

Test	Abbreviation	Descriptions
17-OHP	17-alpha hydroxyprogesterone	This test screens for congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) and detects 21-hydroxylase deficiency in newborns.
3-ANCA	3 Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies	ANCA are autoantibodies targeting antigens in neutrophils and monocytes, used to diagnose Wegener's granulomatosis and microscopic polyangiitis.
5-HIAA	5-Hydroxyindoleacetic Acid	This urine test measures 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid, a serotonin breakdown product, to evaluate serotonin levels in the body.
5-HT	5-Hydroxytryptamine	This test measures blood serotonin levels.
A-G Ratio	Albumin/Globulin Ratio	This test measures the ratio of albumin to globulin, two major proteins in the blood.
A1A	Alpha-1 Antitrypsin	This test measures AAT protein levels; low levels may prompt genetic testing. Spirometry assesses lung function but doesn't diagnose AAT deficiency.
A1AT	Alpha-1 Antitrypsin	This test measures AAT protein levels; low levels may prompt genetic testing. Spirometry assesses lung function but doesn't diagnose AAT deficiency.
A1c	Hemoglobin A1c	This test measures hemoglobin with attached glucose, reflecting average blood sugar levels over the past 2 to 3 months.
AAT	Alpha-1 Antitrypsin	This test measures AAT protein levels; low levels may prompt genetic testing. Spirometry assesses lung function but doesn't diagnose AAT deficiency.
AB	Antibody	Antibodies are proteins produced by the immune system that bind to and neutralize foreign substances like bacteria and viruses to protect the body.
ABG	Arterial Blood Gas	This test measures blood pH, oxygen, and carbon dioxide levels to assess lung

		function in oxygenating blood and
ABRH	ABO Group and Rh Type	These tests determine ABO and Rh antigens to identify blood types and assess potential blood relations. ABO and Rh are the key antigens, with Rh being either positive (+) or negative (-).
ABT	Antibody Titer	This test measures antibody levels in the blood to determine past infections, current infections, and the need for immunizations or booster shots.
ACA	Anti-Cardiolipin Antibodies	This test detects antibodies linked to symptoms such as blood clots and recurring miscarriages, helping diagnose conditions like antiphospholipid syndrome.
ACE	Angiotensin Converting Enzyme	This test measures angiotensin converting enzyme levels to diagnose and monitor sarcoidosis and assess Gaucher disease.
ACL	Anterior cruciate ligament	The Lachman test assesses the integrity of the anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) in the knee, being the most sensitive and specific method for diagnosing ACL injuries.
ACID PHOS	Acid Phosphatase	This test screens for semen by detecting the enzyme in stains. It can be performed on the stain directly, its extract, or a wipe from the area. Even two-year-old test papers can provide DNA for profiling.
ACP	Acid Phosphatase	This test screens for semen by detecting the enzyme in stains. It can be performed on the stain directly, its extract, or a wipe from the area. Even two-year-old test papers can provide DNA for profiling.
ACT	Activated Clotting Time	This test monitors high-dose unfractionated heparin therapy during and after procedures like heart bypass surgery, angioplasty, and dialysis.
ACTH	Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone	This test measures adrenocorticotrophic hormone levels to assess adrenal gland function and diagnose conditions related

		to abnormal cortisol levels, such as
ADA	Adenosine Deaminase	This test measures ADA levels in pleural fluid to help diagnose tuberculosis infections, and may also be used for other body fluids like peritoneal or cerebrospinal fluid.
AFB	Acid-Fast Bacillus	AFB tests diagnose active tuberculosis (TB) and other AFB infections, including leprosy.
AFP	Alpha Fetoprotein	This test measures alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels in the blood to assess the risk of birth defects and genetic disorders in the baby during pregnancy.
AG	Antigen	This is any substance that triggers an immune response, such as toxins, bacteria, viruses, or cancer cells. It prompts the immune system to attack if it is not part of the body's own cells.
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	This is caused by HIV, which destroys immune cells, leading to increased susceptibility to infections and certain cancers.
ALA	Aminolevulinic Acid	This test measures delta-ALA levels in urine over 24 hours to diagnose and monitor porphyria and related disorders.
Alb	Albumin	An albumin blood test assesses liver and kidney function by measuring albumin, a protein in blood plasma. Low levels may indicate liver or kidney issues, while high levels often result from dehydration or severe diarrhea.
Alk Phos	Alkaline Phosphatase	This test measures the level of ALP, an enzyme found in the liver, bones, kidneys, and digestive system.
ALP	Alkaline Phosphatase	This test measures the level of ALP, an enzyme found in the liver, bones, kidneys, and digestive system.
		This test measures alanine

