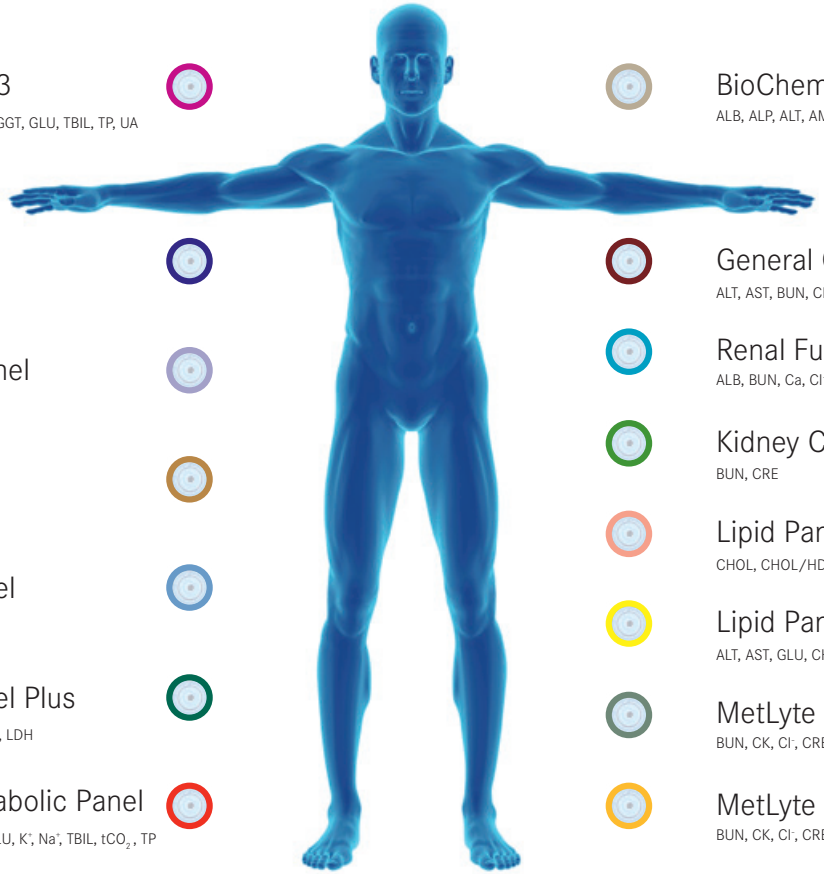
Reliable test results for confident decision-making

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer



General Chemistry 13
ALB, ALP, ALT, AMY, AST, BUN, Ca, CRE, GGT, GLU, TBIL, TP, UA

Liver Panel Plus
ALB, ALP, ALT, AMY, AST, GGT, TBIL, TP

Hepatic Function Panel
ALB, ALP, ALT, AST, DBIL, TBIL, TP

Electrolyte Panel
Cl^-, K^+, Na^+, tCO_2

Basic Metabolic Panel
BUN, Ca, Cl^-, CRE, GLU, K^+, Na^+, tCO_2

Basic Metabolic Panel Plus
BUN, Ca, Cl^-, CRE, GLU, K^+, Na^+, tCO_2, Mg, LDH

Comprehensive Metabolic Panel
ALB, ALP, ALT, AST, BUN, Ca, Cl^-, CRE, GLU, K^+, Na^+, TBIL, tCO_2, TP

BioChemistry Panel Plus
ALB, ALP, ALT, AMY, AST, BUN, Ca, CRE, CRP, GGT, GLU, TP, UA

General Chemistry 6
ALT, AST, BUN, CRE, GGT, GLU

Renal Function Panel
ALB, BUN, Ca, Cl^-, CRE, GLU, K^+, Na^+, PHOS, tCO_2

Kidney Check
BUN, CRE

Lipid Panel
CHOL, CHOL/HDL*, HDL, LDL*, TRIG, VLDL*

Lipid Panel Plus
ALT, AST, GLU, CHOL, CHOL/HDL*, HDL, LDL*, TRIG, VLDL*

MetLyte 8 Panel
BUN, CK, Cl^-, CRE, GLU, K^+, Na^+, tCO_2

MetLyte Plus CRP
BUN, CK, Cl^-, CRE, GLU, K^+, Na^+, tCO_2, CRP

< back to menu

*Calculated value

Increase your on-site diagnostic capabilities

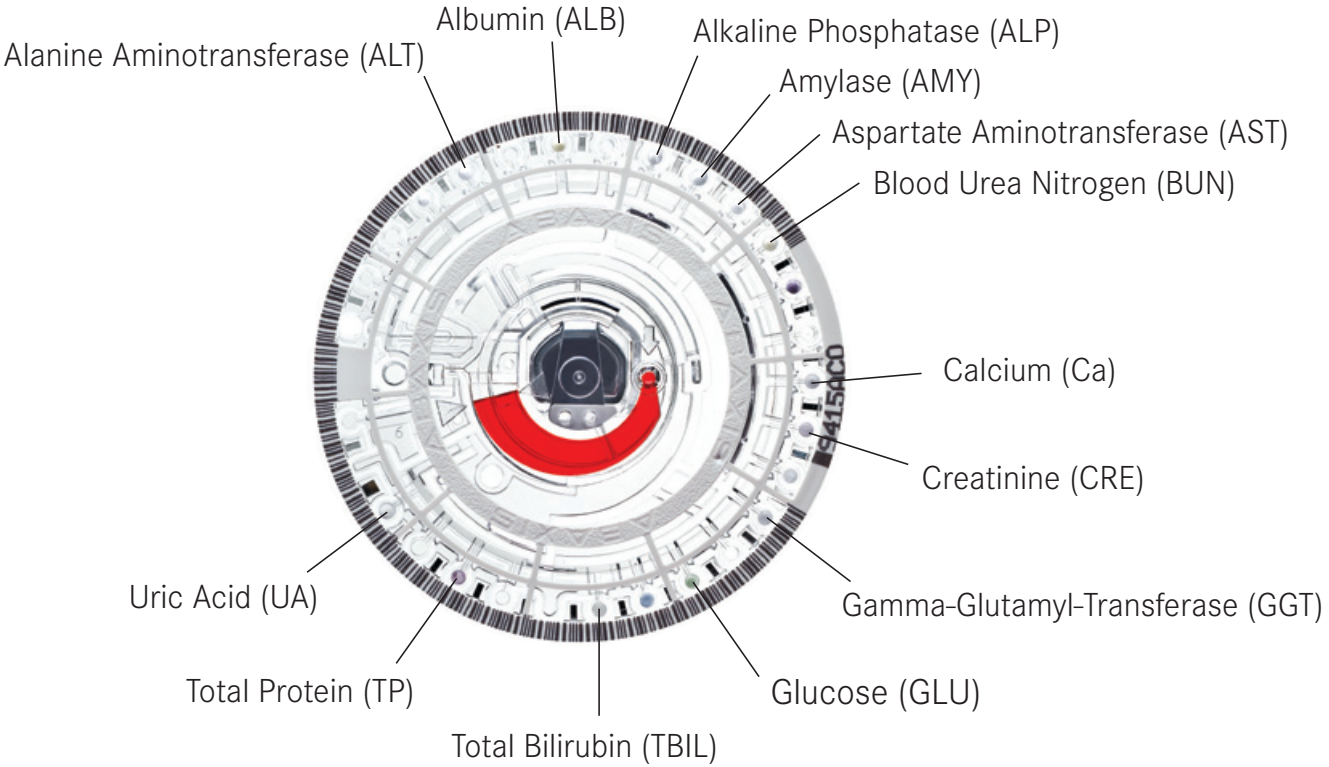
piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Piccolo xpress™ Panels / Analytes	Albumin ALB	Alkaline Phosphatase ALP	Alanine Aminotransferase ALT	Amylase AMY	Aspartate Aminotransferase AST	Direct Bilirubin DBIL	Blood Urea Nitrogen BUN	Calcium Ca	Creatine Kinase CK	Chloride Cl^-	Creatinine CRE	C-Reactive Protein CRP	Gamma-Glutamyl-Transferase GGT	Glucose GLU	Potassium K^+	Lactate-Dehydrogenase LDH	Magnesium Mg	Sodium Na^+	Phosphorus PHOS	Total Bilirubin TBIL	Total Carbon Dioxide tCO_2	Total Protein TP	Uric Acid UA	Total Cholesterol CHOL	CHOL/HDL ratio CHOL/HDL*	High Density Lipoprotein HDL	Low Density Lipoprotein LDL*	Triglycerides TRIG	Very Low Density Lipoprotein VLDL*
Lipid Panel # 400-0025																								●	●	●	●	●	●
Lipid Panel Plus # 400-0030			○		○									○										○	○	○	○	○	○
Liver Panel Plus # 400-0003	●	●	●	●	●								●							●		●							
General Chemistry 6 # 400-0006			●		●		●				●		●	●															
General Chemistry 13 # 400-0029	●	●	●	●	●		●	●			●		●	●						●		●	●						
BioChemistry Panel Plus # 400-0035	●	●	●	●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●								●	●						
Comprehensive Metabolic Panel # 400-0028	●	●	●		●		●	●		●	●			●	●			●		●	●	●							
Basic Metabolic Panel # 400-0024							●	●		●	●			●	●			●			●								
Basic Metabolic Panel Plus # 400-0031							●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●	●			●								
Renal Function Panel # 400-0027	●						●	●		●	●			●	●			●	●		●								
Hepatic Function Panel # 400-0026	●	●	●		●	●														●		●							
Electrolyte Panel # 400-0022										●					●			●			●								
MetLyte 8 Panel # 400-0023							●		●	●	●			●	●			●			●								
MetLyte Plus CRP # 400-0034							●		●	●	●	●		●	●			●			●								
Kidney Check # 400-0033							●				●																		

