

— Blood Health

Blood is found in blood vessels that are made up of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules and veins, which take blood to and from every part of your body. Blood has several key functions that include transport, regulation & protection.

Blood transports oxygen from the lungs to the cells of the body and transports carbon dioxide from the body's cells to the lungs where it is breathed out. Blood carries nutrients, hormones and waste products around the body. Blood regulates the acid-alkali balance of the body and plays an important part in regulating the body temperature. By increasing the amount of blood flowing close to the skin, the blood helps the body to lose heat. Blood also provides protection through both white blood cells that attack and destroy invading bacteria and other pathogens and through platelets that provide clotting and protects the body from losing too much blood after an injury.

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Platelets

Platelets are little pieces of blood cells. Platelets help wounds heal and prevent bleeding by forming blood clots. Your bone marrow makes platelets. Problems can result from having too few or too many platelets, or from platelets that do not work properly. If your blood has a low number of platelets, you can be at risk for mild to serious bleeding. If your blood has too many platelets, you may have a higher risk of blood clots. With other platelet disorders, the platelets do not work as they should. For example, in von Willebrand Disease, the platelets cannot stick together or cannot attach to blood vessel walls. This can cause excessive bleeding.

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Result Comments

This test has not been validated for monitoring unfractionated heparin therapy. For testing that is validated for this type of therapy, please refer to the Heparin Anti-Xa assay (test code 30292).

For additional information, please refer to <http://education.QuestDiagnostics.com/faq/FAQ159>
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