ALT	Alanine aminotransferase	aminotransferase (ALT) levels to detect liver damage or disease, often before
ANA	Antinuclear Antibody	This test detects antibodies that attack the body's own tissues, helping to diagnose autoimmune disorders where the immune system targets healthy cells.
Anti-HBc	Hepatitis B Core Antibody	This test indicates a past or current hepatitis B infection. A negative result suggests no exposure to hepatitis B.
Anti-HBe	Hepatitis B "e" Antibody	This test helps to evaluate the replication of hepatitis B virus, whether it has decreased or stopped.
Anti-HBs	Hepatitis B Surface Antibody	This test indicates protection against hepatitis B, either from vaccination or recovery from a past infection.
Anti-HCV	Hepatitis C Antibody	This test detects antibodies to the hepatitis C virus in the blood to determine if someone has ever been infected with hepatitis C.
APT	Stool for Fetal Hemoglobin	This test differentiates between fetal and maternal blood in a newborn's stool, vomit, or diaper, using hemoglobin F's resistance to alkali denaturation
aPTT	Activated Partial Thrombin Time	This test measures the time it takes for blood to clot, assessing the function of clotting factors involved in stopping bleeding.
ASO	Antistreptolysin-O	This is measures antibodies against streptolysin O, a substance produced by group A streptococcus bacteria, to assess recent streptococcal infections.
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase	This is an enzyme found mainly in the liver and muscles. An AST blood test measures its levels to assess liver or muscle damage.
AT III	Antithrombin-III Activity	This is a protein that regulates blood clotting. A blood test measures its levels to assess clotting control.
		Vitamin B12 testing measures the level of

B12	Vitamin B12	vitamin B12 in the blood, with deficiencies potentially causing anemia and nervous system issues.
BMP	Basic Metabolic Panel	This is measures eight substances in the blood: calcium, carbon dioxide, chloride, creatinine, glucose, potassium, sodium, and urea nitrogen (BUN).
BNP	B-type natriuretic peptide	This test measures BNP levels in the blood to assess heart function. Higher BNP levels can indicate heart failure, especially in patients with symptoms like shortness of breath.
BUN	Blood Urea Nitrogen	This test measures urea nitrogen levels to evaluate kidney function. Abnormal BUN levels can indicate kidney issues or other health conditions.
C1	Complement C1	This test measures complement protein levels to assess the complement system, which helps the immune system recognize and respond to foreign cells.
C1Q	C1Q Binding Assay	This test monitors lupus nephritis activity and predicts flares by assessing C1q, which is crucial for starting the complement cascade and clearing immune complexes.
C2	Complement C2	This test measures the levels or activity of complement system proteins. C2 activity is assessed by mixing patient serum with C2-deficient serum and testing lytic activity against labeled liposomes.
C3	Complement C3	This test measures C3 protein levels to assess immune system function and diagnose or monitor autoimmune disorders.
C4	Complement C4	This test measures C4 protein levels in the blood. Low C4 levels can indicate autoimmune diseases like lupus and rheumatoid arthritis.
Ca	Calcium	This test measures blood calcium levels. Abnormal results can indicate bone,

