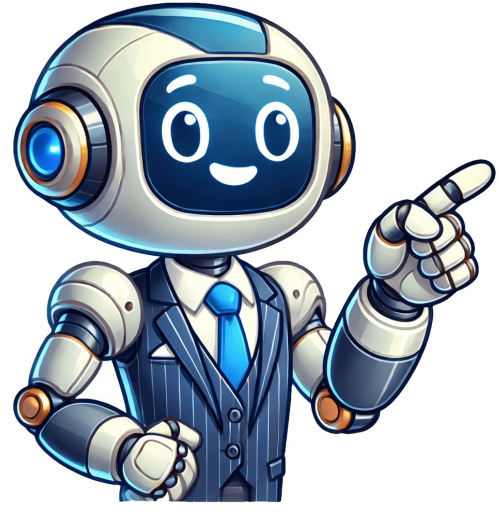


I'm not a robot



















## Acronyms for blood tests

Blood test abbreviations, lab test acronyms, and lab test abbreviations are essential to scientific and medical communication because they provide clear explanations of complex diagnostic procedures and tests. These abbreviations simplify paperwork, saving time and space in clinical settings, and improve the clarity and consistency of communication between researchers and healthcare professionals. Blood test abbreviations are truncated versions of the names of several blood tests that are performed in medicine to evaluate patients' health and make diagnoses. In order to convey information quickly, medical records and lab results frequently utilize these acronyms. Complete blood count (CBC), low-density lipoprotein (LDL), prothrombin time (PT), and glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) are a few examples. Healthcare workers must be aware of these acronyms in order to appropriately interpret and convey test results. TestAbbreviationDescriptions17-OHP17-alpha hydroxyprogesteroneThis test screens for congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) and detects 21-hydroxylase deficiency in newborns.3-ANCA3 Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic AntibodiesANCA are autoantibodies targeting antigens in neutrophils and monocytes, used to diagnose Wegener's granulomatosis and microscopic polyangiitis.5-HIAA5-Hydroxyindoleacetic AcidThis urine test measures 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid, a serotonin breakdown product, to evaluate serotonin levels in the body.5-HT5-HydroxytryptamineThis test measures blood serotonin levels.A-G RatioAlbumin/Globulin RatioThis test measures the ratio of albumin to globulin, two major proteins in the blood.A1AA1pha-1 AntitrypsinThis test measures AAT protein levels; low levels may prompt genetic testing. Spirometry assesses lung function but doesn't diagnose AAT deficiency.A1CHemoglobin A1CThis test measures hemoglobin with attached glucose, reflecting average blood sugar levels over the past 2 to 3 months.AATAlpha-1 AntitrypsinThis test measures AAT protein levels; low levels may prompt genetic testing. Spirometry assesses lung function but doesn't diagnose AAT deficiency.ABABodyAntibodies are proteins produced by the immune system that bind to and neutralize foreign substances like bacteria and viruses to protect the body.ABGArterial Blood GasThis test measures blood pH, oxygen, and carbon dioxide levels to assess lung function in oxygenating blood and removing carbon dioxide.ABRHABO Group and Rh TypeThese tests determine ABO and Rh antigens to identify blood types and assess potential blood relations. ABO and Rh are the key antigens, with Rh being either positive (+) or negative (-).ABTAntibody TiterThis test measures antibody levels in the blood to determine past infections, current infections, and the need for immunizations or booster shots.ACAAnti-Cardiolipin AntibodiesThis test detects antibodies linked to symptoms such as blood clots and recurring miscarriages, helping diagnose conditions like antiphospholipid syndrome.ACEAngiotensin Converting EnzymeThis test measures angiotensin enzyme levels to diagnose and monitor sarcoidosis and assess Gaucher disease.ACLAnterior cruciate ligamentThe Lachman test assesses the integrity of the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) in the knee, being the most sensitive and specific method for diagnosing ACL injuries.ACID PHOS Acid PhosphataseThis test screens for semen by detecting the enzyme in stains. It can be performed on the stain directly, its extract, or a wipe from the area. Even two-year-old test papers can provide DNA for profiling.ACTActivated Clotting TimeThis test monitors high-dose unfractionated heparin therapy during and after procedures like heart bypass surgery, angioplasty, and dialysis.ACTHADrenocorticotrophic HormoneThis test measures adrenocorticotrophic hormone levels to assess adrenal gland function and diagnose conditions related to abnormal cortisol levels, such as Cushing's disease.ADAAdenosine DeaminaseThis test measures ADA levels in pleural fluid to help diagnose tuberculosis infections, and may also be used for other body fluids like peritoneal or cerebrospinal fluid.AFBAcid-Fast BacillusAFB tests diagnose active tuberculosis (TB) and other AFB infections, including leprosy.AFPAlpha FetoproteinThis test measures alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels in the blood to assess the risk of birth defects and genetic disorders in the baby during pregnancy.AGAntigenThis is any substance that triggers an immune response, such as toxins, bacteria, viruses, or cancer cells. It