



# Cbc with auto differential rbc high - Complete Blood Count (CBC) with differential Test: normal range

Normal RBC count range Normal red blood cell count ranges are:  $1 \times 10^{12}$  /L for adult males  $4 \times 10^{12}$  /L for adult females Meaning of abnormal RBC values An RBC count greater than normal (erythrocytosis) may be caused physiologically by training or living at high

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High results can indicate heart problems, kidney disease, over transfusion and 2 White Blood Cell Count (WBCs) These cells are the infection-fighting portion of the blood and play a role in Normal Values: 4,500 to 10,000 cells/mcl

## CBC (Hemogram 6-part diff) blood test: Normal range & price - FactDr

CBC - Details		
Component Results		
Component	Standard Range	Your Value
WBC, POC ✓	3.8 - 11.0 K/UL	5.6
PLEASE NOTE NEW REFERENCE RANGE		
RBC, POC ✓	3.50 - 5.50 MIL/UL	4.73
HEMOGLOBIN ✓	12.0 - 15.0 G/DL	14.7
HEMATOCRIT ✓	36.0 - 48.0 %	44.2
MCV, POC	79.0 - 101.0 FL	93.5
MCH, POC	25.0 - 35.0 PG	31.1
MCHC, POC	31.0 - 37.0 %	33.3
RDW-CV	11.0 - 16.0 FL	13.1
MANUAL PLATELET COUNT (PHASE PLATELET) ✓	150 - 420 K/UL	229
MPV, POC	7 - 10 FL	8.3
General Information		
Collected: 11/12/2013 9:20 AM		
Resulted: 11/12/2013 12:04 PM		

A high count RBC is called This occurs in myeloproliferative disorders such as polycythemia vera and These are slow-growing blood cancers where the bone marrow produces a large number of abnormal blood cells (RBC, WBC, and platelets)

## CBC Multiple Myeloma Blood Test | Int'l Myeloma Foundation

Items	Abbreviation	Units
White blood cell	WBC	$10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Lymphocyte	LYM#	$10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Mid-Cell	MID#	$10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Granulocyte Percent	GRAN#	$10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Lymphocyte Percent	LYM%	%
Mid-Cell Percent	MID%	%
Granulocyte percent	GRAN%	%
Red blood	RBC	$10^6/\mu\text{L}$
Hemoglobin concentration	HGB	g/dL
Hematocrit	HCT	%
Mean cell volume	MCV	fL
Mean cell hemoglobin	MCH	pg
Mean cell hemoglobin concentration	MCHC	g/dL
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width-Standard Deviation	RDW-SD	fL
Red Blood Cell Distribution Width-Coefficient of Variation	RDW-CV	%
Platelet	PLT	$10^3/\mu\text{L}$
Mean Platelet Volume	MPV	fL
Platelet Distribution Width	PDW	%
Platelet crit	PCT	%
Plateletcrit-large Cell Ratio	P-LCR	%
White BLOOD Cell Histogram	WBC Histogram	
Red Blood Cell Histogram	RBC Histogram	
Platelet Histogram	PLT Histogram	

The CBC quantifies all the cells that make up the solid parts of The liquid part of blood that is colorless is called Blood cells are suspended in the Red blood cells (RBC), white blood cells (WBC), and blood-clotting cells called platelets (PLT) are all made in the bone Myeloma grows in the bone

## Blood Smear - Understand the Test

The blood smear is primarily ordered as a follow-up test when a CBC with differential, performed with an automated blood cell counter, indicates the presence of atypical, abnormal, or immature It may also be performed when a person has signs and symptoms that suggest a condition affecting blood cell production or

# Complete blood count alterations in COVID-19 patients: A narrative review

Results

Lab Accession #  
Ordering Provider: Dipersin,Results  
Performing Location: BJH Laboratory

Collected: 11/21/2011 8:57:00AM  
Resulted: 11/21/2011 9:10:00AM  
Verified By: <Unverified>  
Auto Verify: N

