Hydroxy"
Vitamin D is a hormone that is produced in your skin in response to sunlight; it is essential to bone and mineral health. 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-D) is the best measure of how much vitamin D is stored in your body. A prolonged deficiency in Vitamin D can pose health risks.
"61.1"
"Reference Interval: 20.0-100.0, Unit: ng/mL"
"GGT With Reflex Amylase/Lipase"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range GGT"

Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) is an enzyme primarily found in the liver. GGT plays a key role in the body's detoxification processes. Elevated levels are associated with diseases and conditions such as liver damage, bile duct issues, hepatitis, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, excessive alcohol consumption, non-alcoholic fatty liver

disease or other health conditions. GGT levels are often evaluated in the context of other liver function tests.

Normal
≤ 60 IU/L
"8"
High
≥ 61 IU/L
"Uric Acid"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range Uric Acid"
- strong:

This test measures the amount of uric acid in the blood, a natural waste product formed when the body breaks down purines, which come from your body's cells and certain foods. Your diet, genetics and certain medications can all affect your uric acid levels. High levels may be related to gout, kidney problems or other conditions.

Low
≤ 2.5 mg/dL
Normal
2.6-6.2 mg/dL
"2.9"
High
≥ 6.3 mg/dL
"LDH"
text: Trend Results
"LDH"

"190"
"119"
IU/L
"226"
"Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate"
text: Trend Results
"Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate"
"8"
"0"
mm/hr

"32"
"Ceruloplasmin"
text: Trend Results
"warning Low Ceruloplasmin"
"18.6"
"19.0"
mg/dL
"39.0"
"Progesterone"
text: Trend Results

"Progesterone"
- strong:

Progesterone is a hormone produced by the ovaries, and is essential for regulating menstruation and supporting pregnancy. During ovulation, when the ovary releases an egg, progesterone levels increase, causing the uterine lining (endometrium) to thicken in preparation for pregnancy. If the egg is not fertilized, progesterone levels drop, the endometrium sheds, and the menstrual period begins. Low levels of progesterone may cause symptoms like irregular periods and mood changes and may be associated with difficulty conceiving. Elevated progesterone levels may indicate recent ovulation. Progesterone levels decrease as you age and enter menopause.

"0.3"
"Unit: ng/mL"
"Insulin"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range Insulin"

The insulin test measures the amount of insulin in your blood. Insulin is a hormone made by your pancreas that helps move sugar from your blood into your cells for energy. When insulin works well, it helps keep your blood sugar at a healthy level. Insulin levels can change based on what and when you ate, your physical activity, certain medications, your body's sensitivity to insulin, and medical conditions such as diabetes or hormonal conditions.

Low
≤ 2.5 uIU/mL
Normal
2.6-24.9 uIU/mL
"3.9"
High
≥ 25.0 uIU/mL
"Ferritin"
text: Trend Results
"Ferritin"

Measures the amount of ferritin in the blood, a red-blood-cell protein that stores iron in your cells. High levels may indicate excessive iron storage or inflammation, among other conditions. Low levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, which can be caused by various conditions.
"96"
"Reference Interval: 30-216, Unit: ng/mL"

Trans. Growth Fact. beta 1* • Ammonia, Plasma N KHOSHKHES / Holistique Medical Center 11/11/2026 View chevron_right

"Result Details" [level=2]

"Patient: Yvonne Franklin"
"Service Date: 11/11/2026"
"Order From: N KHOSHKHES, Holistique Medical Center"
"Report Date: 11/18/2026"
Only Show Out-of-Range Results
"download Download Official Report":
text: Download Official Report
"Trans. Growth Fact. beta 1*"
text: Trend Results
"Trans. Growth Fact. beta 1*"

- strong:
"2905"

"2537"
pg/mL
"22306"
"Ammonia, Plasma"
text: Trend Results
"Ammonia, Plasma"
"32"
"31"

ug/dL
"155"

HNK1 (CD57) Panel N KHOSHKHES / Holistique Medical Center 11/11/2026 View chevron_right

"Result Details" [level=2]

"Patient: Yvonne Franklin"
"Service Date: 11/11/2026"
"Order From: N KHOSHKHES, Holistique Medical Center"
"Report Date: 11/13/2026"
Only Show Out-of-Range Results
"download Download Official Report":
text: Download Official Report
"HNK1 (CD57) Panel"
text: Trend Results
"warning High % CD8-/CD57+ Lymphs"

"34.8"
"2.0"
"%"
"17.0"
"Abs.CD8-CD57+ Lymphs"
"348"
"60"
/uL
"360"
"warning Low WBC"

Detects the number of white blood cells (leukocytes) in the body, cells that fight off infections and foreign agents that may infect the body. For example, high levels of WBCs may result from a number of conditions, including infection or inflammation, and low levels may result from others, including as a sign of a weakened immune system.