		thyroid, parathyroid, or kidney disorders.
CA-125	Cancer antigen 125	This test measures the protein CA 125 in the blood to monitor certain cancers and, in high-risk individuals, detect early signs of ovarian cancer.
CBC	Complete Blood Count	This Test measures various components of blood, including red blood cells (which transport oxygen) and white blood cells (which fight infections).
CBCD	Complete Blood Count with Differential	This Test measures various components of blood, including red blood cells (which transport oxygen) and white blood cells (which fight infections).
CEA	Carcinoembryonic Antigen	This test measures CEA protein levels to evaluate treatment effectiveness, especially in bowel cancer.
CH50	Complement Immunoassay, Total	This test measures the overall activity and levels of major complement proteins in the blood, assessing the complement system's function.
CK	Creatine Kinase	This test measures CK levels in the blood to diagnose and monitor muscle, heart, or brain damage. Elevated levels indicate potential damage or degeneration.
Cl	Chloride	This test measures chloride levels, an electrolyte, to assess general health and diagnose imbalances in body acids or fluids.
CMB	CKMB Panel	This Test measures creatine kinase-MB levels to identify heart muscle damage, such as from a heart attack. Elevated levels suggest heart injury.
CMP	Comprehensive Metabolic Panel	This is a blood test that measures 14 substances, including glucose, calcium, electrolytes, proteins, liver enzymes, bilirubin, BUN, and creatinine. It helps diagnose, screen, and monitor various

CMV	Cytomegalovirus	These tests detect the virus or antibodies in blood or body fluids, indicating current or past infection. CMV is common, with many people exposed to it during their lifetime.
CMV Ag	CMV Antigenemia	This test is a direct method to diagnose active CMV infection by detecting CMV immediate early antigens in blood leukocytes using immunocytochemical techniques.
CO	Carbon Monoxide	This test measures carboxyhemoglobin levels in your blood to detect CO poisoning.
CO2	Carbon Dioxide	This Test measures the amount of carbon dioxide in your blood, helping to detect imbalances in electrolytes and possible issues with kidney or lung function.
COHB	Carboxyhemoglobin	This test measures carbon monoxide levels in your blood to diagnose carbon monoxide poisoning. The test detects how much carbon monoxide has bound to hemoglobin in red blood cells.
CPK	Creatine Phosphokinase (Creatine Kinase)	This test measures the level of CPK enzyme in the blood. It is used to diagnose heart attacks, evaluate chest pain, and assess muscle damage. CPK is found mainly in the heart, brain, and skeletal muscles.
Cr	Creatinine	This test measures kidney function by checking the level of creatinine, a waste product from muscle activity, in your blood and/or urine.
CRCL, CrCl	Creatinine Clearance	This test measures kidney function by comparing creatinine levels in urine and blood. It helps assess how well the kidneys are filtering waste.
		Component-Resolved Diagnosis (CRD) testing uses purified allergens to detect IgE

CRD	Component-resolved diagnosis	sensitivity and diagnose Type I allergies. It's often used for identifying specific allergens in foods.
CREAT	Creatinine	This test measures kidney function by checking the level of creatinine, a waste product from muscle activity, in your blood and/or urine.
CRP	C-Reactive Protein	A C-reactive protein (CRP) test measures inflammation in the body, often due to infections or chronic diseases.
Cu	Copper	This test measures copper transport in the blood to diagnose Wilson disease and check for copper imbalances.
D Bil	Direct Bilirubin	Direct bilirubin (conjugated) is bilirubin that has been processed by the liver and is excreted in bile. Measuring it helps diagnose and monitor conditions related to elevated bilirubin levels.
DAT	Direct Antiglobulin (Coombs) Test	The Direct Antiglobulin Test (DAT) detects antibodies or complement on the surface of red blood cells to identify if hemolysis is immune or nonimmune.
DCAS	Direct Coombs/Antibody Screen	The Direct Coombs/Antibody Screen (DCAS) test screens for unknown antibodies in plasma or serum using known red blood cells. If unexpected antibodies are found, further testing is conducted.
DHEA	Dehydroepiandrosterone	To measuring the level of DHEA hormone in the body, used to assess adrenal gland function and hormone imbalances.
DHEAS	Dehydroepiandrosterone-Sulfate	To measuring the level of DHEA-S hormone, a sulfate form of DHEA, used to assess adrenal gland function and hormone imbalances.
Dig	Digoxin	To measuring the level of digoxin in the blood to monitor the medication's concentration and ensure safe and effective use.
		Measurement of eosinophils in the blood,