prompts the immune system to attack if it is not part of the body's own cells.AIDSAcquired immunodeficiency syndromeThis is caused by HIV, which destroys immune cells, leading to increased susceptibility to infections and certain cancers.ALAAMinolevulinic AcidThis test measures delta-ALA levels in urine over 24 hours to diagnose and monitor porphyria and related disorders.AlbAlbuminAn albumin blood test assesses liver and kidney function by measuring albumin, a protein in blood plasma. Low levels may indicate liver or kidney issues, while high levels often result from dehydration or severe diarrhoea.Alk PhosAlkaline PhosphataseThis test measures the level of ALP, an enzyme found in the liver, bones, kidneys, and digestive system.ALPAalkaline PhosphataseThis test measures the level of ALP, an enzyme found in the liver, bones, kidneys, and digestive system.ALTAAlanine aminotransferaseThis test measures alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels to detect liver damage or disease, often before symptoms appear; its also Called SGPT.ANAAntinuclear AntibodyThis test detects antibodies that attack the body's own tissues, helping to diagnose autoimmune disorders where the immune system targets healthy cells.Anti-HBcHepatitis B Core AntibodyThis test indicates a past or current hepatitis B infection. A negative result suggests no exposure to hepatitis B virus, whether it has decreased or stopped.Anti-HBsHepatitis B Surface AntibodyThis test indicates protection against hepatitis B, either from vaccination or recovery from a past infection.Anti-HCVHepatitis C AntibodyThis test detects antibodies to the hepatitis C virus in the blood to determine if someone has ever been infected with hepatitis C.APTStool for Fetal HemoglobinThis test differentiates between fetal and maternal blood in a newborn's stool, vomit, or diaper, using hemoglobin F's resistance to alkali denaturation.TTTActivated Partial Thrombin TimeThis test measures the time it takes for blood to clot, assessing the function of clotting factors involved in stopping bleeding.ASOAntistreptolysin-OThis is measures antibodies against streptolysin O, a substance produced by group A streptococcus bacteria, to assess recent streptococcal infections.ASTAspartate aminotransferaseThis is an enzyme found mainly in the liver and muscles. An AST blood test measures its levels to assess liver or muscle damage.AT III Antithrombin-III ActivityThis is a protein that regulates blood clotting. A blood test measures its levels to assess clotting control.B12Vitamin B12Vitamin B12 testing measures the level of vitamin B12 in the blood, with deficiencies potentially causing anemia and nervous system issues.BMPBasic Metabolic PanelThis is measures eight substances in the blood: calcium, carbon dioxide, chloride, creatinine, glucose, potassium, sodium, and urea nitrogen (BUN).BNBP-type natriuretic peptideThis test measures BNP levels in the blood to assess heart function. Higher BNP levels can indicate heart failure, especially in patients with symptoms like shortness of breath.BUN Blood Urea NitrogenThis test measures urea nitrogen levels to evaluate kidney function. Abnormal BUN levels can indicate kidney issues or other health conditions.C1Complement C1This test measures complement protein levels to assess the complement system, which helps the immune system recognize and respond to foreign cells.C1C1Q Binding AssayThis test monitors lupus nephritis activity and predicts flares by assessing C1q, which is crucial for starting the complement cascade and clearing immune complexes.C2Complement C2This test measures the levels or activity of complement system proteins. C2 activity is assessed by mixing patient serum with C2-deficient serum and testing lytic activity against labeled liposomes.C3Complement C3This test measures C3 protein levels to assess immune system function and diagnose or monitor autoimmune disorders.C4 Complement C4This test measures C4 protein levels in the blood. Low C4 levels can indicate autoimmune diseases like lupus and rheumatoid arthritis.CaCalciumThis test measures blood calcium levels. Abnormal results can indicate bone, thyroid, parathyroid, or CA-125Cancer antigen 125This test measures the protein CA 125 in the blood to monitor certain cancers and, in high-risk individuals, detect early signs of ovarian cancer.CBCComplete Blood CountThis Test measures various components of blood, including red blood cells (which transport oxygen) and white blood cells (which fight infections).CEACarcinoembryonic AntigenThis test measures CEA protein levels to evaluate treatment effectiveness, especially in bowel cancer.CH50 Complement Immunassay, TotalThis test measures the overall activity and levels of major