CBC - Complete Blood Count - SITEMAN

Stage: Final

Test	Result	Units	Flag Reference Range
White Blood Cell - CAM	3.4	K/cumm	L 3.8-9.8
Red Blood Cell - CAM	3.93	M/cumm	L 4.50-5.70
Hemoglobin - CAM	14.5	g/dL	L 13.8-17.2
Hematocrit - CAM	40.5	%	L 40.7-50.3
Mean Cellular Volume - CAM	103.2	Cu MFC	H 80.0-97.6
Mean Cellular Hemoglobin - CAM	36.9	pg	H 26.7-33.7
Mean Cellular Hemoglobin Concentration - CAM	35.7	%	H 32.7-35.5
Red Cell Distribution Width - CAM	13.1	SD	L 11.8-14.6
Platelet - CAM	76	K/ucl	L 140-440
Mean Platelet Volume - CAM	7.5	fL	6.8-10.4
Neutrophil, Automated - CAM	59.6	%	38.7-74.5
Lymphocyte, Automated - CAM	32.6	%	20.0-54.3
Monocyte, Automated - CAM	6.3	%	4.3-13.5
Eosinophil, Automated - CAM	1.2	%	0.0-6.0
Basophil, Automated - CAM	0.3	%	0.0-3.0
Neutrophil, Absolute - CAM	2.0	K/cumm	L 1.8-6.6
Lymphocyte, Absolute - CAM	1.1	K/cumm	L 1.2-3.3
Monocyte, Absolute - CAM	0.2	K/cumm	0.2-1.2
Eosinophil, Absolute - CAM	0.0	K/cumm	0.0-0.5
Basophil, Absolute - CAM	0.0	K/cumm	0.0-0.2

Severe cases were those who had one of the following three clinical manifestations: (a) shortness of breath with a respiratory rate greater than 30 breaths/min, (b) mean oxygen saturation  $\leq 93\%$  in the resting state, and (c) partial pressure of arterial oxygen/oxygen concentration  $\leq 300$

## Performing A Manual Differential And Assessing Red Blood

CBC			
Component Results			
Component	Your Value	Standard Range	Units
WBC COUNT	6.7 ✓	4.5 - 11.0	K/UL
RBC COUNT	4.51 ✓	3.50 - 5.50	MIL/UL
HEMOGLOBIN	14.1 ✓	12.0 - 15.0	G/DL
HEMATOCRIT	42.3	36.0 - 48.0	%
MCV	93.7	79.0 - 101.0	FL
MCH	31.2	25.0 - 35.0	PG
MCHC	33.3	31.0 - 37.0	%
RDW-CV	12.4	11.0 - 16.0	FL
PLATELET COUNT	221 ✓	150 - 420	K/UL
MPV	9.8	7 - 10	FL

Observations Under Place a well-stained slide on the stage of the microscope, smear side up, and focus using the low-power objective (X10) Check to see if there are good counting areas available free of ragged edges and cell Check the WBC distribution over the

# Monocytes High (Monocytosis): Causes, Symptoms, Treatment

Test Name	Accession	Specimen	Physician	Collected	Received	FL
CBC with Differential	MP73246390	Blood	ABEL, DAVID B	11/20/2007 16:39	11/20/2007 16:46	RD
	Result			Units	Reference	
White Blood Cell Count	4.50			10B3/uL	4.00-11.00	
Red Blood Cell Count	4.25			10B6/uL	3.80-5.20	
Hemoglobin	11.3 L			g/dL	11.6-15.5	
Hematocrit	33.9 L			%	35.0-46.0	
MCV	79.0 L			fL	80.0-100.0	
MCH	26.0 L			pg	27.0-34.0	
MCHC	31.8 L			g/dL	32.0-35.5	
Platelet Count	110 L			10B3/uL	150-400	
RDW CV	11.0			%	11.0-16.0	
Mean Platelet Volume	7.9 L			fL	8.0-13.0	

, or 800 per mm3, is considered It's called monocytosis and might mean your body is responding to What are the symptoms of a high monocyte level? If your monocyte count is high,