EOS	Eosinophils	assessing immune response and detecting certain medical conditions.
EPO	Erythropoietin	To measuring the level of erythropoietin hormone to evaluate red blood cell production and assess conditions related to anemia and kidney function.
ERA	Estrogen Receptor Assay	To measuring estrogen receptor levels in certain tissues, used to determine if breast cancer cells have estrogen receptors and may respond to hormonal therapy.
ESR	Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate	To measuring the rate at which red blood cells settle in a tube, used as a marker of inflammation in the body.
FBS	Fasting Blood Sugar (Glucose)	Blood glucose level measured after a period of fasting, used to assess blood sugar control and detect diabetes or prediabetes.
Fe	Total Iron	Measurement of the total amount of iron in the blood, used to assess iron levels in the body and diagnose iron-related disorders.
FEP	Free Erythrocyte Protoporphyrin	To measuring the amount of protoporphyrin not bound to iron in red blood cells, used to assess iron status and diagnose certain anemias.
FFN	Fetal Fibronectin	To measuring the level of fetal fibronectin in the cervix, used to predict the risk of preterm labor in pregnant women.
FFQ	Fecal Fat	To measuring the amount of fat in a stool sample, used to evaluate fat absorption and assess digestive health.
Fol	Folate	To measuring the level of folate (B-vitamin) in the blood, used to assess folate status and detect deficiencies or excesses.
FT3	Free T3	To measures the level of triiodothyronine (T3) hormone in its free, unbound form, which helps assess thyroid function.
FT4	Free Thyroxine	To measures the level of thyroxine hormone that is not bound to proteins in

		the bloodstream. It helps evaluate thyroid function.
G2PP	2 Hour Postprandial Glucose	To measures the level of glucose in the bloodstream two hours after consuming a meal.
G-6-PD	Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase	To measures the activity level of the G6PD enzyme in red blood cells.
Gamma GT	Gamma Glutamyl Transferase	To measures the level of the GGT enzyme in the bloodstream, which helps assess liver function and detect liver or bile duct disorders.
GCT	Glucose Challenge Test	How the body processes glucose, This used to diagnose gestational diabetes in pregnant women.
GDS	Gestational Diabetes Screen	To measuring blood glucose levels after consuming a sugary drink.
GFR	Glomerular filtration rate	To measure of the rate at which the kidneys filter waste and excess substances from the blood to form urine, reflecting kidney function.
GGT	Gamma Glutamyl Transferase	To measures the level of the GGT enzyme in the bloodstream, which helps assess liver function and detect liver diseases.
GH	Growth Hormone	To measures the level of growth hormone in the blood to assess growth-related disorders and monitor growth hormone therapy.
Glu	Glucose	To measures the level of glucose (sugar) in the blood, Urine, and other fluides
H&H	Hemoglobin and Hematocrit	To measures the levels of hemoglobin (oxygen-carrying protein) and hematocrit (percentage of red blood cells in the blood) to assess overall blood health and detect certain conditions like anemia.
Hapto	Haptoglobin	To measures the level of haptoglobin, a protein in the blood that binds to free hemoglobin released from damaged red blood cells.

HAV	Hepatitis A virus	To detects the presence of antibodies or viral particles related to the Hepatitis A
HbA1c	Hemoglobin A1c	To measures the average blood sugar levels over the past 2 to 3 months.
HBeAb	Hepatitis Be Virus Antibody	To detects the presence of antibodies against the Hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg).
HBeAg	Hepatitis Be Virus Antigen	To detects the presence of the HBeAg protein in the blood, which helps assess the active replication of the Hepatitis B virus.
HBsAb	Hepatitis B Surface Antibody	To detects the presence of antibodies against the Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg).
HBsAg	Hepatitis B Surface Antigen	To detects the presence of the HBsAg protein in the blood.
HBV	Hepatitis B virus	To detects the presence of the Hepatitis B virus or related markers in the blood
hCG	Human Chorionic Gonadotropin	measures the level of hCG hormone in the blood or urine, commonly used to confirm pregnancy.
hCG (urine)	Urine Pregnancy Test	To detects the presence of the Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) hormone in urine, used to confirm or rule out pregnancy.
HCT	Hematocrit	To measures the percentage of red blood cells in the blood.
HCV	Hepatitis C virus	To detects the presence of the Hepatitis C virus or related markers in the blood
HDL	High Density Lipoprotein	To measures the level of HDL cholesterol in the bloodstream, helping assess cardiovascular health and the risk of heart disease.
HFP	Hepatic Function Panel	To evaluates various liver enzymes, proteins, and bilirubin levels to assess liver health and function.
HGB	Hemoglobin	To measures the level of hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying protein in red blood cells
		To measures the average blood sugar