complement proteins in the blood, assessing the complement system's function.CKCreatine KinaseThis test measures CK levels in the blood to diagnose and monitor muscle, heart, or brain damage. Elevated levels indicate potential damage or degeneration.Cl ChlorideThis test measures chloride levels, an electrolyte, to assess general health and diagnose imbalances in body acids or fluids.CMBCKMB PanelThis Test measures creatine kinase-MB levels to identify heart muscle damage, such as from a heart attack. Elevated levels suggest heart injury.CMPComprehensive Metabolic PanelThis is a blood test that measures 14 substances, including glucose, calcium, electrolytes, proteins, liver enzymes, bilirubin, BUN, and creatinine. It helps diagnose, screen, and monitor various health conditions and medication side effects.CMVCytomegalovirusThese tests detect the virus or antibodies in blood or body fluids, indicating current or past infection. CMV is common, with many people exposed to it during their lifetime.CMV AgCMV AntigenemiaThis test is a direct method to diagnose active CMV infection by detecting CMV immediate early antigens in blood leukocytes using immunocytochemical techniques.COCarbon MonoxideThis test measures carboxyhemoglobin levels in your blood to detect CO poisoning.CO2Carbon DioxideThis Test measures the amount of carbon dioxide in your blood, helping to detect imbalances in electrolytes and possible issues with kidney or lung function.COHBcarboxyhemoglobinThis test measures carbon monoxide levels in your blood to diagnose carbon monoxide poisoning. The test detects how much carbon monoxide has bound to hemoglobin in red blood cells.CPKCreatine Phosphokinase (Creatine Kinase)This test measures the level of CPK enzyme in the blood. It is used to diagnose heart attacks, evaluate chest pain, and assess muscle damage. CPK is found mainly in the heart, brain, and skeletal muscles.CrCreatinineThis test measures kidney function by checking the level of creatinine, a waste product from muscle activity, in your blood and/or urine.CRCL, CrClCreatinine ClearanceThis test measures kidney function by comparing creatinine levels in urine and blood. It helps assess how well the kidneys are filtering waste.CRDComponent-resolved diagnosisComponent-Resolved Diagnosis (CRD) tests uses purified allergens to detect IgE sensitivity and diagnose Type I allergies. It's often used for identifying specific allergens in foods.CREATCreatinineThis test measures kidney function by checking the level of creatinine, a waste product from muscle activity, in your blood and/or urine.CRPC-Reactive ProteinA C-reactive protein (CRP) test measures inflammation in the body, often due to infections or chronic diseases.CuCopperThis test measures copper transport in the blood to diagnose Wilson disease and check for copper imbalances.D Bil Direct BilirubinDirect bilirubin (conjugated) is bilirubin that has been processed by the liver and is excreted in bile. Measuring it helps diagnose and monitor conditions related to elevated bilirubin levels.DATDirect Antiglobulin (Coombs) TestThe Direct Antiglobulin Test (DAT) tests antibodies or complement on the surface of red blood cells to identify if hemolysis is immune or nonimmune.DCASC Direct Coombs/Antibody ScreenThe Direct Coombs/Antibody Screen (DCAS) test screens for unknown antibodies in plasma or serum using known red blood cells. If unexpected antibodies are found, further testing is conducted.DHEA DehydroepiandrosteroneTo measuring the level of DHEA hormone in the body, used to assess adrenal gland function and hormone imbalances.DHEAS Dehydroepiandrosterone-Sulfate To measuring the level of DHEA-S hormone, a sulfate form of DHEA, the percentage of red blood cells in the blood.HbA1cHemoglobin A1C To measures the average blood sugar levels over the past 2 to 3 months.HBcAbHepatitis Be Virus Antibody To detects the presence of antibodies against the Hepatitis B e antigen (HBcAg).HBsAgHepatitis Be Virus Antigen To detects the presence of the HBcAg protein in the blood, which helps assess the active replication of the Hepatitis B virus.HBsAbHepatitis B Surface Antibody To detects the presence of antibodies against the Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg).HBsAgHepatitis B Surface AntigenTo detects the presence of the HBsAg protein in the blood.HBVHepatitis B Virus To detects the presence of the Hepatitis B virus or related markers in the blood.HCGHuman Chorionic Gonadotropin measures the level of hCG hormone in the blood or urine, commonly used to confirm pregnancy.hCGs (urine)Urine Pregnancy TestTo detects the presence of the Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) hormone in urine, used to confirm or rule out pregnancy.HCHematocritTo