## What Does It Mean if Your MCV Is High? - MedicineNet

Parameter	Coulter LH750	Synex XE-2100	Abbott CELL-DYN 4000	Siemens ADVIA 2120
WBC	Impedance, hydrodynamic focusing	Hydrodynamic focusing, DC detection (impedance)	Optical scatter (primary count), impedance (secondary count)	Hydrodynamic focusing, optical scatter and absorption
RBC	Impedance	Hydrodynamic focusing, DC detection (impedance)	Impedance	Hydrodynamic focusing, laser low-angle (2.3 degree) and high-angle (5-15 degree) scatter
Hb	Modified cyanmethemoglobin (525 nm)	SLS-Hb (555 nm)	Modified cyanmethemoglobin (540 nm)	Modified cyanmethemoglobin (546 nm)
Hct	(RBC * MCV)/10	Cumulative pulse height detection	(RBC * MCV)/10	(RBC * MCV)/10
MCV	Mean of RBC volume distribution histogram	(Hb/RBC) * 10	Mean of RBC volume distribution histogram	Mean of RBC volume histogram
MCH	(Hb/RBC) * 10	(Hb/RBC) * 10	(Hb/RBC) * 10	(Hb/RBC) * 10
MCHC	(Hb/Hct) * 100	(Hb/Hct) * 100	(Hb/Hct) * 100	(Hb/Hct) * 100
Platelet count	Impedance (2-20 fL); least-squares fit of volume distribution histogram (0-70 fL)	Hydrodynamic focusing, DC detection (impedance) (approximately 2-30 fL)	Impedance (approximately 2-30 fL)	Hydrodynamic focusing, laser low-angle (2.3 degree) and high-angle (5-15 degree) scatter (1-60 fL)
RDW	CV (%) of RBC histogram (SD/MCV) * 100	RDW - SD (fL) or RDW - CV (%) available	Relative value, equivalent to CV	CV (%) of RBC histogram (SD/MCV) * 100
Reticulocyte count	Supravital staining (new methyl blue); volume, conductivity, optical scatter (VCS technology)	Supravital staining (azurine O); fluorescence detection	Proprietary stain (CD45/30); multi-angle scatter; and fluorescence detection	Supravital staining (cosaline 750); low-angle (2.3 degree) and high-angle (5-15 degree) optical scatter and absorbance

A low or high MCV level may indicate health MCV is calculated according to the following formula:  $MCV (fL) = [Hematocrit (\%) * 10] / [RBC \text{ count } (10^6/\mu L)]$  MCV is the most useful indicator to diagnose MCV values seem to be higher than average in people taking zidovudine or in people with vitamin B12 and folic acid

# What Does It Mean When Your Neutrophils Are High? Chart

Parameter		
MCV (fL)		
ales	Males	Fema
±1.52	84.59±1.58	23.02±
±2.52 <sup>a</sup>	94.53±2.81 <sup>b</sup>	20.99±(
±2.37 <sup>c</sup>	107.06±7.36 <sup>ac</sup>	21.76±
±1.62 <sup>a</sup>	109.7±3.99 <sup>ac</sup>	21.54±
±1.95 <sup>a</sup>	88.34±7.39 <sup>b</sup>	21.06±(
±2.95	119.84±3.68 <sup>a</sup>	22.56±
±1.72	86.19±1.54	22.41±

A complete blood count ( CBC) is one of the tests that may be This test, among other things, determines your overall white blood cell count and the proportion of those white blood cells that are What are the common causes of high neutrophil count? The following are the common causes of neutrophilia (high neutrophil count):

## Absolute Monocytes: Typical Range, What High or Low Results Mean

Causes of a high white blood cell count can include: infection or inflammation burns or injury autoimmune diseases, such as lupus and rheumatoid arthritis thyroid irregularities or

## Complete Blood Count (CBC) |

Unit and Reference Range	HD (n = 71)	PD (n = 73)
6-12	9.19 (3.89-16.4)	8.3 (3.9-21.5)
5.5-8.5	6.67 (4.38-8.8)	7.07 (4.38-8.85)
13.2-19	15.6 (11-19.6)	15.5 (9-20)
40-55	0.45 (0.32-0.55)	0.45 (0.27-0.56)
60-77	66.8 (59.6-91.6)	64.1 (57.3-91.6)
21-27	23.1 (21.2-33.1)	22.5 (11.1-33.1)
32-36	35 (31.5-37.2)	34.9 (31.9-37.1)
150-500	330 (202-446)	354 (135-655)
1-3.6	2.3 (1-3.87)	1.6 (0.7-2.8)
3-10	6.4 (2.35-11.52)	6.3 (2.5-16.7)
0-0.6	0.34 (0.12-1.4)	0.5 (0.1-2.7)
fL	34.2 (30.6-53.1)	35.2 (30.5-52.1)
%	12.6 (10.4-24.5)	12.2 (9.8-37.1)
fL	13 (8.5-17.6)	12.2 (7.4-23.8)
fL	6.3 (5.1-13.1)	10.9 (7.6-13.3)
%	32.6 (12.7-53.7)	31.7 (8.2-55.5)
	2.7 (1.61-4.43)	4.09 (1.18-11.3)
	145.31 (73-315.3)	224 (75-696)
	2.2 (1.28-5.99)	2.9 (1.5-9.26)
	47.41 (15.2-98.9)	69.18 (25.2-145.4)

periodontitis; HD, healthy dogs; OT, dogs with oropharyngeal tumors; WBC, white blood cells; MCV, mean corpuscular volume; MCH, mean corpuscular hemoglobin; MCHC, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration; NEU, neutrophil count; EOS, eosinophil count; RDW-SD, red cell distribution width standard deviation; PDW, platelet distributed width; MPV, mean platelet volume; P-LCR, platelet to lymphocyte ratio; MPV/PLT, mean platelet volume to platelet count ratio; PLCRi, platelet to lymphocyte ratio index (range).