Low
≤ 2.9 10*3/uL
Moderately Low
3.0-3.3 10*3/uL
"3.2"
Normal
3.4-10.8 10*3/uL
Moderately High

10.9-11.5 10*3/uL
High

≥ 11.6 10*3/uL
"Acceptable Range RBC"
Measures the number of red blood cells (erythrocytes) in the blood. Red blood cells contain hemoglobin, a protein that carries oxygen throughout the body. High levels of red blood cell counts with high hemoglobin and high hematocrit may indicate a disease of overproduction of blood cells.
Low
≤ 3.50 10*6/uL
Moderately Low
3.51-3.76 10*6/uL
Normal
3.77-5.28 10*6/uL
"3.85"

Moderately High
5.29-5.99 10*6/uL
High
≥ 6.00 10*6/uL
"Acceptable Range Hemoglobin"

Measures the amount of hemoglobin in the blood, the oxygen-carrying protein in red blood cells. Low amounts of hemoglobin combined with low red blood cell counts and low hematocrit may indicate anemia, which can have many causes (e.g., iron deficiency). High levels of hemoglobin with high red blood cell counts and high hematocrit may indicate a disease of overproduction of blood cells.

Low
≤ 11.0 g/dL
Normal
11.1-15.9 g/dL
"12.3"
High
≥ 16.0 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Hematocrit"

Measures the proportion of red blood cells to the fluid component (or plasma) in your blood. Low amounts of hematocrit combined with other results may indicate the presence of anemia, which can have many causes (e.g., iron deficiency). High levels of hematocrit with other results may indicate a disease of overproduction of blood cells.

Low
≤ 33.9 %
Normal
34.0-46.6 %
"36.5"
High
≥ 46.7 %
"Acceptable Range MCV"
Measures the average size of the red blood cells themselves. Lower or higher than normal MCV levels may be a sign of a health problem.
Low

≤ 74 fL
Moderately Low
75-78 fL
Normal
79-97 fL
"95"
Moderately High
98-102 fL
High
≥ 103 fL

"Acceptable Range MCH"
Measures MCH levels, the average amount of hemoglobin found in the red blood cells in the body.
Low
≤ 24.9 pg
Moderately Low
25.0-26.5 pg
Normal
26.6-33.0 pg
"31.9"
Moderately High

33.1-35.0 pg
High
≥ 35.1 pg
"Acceptable Range MCHC"
Measures MCHC levels, the average weight of hemoglobin based on the volume of red blood cells. A low MCHC value may be a sign of anemia or other conditions.
Low
≤ 29.9 g/dL
Moderately Low
30.0-31.4 g/dL
Normal

31.5-35.7 g/dL
"33.7"
Moderately High
35.8-37.0 g/dL
High
≥ 37.1 g/dL
"Acceptable Range RDW"

Measures the variation of size and volume of the body's red blood cells. Typically, red blood cells are relatively equal in shape and size - however, red blood cells can have a distorted shape or be smaller or larger than normal due to some health conditions and diseases. Low RDW values generally do not have clinical significance.

Low
≤ 11.6 %
Normal
11.7-15.4 %
"14.9"
Moderately High

15.5-16.5 %
High
≥ 16.6 %
"Acceptable Range Platelets"

Platelets are the cell components essential for blood clotting. Low levels can lead to bleeding risk and may be due to a variety of causes, such as liver disease, infections, medications, or bone marrow disorders. High levels can be caused by inflammation or a bone marrow disorder, among other causes.

Low
≤ 100 10*3/uL
Moderately Low
101-149 10*3/uL
Normal
150-450 10*3/uL
"258"
Moderately High
451-499 10*3/uL
High

≥ 500 10*3/uL
"Neutrophils"

The percent of white blood cells that are neutrophils, the type of white blood cells that destroy bacteria and fungi and protect the body from infections. Increased levels of neutrophils may be the result of many conditions, including an immune response to infection, injury, inflammation, certain medications, or bone marrow disorder.

"51"
"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"
"Lymphs"

The percent of white blood cells that are lymphocytes, the white blood cells that are vital to producing antibodies and helping the body fight against bacteria, viruses, and other threats. High lymphocyte levels may indicate an infection, inflammatory condition, or bone marrow disorder, among other causes. Many disorders can decrease the number of lymphocytes in the blood, but viral infections and undernutrition/malnutrition are the most common.