< back to menu

*Calculated value

General Chemistry 13



< back to menu

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) - is found in muscle, cardiac and liver cells. Elevated levels commonly occur with liver diseases, including viral hepatitis and cirrhosis.

Albumin (ALB) - is a part of serum protein. Decreased levels can indicate many disorders, e.g. liver and kidney disease.

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) - is found in the liver, bile duct and bones. Abnormal levels can indicate liver, bone, parathyroid and intestinal disease.

Amylase (AMY) - is an enzyme that breaks starch down into sugar. It is also produced by the pancreas. Abnormal levels may indicate pancreatitis or other pancreatic disorders.

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) - is found in the liver, cardiac and skeletal muscle. Elevated levels can indicate liver and muscle disorders.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - is an end-product of metabolism. BUN levels can indicate kidney disorders and other medical conditions.

Calcium (Ca) - relates to the bones, heart, nerves, kidneys and teeth. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions such as parathyroid, bone and chronic renal diseases; tetany.

< back to menu

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Creatinine (CRE) – is a product released from muscle tissue and excreted from the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate kidney disorders. It can also be used to monitor renal dialysis.

Gamma-Glutamyl-Transferase (GGT) – is found in many tissues but most notable in the liver. The test may help to detect liver and bile duct injury.

Glucose (GLU) – is the main source of energy for living organisms. The most important cause of elevated glucose is diabetes mellitus, but many other disorders can also elevate glucose levels in the blood.

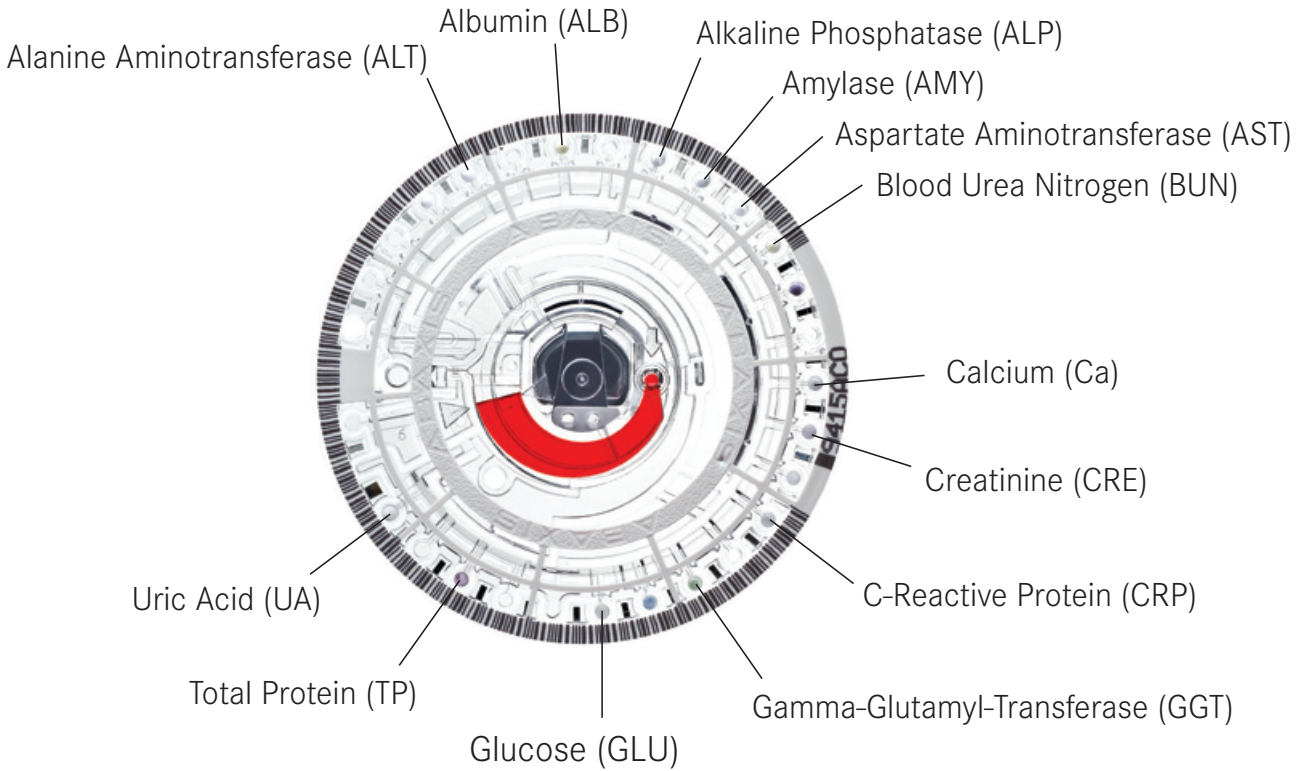
Total Bilirubin (TBIL) – is used to determine the health of the red blood cells in the body. Bilirubin is a breakdown product of hemoglobin and the predominant pigment in bile. Abnormal levels can indicate liver disorders, including hepatitis and gall bladder obstruction.

Total Protein (TP) – is used to determine general nutritional status. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions.

Uric Acid (UA) – is the final breakdown product of purine metabolism and is being handled by the kidney. Abnormal levels can indicate renal and metabolic disorders, including renal failure and gout.

< back to menu

BioChemistry Panel Plus



< back to menu

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) - is found in muscle, cardiac and liver cells. Elevated levels commonly occur with liver diseases, including viral hepatitis and cirrhosis.

Albumin (ALB) - is a part of serum protein. Decreased levels can indicate many disorders, e.g. liver and kidney disease.

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) - is found in the liver, bile duct and bones. Abnormal levels can indicate liver, bone, parathyroid and intestinal disease.

Amylase (AMY) - is an enzyme that breaks starch down into sugar. It is also produced by the pancreas. Abnormal levels may indicate pancreatitis or other pancreatic disorders.

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) - is found in the liver, cardiac and skeletal muscle. Elevated levels can indicate liver and muscle disorders.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - is an end-product of metabolism. BUN levels can indicate kidney disorders and other medical conditions.

Calcium (Ca) - relates to the bones, heart, nerves, kidneys and teeth. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions such as parathyroid, bone and chronic renal diseases; tetany.

