

Immunity Testing

Hep A IgM

Hepatitis A is the first antibody produced by the body when it is exposed to hepatitis A. The Hepatitis A IgM test is used to screen for early detection of infection and is used to diagnose the disease in a patient with evidence of acute hepatitis.

Hep A Antibody Total

Hepatitis A antibodies remain present for many years after infection or immunization, and protect you against further infection by the hepatitis A virus.

Hepatitis B Surface Antibody

This test confirms the presence of adequate protection against the Hepatitis B virus. Can also be used to detect a recent or past infection.

Hepatitis C Antibody & Hepatitis C RNA Quant

This test is a screening test to hepatitis C. Positivity indicates that antibodies to Hepatitis C virus were detected in the blood. Hepatitis C RNA Quant is a confirmation test to Hepatitis C infection and to monitor treatment of the infection.

Herpes Simplex

This test that looks for antibodies to the herpes simplex virus.

Measles IgG Titer

Confirms the presence of adequate protection against the measles virus. Can also be used to detect a recent or past infection.

Mumps IgG Titer

Confirms the presence of adequate protection against the mumps virus. Can also be used to detect a recent or past infection.

Rubella IgG Titer

Confirms the presence of adequate protection against the rubella virus. Can also be used to detect a recent or past infection.

TB Quantiferon Gold

This is an innovative blood test that measures the cell-mediated immune response of TB-infected individuals. The test has several advantages over a TB skin test. The test only requires one visit.

Varicella IgG Titer

Confirms the presence of adequate protection against the varicella (chickenpox) virus. Can also be used to detect a recent or past infection.

Auto-Immune / Inflammatory Testing

ANA (Antinuclear Antibody)

Used to screen for certain autoimmune disorders, such as systemic lupus erythematosus and polymyositis.

CRP (C-Reactive Protein)

The CRP serves as a general maker for infection and inflammation, alerting your doctor that further testing and treatment may be necessary.

CK (Creatine Kinase)

To detect and monitor muscle damage; to help diagnose conditions associated with muscle damage; sometimes to help determine if you have had a heart attack, although for heart attack detection, this test has been largely replaced by troponin.

ESR/Sedrate (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate)

Nonspecific test that has been used for many years to help diagnose conditions associated with acute and chronic inflammation including infections, cancers, and autoimmune diseases.

LDH (Lactate Dehydrogenase)

LDH is an enzyme found in almost all of the bodies cells and is released from cells into the fluid portion of blood when cells are damaged or destroyed, thus it is a general indicator of tissue and cellular damage.

Rheumatoid RA Factor

Diagnose rheumatoid arthritis and Sjogren syndrome.

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Panel Testing (testing for multiple things)

Acute Hepatitis Panel

Can be used to detect infection with Hepatitis A, B, or C.

Iron Panel

Includes serum iron which measures the level of iron in the blood. TIBC which measures all of the proteins in the blood that are available to bind with iron, Ferritin which reflects the amount of stored iron in the body and transferrin. The body produces transferrin in relationship to the need for iron. When iron stores are low, transferrin levels increase and vice versa.

Liver Profile

A liver (hepatic) function panel is a blood test used to evaluate how the liver is working. High or low levels may mean that liver damage or disease is present.

Renal Function Panel

This panel provides an assessment of your kidney functions to determine your risk of kidney disease and your general state of nutrition.

Vitamin Level Testing

Folic Acid/Folate Level

A folic acid test measures the amount of folic acid in the blood. Folic acid is a B vitamin.

Magnesium Level

Used to evaluate the level of magnesium in your blood and to help determine the cause of abnormal calcium and/or potassium levels.

Phosphorus Level

Evaluates the level of phosphorus in your blood and to aid in the diagnosis of conditions known to cause abnormally high or low levels.

Vitamin B12 Level

A B12 test is primarily ordered to help diagnose the cause of macrocytic anemia. The test is ordered as a follow-up test when large RBS's and a decreased hemoglobin concentration are found during a CBC test.

Vitamin D Level

Determines if bone weakness, bone malformation, or abnormal metabolism of calcium is occurring as a result of a deficiency or excess of vitamin D.

Our Most Requested Tests

GHP

The GHP includes results from the Complete Blood Count (CBC) with differential, Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH), and the Comprehensive Metabolic Profile (CMP).

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

A complete blood count provides important information about the kinds and numbers of cells in the blood, especially red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. A CBC helps your health professional evaluate symptoms (such as weakness, fatigue, or bruising) and diagnose conditions (such as anemia, infection, and many other disorders.)

Comprehensive Metabolic Profile (CMP)

The CMP is used as a broad screening tool to evaluate organ function and check for conditions such as diabetes, liver disease, and kidney disease. The CMP may also be ordered to monitor known conditions, such as hypertension, and to monitor patients taking specific medications for any kidney- or liver-related side effects.

TSH

The TSH blood test is used to check for thyroid gland problems. TSH is produced when the hypothalamus releases a substance called thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH). TRH then triggers the pituitary gland to release TSH.

Lipid Profile

The lipid panel is a group of tests that are often ordered together to determine risk of coronary heart disease. The panel typically includes: Total Cholesterol, High Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-C, good cholesterol), Low Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-C, bad cholesterol), and Triglycerides.

Hemoglobin A1C

The A1C test is used primarily to monitor the glucose control of diabetics over time. The goal of those with diabetes is to keep their blood glucose levels as close to normal as possible.

PSA (Prostate Specific Antigen)

PSA is a substance produced by the prostate gland. Elevated PSA levels may indicate prostate cancer or a non-cancerous conditions such as prostatitis or an enlarged prostate.

Pro-Time INR

Pro-Time is a blood test that measures how long it takes the blood to clot. A pro-time (pro-thrombin time) test can be used to screen for bleeding abnormalities. PT is also used to monitor treatment with medication that prevents the formation of blood clots.

Thyroid Testing

T3 Free

Measures the amount of T3 (the active form of the hormone) available to the cells and tissues.

T3 Total

A T3 test helps to determine whether the thyroid is functioning properly, and also monitors the progress of a patient with a known thyroid disorder.

T4 Free

Evaluates the amount of T4 available to the cells and tissues.

T4 Total

The T4 test helps evaluate thyroid gland function and helps diagnose hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism.

Parathyroid Hormone

The presence parathyroid hormone is ordered to help diagnose the reason for a low or high calcium level and to help distinguish between parathyroid-related and non-parathyroid-related causes. It may also be ordered to monitor the effectiveness of treatment when a patient has a parathyroid-related condition.

Urine Testing

Micro-albumin Urine with Creatinine

Albumin is a major protein normally present in blood. The urine albumin test detects and measures the amount of albumin in the urine. The presence of a small amount of albumin in the urine may be an early indicator of kidney disease. Checking urine creatinine levels may help evaluate the health of your kidneys or to help diagnose kidney disease or to monitor treatment for kidney disease.

Urinalysis

The urinalysis is used as a screening and/or diagnostic tool because it can help detect substances or cellular material in the urine associated with different metabolic and kidney disorders.

Urine Culture

A urine culture is a test that can detect bacteria in your urine. This test can find and identify the germs that cause a urinary tract infection (UTI).