"32"
"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"
"Monocytes"
The percent of white blood cells that are monocytes, the type of white blood cells responsible for breaking down germs or bacteria that enter the body. High levels of monocytes may indicate chronic infection, a blood disorder, inflammation, or other medical conditions
"7"
"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"
"Eos"
The percent of white blood cells that are eosinophils in the body, a type of disease-fighting white blood cell. Usually, blood doesn't have a large number of eosinophils. The body may produce more of them in response to parasitic and fungal infections, allergic reactions, or other health problems.
"8"
"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"

"Basos"

The percent of white blood cells that are basophils in your body, a type of white blood cell produced by bone marrow that helps the body fight parasitic infections, prevents blood clotting, and mediates allergic reactions. Low basophil levels may be due to an allergic reaction. In some cases, a high basophil level can result from certain blood cancers, autoimmune disease, or other conditions.

"2"
"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"
"Acceptable Range Neutrophils (Absolute)"

Quantifies the number of neutrophils, the type of white blood cells that destroy bacteria and fungi and protect the body from infections. Increased levels of neutrophils may be the result of many conditions, including an immune response to infection, injury, inflammation, certain medications, or bone marrow disorder.

Low
≤ 1.1 10*3/uL
Moderately Low
1.2-1.3 10*3/uL
Normal
1.4-7.0 10*3/uL
"1.6"
Moderately High
7.1-9.9 10*3/uL
High

≥ 10.0 10*3/uL
"Acceptable Range Lymphs (Absolute)"

Quantifies the number of lymphocytes, the white blood cells that are vital to producing antibodies and helping the body fight against bacteria, viruses and other threats. High lymphocyte levels may indicate an infection, inflammatory condition, or bone marrow disorder, among other causes. Many disorders can decrease the number of lymphocytes in the blood, but viral infections and undernutrition/malnutrition are the most common.

Low
≤ 0.4 10*3/uL
Moderately Low
0.5-0.6 10*3/uL
Normal
0.7-3.1 10*3/uL
"1.0"
Moderately High
3.2-4.9 10*3/uL
High

≥ 5.0 10*3/uL
"Acceptable Range Monocytes(Absolute)"
Quantifies the number of monocytes, the type of white blood cells responsible for breaking down germs or bacteria that enter the body. High levels of monocytes may indicate chronic infection, a blood disorder, inflammation, or other medical conditions.
Low
≤ 0.0 10*3/uL
Normal
0.1-0.9 10*3/uL
"0.2"

Moderately High
1.0-1.1 10*3/uL

High
≥ 1.2 10*3/uL
"Acceptable Range Eos (Absolute)"
Quantifies the number of eosinophils in the body, a type of disease-fighting white blood cell. Usually, blood doesn't have a large number of eosinophils. The body may produce more of them in response to parasitic and fungal infections, allergic reactions, or other health problems.
Normal
≤ 0.4 10*3/uL
"0.3"
Moderately High
0.5-1.0 10*3/uL
High

≥ 1.1 10*3/uL
"Acceptable Range Baso (Absolute)"

Quantifies the number of basophils in your body, a type of white blood cell produced by bone marrow that helps the body fight parasitic infections, prevents blood clotting, and mediates allergic reactions. Low basophil levels may be due to an allergic reaction. In some cases, a high basophil level can result from certain blood cancers, autoimmune disease, or other conditions.

Normal
≤ 0.2 10*3/uL
"0.1"
Moderately High
0.3-0.4 10*3/uL
High
≥ 0.5 10*3/uL
"Immature Granulocytes"
Measures the percent of white blood cells in an early stage of development which are not usually present in significant amounts in the blood. The presence of immature cells may be due to a variety of causes.
"0"

"Reference Interval: Not Estab., Unit: %"
"Acceptable Range Immature Grans (Abs)"
Normal
≤ 0.1 10*3/uL
"0.0"
Moderately High
0.2 10*3/uL
High
≥ 0.3 10*3/uL

CMP14+eGFR • Iron and TIBC • C-Reactive Protein, Cardiac • Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate • Copper, Serum or Plasma • Zinc, Plasma or Serum • Ferritin C ASCHTGEN / Seattle Integrative Oncology 09/29/2026 View chevron_right

"Result Details" [level=2]