< back to menu

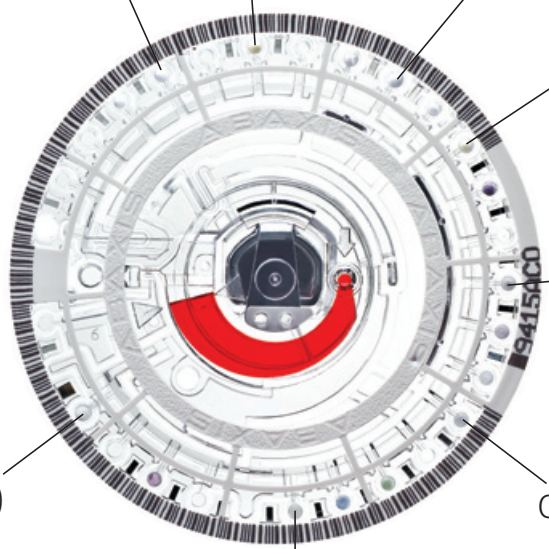
Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Creatinine (CRE)	- is a product released from muscle tissue and excreted from the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate kidney disorders. It can also be used to monitor renal dialysis.
C-Reactive Protein (CRP)	- is an acute phase protein produced by the liver. Elevated levels may indicate infection, tissue injury, and inflammatory disorders.
Gamma-Glutamyl-Transferase (GGT)	- is found in many tissues but most notable in the liver. The test may help to detect liver and bile duct injury.
Glucose (GLU)	- is the main source of energy for living organisms. The most important cause of elevated glucose is diabetes mellitus, but many other disorders can also elevate glucose levels in the blood.
Total Protein (TP)	- is used to determine general nutritional status. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions.
Uric Acid (UA)	- is the final breakdown product of purine metabolism and is being handled by the kidney. Abnormal levels can indicate renal and metabolic disorders, including renal failure and gout.

< back to menu

Liver Panel Plus



< back to menu

Closer to Care.

Liver Panel Plus

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) - is found in muscle, cardiac and liver cells. Elevated levels commonly occur with liver diseases, including viral hepatitis and cirrhosis.

Albumin (ALB) - is a part of serum protein. Decreased levels can indicate many disorders, e.g. liver and kidney disease.

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) - is found in the liver, bile duct and bones. Abnormal levels can indicate liver, bone, parathyroid and intestinal disease.

Amylase (AMY) - is an enzyme that breaks starch down into sugar. It is also produced by the pancreas. Abnormal levels may indicate pancreatitis or other pancreatic disorders.

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) - is found in the liver, cardiac and skeletal muscle. Elevated levels can indicate liver and muscle disorders.

Gamma-Glutamyl-Transferase (GGT) - is found in many tissues but most notable in the liver. The test may help to detect liver and bile duct injury.

< back to menu

Liver Panel Plus

Analytes

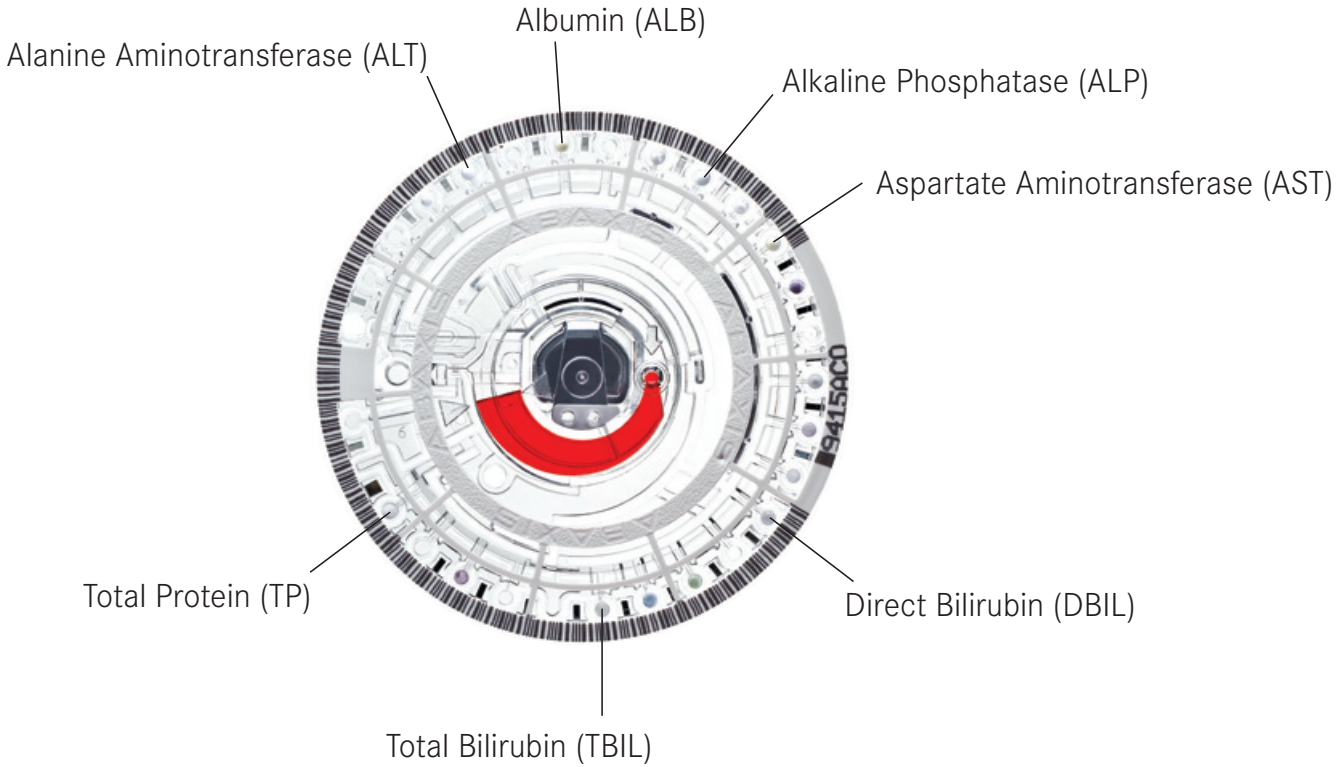
piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Total Bilirubin (TBIL) - is used to determine the health of the red blood cells in the body. Bilirubin is a breakdown product of hemoglobin and the predominant pigment in bile. Abnormal levels can indicate liver disorders, including hepatitis and gall bladder obstruction.

Total Protein (TP) - is used to determine general nutritional status. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions.

< back to menu

Hepatic Function Panel



< back to menu

Hepatic Function Panel

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) - is found in muscle, cardiac and liver cells. Elevated levels commonly occur with liver diseases, including viral hepatitis and cirrhosis.

Albumin (ALB) - is a part of serum protein. Decreased levels can indicate many disorders, e.g. liver and kidney disease.

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) - is found in the liver, bile duct and bones. Abnormal levels can indicate liver, bone, parathyroid and intestinal disease.

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) - is found in the liver, cardiac and skeletal muscle. Elevated levels can indicate liver and muscle disorders.

Direct Bilirubin (DBIL) - is a breakdown product of hemoglobin and the predominant pigment in bile. Abnormal levels of direct bilirubin may indicate liver disorders, hemolytic hematological and metabolic disorders including hepatitis and gall bladder obstruction.

< back to menu

Hepatic Function Panel

Analytes

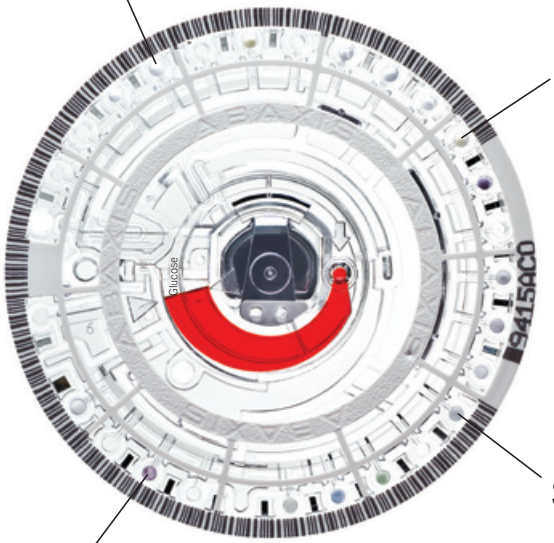
piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Total Bilirubin (TBIL) - is used to determine the health of the red blood cells in the body. Bilirubin is a breakdown product of hemoglobin and the predominant pigment in bile. Abnormal levels can indicate liver disorders, including hepatitis and gall bladder obstruction.