HgbA1c	Hemoglobin A1c	levels over the past 2 to 3 months
HGH	Human Growth Hormone	A test to measure the levels of Human Growth Hormone (HGH) in the body.
HIAA	5-Hydroxyindoleacetic Acid	Test for measuring serotonin metabolite levels.
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	Test for detecting Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection.
HPV	Human Papilloma Virus	Test for detecting Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection.
HSV	Herpes Simplex Virus	Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) is a virus that causes herpes infections.
iCa	Ionized Calcium	Test to measure ionized calcium levels in the blood.
IFE	Immunofixation Electrophoresis	Test to detect and identify abnormal proteins in the blood.
IgA	Immunoglobulin A	Test to measure Immunoglobulin A (IgA) levels in the blood. IgA deficiency tests check for problems with the immune system, intestines, and kidneys. They may be ordered for people with recurrent infections or mild symptoms that might not be obvious.
IgE	Immunoglobulin E	An allergy blood test measures IgE levels, which rise in response to allergens or certain infections.
IGF	Insulin-Like Growth Factor-I	The IGF-1 test measures insulin-like growth factor 1 levels in your blood, which reflect the effects of growth hormone.
IgG	Immunoglobulin G	Test to measure Immunoglobulin G (IgG) levels in the blood.
IgM	Immunoglobulin M	Test to measure Immunoglobulin M (IgM) levels in the blood.
INR	International Normalized Ratio	To measure the INR, which assesses the blood's clotting ability in individuals taking anticoagulant medications.
Jo-1	Jo-1 Antibody	A positive anti-Jo 1 antibody test indicates potential anti-synthetase syndrome or

		myositis, often with interstitial lung
KB	Kleihauer-Betke	To detect fetal hemoglobin in the maternal bloodstream after a maternal-fetal hemorrhage.
K	Potassium	A potassium test measures potassium levels in your blood to monitor or diagnose conditions like kidney disease, high blood pressure, and heart disease.
Lact(o)	Lactoferrin	Lactoferrin testing detects inflammation or infections in the gastrointestinal tract, aiding in diagnosing and treating conditions like IBS, IBD, and CDI.
LD	Lactate Dehydrogenase	To measures the levels of the LDH enzyme in the blood, used to assess tissue damage or disease.
LDH	Lactate Dehydrogenase	To measures the levels of the LDH enzyme in the blood, used to assess tissue damage or disease.
LDL	Low density lipoprotein	To measures the levels of LDL cholesterol, commonly referred to as "bad cholesterol," which is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease.
LFT	Liver Function Tests	Group of blood tests that assess the liver's health and function, providing information about its enzymes, proteins, and other markers to diagnose and monitor liver diseases or conditions.
LH	Luteinizing Hormone	To measure the levels of LH, a hormone that plays a key role in the reproductive system, particularly in ovulation and fertility.
Li+ or Li	Lithium	To measure the levels of lithium in the blood, which is crucial for monitoring the medication's effectiveness and preventing potential toxicity in patients with bipolar disorder or other mental health conditions.
LMW Heparin	Low Molecular Weight Heparin	a type of anticoagulant medication used to prevent blood clot formation.