"Patient: Yvonne Franklin"
"Service Date: 09/29/2026"
"Order From: C ASCHTGEN, Seattle Integrative Oncology"
"Report Date: 10/03/2026"
Only Show Out-of-Range Results
"download Download Official Report":
text: Download Official Report
"CMP14+eGFR"
text: Trend Results
"warning High Glucose"

The primary type of sugar found in your blood. Glucose measures your blood sugar at a specific point in time, when your blood was collected. High levels of glucose may be a sign of pre-diabetes, diabetes, or other conditions.
Low
≤ 59 mg/dL
Moderately Low
60-69 mg/dL
Normal
70-99 mg/dL
Moderately High
100-125 mg/dL
High

≥ 126 mg/dL
"127"
"Acceptable Range BUN"
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) is a protein waste product removed from the blood by the kidneys. High levels may be a sign that your kidneys are not working properly. They may also be a sign of dehydration, or other conditions. Low levels may be a sign of poor nutrition, or other conditions.
Low
≤ 5 mg/dL
Normal
6-24 mg/dL
"15"
Moderately High

25-40 mg/dL
High
≥ 41 mg/dL
"Acceptable Range Creatinine"
A muscle-produced waste product filtered out by the kidneys. High levels may be a sign that your kidneys are not working properly, which can be caused by a number of conditions. Low levels may indicate decreased muscle mass or other conditions.
Low
≤ 0.56 mg/dL
Normal
0.57-1.00 mg/dL
"0.63"

High
≥ 1.01 mg/dL
"Acceptable Range eGFR"
Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) is a calculation (factored from your serum creatinine level, age, and gender) used to determine your level of kidney function; the higher your eGFR number, the better your kidneys are working; low results may be a sign of kidney disease.
Kidney Failure
≤ 14 mL/min/1.73m2
Severely Decreased
15-29 mL/min/1.73m2
Moderately Decreased
30-44 mL/min/1.73m2

Mildly Decreased
45-59 mL/min/1.73m2
Normal
≥ 60 mL/min/1.73m2
"110"
"warning High BUN/Creatinine Ratio"

A comparison of BUN levels to creatinine levels, two waste products filtered by the kidneys. An increased ratio may be due to acute kidney disorders, dehydration, increased protein intake, gastrointestinal bleeding, and other causes. A low ratio can be seen in liver disease, pregnancy, poor nutrition, and other conditions.

Low
≤ 8
Normal
9-23
Moderately High
24-27
"24"
High
≥ 28
"Acceptable Range Sodium"

An electrically charged mineral (electrolyte) necessary for healthy muscle and nerve function that also helps maintain fluid balance. An abnormal sodium result most likely reflects abnormalities of water balance in the body that may have a number of causes.
Low
≤ 131 mmol/L
Moderately Low
132-133 mmol/L
Normal
134-144 mmol/L
"137"
Moderately High
145-147 mmol/L

High
≥ 148 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Potassium"

An electrically charged mineral (electrolyte) vital to a cell's ability to take in nutrients and remove waste; it is also essential for muscle function and regulating fluid balance. High levels may reflect kidney disease, adverse effects of certain medications, or excessive potassium intake, among other conditions. Low levels may be due to diuretic use, poor nutrition, or gastrointestinal disorders, among other causes.

Low
≤ 3.2 mmol/L
Moderately Low
3.3-3.4 mmol/L
Normal
3.5-5.2 mmol/L
"4.0"
Moderately High
5.3-5.4 mmol/L
High

≥ 5.5 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Chloride"
An electrically charged mineral (electrolyte) that helps regulate fluid and acid-base balance within the body. An abnormal result most likely reflects abnormalities of water balance in the body or an acid-base imbalance, which can be caused by a variety of conditions.
Low
≤ 91 mmol/L
Moderately Low
92-95 mmol/L
Normal
96-106 mmol/L
"99"

Moderately High
107-110 mmol/L
High
≥ 111 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Carbon Dioxide, Total"
A waste product created by the body's metabolism that helps maintain the body's acid-base balance (pH) in the form of the electrolyte bicarbonate. Abnormal values may reflect an acid-base imbalance, which can be caused by a variety of conditions.
Low
≤ 17 mmol/L
Moderately Low
18-19 mmol/L

Normal
20-29 mmol/L
"25"
Moderately High
30-33 mmol/L
High
≥ 34 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Calcium"
A mineral essential to bone and muscle health. Abnormal values may be a sign of parathyroid disease, vitamin D

abnormalities, certain medications, and other causes.
Low

≤ 8.4 mg/dL
Moderately Low
8.5-8.6 mg/dL
Normal
8.7-10.2 mg/dL
"8.9"
Moderately High
10.3-10.5 mg/dL
High
≥ 10.6 mg/dL