measures the percentage of red blood cells in the blood.HemoglobinTo measures the level of hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying protein in red blood cells.HgHbA1cHemoglobin A1C To measures the average blood sugar levels over the past 2 to 3 months.HGCHHuman Growth Hormone A test to measure the levels of Human Growth Hormone (HGH) in the body.HIAA5-Hydroxyindoleacetic AcidTest for measuring serotonin metabolite levels.HIVHuman Immunodeficiency Virus Test for detecting Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection.HPVHuman Papilloma VirusTest for detecting Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection.HSVHerpes Simplex Virus Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) is a virus that causes herpes infections.iCaIonized CalciumTest to measure ionized calcium levels in the blood.iFEImmunofixation ElectrophoresisTest to detect and identify abnormal proteins in the blood.IgMImmunoglobulin ATest to measure Immunoglobulin A (IgA) levels in the blood. IgA deficiency tests check for problems with the immune system, intestines, and kidneys. They may be ordered for people with recurrent infections or mild symptoms that might not be obvious.IgEMImmunoglobulin EAn allergy blood test measures IgE levels, which rise in response to allergens or certain infections.IGFInsulin-Like Growth Factor-1The IGF-1 test measures insulin-like growth factor 1 levels in your blood, which reflect the effects of growth hormone.IgG Immunoglobulin GTTest to measure Immunoglobulin G (IgG) levels in the blood.IgM Immunoglobulin MTTest to measure Immunoglobulin M (IgM) levels in the blood.INRInternational Normalized RatioTo measure the INR, which assesses the blood's clotting ability in individuals taking anticoagulant medications.Jo-1Jo-1 AntibodyA positive anti-Jo-1 antibody test indicates potential anti-synthetase syndrome or myositis, often with interstitial lung disease.KBKeilhauer-Betke To detect fetal hemoglobin in the maternal bloodstream after a maternal-fetal hemorrhage.KPotassiumA potassium test measures potassium levels in your blood to monitor or diagnose conditions like kidney disease, high blood pressure, and heart disease.LactofLactoferrinLactoferrin testing detects inflammation or infection in the blood, which is an essential trace element involved in various enzymatic reactions and functions in the body.LDH enzyme in the blood, used to assess tissue damage or disease.LDHLactate Dehydrogenase To measures the levels of the LDH enzyme in the blood, used to assess tissue damage or disease.LDLLow density lipoprotein To measures the levels of LDL cholesterol, commonly referred to as "bad cholesterol," which is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease.LFTLiver Function Tests Group of blood tests that assess the liver's health and function, providing information about its enzymes, proteins, and other markers to diagnose and monitor liver diseases or conditions.LHLuteinizing Hormone To measure the levels of LH, a hormone that plays a key role in the reproductive system, particularly in ovulation and fertility.Li+or LiLithium To measure the levels of lithium in the blood, which is crucial for monitoring the medication's effectiveness and preventing potential toxicity in patients with bipolar disorder or other mental health conditions.LMW HeparinLow Molecular Weight Heparin a type of anticoagulant medication used to prevent blood clot formation.MCHMean Corpuscular HemoglobinTo measures the average amount of hemoglobin in a single red blood cell. Normal range: 27-33 pgMCHCMean Corpuscular Hemoglobin ConcentrationTo measures the average concentration of hemoglobin in red blood cells. Normal range: 32-36 g/dL.MCVMean Corpuscular VolumeTo measures the average size of red blood cells. Normal range: 80-100 fL.MetHb/MetHgb Methemoglobin To measure the levels of methemoglobin, a form of hemoglobin that cannot effectively carry oxygen, which can indicate certain blood disorders or exposure to certain chemicals.Mg, MagMagnesium To measures the levels of magnesium in the blood, which is essential for various bodily functions, including muscle and nerve function, heart rhythm, and bone health.MiCMinimum Inhibitory Concentration The lowest concentration of an antimicrobial agent that can effectively inhibit the growth of a microorganism, typically used to determine the effectiveness of antibiotics in treating infections.MMAmethylmalonic AcidTo measures the levels of methylmalonic acid, which helps diagnose vitamin B12 deficiency and certain metabolic disorders.MnManganese To measure the levels of manganese in the blood, which is an essential trace element involved in various enzymatic reactions and functions in the body.MonoMononucleosis