

HEALTHEAST MEDICAL LABORATORY

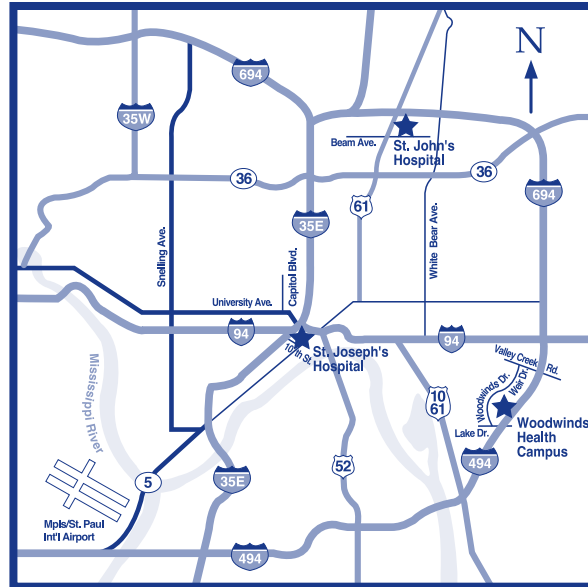
HealthEast Medical Laboratory (HML) is a full-service laboratory dedicated to providing accurate test results in a fast, efficient and cost-effective manner.

SKILLED STAFF, QUALITY TESTING

An experienced and dedicated staff ensures the quality of our laboratory testing through our policies, procedures, processes. Our pathologists, managers, supervisors, technologists, technicians and support personnel are dedicated to providing laboratory testing of the highest quality.



HealthEast®
MEDICAL
LABORATORY



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL
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WHAT IS A HEMOGRAM?



HealthEast Medical Laboratories
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651-232-3500
www.healtheast.org/hmlonline

A hemogram is a group of tests performed on a sample of your blood. These tests provide your doctor with information about your general health. The tests include white blood cell count (WBC), red blood cell count (RBC), hemoglobin (HGB), hematocrit (HCT), mean cell volume (MCV), mean cell hemoglobin (MCH), mean cell hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) and platelet count.

A phlebotomist will draw a sample of your blood by inserting a needle into a vein in your arm or hand.



WBC

This is the total number of white blood cells. WBCs are the most important cells found in the blood that fight infection. There are five types of WBCs. Neutrophils have granules that contain powerful enzymes to destroy bacteria. Lymphocytes help trigger the body's immune response. Monocytes are the "vacuum cleaners" that help remove dead cellular material. Eosinophils contain enzymes and other chemicals to help destroy foreign material. Basophils contain histamine to aid in controlling inflammation.

RBC

Red blood cells carry oxygen to all parts of the body. A decrease in red blood cells may cause anemia, fatigue and shortness of breath.

HEMOGLOBIN

Hemoglobin is a protein that helps the RBCs carry the oxygen.

HEMATOCRIT

The hematocrit is the packed red blood cell volume, measured in a percentage. It directly reflects the number of red blood cells present. A decreased hematocrit goes together with a decreased red blood cell count.



MCV, MCH, MCHC

These three measurements together are called the red blood cell indices because they describe the size of the red blood cells, how much hemoglobin the cells contain and the percent of the hemoglobin concentration compared to the total volume of the cell. These are all helpful measurements when determining the cause of anemia.

Platelet count

The platelets are tiny cellular fragments which help your blood to clot.

Thank you for coming to HealthEast Medical Laboratory. Suggestions and/or comments are appreciated. Please direct them to any one of the Laboratory staff.