"Acceptable Range Protein, Total"
Total protein is the total amount of proteins (including albumin and globulin) found in the blood that helps determine overall nutritional status.
Low
≤ 5.4 g/dL
Moderately Low
5.5-5.9 g/dL
Normal
6.0-8.5 g/dL
"7.1"
Moderately High

8.6-9.2 g/dL
High
≥ 9.3 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Albumin"

Albumin is the main protein that circulates in the blood, which provides tissue nourishment, carries substances (such as hormones and drugs) in the blood and helps keep fluids within the blood vessels. Low levels may be a sign of malnutrition, or a disease of the liver, thyroid, or kidneys, among other conditions. Higher than normal levels of albumin may indicate dehydration, among other conditions.

Low
≤ 3.4 g/dL
Moderately Low
3.5-3.8 g/dL
Normal
3.9-4.9 g/dL
"4.7"
Moderately High
5.0-5.2 g/dL
High

≥ 5.3 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Globulin, Total"
A measure of a group of proteins that function to help transport nutrients and help the body fight infections. High levels may be associated with chronic inflammation, while low levels can be a sign of a weakened immune system.
Low
≤ 1.1 g/dL

Moderately Low
1.2-1.4 g/dL
Normal
1.5-4.5 g/dL
"2.4"

Moderately High
4.6-5.3 g/dL
High
≥ 5.4 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Bilirubin, Total"

Total bilirubin is a combination of both processed and unprocessed bilirubin in your body. Bilirubin is a waste product produced by the liver as it breaks down red blood cells. High levels may be a sign of liver or gallbladder disease, or excessive breakdown of red blood cells, among other conditions.

Normal
≤ 1.2 mg/dL
"0.7"
Moderately High
1.3-2.0 mg/dL
High
≥ 2.1 mg/dL
"warning High Alkaline Phosphatase"
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) is an enzyme found in the cells of the liver and other tissue. High levels of alkaline phosphatase (ALP) have various potential causes and may be a sign of liver, gallbladder, or bone disease.
Low

≤ 32 IU/L
Moderately Low
33-40 IU/L
Normal
41-116 IU/L
Moderately High
117-139 IU/L
"131"
High
≥ 140 IU/L

"AST (SGOT)"
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) is an enzyme found in the cells throughout the body but mostly in the cells of the heart and liver. High aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels could be a sign of liver damage, among other conditions.
"24"
"Reference Interval: 15-59, Unit: IU/L"
"ALT (SGPT)"
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) is an enzyme found mostly in the cells of the liver and kidney. High levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) could be a sign of liver damage or infection, among other conditions.
"19"
"Reference Interval: 0-35, Unit: IU/L"
"Iron and TIBC"

text: Trend Results

"Acceptable Range Iron Bind.Cap.(TIBC)"
Measures the blood's capacity to bind iron with transferrin, a protein that combines with ferritin to deliver iron to new red blood cells. Low levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while high levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.
Low
≤ 199 ug/dL
Moderately Low
200-249 ug/dL
Normal
250-450 ug/dL
"264"
Moderately High

451-500 ug/dL
High
≥ 501 ug/dL
"Acceptable Range UIBC"

Measures the reserve capacity of transferrin, which is the portion that has not yet been saturated by iron. Transferrin is a protein that transports iron around in the body. Low levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while high levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.

Low
≤ 119 ug/dL
Moderately Low
120-130 ug/dL
Normal
131-425 ug/dL
"213"
Moderately High
426-450 ug/dL
High

≥ 451 ug/dL
"Acceptable Range Iron"

Measures the level of iron, an essential mineral that is an important component of hemoglobin that serves to carry oxygen throughout the body, so that the body can produce energy. Low iron levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while high levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.

Low
≤ 18 ug/dL
Moderately Low
19-26 ug/dL
Normal
27-159 ug/dL
"51"
Moderately High
160-170 ug/dL
High

≥ 171 ug/dL
"Acceptable Range Iron Saturation"

Measures the percentage of iron bound to transferrin, a protein that transports iron around the body, which is calculated by dividing the serum level of iron by total iron binding capacity (TIBC). Low saturation levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while high levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.

