

# 2026 Community Blood Screening Tests & Descriptions

## TESTS & DESCRIPTIONS INCLUDED IN PUNXSUTAWNEY ROTARY CLUB COMMUNITY BLOOD SCREENING

1. **SODIUM** One of the most important elements in the body. Essential for acid-base balance, water balance, nerve transmission and muscle contraction.
2. **POTASSIUM** Metallic element essential to life. Functions in nerve and muscle activity.
3. **CHLORIDE** Measured along with other electrolytes because of important relationships with respect to acid-base and cation-anion balance.
4. **URIC ACID** Product of protein metabolism. Uric acid determinations are normally ordered for the purpose of screening for gout.
5. **PHOSPHORUS** Non-metallic element essential in the body for calcium, protein and glucose metabolism. It is usually measured along with calcium since each measurement is useful in the interpretation of the other.
6. **CALCIUM** Although 99% of the calcium in the body is contained in the bones and teeth, it is the calcium content of blood that is of most importance to the physician.
7. **RDW** Estimate of overall red cell size.
8. **ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE** Determining the blood level of this enzyme has been useful primarily because elevations are largely limited to diseases of two organs: bone & liver.
9. **GGTP (Gamma Glutamyl Transferase)** Normally only small amounts of this enzyme are present in blood.
10. **AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase)** This enzyme is found in highest concentrations in the liver and heart muscle.
11. **ALT (Alanine Aminotransperase)** This enzyme is found in highest concentrations in the liver.
12. **LD (Lactic Dehydrogenase)** Increase in LDH activity is known to have diagnostic importance.
13. **TOTAL BILIRUBIN** Waste product derived from the breakdown of hemoglobin.
14. **MCHC** Hemoglobin concentration in red cells.
15. **GLUCOSE "Blood Sugar"** - simple sugar that is the major energy source in the body.
16. **UREA NITROGEN** Indicates the amount of nitrogenous material present in the blood as urea.

17. **CREATININE** Measured primarily to assess kidney function.
18. **BUN/CREATININE RATIO** The ratio of the BUN to creatinine expressed as a single number.
19. **TOTAL PROTEIN** Is intended to assess liver function and malfunction of the immune system.
20. **ALBUMIN** Water-soluble protein found in most animal tissues.
21. **GLOBULIN** Any of a group of simple proteins found in the blood. 22. **A/G RATIO** Calculation serves as a screening test for certain disease states.
23. **TOTAL CHOLESTEROL** Many studies indicate that excessive cholesterol levels in the blood can clog arteries.
24. **HDL (High Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol)** High levels tend to protect against atherosclerosis.
25. **CHOLESTEROL/HDL RATIO** Indicator in prevention of cholesterol related problems.
26. **LDL (Low Density Lipoprotein)** Type of cholesterol implicated in coronary artery disease.
27. **TRIGLYCERIDE** Important in the diagnosis of heart disease and diabetes mellitus. 28. **PLATELET (Platelet Count)** Measure of total platelets in the blood. 29. **IRON** Plays a vital role in metabolism.
30. **MCH** Weight of hemoglobin in a single red cell.
31. **WBC (White Blood Cell)** Measure of leukocyte count.
32. **RBC (Red Blood Cell)** Measure of erythrocytes.
33. **HGB (Hemoglobin)** Oxygen-carrying compound in blood.
34. **HCT (Hematocrit)** Measure of red blood cell volume.
35. **MCV** Volume of a single red cell.
36. **MCH** Weight of hemoglobin in a single red cell.
37. **TSH (optional)** Thyroid Stimulating Hormone.

38. **HEMOGLOBIN (optional A1C)** Measures average blood glucose over 3 months. 39. **PSA (optional)** Prostate Specific Antigen.