

— Liver Health

The liver is one of the largest internal organs and is an important in your health. It is part of the digestive system and is connected to the small intestine by the bile duct. The liver is a multitasking organ, with many functions. Nearly all the blood that leaves the stomach and intestines passes through the liver for processing.

The liver is involved in these a group of body functions that include:

- Production of clotting factors, blood, proteins, bile, and greater than a thousand enzymes.
- Storage of energy from the food to provide fuel for muscles.
- Uses the cholesterol in the blood.
- Regulates the level of blood sugar and hormones in the body.
- Removes poisons such as drugs and alcohol from the blood.

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Liver Enzymes and Function Tests

Liver Enzymes and Function tests are used to see how well your liver is working. Your liver is the largest organ inside your body and it helps your body digest food, store energy, and remove poisons.

There are many kinds of liver diseases. Viruses cause some of them, like hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C. Others can be the result of drugs, poisons or drinking too much alcohol. If the liver forms scar tissue because of an illness, it's called cirrhosis. Jaundice, or yellowing of the skin, can be one sign of liver disease. Cancer can also affect the liver. You could also inherit a liver disease such as hemochromatosis.

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+ BILIRUBIN

NEGATIVE

Range: NEGATIVE

— Kidney & Urinary Health

The kidney and urinary tract make up the urinary / renal system that cleanses the blood and rids the body of excess water and waste in the form of urine. The urinary tract consists of two kidneys, two ureters (one from each kidney), tubes that drain urine from the kidneys into the bladder (a storage sac), and the urethra. Muscles help control the release of urine from the bladder.

The kidneys receive blood from the aorta, filter it, and send it back to the heart with the right balance of chemicals and fluid for use throughout the body. The urine created by the kidneys is moved out of the body via the urinary tract.

The kidneys control the quantity and quality of fluids within the body. They also produce hormones and vitamins that direct cell activities in many organs; the hormone renin, for example, helps control blood pressure. When the kidneys are not working properly, waste products and fluid can build up to dangerous levels, creating a life-threatening situation. Among the important substances the kidneys help to control are sodium, potassium, chloride, bicarbonate (HCO_3^-), pH, calcium, phosphorus, and magnesium.

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Kidney & Urinalysis

+ COLOR

YELLOW

Range: YELLOW

+ APPEARANCE

CLEAR

Range: CLEAR

+ SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1.005

Range: 1.001-1.035

+ PH

5.5

Range: 5.0-8.0

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Range: 0.0-5.0 | |
| + GLUCOSE | NEGATIVE |
| | Range: NEGATIVE |
| + KETONES | NEGATIVE |
| | Range: NEGATIVE |
| + OCCULT BLOOD | NEGATIVE |
| | Range: NEGATIVE |
| + PROTEIN | NEGATIVE |
| | Range: NEGATIVE |
| + NITRITE | NEGATIVE |
| | Range: NEGATIVE |
| + LEUKOCYTE ESTE... | NEGATIVE |
| | Range: NEGATIVE |
| + WBC (/HPF) | NONE SEEN |
| | Range: < OR = 5 |
| + RBC (/HPF) | NONE SEEN |
| | Range: < OR = 2 |
| + SQUAMOUS EPIT... (/HPF) | NONE SEEN |
| | Range: < OR = 5 |
| + BACTERIA (/HPF) | NONE SEEN |
| | Range: NONE SEEN |
| + HYALINE CAST (/LPF) | NONE SEEN |
| | Range: NONE SEEN |
| - NOTE | See Below |
| | Range: See Comments |

NOTE

Result Comments

This urine was analyzed for the presence of WBC, RBC, bacteria, casts, and other formed elements. Only those elements seen were reported.