To detect antibodies or viral antigens associated with infectious mononucleosis, commonly caused by the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) or other related viruses.NaSodium To measure the levels of sodium in the blood, which is essential for maintaining fluid balance and proper nerve and muscle function in the body.NEOTNeonate Type and DAT Test conducted on newborn babies to determine their blood type and detect antibodies that may cause hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN).NEOXMNeonate Type and XM Test performed on newborn babies to determine their blood type and compatibility for potential blood transfusions if needed.NH3Ammonia To measure the levels of ammonia in the blood, which can help diagnose and monitor liver and metabolic disorders.NTRNewborn Type and Rh Test conducted on newborn babies to determine their blood type (A, B, AB, or O) and Rh factor (positive or negative).PAPPanapicalou PAP Smear test to detect abnormal cells in the cervix, often used to screen for cervical cancer. PAPProstatic Acid Phosphatase To measure the levels of PAP enzyme in the blood, which can help in the diagnosis and monitoring of prostate-related conditions, including prostate cancer.PbLead To measure the levels of lead in the blood, which is important for detecting lead poisoning and exposure to toxic levels of lead.PBGPorphyobilinogen A urine test used to measure the levels of porphobilinogen, which aids in diagnosing certain porphyrias, a group of inherited disorders affecting heme production.PCPPhencyclidine To detect the presence of phencyclidine (PCP), a recreational drug also known as "angel dust," in the urine, blood, or other body fluids.PEPProtein Electrophoresis A laboratory technique used to separate and analyze proteins in the blood or urine, helping diagnose and monitor various medical conditions, such as multiple myeloma and other protein-related disorders.PHbPhosphorus To measures the levels of phosphorus in the blood, which helps assess bone health, kidney function, and other physiological processes.PKUPhenylketonuria A blood test used to screen for the genetic disorder called phenylketonuria, which leads to the accumulation of phenylalanine in the blood and can cause intellectual disabilities if not detected and treated early.PLT or PLT Platelet Count To measures the number of platelets in the blood, which are crucial for blood clotting and preventing excessive bleeding.PO4Phosphorus To measures the levels of phosphorus in the blood, which is essential for various bodily functions, including bone health and energy metabolism.PRLProlactin To measures the levels of prolactin, a hormone produced by the pituitary gland that plays a key role in lactation and reproductive functions in both men and women.PRUPlatelet Reactivity Units To measure the platelet's responsiveness to antiplatelet medications, helping to evaluate the effectiveness of antiplatelet therapy in preventing blood clotting and managing cardiovascular risks.PSAProstate Specific Antigen To measure the levels of PSA, an enzyme produced by the prostate gland, which can aid in the detection of prostate cancer and other prostate-related conditions.PT Prothrombin Time To measure the time it takes for blood to clot, which helps assess the functioning of the blood's clotting factors and monitor the effectiveness of anticoagulant medications.PTHParathyroid Hormone To measures the levels of parathyroid hormone, which helps regulate calcium and phosphorus levels in the blood and plays a crucial role in bone health and mineral metabolism.PTTPartial Thromboplastin Time To measure the time it takes for blood to clot, specifically assessing the activity of certain clotting factors and monitoring the effectiveness of anticoagulant therapy.QIGQuantitative Immunoglobulins To measures the levels of different immunoglobulins (antibodies) in the blood, providing valuable information about the immune system's function and identifying potential immune disorders or deficiencies.RBCRed Blood Cell To measures various parameters related to red blood cells, including their count, size, and hemoglobin content.RF Rheumatoid Factor To measures the levels of rheumatoid factor antibodies, which are often elevated in individuals with rheumatoid arthritis and other autoimmune disorders.RFPRapid Function Panel Group of blood tests used to assess the health and function of the kidneys.RHIC (Eval)RHIC Evaluation This test performed during pregnancy to determine if a Rh-negative mother has become sensitized to Rh-positive blood cells from a previous Rh-positive pregnancy.RFRRapid Plasma Reagin Blood test used to screen for syphilis, a sexually transmitted infection (STI), by detecting antibodies