

STAT laboratory tests

From the point of view of speed, it is possible to distinguish between *routine*, *static* and *vital indication* examinations. The results of static examinations are usually announced by the laboratory **within 8 hours** by telephone (or electronically).

- Serum ionogram – Na^+ , K^+ , $[\text{Chlorides}|\text{Cl}^-]$, Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , phosphate
- Urine ionogram – Na^+ , K^+ , Cl^- , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , phosphates
- Indicators of acid-base balance and lactate
- **Astrup** - pH, pO_2 , pCO_2 , HCO_3^- , BE
- Urine examination – urea, creatinine in serum and urine, creatinine clearance, nitrogen balance, uric acid
- Liver examination – bilirubin, ammonia, ALT, AST, GGT, ALP, LD, amylase, lipase
- Examination of metabolism – glucose, cholesterol, triacylglycerols
- Nutrition examination – albumin, prealbumin, transferrin
- Cardiomarkers – CK, CK-MB, CK-MB mass, myoglobin, troponin T or I
- Markers of inflammation – CRP, procalcitonin

Links

Related Articles

- Laboratory examination of acid-base balance
- Urine test
- Biochemical examinations in acute myocardial infarction
- Acute phase reactants

References

- SCHNEIDERKA, Peter. *Chapters in Clinical Biochemistry*. 2. edition. Karolinum, 2004. ISBN 80-246-0678-X.