MetHb/Me tHgb	Methemoglobin	To measure the levels of methemoglobin, a form of hemoglobin that cannot effectively carry oxygen, which can indicate certain blood disorders or exposure to certain
Mg, Mag	Magnesium	To measures the levels of magnesium in the blood, which is essential for various bodily functions, including muscle and nerve function, heart rhythm, and bone health.
MIC	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration	The lowest concentration of an antimicrobial agent that can effectively inhibit the growth of a microorganism, typically used to determine the effectiveness of antibiotics in treating infections.
MMA	Methylmalonic Acid	To measure the levels of methylmalonic acid, which helps diagnose vitamin B12 deficiency and certain metabolic disorders.
Mn	Manganese	To measure the levels of manganese in the blood, which is an essential trace element involved in various enzymatic reactions and functions in the body.
Mono	Mononucleosis	To detect antibodies or viral antigens associated with infectious mononucleosis, commonly caused by the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) or other related viruses.
NA	Sodium	To measure the levels of sodium in the blood, which is essential for maintaining fluid balance and proper nerve and muscle function in the body.
NEOTY	Neonate Type and DAT	Test conducted on newborn babies to determine their blood type and detect antibodies that may cause hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN).
NEOXM	Neonate Type and XM	Test performed on newborn babies to determine their blood type and compatibility for potential blood transfusions if needed.

NH3	Ammonia	To measures the levels of ammonia in the blood, which can help diagnose and monitor liver and metabolic disorders.
NTR	Newborn Type and Rh	Test conducted on newborn babies to determine their blood type (A, B, AB, or O) and Rh factor (positive or negative).
PAP	Papanicolaou	PAP Smear test to detect abnormal cells in the cervix, often used to screen for cervical cancer.
PAP	Prostatic Acid Phosphatase	To measure the levels of PAP enzyme in the blood, which can help in the diagnosis and monitoring of prostate-related conditions, including prostate cancer.
Pb	Lead	To measure the levels of lead in the blood, which is important for detecting lead poisoning and exposure to toxic levels of lead.
PBG	Porphobilinogen	A urine test used to measure the levels of porphobilinogen, which aids in diagnosing certain porphyrias, a group of inherited disorders affecting heme production.
PCP	Phencyclidine	To detect the presence of phencyclidine (PCP), a recreational drug also known as "angel dust," in the urine, blood, or other body fluids.
PEP	Protein Electrophoresis	A laboratory technique used to separate and analyze proteins in the blood or urine, helping diagnose and monitor various medical conditions, such as multiple myeloma and other protein-related disorders.
PHOS	Phosphorus	To measures the levels of phosphorus in the blood, which helps assess bone health, kidney function, and other physiological processes.
PKU	Phenylketonuria	A blood test used to screen for the genetic disorder called phenylketonuria, which leads to the accumulation of phenylalanine in the blood and can cause intellectual

		disabilities if not detected and treated early.
PLT or PLT Ct	Platelet Count	To measures the number of platelets in the blood, which are crucial for blood clotting and preventing excessive bleeding.
PO4	Phosphorus	To measures the levels of phosphorus in the blood, which is essential for various bodily functions, including bone health and energy metabolism.
PRL	Prolactin	To measures the levels of prolactin, a hormone produced by the pituitary gland that plays a key role in lactation and reproductive functions in both men and women.
PRU	Platelet Reactivity Units	To to measure the platelet's responsiveness to antiplatelet medications, helping to evaluate the effectiveness of antiplatelet therapy in preventing blood clotting and managing cardiovascular risks.
PSA	Prostate Specific Antigen	To measure the levels of PSA, an enzyme produced by the prostate gland, which can aid in the detection of prostate cancer and other prostate-related conditions.
PT	Prothrombin Time	To measures the time it takes for blood to clot, which helps assess the functioning of the blood's clotting factors and monitor the effectiveness of anticoagulant medications.
PTH	Parathyroid Hormone	To measures the levels of parathyroid hormone, which helps regulate calcium and phosphorus levels in the blood and plays a crucial role in bone health and mineral metabolism.
PTT	Partial Thromboplastin Time	To measure the time it takes for blood to clot, specifically assessing the activity of certain clotting factors and monitoring the effectiveness of anticoagulant therapy.

