

## — Electrolytes

Electrolytes are electrically charged minerals that are found in body tissues and blood in the form of dissolved salts. They help move nutrients into and wastes out of the body's cells, maintain a healthy water balance, and help stabilize the body's pH level. The electrolyte panel measures the main electrolytes in the body: sodium (Na<sup>+</sup>), potassium (K<sup>+</sup>), chloride (Cl<sup>-</sup>), and bicarbonate (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>; sometimes reported as total CO<sub>2</sub>).

Hide

### Electrolytes

— SODIUM  
(mmol/L)

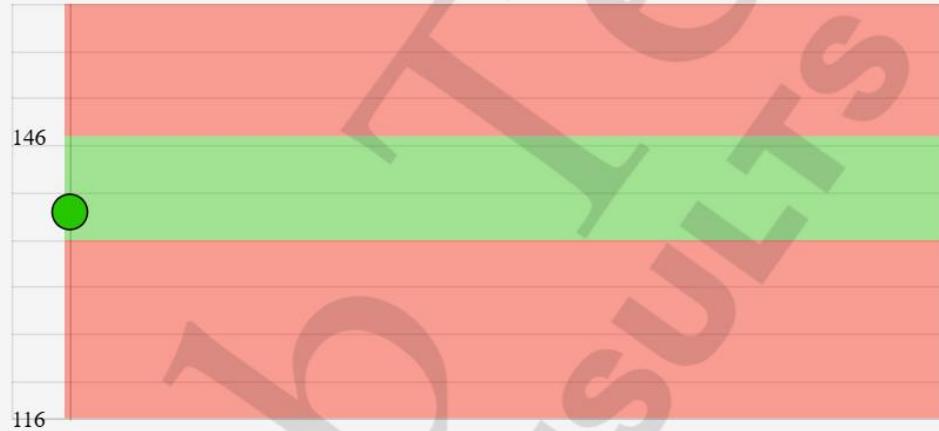
138

Range: 135-146

#### SODIUM

(mmol/L)

Sodium is a substance that the body needs to work properly it is vital to normal body processes, including nerve and muscle function



— POTASSIUM  
(mmol/L)

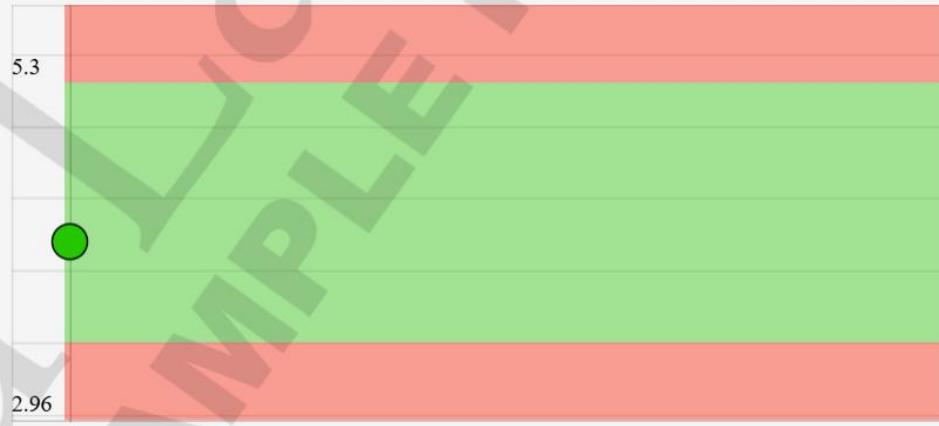
4.2

Range: 3.5-5.3

#### POTASSIUM

(mmol/L)

Potassium is a mineral that the body needs to work normally. It helps nerves and muscles communicate. It also helps move nutrients into cells and waste products out of cells. A diet rich in potassium ... [See more](#)



— CHLORIDE  
(mmol/L)

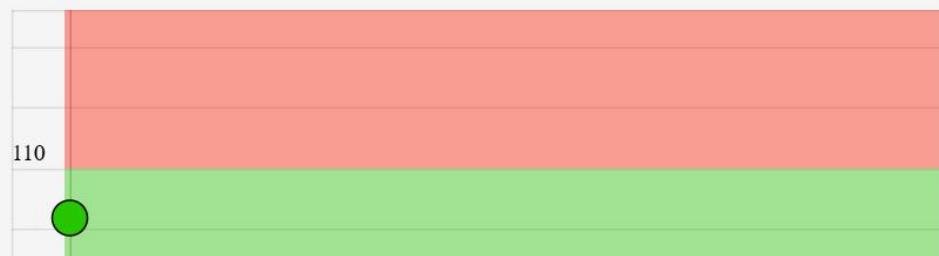
106

Range: 98-110

#### CHLORIDE

(mmol/L)

Chloride is a type of electrolyte. It works with other electrolytes such as potassium, sodium, and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). These substances help



keep the proper balance of body fluids and maintain the body's ... [See more](#)



CARBON DIOXIDE (mmol/L)

28

Range: 20-32

#### CARBON DIOXIDE (mmol/L)

CO<sub>2</sub> is carbon dioxide. Measures the amount of carbon dioxide in the liquid part of your blood, called the serum. In the body, most of the CO<sub>2</sub> is in the form of a substance called bicarbonate (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>). ... [See more](#)