A CBC test includes several basic measurements of RBCs: RBC count is the total number of red blood cells in your blood Hemoglobin measures the amount of this oxygen-carrying protein that is found inside Hematocrit measures the proportion of your total blood volume that consists of red blood

## Hematocrit test - Mayo Clinic

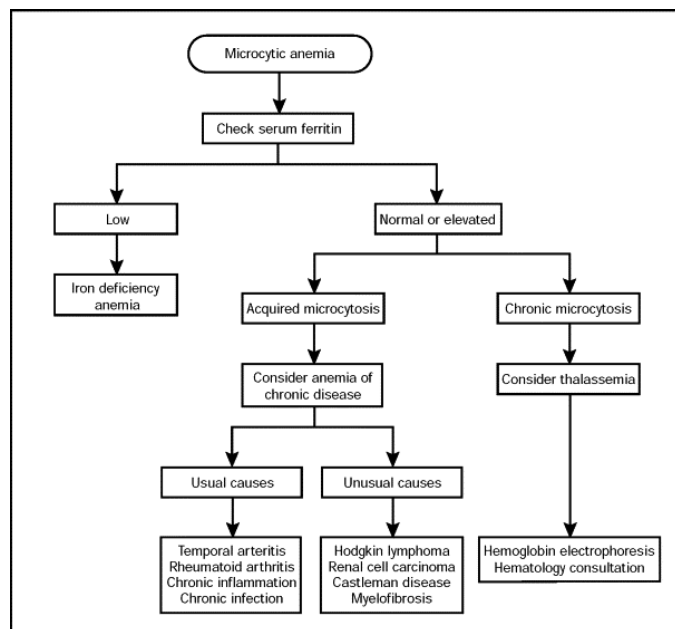
Before Weeks 1-7	On Weeks 8-16	After Weeks 17-45
197.4 ± 5.5	493.5 ± 40.7*	46.2 ± 1.8*
41.8 ± .9	41.9 ± .6	47.5 ± 0.5*
10.3 ± .2	13.7 ± 4*	9.0 ± 0.1*
904.9 ± 203.0	7020.8 ± 293.7*	4809.8 ± 109.8
Before Weeks 1-7	On Weeks 8-16	After Weeks 17-42
187.2 ± 8.0	244.0 ± 25.1	78.7 ± 1.9*
44.2 ± 1.0	39.6 ± 0.5*	45.3 ± 0.4
10.1 ± .3	10.8 ± 0.4	8.3 ± 0.2*
641.6 ± 376.6	6131.8 ± 295.7	4374.0 ± 122.6*
Before Weeks 1-7	On Weeks 8-16	After Weeks 17-29
134.8 ± 11.2	330.2 ± 25.9*	42.4 ± 2.5*
41.0 ± 0.8	40.3 ± 0.5	45.1 ± 0.3*
11.1 ± 0.3	13.7 ± 0.3*	10.3 ± 0.2*
548.4 ± 251.8	7162.8 ± 239.7*	5496.0 ± 170.8

blood cell; ANC, absolute neutrophil count.  
significantly different from baseline,  $P < .05$ .

A hematocrit (he-MAT-uh-krit) test measures the proportion of red blood cells in your Red blood cells

carry oxygen throughout your body. Having too few or too many red blood cells can be a sign of certain conditions. The hematocrit test, also known as a packed-cell volume (PCV) test, is a simple blood

## The Meaning of Complete Blood Count (CBC) Abbreviations



A CBC measures the amounts of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets in a sample of blood. It includes measurements that represent both the actual number of cells as well as the percentage or concentration of each cell type compared to the rest of the blood. The four different values you might see on your CBC are:

## Elevated Eosinophil and Basophil Counts - Hematology

Test Requested	Results	Reference Range	Units
<b>RETICULOCYTE COUNT (REFLEX)</b>			
Reticulocyte Total	2.1 (HIGH)	0-1	%
Absolute Reticulocytes	33600	<60,000	/μL
<b>COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT</b>			
WBC	304.0 (HIGH)	4.0-15.5	10 <sup>3</sup> /μL
RBC	1.6 (LOW)	4.8-9.3	10 <sup>6</sup> /μL
HGB	3.1 (LOW)	12.1-20.3	g/dL
HCT	11 (LOW)	38-60	%
MCV	71	58-79	fL
MCH	19.5	19-28	pg
MCHC	28 (LOW)	30-38	%
Comment: POLYCHROMASIA +1 HYPOCHROMASIA +3			
NRBC	1	0-1	/100 WBC
Differential	Absolute %		
Neutrophils	12160 (HIGH) 4	2060-10600	/μL
Lymphocytes	285760 (HIGH) 94	690-4500	/μL
Monocytes	6080 (HIGH) 2	0-840	/μL
Platelet Estimate: Platelets appear decreased on blood smear.			

In accordance with their physiological role, an increase in eosinophils ( $> 400/\mu L$ , for a leukocyte count of 6000, more than 8% in the differential blood analysis) is usually due to parasitic attack (5). In the Western hemisphere, parasitic infestations are investigated on the basis of stool samples and

## Cbc shows high rdw, and high should i be concerned?

Parameter	Normal Range (men)	Normal Range (women)
Hematocrit	42–52%	36–48%
Ferritin (serum)	30–400 ng/mL	13–150 ng/mL
Iron (serum)	60–170 µg/dL	60–170 µg/dL
Reticulocyte Count	0.5%–1.5%	0.5%–1.5%
White Blood Cell (WBC)	5,000–10,000/mL	5,000–10,000/mL
Red Blood Cell (RBC)	4.5–5.5x10 <sup>6</sup> /mL	4.0–5.0x10 <sup>6</sup> /mL
Platelet	1.4–4.0x10 <sup>5</sup> /mL	1.4–4.0x10 <sup>5</sup> /mL
TIBC	250–370 µg/dL	250–370 µg/dL

Dan Fisher Internal Medicine 28 years: Not enough info to be concerned A high RDW and platelets could indicate just about anything including normal Probably the most common cause of something like this is iron deficiency although as I noted there is very little info here to guess