produced in response to the bacterium Treponema pallidum.RSVRespiratory Syncytial Virus This is a diagnostic test used to detect the presence of respiratory syncytial virus in respiratory samples, especially in infants and young children.Sci-70Sci70cleroderma Antibody A blood test used to detect specific antibodies associated with scleroderma, a group of autoimmune diseases that affect the skin and connective tissues.SHBGSex Hormone-Binding Globulin To measure the levels of SHBG in the blood, which helps assess hormonal imbalances and certain conditions related to sex hormones.SIFESerum Immunofixation Electrophoresis A laboratory procedure used to separate and identify abnormal proteins in the blood, helping diagnose and monitor certain medical conditions, such as multiple myeloma and other protein-related disorders.Sirolimus To measure the levels of sirolimus in the blood, which helps monitor the drug's concentration and ensure effective immunosuppression in transplant recipients or patients with autoimmune disorders.SPEPSerum Protein Electrophoresis A laboratory technique that separates and analyzes different proteins in the blood, helping diagnose and monitor various medical conditions, including multiple myeloma and other protein-related disorders.SSASjögren's Syndrome A Antibody To detect the presence of antibodies against Sjögren's Syndrome A (SSA) antigen, which helps in the diagnosis of Sjögren's syndrome, an autoimmune disorder that primarily affects the salivary and tear glands.SSBSjögren's Syndrome B Antibody To detect the presence of antibodies against Sjögren's Syndrome B (SSB) antigen, which aids in the diagnosis of Sjögren's syndrome, an autoimmune disorder that primarily affects the salivary and tear glands.SSDNASingle Stranded DNA To detect and measure the levels of single-stranded DNA in the blood, which can be associated with various autoimmune disorders and certain medical conditions.T BilTotal Bilirubin To measures the total amount of bilirubin in the blood, which helps assess liver function and diagnose conditions related to liver and bile duct health.T3TriiodothyronineThis test measures the level of T3 hormone in your blood to help diagnose thyroid conditions, particularly hyperthyroidism. It is usually performed along with other thyroid function tests.TacroTacrolimus To measure the levels of tacrolimus in the blood, which is an immunosuppressive medication commonly used to prevent organ transplant rejection and treat certain autoimmune diseasesTBGTThyroxine Binding Globulin To measure the levels of TBG, a protein that binds to thyroid hormones in the bloodstream, helping assess thyroid function and diagnosing certain thyroid disorders.TGTTriglycerides To measures the levels of triglycerides, which are a type of fat, in the blood, helping assess cardiovascular risk and monitor lipid metabolism.TheoTheophylline To measure the levels of theophylline, a medication used to treat respiratory conditions like asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).TIBCTotal Iron Binding Capacity To measures the amount of iron that can be bound to transferrin, a protein that transports iron in the blood.TORCH Toxoplasmosis, Rubella Cytomegalovirus, Herpes simplexThe TORCH screen is a set of blood tests used to detect infections in newborns.TPTotal Protein To measures the total amount of proteins in the blood, which includes both albumin and globulins.TREPTreponemal Antibodies A blood test used to detect the presence of antibodies against Treponema pallidum, the bacterium that causes syphilis.TRH Thyrotropin Releasing Hormone A diagnostic test in which TRH is administered to evaluate the function of the pituitary gland and thyroid gland.TrigTriglycerides To measures the levels of triglycerides, a type of fat, in the blood. It is used to assess cardiovascular risk and monitor lipid metabolism.TSHThyroid Stimulating Hormone To measure the levels of TSH, a hormone that stimulates the thyroid gland to produce thyroid hormones.TSThyroid Stimulating Immunoglobulin A blood test used to detect the presence of TSI antibodies that stimulate the thyroid gland, which is associated with Graves' disease, an autoimmune disorder causing hyperthyroidism.TTTThrombin Time To measure the time it takes for blood to clot when thrombin, a clotting enzyme, is added to the blood sample.UIFEUrine Immunofixation Electrophoresis A laboratory test used to separate and identify abnormal proteins in the urine, aiding in the diagnosis and monitoring of certain medical conditions, such as multiple myeloma and other protein-related disorders affecting the kidneys and urinary system.UPE, UPEP, Ur Prot Elect Urine Protein Electrophoresis This test used to separate and analyze proteins in the