Low
≤ 11 %
Moderately Low
12-14 %
Normal
15-55 %
"19"
Moderately High
56-60 %
High

≥ 61 %
"C-Reactive Protein, Cardiac"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range C-Reactive Protein, Cardiac"
- strong:

"This test measures (at high sensitivity) the level of C-reactive protein: a substance made by the liver in response to inflammation, which may indicate the presence of an illness, injury, or infection. Persistently elevated CRP levels are associated with several diseases and conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, and cancer."

Low Risk
≤ 0.99 mg/L
Average Risk
1.00-3.00 mg/L
"1.00"
High Risk
≥ 3.01 mg/L
"Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate"
text: Trend Results
"Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate"

"13"
"0"
mm/hr
"32"
"Copper, Serum or Plasma"
text: Trend Results
"Copper, Serum or Plasma"
- strong:
"99"
"76"

ug/dL
"142"

"Zinc, Plasma or Serum"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range Zinc, Plasma or Serum"
- strong:

Zinc is an important mineral that helps support your immune system and metabolism. It's found in foods such as red meat, chicken, oysters, beans, lentils, nuts and chickpeas. When you're deficient in zinc, you may experience symptoms like weight loss, loss of appetite, decreased immunity and hair loss.

Low
≤ 43 ug/dL
Normal
44-115 ug/dL
"71"
High
≥ 116 ug/dL
"Ferritin"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range Ferritin"

- strong:
Measures the amount of ferritin in the blood, a red-blood-cell protein that stores iron in your cells. High levels may indicate excessive iron storage or inflammation, among other conditions. Low levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, which can be caused by various conditions.
Low
≤ 11 ng/mL
Moderately Low
12-14 ng/mL
Normal
15-150 ng/mL
"132"
Moderately High

151-180 ng/mL
High
≥ 181 ng/mL

Comp. Metabolic Panel (14) • Iron and TIBC • Vitamin D, 25-Hydroxy • C-Reactive Protein, Cardiac • Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate • Copper, Serum or Plasma • Zinc, Plasma or Serum • Ferritin C ASCHTGEN / Seattle Integrative Oncology 08/31/2026 View chevron_right

"Result Details" [level=2]

"Patient: Yvonne Franklin"
"Service Date: 08/31/2026"
"Order From: C ASCHTGEN, Seattle Integrative Oncology"
"Report Date: 09/04/2026"
Only Show Out-of-Range Results
"download Download Official Report":
text: Download Official Report
"Comp. Metabolic Panel (14)"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range Glucose"

The primary type of sugar found in your blood. Glucose measures your blood sugar at a specific point in time, when your blood was collected. High levels of glucose may be a sign of pre-diabetes, diabetes, or other conditions.
Low
≤ 59 mg/dL
Moderately Low
60-69 mg/dL
Normal
70-99 mg/dL
"96"
Moderately High
100-125 mg/dL

High
≥ 126 mg/dL
"Acceptable Range BUN"
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) is a protein waste product removed from the blood by the kidneys. High levels may be a sign that your kidneys are not working properly. They may also be a sign of dehydration, or other conditions. Low levels may be a sign of poor nutrition, or other conditions.
Low
≤ 5 mg/dL
Normal
6-24 mg/dL
"11"
Moderately High

25-40 mg/dL
High
≥ 41 mg/dL
"Acceptable Range Creatinine"
A muscle-produced waste product filtered out by the kidneys. High levels may be a sign that your kidneys are not working properly, which can be caused by a number of conditions. Low levels may indicate decreased muscle mass or other conditions.
Low
≤ 0.56 mg/dL
Normal
0.57-1.00 mg/dL
"0.81"

High
≥ 1.01 mg/dL
"Acceptable Range eGFR"
Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) is a calculation (factored from your serum creatinine level, age, and gender) used to determine your level of kidney function; the higher your eGFR number, the better your kidneys are working; low results may be a sign of kidney disease.
Kidney Failure
≤ 14 mL/min/1.73m2
Severely Decreased
15-29 mL/min/1.73m2
Moderately Decreased
30-44 mL/min/1.73m2

Mildly Decreased
45-59 mL/min/1.73m2
Normal
≥ 60 mL/min/1.73m2
"90"
"Acceptable Range BUN/Creatinine Ratio"

A comparison of BUN levels to creatinine levels, two waste products filtered by the kidneys. An increased ratio may be due to acute kidney disorders, dehydration, increased protein intake, gastrointestinal bleeding, and other causes. A low ratio can be seen in liver disease, pregnancy, poor nutrition, and other conditions.

