

DIAGNOSIS CODES

V77.0 Screening for thyroid disorder
V78.0 Screening for iron deficiency anemia
V77.91 Screening for lipid disorders
275.2 Disorders of magnesium metabolism
275.3 Disorders of phosphorus metabolism
275.40 Disorders of calcium metabolism
V82.9 Screening for unspecified condition

LAB CODES

CPT CODE	COMPONENT NAME
80053	COMP META PANEL -14
80061	LIPID PANEL
81003	URINALYSIS
82977	GGT
83540	IRON S, TOTAL
83615	LDH, SERUM
83735	MAGNESIUM, SERUM
84100	PHOSPHORUS, SERUM
84436	T4
84443	TSH
84479	T3, UPTAKE
84550	URIC ACID, BLOOD
85025	CBC & DIFF W/PLT CNT

ACTUAL TEST NAMES

glucose
uric acid
bun
creatinine
sodium
potassium
chloride
carbon dioxide
calcium
phosphorus
magnesium
protein
albumin
globulin
A/G ratio
Bilirubin
alkaline phosphatase
LDH
AST (SGOT)
ALT (SGPT)
Total Iron
Cholesterol, Total
Triglycerides
TSH
Thyroxine (T4)
T3 Uptake
Urine pH
Specific Gravity
Bun/Creatin Ratio

White blood cell (WBC) count
Red blood cell (RBC) count
Hemoglobin
Hematocrit
MCV
MCH
Platelets
Polys (Neutrophils)
Lymphs
Monocytes
Eos
Basos

Complete Blood Count

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MCHC Mean—corpuscular hemoglobin concentration

MCV Mean—corpuscular volume measures red blood cell volume.

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

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

RDW—Red cell distribution width (RDW) is a calculation of the variation in the size of your RBC's. In some anemias, such as pernicious anemia, the amount of variation (anisocytosis) in RBC size (along with variation in shape – poikilocytosis) causes an increase in the RDW.

Thyroid Panel

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

Total T-4 (Thyroxine)

T-3 uptake

Free—Thyroxine Index (FTI) T-7

TSH

Lipid Profile

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

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

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

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

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

Liver Profile

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

Albumin—Serum one of the major proteins in the blood and a reflection of the general state of nutrition

Albumin/Globulin Ratio—Calculated by dividing the albumin by the globulin

Alkaline Phosphatase—A body protein important in diagnosing proper bone and liver functions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kidney Panel

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

Creatinine, Serum—An indicator of kidney function

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

BUN/Creatinine—Ratio calculated by dividing the BUN by the Creatinine

Minerals and Bone

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

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

Phosphorus—Together with calcium, it is essential for healthy development of bones and teeth. Associated with hormone imbalance, bone disease and kidney disease. It is found mainly in bones and teeth. NOTE: a temporary drop in phosphorus level can be seen after a meal.

Fluids & Electrolytes

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

Potassium—Helps to control the nerves and muscles

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

Carbon Dioxide—Ordered as part of an electrolyte panel.

The electrolyte panel is used to detect, evaluate, and monitor electrolyte imbalances.

Diabetes

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