

# merck manual lab values

Reference Range	LOW ↓	HIGH ↑	DRUGS
<b>WBC</b> 4-9	Autoimmune disorders Bone marrow deficiencies Viral diseases Liver problems Spleen problems Severe bacterial infections Radiation therapy	Infections Cigarette smoking Leukemia Inflammatory diseases Tissue damage Physical/mental stress.	↑ :Corticosteroids, heparin, beta adrenergic agonists, epinephrine, granulocyte CSF, Li+. ↓ :Diuretics, chemo, histamine-2 blockers, captopril, anticonvulsants, antibiotics, antithyroid, quinidine, chlorpromazine, terbutaline, clozapine, sulfonamides, ticlopidine.
<b>RBC</b> 3.9-4.93	Bleeding, Anemia, Malnutrition Over hydration Hemolysis Erythropoietin deficiency Leukemia, Multiple myeloma Porphyria Thalassemia, Sickle cell anemia	Dehydration Cigarette smoking Congenital heart disease Pulmonary fibrosis Renal cell carcinoma Polycythemia vera	↑ :Erythropoietin, Fe+ ↓ :Aspirin, antibiotics, sulfonamides, trimethadione, anti-neoplastic drugs, indomethacin, doxapram, rifampin and primaquine.
<b>HGB</b> 12-15.5	Nutritional deficiencies Blood loss, Sickle cell anemia Renal problems Bone marrow suppression Leukemia Lead poisoning Hodgkin's lymphoma	Dehydration Cigarette smoking Polycythemia vera Tumors Erythropoietin abuse Lung diseases Blood doping	↑ :Erythropoietin, Fe+ supplements. ↓ :Aspirin, antibiotics, sulfonamides, trimethadione, anti-neoplastic drugs, indomethacin, doxapram, rifampin, primaquine.
<b>HCT</b> 35-45	Over hydration, Nutritional deficiencies Blood loss Bone marrow suppression Leukemia, Lead poisoning Hodgkin's lymphoma, Chemotherapy	Dehydration Hypoxia Cigarette smoking Polycythemia vera, Tumors Lung diseases Blood doping, Erythrocytosis Cor pulmonale	↑ :Erythropoietin, iron supplements. ↓ : Aspirin, antibiotics, anti-neoplastic drugs.
<b>MCV</b> 81-93 <b>MCH</b> 28-35	microcytic iron deficiency anemia thalassemia anemia of chronic disease sideroblastic anemia.	macrocytic vitamin B12 or folate deficiency hemolytic anemia liver disease, alcoholism hypothyroidism aplastic anemia myelodysplastic syndrome.	
<b>MCHC</b> 33-37	May be low when MCV is low; decreased MCHC values (hypochromia) are seen in conditions such as iron deficiency anemia and thalassemia.	(Hyperchromia) are seen in conditions where the hemoglobin is more concentrated inside the red cells: autoimmune hemolytic anemia, burn patients, hereditary spherocytosis	
<b>RDW</b> 11.4-15.2	Small RBC	RBCs vary in size Liver disease Hemolytic anemia Vitamin B12/Folate deficiency	
<b>PLT</b> 140-400	Virus Aplastic anemia Leukemia Alcoholism Vitamin B12 & folic acid deficiency SLE, hemolytic uremic condition, HELLP, DIC, vasculitis, sepsis, splenic sequestration, cirrhosis.	Cancer, allergic reactions, polycythemia vera, recent spleen removal, chronic myelogenous leukemia, inflammation, secondary thrombocytosis.	↑ :Romiplostin, steroids, human IgG, immunosuppressants. ↓ : Aspirin, hydroxyurea, anagrelide, chemotherapeutic drugs, statins, ranitidine, quinidine, tetracycline, vancomycin, valproic acid, sulfonamides, phenytoin, piperacillin, penicillin, pentoxifylline, omeprazole, nitroglycerin.
<b>MPV</b> 6-11.1	Indicates average size of platelets is small; older platelets are generally smaller than younger ones and a low MPV may mean that a condition is affecting the production of platelets by bone marrow.	Indicates a high number of larger, younger platelets in the blood; this may be due to the bone marrow producing and releasing platelets rapidly into circulation.	

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