Total Protein (TP) - is used to determine general nutritional status. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions.

< back to menu

Electrolyte Panel



< back to menu

*Calculated value

Analytes

Chloride (Cl^-) - is used to evaluate the body´s hydration and acidosis levels. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, prolonged diarrhea and vomiting, renal tubular disease, hyperparathyroidism, burns, salt-losing renal diseases and overhydration.

Potassium (K^+) - is an electrolyte that relates to hyperkalemia in the body. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions, such as renal glomerular or tubular disease, adrenocortical insufficiency, diabetic ketacidosis, excessive intravenous potassium therapy, sepsis, in vitro hemolysis, hyperaldosteronism, malnutrition, hyperinsulinism, metabolic alkalosis and gastrointestinal loss.

< back to menu

Electrolyte Panel

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Sodium (Na^+)

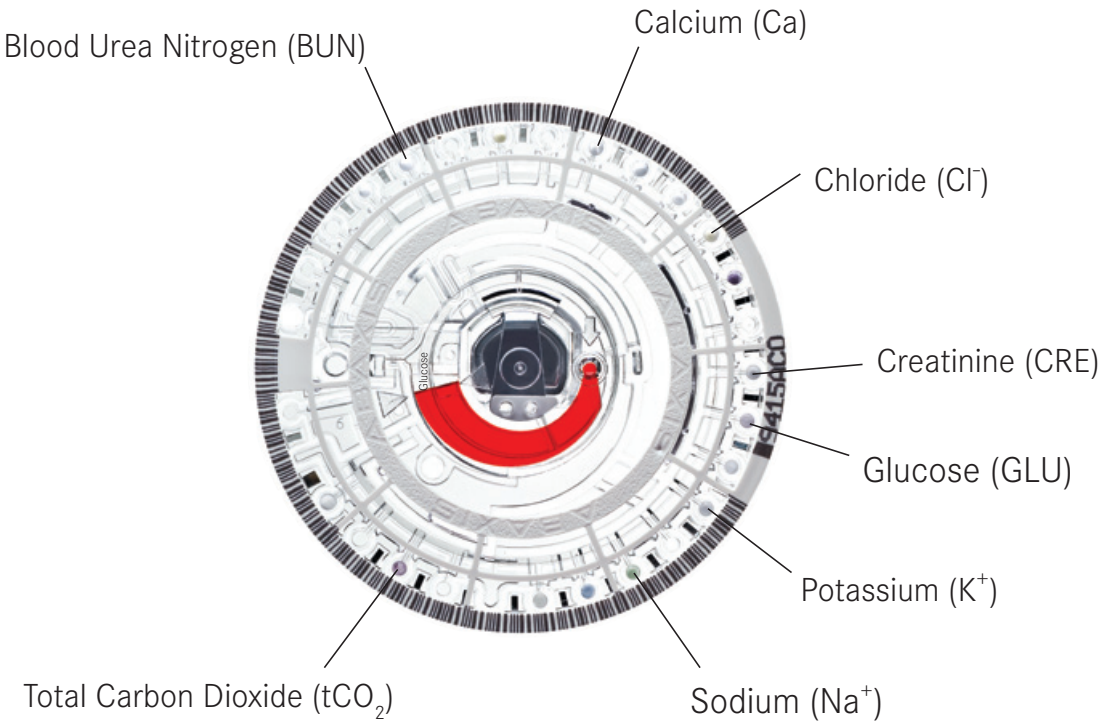
- is used to evaluate the body´s hydration or dehydration balance. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, diabetes insipidus, loss of hypotonic gastrointestinal fluids, salt poisoning, selective depression of sense of thirst, skin losses, burns, sweating, hyperaldosteronism, CNS disorders, dilutional, depletional and delusional hyponatremia and syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion.

Total Carbon Dioxide (tCO_2)

- is used to evaluate the body´s pH balance. Abnormal levels may indicate primary metabolic alkalosis and acidosis and primary respiratory alkalosis and acidosis.

< back to menu

Basic Metabolic Panel



< back to menu

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - is an end-product of metabolism. BUN levels can indicate kidney disorders and other medical conditions.

Calcium (Ca) - relates to the bones, heart, nerves, kidneys and teeth. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions such as parathyroid, bone and chronic renal diseases; tetany.

Chloride (Cl^-) - is an electrolyte and is used to evaluate the body´s hydration and acidosis levels. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, prolonged diarrhea and vomiting, renal tubular disease, hyperparathyroidism, burns, salt-losing renal diseases and overhydration.

Creatinine (CRE) - is a product released from muscle tissue and excreted from the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate kidney disorders. It can also be used to monitor renal dialysis.

Glucose (GLU) - is the main source of energy for living organisms. The most important cause of elevated glucose is diabetes mellitus, but many other disorders can also elevate glucose levels in the blood.

< back to menu

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Potassium (K^+)

- is an electrolyte that relates to hyperkalemia in the body. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions, such as renal glomerular or tubular disease, adrenocortical insufficiency, diabetic ketacidosis, excessive intravenous potassium therapy, sepsis, in vitro hemolysis, hyperaldosteronism, malnutrition, hyperinsulinism, metabolic alkalosis and gastrointestinal loss.

Sodium (Na^+)

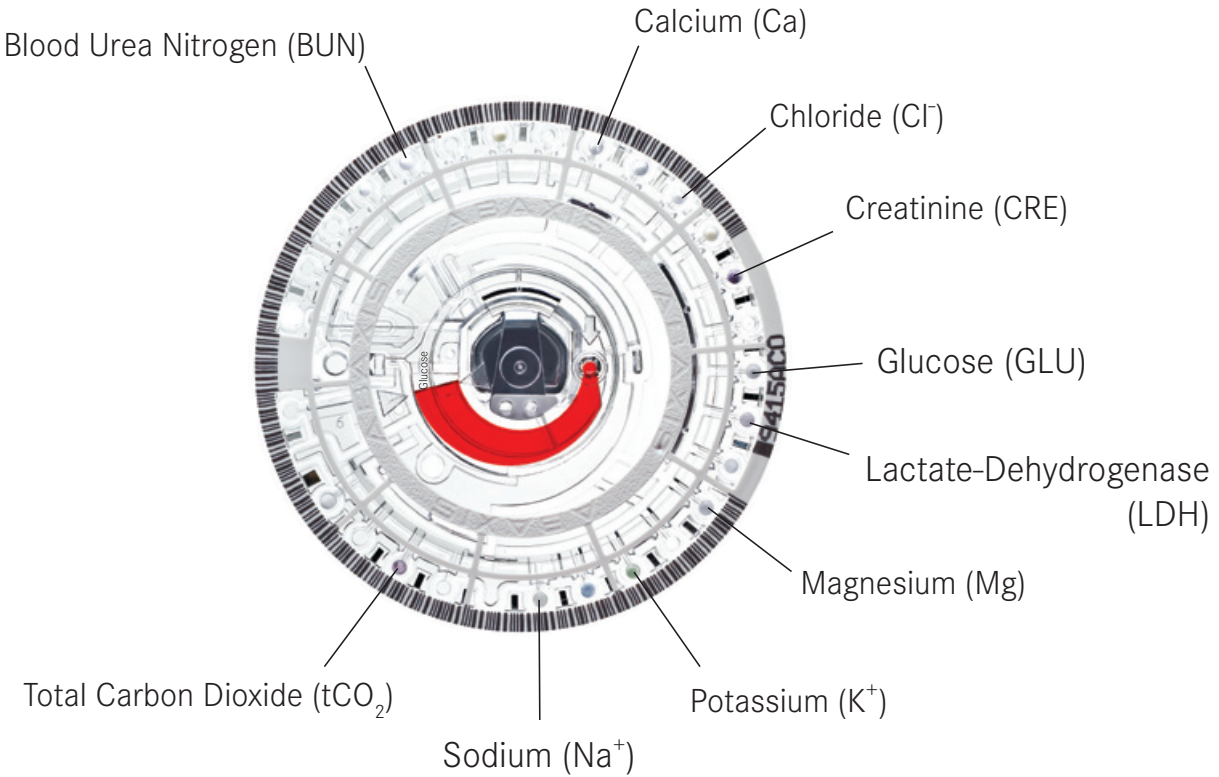
- is used to evaluate the body´s hydration or dehydration balance. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, diabetes insipidus, loss of hypotonic gastrointestinal fluids, salt poisoning, selective depression of sense of thirst, skin losses, burns, sweating, hyperaldosteronism, CNS disorders, dilutional, depletional and delusional hyponatremia and syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion.

