

BUN	Blood Urea Nitrogen	Checks how well your kidneys are working. High levels may mean your kidneys aren't filtering properly or you're dehydrated.
UA	Uric acid	A waste product formed when the body breaks down purines. High levels may lead to gout or kidney stones and can be associated with kidney dysfunction or metabolic conditions.
TG	Triglyceride	A type of fat found in the blood and an important energy source. High levels are often related to obesity, diabetes, excess alcohol intake, and increase the risk of cardiovascular disease.
CRE	Creatinine	Another important kidney test. Reflect kidney function more accurately than BUN. High levels may point to decreased kidney function.
ALB	Albumin	A protein made by the liver. Low levels can mean poor nutrition, liver problems, inflammation, or loss through kidney (into urine).
TBIL	Total Bilirubin	Measures a substance made when red blood cells break down. High levels can suggest liver or bile duct issues.
Ca	Calcium	An essential mineral important for bone strength, muscle contraction, nerve function, and heart rhythm. Abnormal levels may be related to bone disorders, parathyroid or kidney problems, vitamin D imbalance, or certain medications.
HDLC	HDL Cholesterol	Often called "good cholesterol," it helps remove excess cholesterol from blood vessels. Higher levels are generally protective against heart disease.
GGT	$\gamma$ -GTP	A liver enzyme. High levels often point to liver or bile duct problems, sometimes from alcohol or medications.
GOT (AST)	Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase (Aspartate Aminotransferase)	Enzymes that help detect liver damage. Elevated levels can signal liver inflammation or injury. Are contained not only in the liver cells but also muscle cells and blood cells.
GPT (ALT)	Glutamic Pyruvic Transaminase (Alanine Aminotransferase)	
CPK	Creatine Phosphokinase	An enzyme released into the blood when muscle cells are damaged. Elevated levels can be seen with muscle injury, strenuous exercise, certain medications, or muscle diseases.
LDH	Lactate Dehydrogenase	Found in the cells of many organs. High levels may occur with liver disease, muscle damage, blood cell damage, etc.
ALP	Alkaline Phosphatase	An enzyme related to the liver, bones, or bile ducts. High levels may suggest liver or bone issues.
AMYL	Amylase	Contained in the cells of pancreas and salivary glands. High levels may indicate pancreatitis, other pancreatic conditions, or salivary gland conditions.
WBC	White Blood Cell Count	Measures the cells that fight infection. High counts may suggest infection, inflammation, or the use of steroids. Low counts may suggest poor blood cell production (bone marrow problems), blood cell destruction, or blood loss.
HGB	Hemoglobin	Measures the amount of oxygen-carrying protein in red blood cells. Low levels can mean anemia.
HCT	Hematocrit	Tells what portion of your blood is made of red blood cells. Low levels may suggest anemia.
MCV	Mean Corpuscular Volume	Shows the average size of your red blood cells. Helps us find the cause of anemia.
PLT	Platelet Count	Platelets help your blood clot. Too few or too many can affect bleeding or clotting.
LY%	Lymphocyte %	A type of white blood cell important for fighting against pathogens and managing immune response.
MO%	Monocyte %	White blood cells that help remove dead or damaged cells and fight infection.
GR%	Granulocyte %	Includes neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils. Neutrophils help fight bacteria while eosinophils respond to allergies.
CRP	C-Reactive Protein	Reflect the level of inflammation in your body. High CRP levels may mean there is active inflammation or infection somewhere in the body.
HbA1c	Hemoglobin A1c	Reflects the average blood glucose level over the past 1-2 months. Higher values indicate poor blood sugar control and are used to diagnose and monitor diabetes.

RF	Rheumatoid factor	An antibody that may be present in autoimmune diseases, especially rheumatoid arthritis. A positive result supports the diagnosis but can also be seen in other conditions or even in healthy individuals.
CCP	Anti-CCP Antibody	An antibody that is highly specific for rheumatoid arthritis. Its presence suggests a higher likelihood of rheumatoid arthritis and may be associated with more persistent disease.
ANA	Anti-Nuclear Antibody (ANA)	An antibody directed against components of the cell nucleus. A positive result may indicate an autoimmune disease, but it can also be found in healthy people.
SSA	Anti-SS-A Antibody	An antibody commonly associated with Sjögren's syndrome and some connective tissue diseases. It may be linked to dry eyes, dry mouth, or systemic autoimmune conditions.