urine, helping diagnose and monitor various kidney-related conditions and disorders affecting protein excretion in the urine.VCAViral Capsid Antigen To detect the presence of viral capsid antigens, which can help diagnose viral infections, such as Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection.VDRLVenereal Disease Reference Lab (Syphilis Test, CSF) This test used to screen for syphilis, a sexually transmitted infection (STI), by detecting antibodies against the bacterium Treponema pallidum.Vit A Vitamin A (Retinol) To measure the levels of vitamin A in the blood, which helps assess the body's vitamin A status and detect deficiencies or toxic levels of this essential nutrient.Vit B1Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) To measure the levels of thiamine (Vitamin B1) in the blood, which helps assess the body's thiamine status and diagnose thiamine deficiency.Vit B12Vitamin B12 To measure the levels of vitamin B12 in the blood, which helps assess the body's vitamin B12 status and diagnose B12 deficiency or other related medical conditions.Vit B2 Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) To measure the levels of riboflavin (Vitamin B2) in the blood, which helps assess the body's riboflavin status and diagnose riboflavin deficiency.Vit B6Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine) To measure the levels of pyridoxine (Vitamin B6) in the blood, which helps assess the body's vitamin B6 status and diagnose B6 deficiency or related medical conditions.Vit C Vitamin C To measure the levels of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) in the blood, which helps assess the body's vitamin C status and diagnose vitamin C deficiency or related medical conditions.VLDLVery Low Density Lipoprotein To measure the levels of VLDL cholesterol, which is a type of lipoprotein involved in transporting triglycerides in the blood.VMAVanillylmandelic Acid To measure the levels of VMA, a breakdown product of catecholamines, which can aid in the diagnosis and monitoring of certain neuroendocrine tumors, such as pheochromocytoma and neuroblastoma.VZGVariella zoster IgG To detect the presence of IgG antibodies against the varicella zoster virus, which causes chickenpox and shingles.WBCWhite Blood Cell Count To measures the number of white blood cells in the blood, which helps assess the body's immune response and diagnose certain infections or medical conditions.XaHeparin Anti-Xa to measure the activity level of heparin in the blood, specifically its effect on clotting.XMX = CrossM=MatchCrossmatch A blood bank test to determine the compatibility between a donor's blood or organ and a recipient's blood, helping to ensure a safe and successful blood transfusion.ZnZinc To measure the levels of zinc in the blood, which helps assess the body's zinc status and diagnose zinc deficiency or related medical conditions.ZPPZinc Protoporphyrin To measure the levels of zinc protoporphyrin, a compound formed when iron deficiency affects heme production. Test abbreviations are common in the field of medicine, appearing in fields such as virology, genetics, biochemistry, hematology, and biochemistry. The Complete Blood Count (CBC), Comprehensive Metabolic Panel (CMP), Prothrombin Time (PT), and Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) are common examples. These acronyms make it possible to transmit vital patient data quickly, which speeds up the process of making diagnosis and treatment decisions.Additionally, a lot of research is done using acronyms in studies and trials. These acronyms, which range from PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) to MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) and PET (Positron Emission Tomography), stand for innovative techniques and technology that advance the field of medicine. But there's a catch to their widespread use: misunderstanding. Inadequate comprehension of a test abbreviation may result in grave medical mistakes. Consequently, it is essential that scientists, medical professionals, and students understand the proper meanings of these acronyms and abbreviations.Finally, acronyms and abbreviations for laboratory tests are essential resources in the scientific and medical fields. They improve productivity, facilitate clear communication, and encourage teamwork. Nonetheless, in order to guarantee precise and secure application of these necessary short cuts in their professional activities, practitioners need to be cautious and keep up to speed on pertinent information.Possible References Used.4:Disclaimer:The content on LabTestsGuide.com is for informational and educational purposes only. We do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the information provided. Always