Total Carbon Dioxide (tCO_2)

- is used to evaluate the body´s pH balance. Abnormal levels may indicate primary metabolic alkalosis and acidosis and primary respiratory alkalosis and acidosis.

< back to menu

Basic Metabolic Panel Plus



< back to menu

Basic Metabolic Panel Plus

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - is an end-product of metabolism. BUN levels can indicate kidney disorders and other medical conditions.

Calcium (Ca) - relates to the bones, heart, nerves, kidneys and teeth. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions such as parathyroid, bone and chronic renal diseases; tetany.

Chloride (Cl^-) - is an electrolyte and is used to evaluate the body´s hydration and acidosis levels. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, prolonged diarrhea and vomiting, renal tubular disease, hyperparathyroidism, burns, salt-losing renal diseases and overhydration.

Creatinine (CRE) - is a product released from muscle tissue and excreted from the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate kidney disorders. It can also be used to monitor renal dialysis.

Glucose (GLU) - is the main source of energy for living organisms. The most important cause of elevated glucose is diabetes mellitus, but many other disorders can also elevate glucose levels in the blood.

< back to menu

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Lactate-Dehydrogenase (LDH) – is an enzyme that is elevated with tissue breakdown. Abnormal levels may indicate liver diseases such as acute viral hepatitis and cirrhosis; cardiac diseases such as myocardial infarction; and tissue alterations of the heart, kidney, liver, and muscle.

Magnesium (Mg) – is used to evaluate an patient´s electrolyte balance. Abnormal levels are most frequently seen in conditions that cause impaired or excessive excretion of magnesium by the kidneys or impaired absorption in the intestines.

Potassium (K^+) – is an electrolyte that relates to hyperkalemia in the body. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions, such as renal glomerular or tubular disease, adrenocortical insufficiency, diabetic ketacidosis, excessive intravenous potassium therapy, sepsis, in vitro hemolysis, hyperaldosteronism, malnutrition, hyperinsulinism, metabolic alkalosis and gastrointestinal loss.

< back to menu

Basic Metabolic Panel Plus

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Sodium (Na^+)

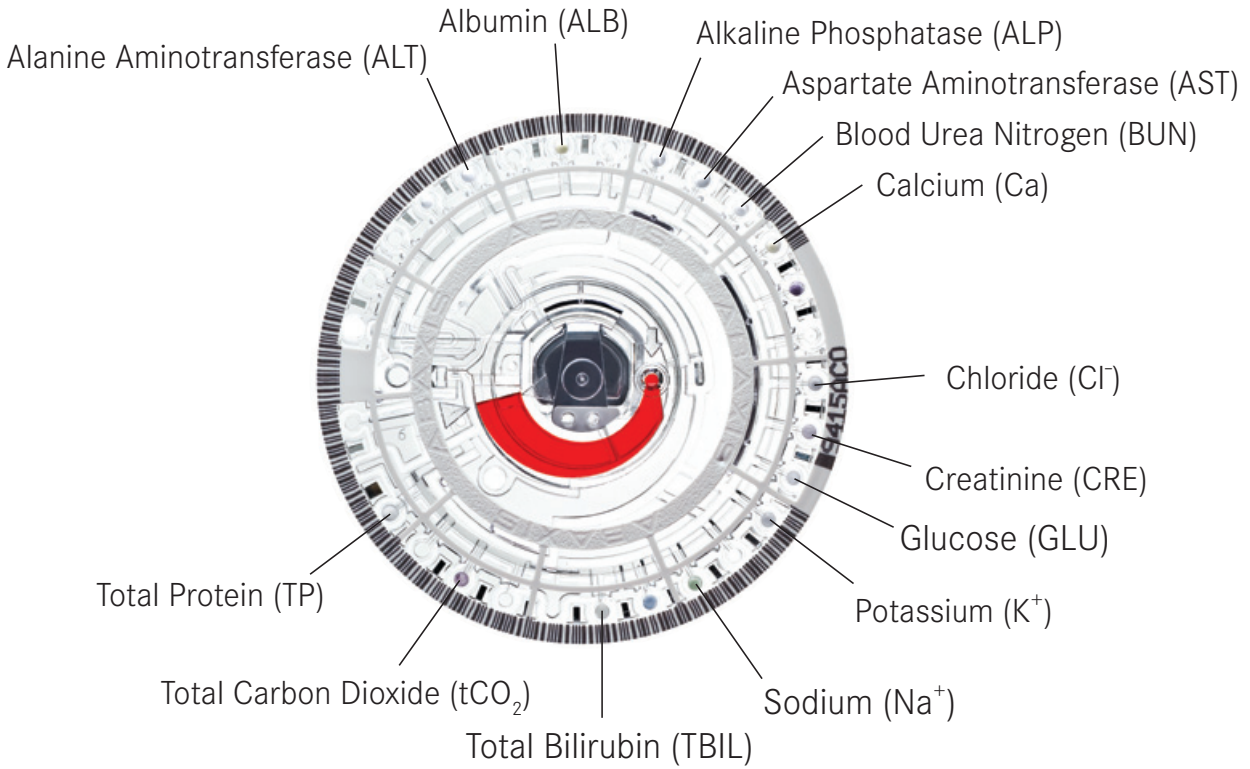
- is used to evaluate the body´s hydration or dehydration balance. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, diabetes insipidus, loss of hypotonic gastrointestinal fluids, salt poisoning, selective depression of sense of thirst, skin losses, burns, sweating, hyperaldosteronism, CNS disorders, dilutional, depletional and delusional hyponatremia and syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion.

Total Carbon Dioxide (tCO_2)

- is used to evaluate the body´s pH balance. Abnormal levels may indicate primary metabolic alkalosis and acidosis and primary respiratory alkalosis and acidosis.

< back to menu

Comprehensive Metabolic Panel



< back to menu

Comprehensive Metabolic Panel

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) - is found in muscle, cardiac and liver cells. Elevated levels commonly occur with liver diseases, including viral hepatitis and cirrhosis.

Albumin (ALB) - is a part of serum protein. Decreased levels can indicate many disorders, e.g. liver and kidney disease.

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) - is found in the liver, bile duct and bones. Abnormal levels can indicate liver, bone, parathyroid and intestinal disease.

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) - is found in the liver, cardiac and skeletal muscle. Elevated levels can indicate liver and muscle disorders.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - is an end-product of metabolism. BUN levels can indicate kidney disorders and other medical conditions.

Calcium (Ca) - relates to the bones, heart, nerves, kidneys and teeth. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions such as parathyroid, bone and chronic renal diseases; tetany.

< back to menu

Comprehensive Metabolic Panel

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Chloride (Cl^-) - is an electrolyte and is used to evaluate the body´s hydration and acidosis levels. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, prolonged diarrhea and vomiting, renal tubular disease, hyperparathyroidism, burns, salt-losing renal diseases and overhydration.

Creatinine (CRE) - is a product released from muscle tissue and excreted from the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate kidney disorders. It can also be used to monitor renal dialysis.

Glucose (GLU) - is the main source of energy for living organisms. The most important cause of elevated glucose is diabetes mellitus, but many other disorders can also elevate glucose levels in the blood.

