

Field Term	Definition
RBC(M/uL)	Erythrocytes - functional component of blood responsible for the transportation of gases
HGB(g/dL)	Hemoglobin - protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen.
HCT(%)	Hematocrit - the percentage by volume of red cells
MCV(fL)	Mean corpuscular volume - measurement of the average size of red blood cells
MCH(pg)	Mean corpuscular hemoglobin -average amount of hemoglobin found in the red blood cells
MCHC(g/dL)	Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration - measurement of the amount of hemoglobin a red blood cell has relative to the cell's volume
RDW-SD(fL)	Red Cell Distribution Width - heterogeneity of cell size in the peripheral blood
RDW-CV(%)	Red Cell Distribution Width deviation
RET#(K/uL)	Reticulocytes - immature red blood cells (RBCs) produced in the bone marrow and released into the peripheral blood
RET%(%)	% Reticulocytes
PLT(K/uL)	Platelets - cell fragments that form clots and stop or prevent bleeding
PDW(fL)	Platelet Distribution Width - measurement of platelet anisocytosis calculated from the distribution of individual platelet volumes
MPV(fL)	Mean Platelet Volume
P-LCR(%)	Platelet-large cell ratio - percentage of all platelets with a volume measuring over 12 fL circulating in the bloodstream
PCT(%)	Plateletcrit - volume occupied by platelets in the blood
WBC(K/uL)	White Blood Cells - granulocytes (neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils) and non-granulocytes (lymphocytes and monocytes)
NEUT#(K/uL)	Neutrophils - most abundant type of granulocytes
LYMPH#(K/uL)	Lymphocytes - type of white blood cell that is part of the immune system
MONO#(K/uL)	Monocytes - white blood cells that derive from the bone marrow
EO#(K/uL)	Eosinophils - granulocytes that express cytoplasmic granules that contain basic proteins and bind with acidic dyes
BASO#(K/uL)	Basophils - least common type of granulocyte
NEUT%(%)	Neutrophils percent
LYMPH%(%)	Lymphocytes percent

MONO%(%)	Monocytes percent
EO%(%)	Eosinophils percent
BASO%(%)	Basophils percent
LDH (U/L)	Lactate dehydrogenase - LDH is an enzyme that is found in all cells, but it is released into the bloodstream when cells are damaged. A high LDH level in BALF can indicate that there is damage to the lung tissue
IFN- $\gamma$ (pg/mL)	Interferon gamma - cytokine involved in innate and adaptive immunity
IL-10 (pg/mL)	Interleukin-10 - cytokine with effects in immunoregulation and inflammation
IL-13 (pg/mL)	Interleukin-13 - cytokine that promotes the differentiation of Th2 cells and the production of IgE antibodies
IL1- $\beta$ (pg/mL)	Interleukin 1 beta - proinflammatory cytokine that promotes inflammation, fever, cytokine production, T cell activation, and bone resorption
IL-4 (pg/mL)	Interleukin-4 - cytokine that promotes Th2 cell differentiation and is involved in allergic inflammation.
IL-5 (pg/mL)	Interleukin -5 - cytokine that promotes the differentiation and activation of eosinophils
IL-6 (pg/mL)	Interleukin-6 - pleiotropic cytokine that regulates inflammation, immunity, and metabolism
KC/GRO (pg/mL)	Keratinocyte chemoattractant /human growth-regulated oncogene - measures the levels of two proteins, keratinocyte chemoattractant and human growth-regulated oncogene, which are associated with the development of cancer
TNF- $\alpha$ (pg/mL)	Tumor necrosis factor - alpha - proinflammatory cytokine that plays a role in a variety of cellular processes, including cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis
SPA (ng/mL)	surfactant protein a - lung protein that helps keep the alveoli open and prevents them from collapsing
SPD (pg/mL)	surfactant protein d - collectin that plays a role in innate immunity and surfactant homeostasis
TP (mg/mL)	Total protein - amount of protein in the blood, which can help diagnose kidney disease, liver disease, malnutrition, and other conditions.
GLU (mg/dL)	Glucose - quantitative measurement of the concentration of glucose in the blood
CREA (mg/dL)	Creatinine -assesses kidney function by measuring the level of creatinine in the blood

BUN (mg/dL)	Blood urea nitrogen - amount of urea nitrogen in the blood. A high BUN level can be a sign of kidney disease, dehydration, or other medical conditions
BUN/CREA	Blood urea nitrogen / creatinine - provides a general assessment of kidney function
PHOS (mg/dL)	Phosphorus - inorganic phosphate in the blood to diagnose and monitor kidney disease, bone disorders, and parathyroid disorders.
CA (mg/dL)	Calcium - level of calcium in the blood to diagnose and monitor a variety of medical conditions, including parathyroid gland disorders, kidney disease, and cancer.
ALB (g/dL)	Albumin - measures the amount of albumin in the blood to assess liver function, nutritional status, and fluid balance
GLOB (g/dL)	Globulin - measures the levels of globulin proteins in the blood, which can help diagnose and monitor a variety of medical conditions, including liver disease, kidney disease, and immune system disorders
ALB/GLOB	Albumin/Globulin - measures the relative levels of albumin and globulins in the blood to assess liver function, nutritional status, and immune system function.
ALT (U/L)	Alanine Transaminase- measures the level of the liver enzyme ALT in the blood to diagnose and monitor liver disease
ALKP (U/L)	Alkaline Phosphatase - measures the level of the enzyme ALP in the blood to diagnose and monitor liver disease, bone disorders, and other medical conditions.
GGT (U/L)	Gamma-glutamyl Transferase - measures the level of the enzyme GGT in the blood to diagnose and monitor liver disease, bile duct obstruction
TBIL (mg/dL)	Total Bilirubin - diagnose and monitor liver disease, red blood cell disorders, and other medical conditions
CHOL (mg/dL)	Cholesterol - measures the total amount of cholesterol in the blood to assess cardiovascular risk
CK (U/L)	Creatine Kinase - CK is an enzyme that is found in muscles, including the heart muscle. When muscle cells are damaged, CK is released into the bloodstream. Therefore, a high CK level in the blood can be a sign of muscle damage, heart attack, or other medical conditions, such as rhabdomyolysis (a breakdown of muscle tissue) and myositis (inflammation of the muscles)

LDH (U/L)	Lactate dehydrogenase - level of the enzyme LDH to diagnose and monitor a variety of medical conditions, including tissue damage, heart failure, and cancer
URIC (mg/dL)	Uric acid - amount of uric acid in the blood to diagnose and monitor gout, kidney disease, and other medical conditions
AST (U/L)	Aspartate Aminotransferase - an enzyme that is found in many tissues throughout the body, including the liver, heart, muscles, and brain. A high AST level in the blood can indicate damage to any of these tissues, but it is most commonly associated with liver disease
NH3 (μmol/L)	Ammonia - can be elevated in a variety of liver diseases, metabolic disorders, and other medical conditions.
CRP (mg/dL)	C-Reactive Protein - biomarker of inflammation that can be used to diagnose and monitor a variety of medical conditions, including infections, autoimmune diseases, and cardiovascular disease.