Test	Name	Measuring	Use	Reasons for Increase or Decrease
WBC	White Blood Cell	Total number of WBCs (Total of all cells; segmented neutrophils, band neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, basophils)	The body uses WBCs to fight infection. Each type has a slightly different job. WBC is measured to make sure there are sufficient numbers, to help detect and monitor conditions that lead to increases or decreases in total WBCs, and/or to increases in one or more types of WBCs.	May increase with infections, inflammation, cancer, leukemia; decrease with some medications, some autoimmune conditions, some severe infections, bone marrow failure, and congenital marrow aplasia (marrow doesn't develop normally)
ANC	Absolute Neutrophil Count	Total number of Neutrophils and Bands		This is a dynamic population that varies somewhat from day to day depending on what is going on in the body. Significant increases in particular types are associated with different temporary/acute and/or chronic conditions.
% Neutrophil	Segmented Neutrophils	Measures the percentage of each type of cells		
% Band	Stabs or segment band neutrophils			
% Lymphs	Lymphocyte			
% Mono	Monocyte			
% Eos	Eosinophil			
% Baso	Basophil			
Neutrophil	Segmented Neutrophils	Measures the actual number of each type of cell		
Band	Stabs or segment band neutrophils			
Lymphs	Lymphocyte			
Mono	Monocyte			
Eos	Eosinophil			
Baso	Basophil			
RBC	Red Blood Cell	Total number of RBCs per volume of blood	RBC carry oxygen from your lungs to your tissues. The test measures decreased production, increased loss, or increased destruction of RBCs, to detect anemia and sometimes to help detect erythrocytosis (too many RBCs)	Decreases with bleeding or destruction; increases when too many made or retained due to fluid loss due to diarrhea, dehydration, burns, or illness
Hgb	Hemoglobin	Total amount of oxygen carrying protein inside RBCs		
Hct	Hematocrit	Percentage of blood volume made up of RBCs (solid versus liquid portion of blood)		
MCV	Mean Corpuscular Volume	Average size of RBCs		Increases with B12 and Folate deficiency, decreases with iron

Test	Name	Measuring	Use	Reasons for Increase or Decrease
MCH	Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin	Average amount (weight) of hemoglobin inside each RBC	The size of RBCs and the average amount of hemoglobin inside them can help classify different types of anemia	deficiency and thalassemia
MCHC	Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration	Average concentration (%) of hemoglobin inside each RBC		
RDW	RBC Distribution Width	Measure variation in size of RBCs. Most normal RBCs are the same size	Help classify anemia	
Platelet	Platelet	Total number of platelets per volume of blood. Platelets are special cell fragments that are important in blood clotting	Determine whether number is adequate to control bleeding.	
MPV	Mean Platelet Volume	Average size of platelets	Help evaluate decreased platelets	