Potassium (K^+) - is an electrolyte that relates to hyperkalemia in the body. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions, such as renal glomerular or tubular disease, adrenocortical insufficiency, diabetic ketacidosis, excessive intravenous potassium therapy, sepsis, in vitro hemolysis, hyperaldosteronism, malnutrition, hyperinsulinism, metabolic alkalosis and gastrointestinal loss.

< back to menu

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Sodium (Na^+)

- is used to evaluate the body´s hydration or dehydration balance. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, diabetes insipidus, loss of hypotonic gastrointestinal fluids, salt poisoning, selective depression of sense of thirst, skin losses, burns, sweating, hyperaldosteronism, CNS disorders, dilutional, depletional and delusional hyponatremia and syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion.

Total Bilirubin (TBIL)

- is used to determine the health of the red blood cells in the body. Bilirubin is a breakdown product of hemoglobin and the predominant pigment in bile. Abnormal levels can indicate liver disorders, including hepatitis and gall bladder obstruction.

Total Carbon Dioxide (tCO_2)

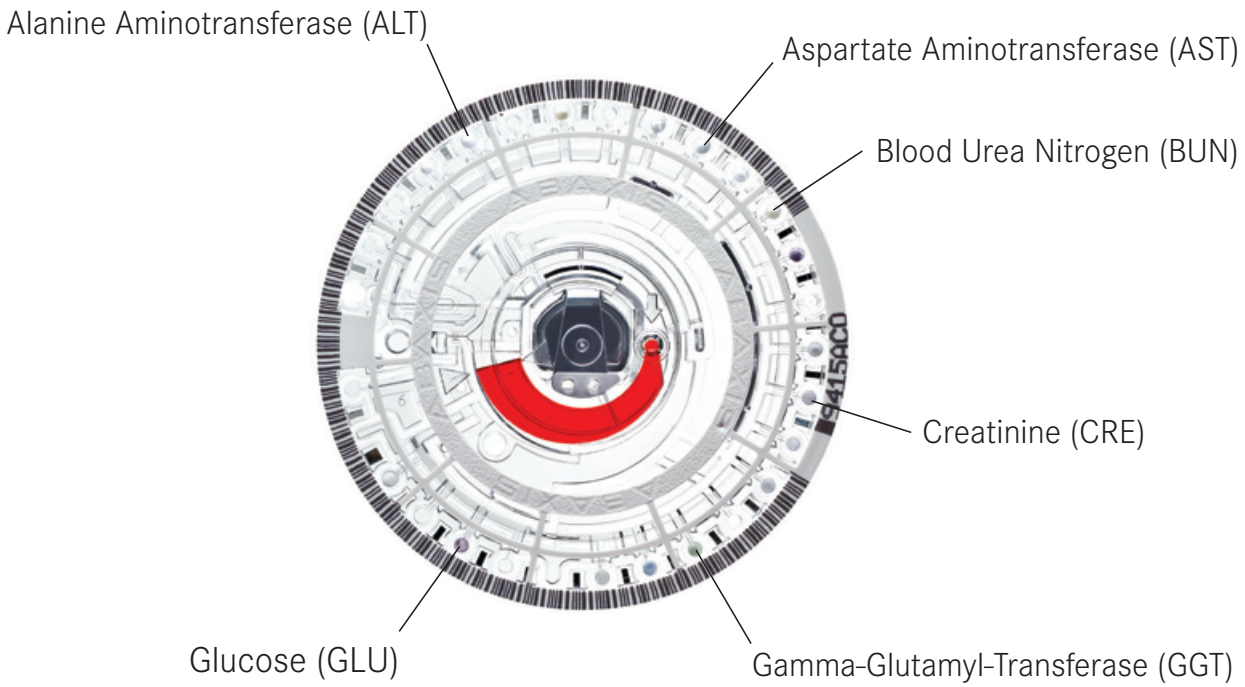
- is used to evaluate the body´s pH balance. Abnormal levels may indicate primary metabolic alkalosis and acidosis and primary respiratory alkalosis and acidosis.

Total Protein (TP)

- is used to determine general nutritional status. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions.

< back to menu

General Chemistry 6



< back to menu

Analytes

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) - is found in muscle, cardiac and liver cells. Elevated levels commonly occur with liver diseases, including viral hepatitis and cirrhosis.

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) - is found in the liver, cardiac and skeletal muscle. Elevated levels can indicate liver and muscle disorders.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - is an end-product of metabolism. BUN levels can indicate kidney disorders and other medical conditions.

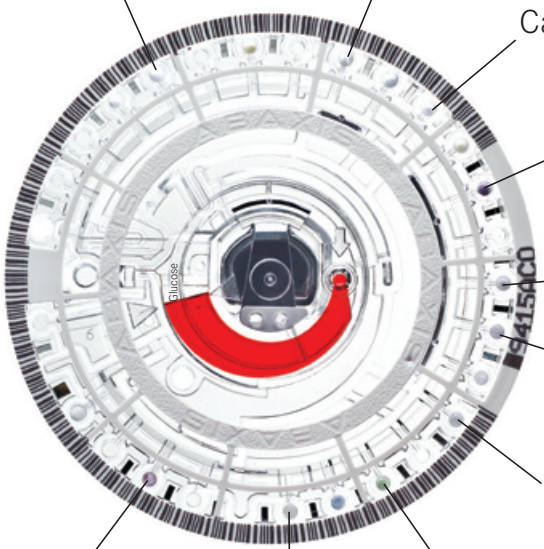
Creatinine (CRE) - is a product released from muscle tissue and excreted from the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate kidney disorders. It can also be used to monitor renal dialysis.

Gamma-Glutamyl-Transferase (GGT) - is found in many tissues but most notable in the liver. The test may help to detect liver and bile duct injury.

Glucose (GLU) - is the main source of energy for living organisms. The most important cause of elevated glucose is diabetes mellitus, but many other disorders can also elevate glucose levels in the blood.

< back to menu

Renal Function Panel



< back to menu

Closer to Care.

Renal Function Panel

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Albumin (ALB) - is a part of serum protein. Decreased levels can indicate many disorders, e.g. liver and kidney disease.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - is an end-product of metabolism. BUN levels can indicate kidney disorders and other medical conditions.

Calcium (Ca) - relates to the bones, heart, nerves, kidneys and teeth. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions such as parathyroid, bone and chronic renal diseases; tetany.

Chloride (Cl^-) - is an electrolyte and is used to evaluate the body´s hydration and acidosis levels. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, prolonged diarrhea and vomiting, renal tubular disease, hyperparathyroidism, burns, salt-losing renal diseases and overhydration.

Creatinine (CRE) - is a product released from muscle tissue and excreted from the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate kidney disorders. It can also be used to monitor renal dialysis.

Glucose (GLU) - is the main source of energy for living organisms. The most important cause of elevated glucose is diabetes mellitus, but many other disorders can also elevate glucose levels in the blood.

< back to menu

Renal Function Panel

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Phosphorus (PHOS) - is an electrolyte and is usually tested to detect or monitor conditions that accompany dehydration, diabetes, parathyroidism and renal disease.

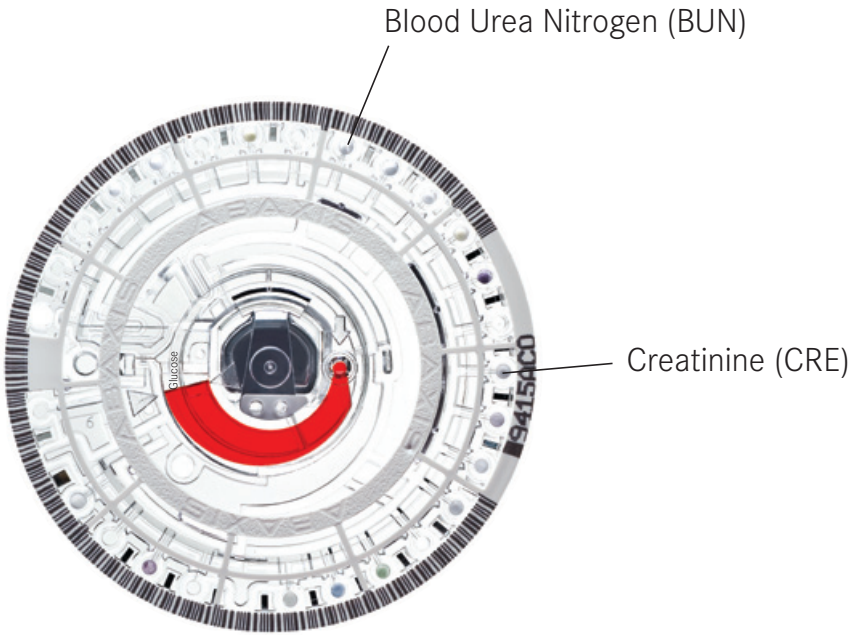
Potassium (K^+) - is an electrolyte that relates to hyperkalemia in the body. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions, such as renal glomerular or tubular disease, adrenocortical insufficiency, diabetic ketacidosis, excessive intravenous potassium therapy, sepsis, in vitro hemolysis, hyperaldosteronism, malnutrition, hyperinsulinism, metabolic alkalosis and gastrointestinal loss.

