

## — 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.

### White Blood Cells

White blood cells, also called leukocytes, are cells that exist in the blood, the lymphatic system, and tissues and are an important part of the body's defense system. They help protect against infections and also have a role in inflammation, allergic responses, and protecting against cancer. The white blood cell (WBC) count totals the number of white blood cells in a person's sample of blood.

+ WHITE BLOOD CE... (Thousand/uL)	8.3	Range: 3.8-10.8
+ ABSOLUTE NEUT... (cells/uL)	3918	Range: 1500-7800
+ ABSOLUTE LYMP... (cells/uL)	3428	Range: 850-3900
+ ABSOLUTE MONO... (cells/uL)	623	Range: 200-950
+ ABSOLUTE EOSIN... (cells/uL)	266	Range: 15-500
+ ABSOLUTE BASO... (cells/uL)	66	Range: 0-200
+ NEUTROPHILS (%)	47.2	Range: See Comments
+ LYMPHOCYTES (%)	41.3	Range: See Comments
+ MONOCYTES (%)	7.5	Range: See Comments
+ EOSINOPHILS (%)	3.2	Range: See Comments
+ BASOPHILS (%)	0.8	Range: See Comments