Full Blood Count (FBC)

FBC	Full Blood Count - Tests marked in red are now being reported as part of the FBC profile. This table provides some guidance for what these new parameters might be used for.	
WBC	White Cell Count	
RCC	Red Cell Count	Red cell count is useful in the diagnosis of anaemia (low levels) and is high in the rare polycythaemia rubra vera
HB	Haemoglobin (g/L)	
HCT	Haematocrit (PCV)	Haematocrit (HCT/PCV) is now reported in L/L which is equivalent to % when multiplied by 100 ie 0.351 L/L and 35.1%
MCV	Mean Corpuscular Volume	
MCH	Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin	
MCHC	Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin Concentration	MCHC measures the concentration of Hb in a volume of packed cells. Low levels are usually due to iron deficiency and/or thalassemia
RDW	Red cell Distribution Width	A low value means that the red cells are of a similar size, high value that there are small and large cells e.g. in combined iron and vitamin B12 deficiency or someone with iron deficiency who is bleeding
PLT	Platelet Count	
	Mean Platelet Volume	Young platelets are larger than older platelets so increased MPV usually indicates increased platelet production.
	Nucleated RBCs Abnormal Count	Nucleated red cells are precursor red cells and usually only appear in the adult peripheral blood if the bone marrow is under stress.
	Neutrophils Lymphocytes Monocytes Eosinophils Basophils	
	Immature Granulocyte Count	Usually < 1% but increase rapidly during infections, inflammation, or cancer