Sodium (Na^+) - is used to evaluate the body´s hydration or dehydration balance. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, diabetes insipidus, loss of hypotonic gastrointestinal fluids, salt poisoning, selective depression of sense of thirst, skin losses, burns, sweating, hyperaldosteronism, CNS disorders, dilutional, depletional and delusional hyponatremia and syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion.

Total Carbon Dioxide (tCO_2) - is used to evaluate the body´s pH balance. Abnormal levels may indicate primary metabolic alkalosis and acidosis and primary respiratory alkalosis and acidosis.

< back to menu

Kidney Check



< back to menu

Closer to Care.

Kidney Check

Analytes

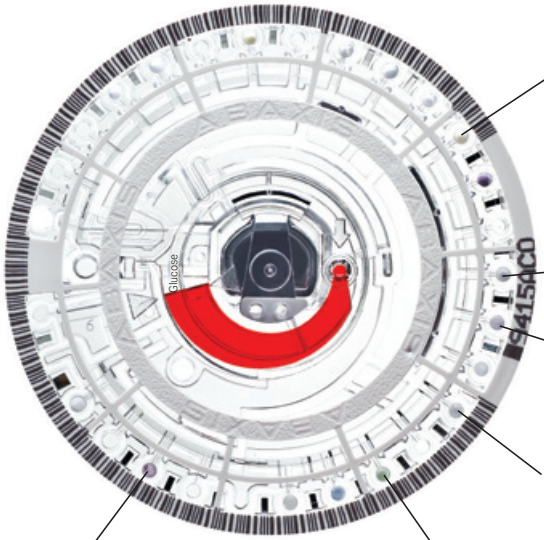
piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - is an end-product of metabolism. BUN levels can indicate kidney disorders and other medical conditions.

Creatinine (CRE) - is a product released from muscle tissue and excreted from the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate kidney disorders. It can also be used to monitor renal dialysis.

< back to menu

Lipid Panel



< back to menu

*Calculated value

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Cholesterol (CHOL) - is a waxy substance found in the cell membranes and transported in the blood plasma of all animals. It is not used to diagnose or monitor a disease but to estimate the risk of developing diseases, specifically heart diseases.

CHOL/HDL ratio (CHOL/HDL) - calculated ratio of Cholesterol and HDL. This ratio is used along with other lipid tests to evaluate the risk for cardiovascular disease.

High Density Lipoprotein (HDL) - („good“ cholesterol) is one of the lipoproteins that enable lipids like cholesterol and triglycerides to be transported in the blood. HDL is tested along with other lipid tests to determine the risk of a heart disease.

Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) - („bad“ cholesterol) is one of the lipoproteins that enable lipids like cholesterol and triglycerides to be transported in the blood. LDL is used along with other lipid tests to predict the risk of developing heart disease.

< back to menu

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Triglycerides (TRIG)

- the body´s major fuel, are the main constitutents of fat. Testing for TRIG as a part of a lipid profile is used to identify the risk for developing a cardiovascular disease.

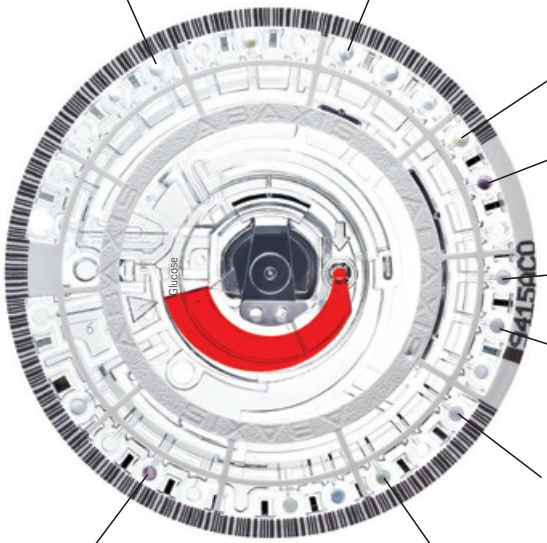
Very Low Density Lipoprotein (VLDL)

- is made by the liver and transports lipids. Since it contains the highest amount of triglycerides, it can be estimated by dividing the TRIG value by 5 (in mg/dl).

< back to menu

Lipid Panel Plus

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer



< back to menu

*Calculated value

Lipid Panel Plus

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) - is found in muscle, cardiac and liver cells. Elevated levels commonly occur with liver diseases, including viral hepatitis and cirrhosis.

Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) - is found in the liver, cardiac and skeletal muscle. Elevated levels can indicate liver and muscle disorders.

Cholesterol (CHOL) - is a waxy substance found in the cell membranes and transported in the blood plasma of all animals. It is not used to diagnose or monitor a disease but to estimate the risk of developing diseases, specifically heart diseases.

CHOL/HDL ratio (CHOL/HDL) - calculated ratio of Cholesterol and HDL. This ratio is used along with other lipid tests to evaluate the risk for cardiovascular disease.

Glucose (GLU) - is the main source of energy for living organisms. The most important cause of elevated glucose is diabetes mellitus, but many other disorders can also elevate glucose levels in the blood.

< back to menu

Lipid Panel Plus

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

High Density Lipoprotein (HDL) - („good“ cholesterol) is one of the lipoproteins that enable lipids like cholesterol and triglycerides to be transported in the blood. HDL is tested along with other lipid tests to determine the risk of a heart disease.

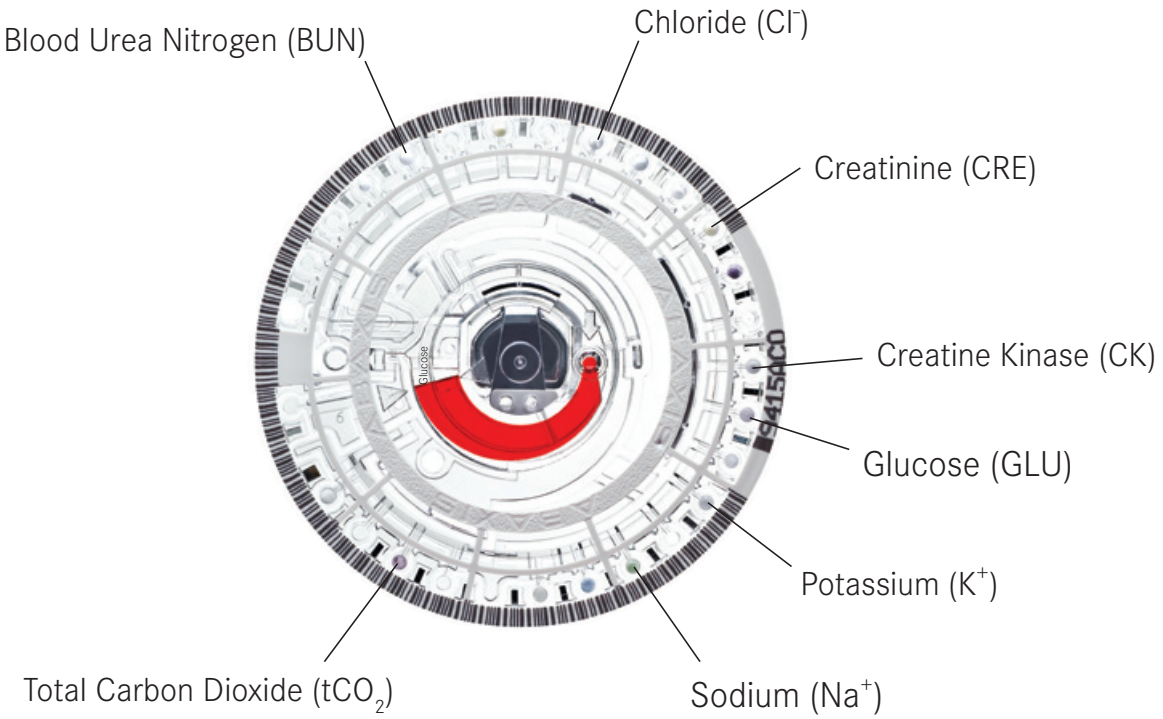
Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) - („bad“ cholesterol) is one of the lipoproteins that enable lipids like cholesterol and triglycerides to be transported in the blood. LDL is used along with other lipid tests to predict the risk of developing heart disease.