Low
≤ 8
Normal
9-23
"14"
Moderately High
24-27
High
≥ 28
"Acceptable Range Sodium"

An electrically charged mineral (electrolyte) necessary for healthy muscle and nerve function that also helps maintain fluid balance. An abnormal sodium result most likely reflects abnormalities of water balance in the body that may have a number of causes.
Low
≤ 131 mmol/L
Moderately Low
132-133 mmol/L
Normal
134-144 mmol/L
"139"
Moderately High
145-147 mmol/L

High
≥ 148 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Potassium"

An electrically charged mineral (electrolyte) vital to a cell's ability to take in nutrients and remove waste; it is also essential for muscle function and regulating fluid balance. High levels may reflect kidney disease, adverse effects of certain medications, or excessive potassium intake, among other conditions. Low levels may be due to diuretic use, poor nutrition, or gastrointestinal disorders, among other causes.

Low
≤ 3.2 mmol/L
Moderately Low
3.3-3.4 mmol/L
Normal
3.5-5.2 mmol/L
"4.1"
Moderately High
5.3-5.4 mmol/L
High

≥ 5.5 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Chloride"
An electrically charged mineral (electrolyte) that helps regulate fluid and acid-base balance within the body. An abnormal result most likely reflects abnormalities of water balance in the body or an acid-base imbalance, which can be caused by a variety of conditions.
Low
≤ 91 mmol/L
Moderately Low
92-95 mmol/L
Normal
96-106 mmol/L
"103"

Moderately High
107-110 mmol/L
High
≥ 111 mmol/L
"Acceptable Range Carbon Dioxide, Total"
A waste product created by the body's metabolism that helps maintain the body's acid-base balance (pH) in the form of the electrolyte bicarbonate. Abnormal values may reflect an acid-base imbalance, which can be caused by a variety of conditions.
Low
≤ 17 mmol/L
Moderately Low
18-19 mmol/L

Normal
20-29 mmol/L
"23"
Moderately High
30-33 mmol/L
High
≥ 34 mmol/L
"warning Low Calcium"
A mineral essential to bone and muscle health. Abnormal values may be a sign of parathyroid disease, vitamin D

abnormalities, certain medications, and other causes.
Low

≤ 8.4 mg/dL
Moderately Low
8.5-8.6 mg/dL
"8.6"
Normal
8.7-10.2 mg/dL
Moderately High
10.3-10.5 mg/dL
High
≥ 10.6 mg/dL

"Acceptable Range Protein, Total"
Total protein is the total amount of proteins (including albumin and globulin) found in the blood that helps determine overall nutritional status.
Low
≤ 5.4 g/dL
Moderately Low
5.5-5.9 g/dL
Normal
6.0-8.5 g/dL
"6.7"
Moderately High

8.6-9.2 g/dL
High
≥ 9.3 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Albumin"

Albumin is the main protein that circulates in the blood, which provides tissue nourishment, carries substances (such as hormones and drugs) in the blood and helps keep fluids within the blood vessels. Low levels may be a sign of malnutrition, or a disease of the liver, thyroid, or kidneys, among other conditions. Higher than normal levels of albumin may indicate dehydration, among other conditions.

Low
≤ 3.4 g/dL
Moderately Low
3.5-3.8 g/dL
Normal
3.9-4.9 g/dL
"4.3"
Moderately High
5.0-5.2 g/dL
High

≥ 5.3 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Globulin, Total"
A measure of a group of proteins that function to help transport nutrients and help the body fight infections. High levels may be associated with chronic inflammation, while low levels can be a sign of a weakened immune system.
Low
≤ 1.1 g/dL

Moderately Low
1.2-1.4 g/dL
Normal
1.5-4.5 g/dL
"2.4"

Moderately High
4.6-5.3 g/dL
High
≥ 5.4 g/dL
"Acceptable Range Bilirubin, Total"

Total bilirubin is a combination of both processed and unprocessed bilirubin in your body. Bilirubin is a waste product produced by the liver as it breaks down red blood cells. High levels may be a sign of liver or gallbladder disease, or excessive breakdown of red blood cells, among other conditions.