QIG	Quantitative Immunoglobulins	To measures the levels of different immunoglobulins (antibodies) in the blood, providing valuable information about the immune system's function and identifying potential immune disorders or
RBC	Red Blood Cell	To measures various parameters related to red blood cells, including their count, size, and hemoglobin content.
RET	Reticulocyte Count	To measures the number of reticulocytes, which are young and immature red blood cells, in the blood.
RF	Rheumatoid Factor	To measures the levels of rheumatoid factor antibodies, which are often elevated in individuals with rheumatoid arthritis and other autoimmune disorders.
RFP	Renal Function Panel	Group of blood tests used to assess the health and function of the kidneys.
RhIG (Eval)	RhIG Evaluation	This test performed during pregnancy to determine if a Rh-negative mother has been sensitized to Rh-positive blood cells from a previous Rh-positive pregnancy.
RPR	Rapid Plasma Reagin	Blood test used to screen for syphilis, a sexually transmitted infection (STI), by detecting antibodies produced in response to the bacterium <i>Treponema pallidum</i> .
RSV	Respiratory Syncytial Virus	This is a diagnostic test used to detect the presence of respiratory syncytial virus in respiratory samples. especially in infants and young children.
Scl-70	Scleroderma Antibody	A blood test used to detect specific antibodies associated with scleroderma, a group of autoimmune diseases that affect the skin and connective tissues.
SHBG	Sex Hormone-Binding Globulin	To measure the levels of SHBG in the blood, which helps assess hormonal imbalances and certain conditions related to sex hormones.
		A laboratory procedure used to separate

SIFE	Serum Immunofixation Electrophoresis	and identify abnormal proteins in the blood, helping diagnose and monitor certain medical conditions, such as multiple myeloma and other protein-related disorders.
Siro	Sirolimus	To measure the levels of sirolimus in the blood, which helps monitor the drug's concentration and ensure effective immunosuppression in transplant recipients or patients with autoimmune disorders.
SPEP	Serum Protein Electrophoresis	A laboratory technique that separates and analyzes different proteins in the blood, helping diagnose and monitor various medical conditions, including multiple myeloma and other protein-related disorders.
SSA	Sjögren's Syndrome A Antibody	To detect the presence of antibodies against Sjögren's Syndrome A (SSA) antigen, which helps in the diagnosis of Sjögren's syndrome, an autoimmune disorder that primarily affects the salivary and tear glands.
SSB	Sjögren's Syndrome B Antibody	To detect the presence of antibodies against Sjögren's Syndrome B (SSB) antigen, which aids in the diagnosis of Sjögren's syndrome, an autoimmune disorder that primarily affects the salivary and tear glands.
SSDNA	Single Stranded DNA	To detect and measure the levels of single-stranded DNA in the blood, which can be associated with various autoimmune disorders and certain medical conditions.
T Bil	Total Bilirubin	To measure the total amount of bilirubin in the blood, which helps assess liver function and diagnose conditions related to liver and bile duct health.
		This test measures the level of T3 hormone in your blood to help diagnose thyroid

T3	Triiodothyronine	conditions, particularly hyperthyroidism. It is usually performed along with other thyroid function tests.
T4	Thyroxine	This test measures the level of T4 hormone in your blood to help diagnose thyroid conditions, particularly hyperthyroidism. It is usually performed along with other thyroid function tests.
Tacro	Tacrolimus	To measure the levels of tacrolimus in the blood, which is an immunosuppressive medication commonly used to prevent organ transplant rejection and treat certain autoimmune diseases.
TBG	Thyroxine Binding Globulin	To measure the levels of TBG, a protein that binds to thyroid hormones in the bloodstream, helping assess thyroid function and diagnosing certain thyroid disorders.
TG	Triglycerides	To measure the levels of triglycerides, which are a type of fat, in the blood, helping assess cardiovascular risk and monitor lipid metabolism.
Theo	Theophylline	To measure the levels of theophylline, a medication used to treat respiratory conditions like asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
TIBC	Total Iron Binding Capacity	To measure the amount of iron that can be bound to transferrin, a protein that transports iron in the blood.
TORCH	Toxoplasmosis, Rubella, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes simplex	The TORCH screen is a set of blood tests used to detect infections in newborns.
TP	Total Protein	To measure the total amount of proteins in the blood, which includes both albumin and globulins.
TREP	Treponemal Antibodies	A blood test used to detect the presence of antibodies against Treponema pallidum, the bacterium that causes syphilis.
		A blood test used to detect the presence