Triglycerides (TRIG) - the body´s major fuel, are the main constitutents of fat. Testing for TRIG as a part of a lipid profile is used to identify the risk for developing a cardiovascular disease.

Very Low Density Lipoprotein (VLDL) - is made by the liver and transports lipids. Since it contains the highest amount of triglycerides, it can be estimated by dividing the TRIG value by 5 (in mg/dl).

< back to menu

MetLyte 8 Panel



< back to menu

*Calculated value

Analytes

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - is an end-product of metabolism. BUN levels can indicate kidney disorders and other medical conditions.

Chloride (Cl^-) - is another electrolyte and is used to evaluate the body´s hydration and acidosis levels. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, prolonged diarrhea and vomiting, renal tubular disease, hyperparathyroidism, burns, salt-losing renal diseases and overhydration.

Creatinine (CRE) - is a product released from muscle tissue and excreted from the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate kidney disorders. It can also be used to monitor renal dialysis.

Creatine Kinase (CK) - is an enzyme expressed by various cells and tissues. Increased blood levels may indicate muscle or heart cell damage.

Glucose (GLU) - is the main source of energy for living organisms. The most important cause of elevated glucose is diabetes mellitus, but many other disorders can also elevate glucose levels in the blood.

< back to menu

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Potassium (K^+)

- is an electrolyte that relates to hyperkalemia in the body. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions, such as renal glomerular or tubular disease, adrenocortical insufficiency, diabetic ketacidosis, excessive intravenous potassium therapy, sepsis, in vitro hemolysis, hyperaldosteronism, malnutrition, hyperinsulinism, metabolic alkalosis and gastrointestinal loss.

Sodium (Na^+)

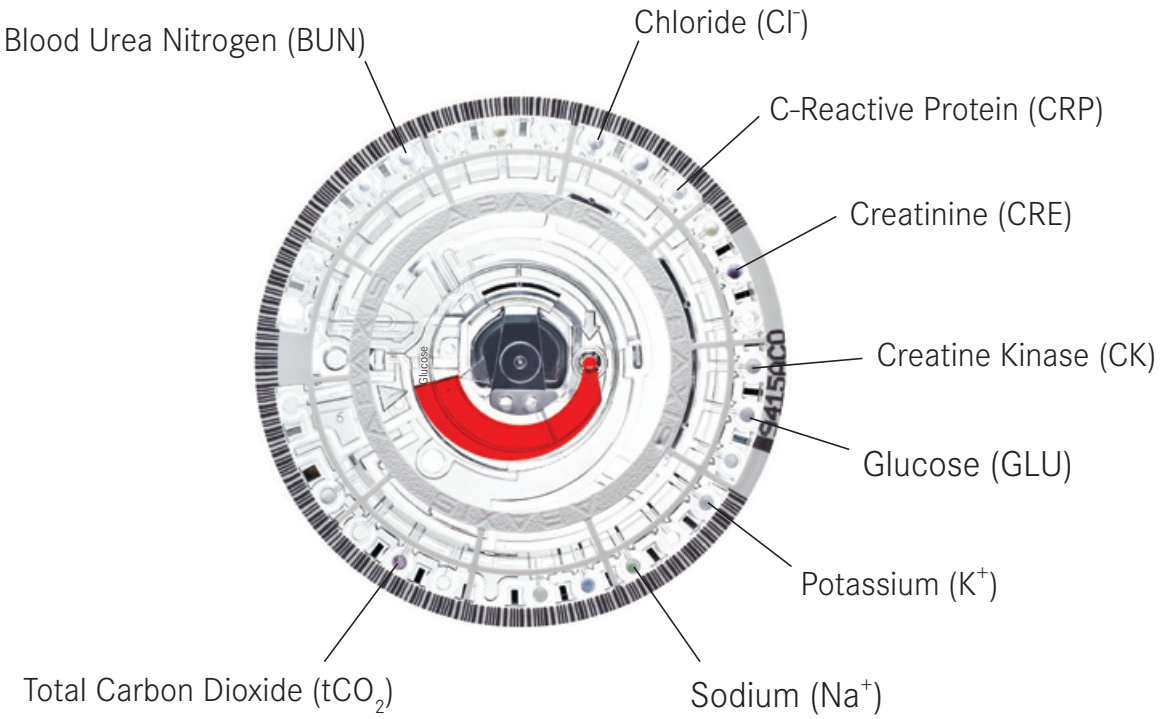
- is used to evaluate the body´s hydration or dehydration balance. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, diabetes insipidus, loss of hypotonic gastrointestinal fluids, salt poisoning, selective depression of sense of thirst, skin losses, burns, sweating, hyperaldosteronism, CNS disorders, dilutional, depletional and delusional hyponatremia and syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion.

Total Carbon Dioxide (tCO_2)

- is used to evaluate the body´s pH balance. Abnormal levels may indicate primary metabolic alkalosis and acidosis and primary respiratory alkalosis and acidosis.

< back to menu

MetLyte Plus CRP



< back to menu

Analytes

piccolo xpress chemistry analyzer

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - is an end-product of metabolism. BUN levels can indicate kidney disorders and other medical conditions.

Chloride (Cl^-) - is an electrolyte and is used to evaluate the body´s hydration and acidosis levels. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, prolonged diarrhea and vomiting, renal tubular disease, hyperparathyroidism, burns, salt-losing renal diseases and overhydration.

Creatinine (CRE) - is a product released from muscle tissue and excreted from the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate kidney disorders. It can also be used to monitor renal dialysis.

C-Reactive Protein (CRP) - is an acute phase protein produced by the liver. Elevated levels may indicate infection, tissue injury, and inflammatory disorders.

Creatine Kinase (CK) - is an enzyme expressed by various cells and tissues. Increased blood levels may indicate muscle or heart cell damage.

Glucose (GLU) - is the main source of energy for living organisms. The most important cause of elevated glucose is diabetes mellitus, but many other disorders can also elevate glucose levels in the blood.

< back to menu

Analytes

Potassium (K^+)

- is an electrolyte that relates to hyperkalemia in the body. Abnormal levels can indicate a variety of conditions, such as renal glomerular or tubular disease, adrenocortical insufficiency, diabetic ketacidosis, excessive intravenous potassium therapy, sepsis, in vitro hemolysis, hyperaldosteronism, malnutrition, hyperinsulinism, metabolic alkalosis and gastrointestinal loss.

Sodium (Na^+)

- is used to evaluate the body´s hydration or dehydration balance. Abnormal levels may occur with dehydration, diabetes insipidus, loss of hypotonic gastrointestinal fluids, salt poisoning, selective depression of sense of thirst, skin losses, burns, sweating, hyperaldosteronism, CNS disorders, dilutional, depletional and delusional hyponatremia and syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion.

Total Carbon Dioxide (tCO_2)

- is used to evaluate the body´s pH balance. Abnormal levels may indicate primary metabolic alkalosis and acidosis and primary respiratory alkalosis and acidosis.

< back to menu