

## **PREANESTHETIC BLOOD PROFILE**

What does this blood test tell the doctor?

### **Glucose**

Glucose is the chief source of energy and is vital to the body's ability to function. Elevated glucose could indicate diabetes, stress, pancreatitis, or liver disease. Decreased glucose could result from malnutrition, fasting, or liver disease.

### **BUN (blood urea nitrogen)**

BUN is a waste product filtered out of the blood by the kidneys. Elevated BUN could result from kidney disease, dehydration, high protein diet, or bleeding into the GI tract.

### **K (potassium), Cl (chloride), Na (sodium), Ca (calcium)**

Electrolytes needed for muscle, heart, and GI function. Imbalances could indicate kidney disease, poor diet, dehydration, vomiting, or heart disease.

### **Hct (hematocrit)**

Hct is a measure of the amount of red blood cells (RBCs) in the blood circulation. RBCs carry oxygen throughout the body to all organ systems. Low hematocrit is called "anemia" and could indicate infection, heart disease, kidney disease, liver disease, cancer, or parasites.

**All of these parameters measured in the preanesthetic blood test are vital in assisting the body to function normally, handle the stress of anesthesia, and metabolize the anesthetic agents properly. Any imbalance could lead to complications during and after the procedure as well as prolonged recovery time.**