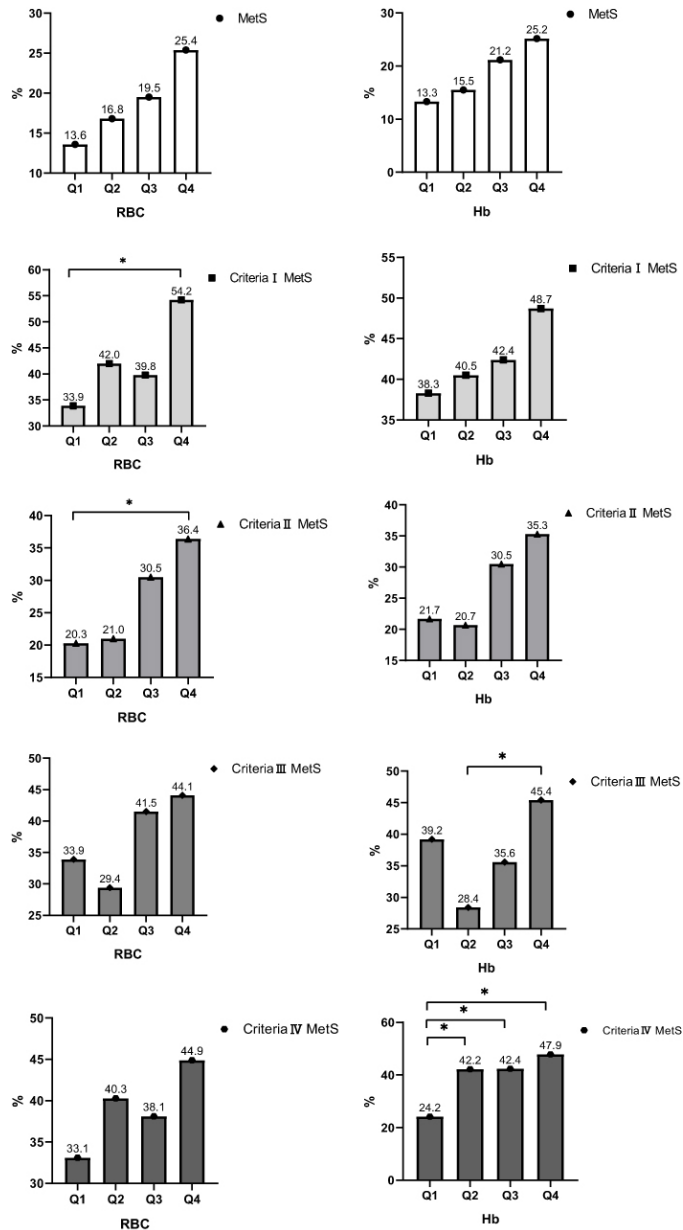
## Complete blood count - Wikipedia

	Day 1 on admission	+6 hours	Day 2	Day 3	Day 5
IG %	4.2%	4.9%	2.4%	1.7%	0.8%
IG absolute#	.38	.51	.20	.12	.05
(2 diffs performed on each slide)					
Bands % Range	5%- 19%	9%-26%	4%-12%	3%-8%	1%-3%
<u>metas</u>	1-2%	1-2%	1%	0%	0-1%
<u>Myelos</u>	3%	4%	1-2%	1-2%	0%
Pros	0%	0-1%	0%	0%	0%

A complete blood count ( CBC ), also known as a full blood count ( FBC ), is a set of medical laboratory tests that provide information about the cells in a person's The CBC indicates the counts of white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets, the concentration of hemoglobin, and the hematocrit (the volume percentage of red blood cells)



# What Does High Neutrophils Low Lymphocytes Mean?



Measuring levels of white blood cells is done using a common blood test called a complete blood count (CBC), which can identify the specific types of white blood cells circulating in the When a complete blood cell count with differential is performed, the instrument used can identify and count neutrophils and

## blood draw tubes for cbc - Kasandra High

Parameter	Iron deficiency anemia	$\alpha$ -thalassemia minor	$\beta$ -thalassemia minor
MCV	↓	↓	↓
RDW	↑	Normal	Normal
RBCs	↓	Normal	Normal
Peripheral smear	Microcytosis, hypochromia	Target cells	Target cells
Serum iron studies	↓ Iron & ferritin ↑ TIBC	Normal/ ↑ iron & ferritin (RBC turnover)	Normal/ ↑ iron & ferritin (RBC turnover)
Response to iron supplementation	↑ Hemoglobin	No improvement	No improvement
Hemoglobin electrophoresis	Normal	Normal	↑ Hemoglobin A2

Complete Blood Count CBC With Purple top tubes should be 50-60 Whole blood testing Proper mixing prevents clot formation CBC Glyco Retic Cyclosporin Histamine Cystic Fibrosis Mono RBC Folate Delay of placing blood in tubes such as with a slow draw using a 3800 Blood Group ABO and RH Type 1000 CBC w

## RDW blood test: What Is It, preparation, and results

Reticulocyte Count  
New Report Format

RETICULOCYTE MODE PARAMETERS				
Test	Result	Units	Status	Reference Range
Reticulocyte Count	0.17	%	L	0.20 - 2.30
RPI (Reticulocyte Production Index)	0.10			
Comments : RPI=Corrected Reticulocyte Count / Reticulocyte Maturation Time in days. RPI should be used only for adult anemic patients. RPI > 2 indicates significantly increased hematopoiesis whereas RPI < 2 indicates reduced response in an anemic patient.				
IRF (Immature Reticulocyte Fraction)	1.20	%	L	2.00 - 16.30
Comments : IRF gives an idea about the least mature erythrocytes which contain the most RNA. In many clinical situations the IRF increases before the total reticulocyte count and can be used to monitor BM response.				
Ret Hb (Reticulocyte Hb equivalent)	20.80	pg	L	28.70 - 34.10
RBC Hb (RBC Hb equivalent)	26.30	pg		26.00 - 30.40
Comments : Ret Hb provides an indirect measure of functional iron over the last 3-4 days. Ret Hb and RBC Hb are reduced in patients with Functional Iron Deficiency (FID). FID occurs when reticuloendothelial stores are normal to high but iron is not delivered for erythropoiesis (eg. Chronic renal dialysis, chronic inflammation, cancer patients).				
IPF (Immature Platelet Fraction)	6.40	%	H	0.70 - 4.30
Comments : IPF is raised in patients with peripheral consumption/destruction of platelets (eg TTP, TTP) & is normal or low in patients with BM failure. IPF can be used for predicting platelet count recovery post chemotherapy or stem cell transplant.				
Comments : Ref : C.Briggs, Int.J. Lab. Hematol. 2009, 31, 277-97				
**End of Report**				

A high RDW may suggest an individual has an underlying health Uses of RDW tests RDW tests tell doctors if someone might have anemia, and if so, they can help indicate the Often,

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