Lab Values Chart

Hospital Address: _____

Contact:_____

Physician's Name:_____

Patient's Name: _____

Patient ID: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Date of Test: _____

Date of Chart Review: _____

Biomarker	Normal Range	Units	Clinical Significance
Complete Blood Count			Provides overall health information including infections, anemia, and other diseases.
• White Blood Cells (WBC)		/µL	Indicator of immune function; abnormal levels may suggest infection, bone marrow problems, or immune disorders.
• Hemoglobin (HGB)		g/dL	Carries oxygen in the blood; abnormal levels may indicate anemia or polycythemia.
• Platelets		/µL	Essential for blood clotting; abnormal levels can lead to bleeding or clotting disorders.
Electrolytes			Regulate nerve and muscle function, hydrate the body, balance blood acidity and pressure, and help rebuild damaged tissue.
• Sodium (Na+)		mEq/L	Essential for nerve and muscle function; abnormalities may indicate dehydration, kidney dysfunction, or other metabolic conditions.
• Potassium (K+)		mEq/L	Vital for cell function; abnormal levels can affect heart rhythm and muscle function.

• Chloride (Cl-)		mEq/L	Helps maintain blood volume and pressure; abnormal levels may suggest dehydration or kidney issues.
• Bicarbonate (HCO3-)		mEq/L	Regulates heart function; imbalances may indicate metabolic acidosis or alkalosis.
Renal Function Tests			Assess kidney function and diagnose renal diseases.
• Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)		mg/dL	Indicates kidney function and hydration status; high levels may suggest renal impairment or dehydration.
• Creatinine		mg/dL	A product of muscle metabolism; elevated levels can indicate kidney dysfunction or muscle damage.
Liver Function Tests			Evaluate the liver for injury, infection, or inflammation.
• Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)		IU/L	Enzyme found in the liver; high levels can indicate liver damage.
• Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST)		IU/L	Enzyme found in various organs; elevated levels may suggest liver or heart damage.
• Bilirubin		mg/dL	A byproduct of red blood cell breakdown; abnormal levels may indicate liver dysfunction or hemolysis.
Lipid Panel			Used to assess cardiovascular risk.
• Total Cholesterol		mg/dL	Elevated levels can increase the risk for heart disease.
• LDL (Bad Cholesterol)		mg/dL	High levels are associated with an increased risk of heart disease.
• HDL (Good Cholesterol)		mg/dL	High levels are protective against heart disease.
• Triglycerides		mg/dL	High levels can increase the risk for heart disease and

			pancreatitis.

Instructions:

- Fill in the 'Normal Range' column based on the latest clinical standards and research.
- Use appropriate units for each biomarker.
- In the 'Clinical Significance' column, provide brief details on what an abnormal reading might indicate.
- Ensure all entries are verified with current clinical guidelines and standardized reference materials.

Physician's Comments:

Physician's Signature: _____

Date: _____