Trep Ab	Treponemal Antibodies	of antibodies against <i>Treponema pallidum</i> , the bacterium that causes syphilis.
TRH	Thyrotropin Releasing Hormone	A diagnostic test in which TRH is administered to evaluate the function of the pituitary gland and thyroid gland.
Trig	Triglycerides	To measure the levels of triglycerides, a type of fat, in the blood. It is used to assess cardiovascular risk and monitor lipid metabolism.
TSH	Thyroid Stimulating Hormone	To measure the levels of TSH, a hormone that stimulates the thyroid gland to produce thyroid hormones.
TSI	Thyroid Stimulating Immunoglobulin	A blood test used to detect the presence of TSI antibodies that stimulate the thyroid gland, which is associated with Graves' disease, an autoimmune disorder causing hyperthyroidism.
TT	Thrombin Time	To measure the time it takes for blood to clot when thrombin, a clotting enzyme, is added to the blood sample.
UIFE	Urine Immunofixation Electrophoresis	A laboratory test used to separate and identify abnormal proteins in the urine, aiding in the diagnosis and monitoring of certain medical conditions, such as multiple myeloma and other protein-related disorders affecting the kidneys and urinary system.
UPE, UPEP, Ur Prot Elect	Urine Protein Electrophoresis	This test used to separate and analyze proteins in the urine, helping diagnose and monitor various kidney-related conditions and disorders affecting protein excretion in the urine.
VCA	Viral Capsid Antigen	To detect the presence of viral capsid antigens, which can help diagnose viral infections, such as Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection.
VDRL	Venereal Disease Reference Lab (Syphilis)	This test used to screen for syphilis, a sexually transmitted infection (STI), by

	Test, CSF)	detecting antibodies against the bacterium
Vit A	Vitamin A (Retinol)	To measure the levels of vitamin A in the blood, which helps assess the body's vitamin A status and detect deficiencies or toxic levels of this essential nutrient.
Vit B1	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	To measure the levels of thiamine (Vitamin B1) in the blood, which helps assess the body's thiamine status and diagnose thiamine deficiency.
Vit B12	Vitamin B12	To measure the levels of vitamin B12 in the blood, which helps assess the body's vitamin B12 status and diagnose B12 deficiency or other related medical conditions.
Vit B2	Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)	To measure the levels of riboflavin (Vitamin B2) in the blood, which helps assess the body's riboflavin status and diagnose riboflavin deficiency.
Vit B6	Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)	To measure the levels of pyridoxine (Vitamin B6) in the blood, which helps assess the body's vitamin B6 status and diagnose B6 deficiency or related medical conditions.
Vit C	Vitamin C	To measure the levels of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) in the blood, which helps assess the body's vitamin C status and diagnose vitamin C deficiency or related medical conditions.
Vit D	25-Hydroxy Vitamin D	measures the levels of 25-hydroxy Vitamin D in the blood, helping assess the body's overall Vitamin D status and detect Vitamin D deficiency or related medical conditions.
VLDL	Very Low Density Lipoprotein	To measure the levels of VLDL cholesterol, which is a type of lipoprotein involved in transporting triglycerides in the blood.
		To measure the levels of VMA, a breakdown product of catecholamines, which can aid

VMA	Vanillylmandelic Acid	in the diagnosis and monitoring of certain neuroendocrine tumors, such as pheochromocytoma and neuroblastoma
VZG	Varicella zoster IgG	To detect the presence of IgG antibodies against the varicella zoster virus, which causes chickenpox and shingles.
WBC	White Blood Cell Count	To measures the number of white blood cells in the blood, which helps assess the body's immune response and diagnose certain infections or medical conditions.
Xa	Heparin Anti-Xa	to measure the activity level of heparin in the blood, specifically its effect on factor Xa, an enzyme involved in blood clotting.
XM	X = CrossM=MatchCrossma tch	A Blood bank test to determine the compatibility between a donor's blood or organ and a recipient's blood, helping to ensure a safe and successful blood transfusion
Zn	Zinc	To measure the levels of zinc in the blood, which helps assess the body's zinc status and diagnose zinc deficiency or related medical conditions.
ZPP	Zinc Protoporphyrin	To measure the levels of zinc protoporphyrin, a compound formed when iron deficiency affects heme production.