**DIAGNOSIS CODES**

V77.0  Screening for thyroid disorder  
V78.0  Screening for iron deficiency anemia  
V77.91 Screening for lipid disorders  
275.2  Disorders of magnesium metabolism  
275.3  Disorders of phosphorus metabolism  
275.40 Disorders of calcium metabolism  
V82.9  Screening for unspecified condition

**LAB CODES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT CODE</th>
<th>COMPONENT NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>80053</td>
<td>COMP META PANEL –14</td>
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<td>80061</td>
<td>LIPID PANEL</td>
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<tr>
<td>81003</td>
<td>URINALYSIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>82977</td>
<td>GGT</td>
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<tr>
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<td>IRON S, TOTAL</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LDH, SERUM</td>
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<td>PHOSPHORUS, SERUM</td>
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<td>T3, UPTAKE</td>
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<td>URIC ACID, BLOOD</td>
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<td>CBC &amp; DIFF W/PLT CNT</td>
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**ACTUAL TEST NAMES**

- glucose
- uric acid
- bun
- creatinine
- sodium
- potassium
- chloride
- carbon dioxide
- calcium
- phosphorus
- magnesium
- protein
- albumin
- globulin
- A/G ratio
- Bilirubin
- alkaline phosphatase
- LDH
- AST (SGOT)
- ALT (SGPT)
- Total Iron
- Cholesterol, Total
- Triglycerides
- TSH
- Thyroxine (T4)
- T3 Uptake
- Urine pH
- Specific Gravity
- Bun/Creatin Ratio

- White blood cell (WBC) count
- Red blood cell (RBC) count
- Hemoglobin
- Hematocrit
- MCV
- MCH
- Platelets
- Polys (Neutrophils)
- Lymphs
- Monocytes
- Eos
- Basos
Complete Blood Count

**WBC**—White blood cells are the body’s primary defense against disease. White blood cells help fight infection.

**RBC**—Red blood cells are responsible for carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide to all cells. Iron deficiency will lower RBC.

**Hemoglobin**—A chemical compound inside red cells that transports oxygen through the blood stream to all cells of the body. Oxygen is needed for healthy organs. Hemoglobin gives the red color to blood.

**Hematocrit**—Hematocrit measures the amount of space red blood cells take up in the blood. It is reported as a percentage.

**Lymphocytes**—The results of this and basophils, eosinophils, monocytes and neutrophils deal with white blood cell function. Important to the body’s defense against infection. Also important in the assessment of nutritional status.

**Monocytes**—The results of this and basophils, eosinophils, lymphocytes, and neutrophils deal with white blood cell function. Important to the body’s defense against infection. Also important in the assessment of nutritional status.

**MCH Mean**—Corpuscular Hemoglobin is one way to measure the average hemoglobin concentration within red blood cells, which varies from normal with different diseases.

**MCHC Mean**—Corpuscular Hemoglobin concentration

**MCV Mean**—Corpuscular volume measures red blood cell volume.

**Neutrophils**—The results of this and basophils, eosinophils, lymphocytes, and monocytes deal with white blood cell function. Important to the body’s defense against infection and also important in the assessment of nutritional status.

**Platelets**—Blood cell particles involved with the forming of blood clots.

**RDW**—Red cell distribution width (RDW) is a calculation of the variation in the size of your RBC’s. In some anemias, such as pernicious anemia, the amount of variation (anisocytosis) in RBC size (along with variation in shape – poikilocytosis) causes an increase in the RDW.

**Hepcidin**—A hormone secreted by the liver that may help control iron absorption.

**Phosphorus**—A mineral essential for development and maintenance of healthy bones and teeth. Abnormalities may represent liver disease.

**Albumin**—Serum one of the major proteins in the blood and a reflection of the general state of nutrition.

**Albumin/Globulin Ratio**—Calculated by dividing the albumin by the globulin.

**Liver Profile**

**Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT or SGPT)**—an enzyme found primarily in the liver. Abnormalities may represent liver disease...

**Albumin**—Serum one of the major proteins in the blood and a reflection of the general state of nutrition.

**Albumin/Globulin Ratio**—Calculated by dividing the albumin by the globulin.

**Alkaline Phosphatase**—A body protein important in diagnosing proper bone and liver functions.

**Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST or SGOT)**—an enzyme found in skeletal and heart muscle, liver and other organs. Abnormalities may represent liver disease.

**Bilirubin, Total**—A chemical involved with liver functions. High concentrations may result in jaundice.

**Globulin, Total**—A major group of proteins in the blood comprising the infection fighting antibodies.

**Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH)**—An enzyme found mostly in the heart, muscles, liver, kidney, brain, and red blood cells.

**Total**—Together with albumin, it is a measure of the state of nutrition in the body.

**GGT**—Also known as Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase, GGTP. Formal name: Gamma-glutamyl transferase helps to detect liver and bile duct injury. Some doctors use it in all people they suspect of having liver disease, others use it only to help explain the cause of other changes or if they suspect alcohol abuse.

**Kidney Panel**

**Urea Nitrogen (BUN)**—Another by-product of protein metabolism eliminated through the kidneys. BUN is an indicator of kidney function.

**Creatinine, Serum**—An indicator of kidney function.

**Uric Acid**—Another by-product of protein metabolism eliminated through the kidneys. Uric acid is an indicator of kidney function.

**BUN/ Creatinine**—Ratio calculated by dividing the BUN by the Creatinine.

**Minerals and Bone**

**Iron, Total**—An abnormally low test result may indicate iron deficiency anemia.

**Calcium**—A mineral essential for development and maintenance of healthy bones and teeth. It is important also for the normal function of muscles, nerves and blood clotting.

**Phosphorus**—Together with calcium, it is essential for healthy development of bones and teeth. Associated with hormone imbalance, bone disease and kidney disease. It is found mainly in bones and teeth. NOTE: a temporary drop in phosphorus level can be seen after a meal.

**Fluids & Electrolytes**

**Chloride, Serum**—Similar to sodium, it helps to maintain the body’s electrolyte balance.

**Potassium**—Helps to control the nerves and muscles.

**Sodium, Serum**—One of the major salts in the body fluid, sodium is important in the body’s water balance and the electrical activity of nerves and muscles.

**Carbon Dioxide**—Ordered as part of an electrolyte panel. The electrolyte panel is used to detect, evaluate, and monitor electrolyte imbalances.

**Diabetes**

**Glucose**—Blood sugar level, the most direct single test to uncover diabetes, may be used not only to identify diabetes, but also to evaluate how one controls the disease.