Normal
≤ 1.2 mg/dL
"0.6"
Moderately High
1.3-2.0 mg/dL
High
≥ 2.1 mg/dL
"warning High Alkaline Phosphatase"
Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) is an enzyme found in the cells of the liver and other tissue. High levels of alkaline phosphatase (ALP) have various potential causes and may be a sign of liver, gallbladder, or bone disease.
Low

≤ 32 IU/L
Moderately Low
33-40 IU/L
Normal
41-116 IU/L
Moderately High
117-139 IU/L
"137"
High
≥ 140 IU/L

"AST (SGOT)"
Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) is an enzyme found in the cells throughout the body but mostly in the cells of the heart and liver. High aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels could be a sign of liver damage, among other conditions.
"19"
"Reference Interval: 15-59, Unit: IU/L"
"ALT (SGPT)"
Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) is an enzyme found mostly in the cells of the liver and kidney. High levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) could be a sign of liver damage or infection, among other conditions.
"14"
"Reference Interval: 0-35, Unit: IU/L"
"Iron and TIBC"

text: Trend Results

"Acceptable Range Iron Bind.Cap.(TIBC)"
Measures the blood's capacity to bind iron with transferrin, a protein that combines with ferritin to deliver iron to new red blood cells. Low levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while high levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.
Low
≤ 199 ug/dL
Moderately Low
200-249 ug/dL
Normal
250-450 ug/dL
"256"
Moderately High

451-500 ug/dL
High
≥ 501 ug/dL
"Acceptable Range UIBC"

Measures the reserve capacity of transferrin, which is the portion that has not yet been saturated by iron. Transferrin is a protein that transports iron around in the body. Low levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while high levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.

Low
≤ 119 ug/dL
Moderately Low
120-130 ug/dL
Normal
131-425 ug/dL
"219"
Moderately High
426-450 ug/dL
High

≥ 451 ug/dL
"Acceptable Range Iron"

Measures the level of iron, an essential mineral that is an important component of hemoglobin that serves to carry oxygen throughout the body, so that the body can produce energy. Low iron levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while high levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.

Low
≤ 18 ug/dL
Moderately Low
19-26 ug/dL
Normal
27-159 ug/dL
"37"
Moderately High
160-170 ug/dL
High

≥ 171 ug/dL
"warning Low Iron Saturation"

Measures the percentage of iron bound to transferrin, a protein that transports iron around the body, which is calculated by dividing the serum level of iron by total iron binding capacity (TIBC). Low saturation levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, while high levels may indicate iron overload. Either may be caused by various conditions.

Low
≤ 11 %
Moderately Low
12-14 %
"14"
Normal
15-55 %
Moderately High
56-60 %
High

≥ 61 %
"Vitamin D, 25-Hydroxy"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range Vitamin D, 25-Hydroxy"
- strong:
Vitamin D is a hormone that is produced in your skin in response to sunlight; it is essential to bone and mineral health. 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-D) is the best measure of how much vitamin D is stored in your body. A prolonged deficiency in Vitamin D can pose health risks.
Deficient
≤ 19.9 ng/mL
Insufficient
20-29.9 ng/mL

Normal
30.0-100.0 ng/mL
"70.3"
High
≥ 100.1 ng/mL
"C-Reactive Protein, Cardiac"
text: Trend Results
"warning High C-Reactive Protein, Cardiac"
- strong:

"This test measures (at high sensitivity) the level of C-reactive protein: a substance made by the liver in response to inflammation, which may indicate the presence of an illness, injury, or infection. Persistently elevated CRP levels are associated with several diseases and conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, and cancer."

Low Risk
≤ 0.99 mg/L
Average Risk
1.00-3.00 mg/L
High Risk
≥ 3.01 mg/L
"6.81"

"Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate"
text: Trend Results
"Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate"

"25"
"0"
mm/hr
"32"
"Copper, Serum or Plasma"
text: Trend Results
"Copper, Serum or Plasma"
- strong:
"114"
"76"

ug/dL
"142"
"Zinc, Plasma or Serum"
text: Trend Results
"Acceptable Range Zinc, Plasma or Serum"
- strong:

Zinc is an important mineral that helps support your immune system and metabolism. It's found in foods such as red meat, chicken, oysters, beans, lentils, nuts and chickpeas. When you're deficient in zinc, you may experience symptoms like weight loss, loss of appetite, decreased immunity and hair loss.

Low
≤ 43 ug/dL
Normal
44-115 ug/dL
"58"
High
≥ 116 ug/dL
"Ferritin"
text: Trend Results
"warning High Ferritin"

Measures the amount of ferritin in the blood, a red-blood-cell protein that stores iron in your cells. High levels may indicate excessive iron storage or inflammation, among other conditions. Low levels may be a sign of iron deficiency, which can be caused by various conditions.
Low
≤ 11 ng/mL
Moderately Low
12-14 ng/mL
Normal
15-150 ng/mL
Moderately High
151-180 ng/mL
"179"

High
≥ 181 ng/mL