consult qualified healthcare professionals for medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. LabTestsGuide.com is not liable for any decisions made based on the information on this site. Editorial StaffLab Tests Guide FounderThe website covers a wide range of lab tests, including blood tests, urine tests, stool tests, and imaging tests such as X-rays and CT scans. It also provides information about different health conditions and diseases, as well as tips for maintaining good health.It's important to note that while labtestsguide.com may provide valuable information about lab tests and their interpretation, it's always best to consult with a healthcare professional if you have any concerns or questions about your lab results. We can provide personalized guidance and advice based on your individual health status and medical history.Your Blood Test Abbreviations guide is right here. Look for the blood test abbreviations in alphabetical order. Please look at the Understanding Blood Test Results page for more help with reading and Interpreting your blood tests.Common Abbreviations on Blood Tests Abbreviation Common Names of Test What It Tests For 25 Hydroxy Vitamin D Vitamin D Levels ALT Alanine Transaminase Part of the Liver Function Test ALK PHOS Alkaline Phosphatase Part of the Liver Function Test ANA Antinuclear antibody A general test for autoimmune disease AST Alanine aminotransferase Part of the Liver Function Test BAC Blood Alcohol Concentration The amount of alcohol in the blood BMP Basic Metabolic Panel Name for a group of tests- not a single test BNP Beta natriuretic peptide A test used for Congestive Heart Failure BUN Blood Urea Nitrogen Part of the Kidney Function Test Ca Calcium Blood Levels CBC Complete Blood Count Tests Red and White Blood Cells CBL Vitamin B12 or Cobalamin Vitamin B12 Levels CK Creatine phosphokinase A Measure of Muscle Damage- same test as CPK CMP Comprehensive Metabolic Panel Name for a group of tests- not a single test CPK creatine phosphokinase A Measure of Muscle Damage- same as CK See CPK Blood Test Cr Creatinine Part of the Kidney Function Test CRP C Reactive Protein A measure of Inflammation ESR Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate Also called a 'sed rate'. A measure of inflammation Hct Hematocrit Part of the CBC Blood Test HDL High Density Lipoproteins The 'Good' part of the cholesterol test Hgb Hemoglobin Part of the CBC Blood Test HCY Homocysteine A Sign of B12 Deficiency INR International Normalized Ratio A test of blood clotting K Potassium The Potassium Level in blood LDL Low Density Lipoproteins The 'Bad' part of the cholesterol test MCV Mean Corpuscle Volume See the MCV Blood Test Page. Part of the CBC Mg Magnesium The Magnesium Level in blood Na Sodium The Sodium Level of the Blood Platelets Platelets Part of the CBC Blood Test PSA Prostate Specific Antigen A test for Prostate Cancer PT Prothrombin Time A test of blood clotting PTT Partial Thromboplastin Time A test of blood clotting RBC Red Blood Cell Count Part of the CBC Blood Test TPO Thyroid Peroxidase Antibodies Measurement of Antibodies to the Thyroid Trig Triglycerides Part of a cholesterol test TSH Thyroid Stimulating Hormone The main part of a Thyroid Test WBC White Blood Cell Count Part of the CBC Blood Test Next --> Understanding Blood Test Results Back to Top of Blood Test Abbreviations To Easy Immune Health Home Page Click below to see already answered questions about Cns laboratory test MCV LEVEL My blood mcv level came back as 100. This is at the high end of your scale,should I be concerned? Thank you for your response MCH, MCV, and RDW are Abnormal Thank you to much for you website and your time! Over the past 2 month I have had a sudden decline in my health. Symptoms started with extreme exhaustion, ... Low RBC & High MCV results I am a 33 year old female who has multiple health issues! It seems every time I get a test something comes back "abnormal". ... It has been going on 4 years. ... Low RBC Level I have had several blood tests in the last year - each time a result of being sent to the E.R. for pain, dizziness and vomiting. I have also been extremely ... Low Blood Ca, Low Na and Anemia Just had cbc blood work to prepare for a ct scan for severe chronic constipation for many years and is progressively getting worse. Liver and kidneys ... MCV and MCH are Low I recently went to a dermatologist because my hair is thinning and falling out. I'm a 24 female with no history of family hair loss besides uncles in ... Enjoy this page? Please pay it forward. Here's how... Would you prefer to share this page with others by linking to it? Click on the HTML link code below. 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