

Platelet Count Normal Range

Essential thrombocythemia The increased possibility of bleeding when the platelet count is over 1 In hematology, essential thrombocythemia (ET) is a rare chronic blood cancer (myeloproliferative neoplasm) characterised by the overproduction of platelets (thrombocytes) by megakaryocytes in the bone marrow. It may, albeit rarely, develop into acute myeloid leukemia or myelofibrosis. It is one of the blood cancers wherein the bone marrow produces too many white or red blood cells, or platelets. elevated platelet count, contributes to the likelihood of forming blood clots

Blood test results should always be interpreted using the reference range provided by the laboratory that performed the test.

Thrombocytopenia It is the most common coagulation disorder among intensive care patients and is seen in a fifth of medical patients and a third of surgical patients. Values outside this range do not necessarily In hematology, thrombocytopenia is a condition characterized by abnormally low levels of platelets

(also known as thrombocytes) in the blood. surgical patients. Low levels of platelets in turn may lead to prolonged or excessive bleeding. A normal human platelet count ranges from 150,000 to 450,000 platelets/microliter (μL) of blood ab2910fa20

When the cause is known such as another disorder or disease, the term thrombocytosis is preferred, as either secondary or reactive thrombocytosis. Reactive thrombocytosis is the most common type and though it can often have no symptoms it can sometimes predispose to thrombosis. In contrast, thrombocytopenia refers to abnormally low blood platelet numbers in the blood. ab2910fa20

Reference ranges for blood tests "Normal range of mean platelet volume Reference ranges (reference intervals) for blood tests are sets of values used by a health professional to interpret a set of medical test results from blood samples. (reference range) Retrieved on May 14, 2009 Demir H, Ozhan H, Ucgun T, Celer A, Bulur S, Cil H, Gunes C, Yildirim HA (2011). Reference ranges for blood tests are studied within the field of clinical chemistry (also known as "clinical biochemistry", "chemical pathology" or "pure blood chemistry"), the area of pathology that is generally concerned with analysis of bodily fluids ab2910fa20

== Signs and symptoms == ab2910fa20 Most people

with essential thrombocythemia are without symptoms at the time of diagnosis, which is usually made after noting an elevated platelet level on a routine complete blood count (CBC). The most common symptoms are bleeding (due to dysfunctional platelets), blood clots (e.g., deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism), fatigue, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, visual disturbances, dizziness, fainting, and numbness in the extremities; the most common signs are increased white blood cell count, reduced red blood cell count, and an enlarged spleen. ab2910fa20 Blood cells with differentiation potential are called hematopoietic cells; the ones with the most such potential are hematopoietic stem cells. ab2910fa20 == Interpretation == ab2910fa20 == Red blood cells == ab2910fa20 Gestational thrombocytopenia is a disorder similar to immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) and is difficult to differentiate between the two disorders. Therefore, a medical history is conducted to because a diagnostic test is unavailable. ab2910fa20 The phenomenon has first been reported in 1969. ab2910fa20 High platelet counts do not necessarily signal any clinical problems, and can be picked up on a routine full blood count. However, it is important that a full medical history be elicited to ensure that the increased platelet count is not due to a secondary... ab2910fa20 == Signs and symptoms == ab2910fa20 An increased mean platelet volume (MPV) increases the risk to suffer a heart disease ab2910fa20 The CBC is often carried out as

part of a medical assessment and can be used to monitor health or diagnose diseases. The results are interpreted by comparing them to reference ranges, which vary with sex and age. Conditions like anemia and thrombocytopenia are defined by abnormal complete blood count results. The red blood cell indices can provide information about the cause of a person's anemia such as iron deficiency and vitamin B12 deficiency, and the results of the white blood cell differential can help to diagnose viral, bacterial and parasitic infections and blood disorders like leukaemia... ab2910fa20 Abnormally low MPV values may correlate with thrombocytopenia when it is due to impaired production of megakaryocytes in the bone marrow, such as in aplastic anemia. A low MPV may indicate inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), such as Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. A high MPV is also a bad prognostic marker in patients with sepsis or septic shock. In addition, low MPV may correlate with abnormally small platelet size, sometimes a symptom of a spectrum... ab2910fa20 A reference range is usually defined as the set of values 95 percent of the normal population falls within (that is, 95% prediction interval). It is determined by collecting data from vast numbers of laboratory tests. ab2910fa20 == Signs and symptoms == ab2910fa20 == Causes == ab2910fa20 MPV may be higher when there is destruction of platelets. This may be seen in immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), myeloproliferative diseases and Bernard-Soulier

syndrome. It may also be related to pre-eclampsia and recovery from transient hypoplasia. ab2910fa20

Blood cell The normal range (99% of population analyzed) for platelets is 150,000 to 450 A blood cell (also called a hemocyte or hematocyte) is a cell produced through hematopoiesis and found mainly in the blood. Major types of blood cells include red blood cells (erythrocytes), white blood cells (leukocytes), and platelets (thrombocytes). Platelets release thread-like fibers to form these clots. of blood clots. Together, these three kinds of blood cells add up to a total 45% of the blood tissue by volume, with the remaining 55% of the volume composed of plasma, the liquid component of blood ab2910fa20

Thrombocytopenia Normal count is in the range of 150×10^9 to 450×10^9 platelets per liter of blood, but In hematology, thrombocytopenia is a condition of high platelet (thrombocyte) count in the blood. is a condition of high platelet (thrombocyte) count in the blood. Normal count is in the range of 150×10^9 to 450×10^9 platelets per liter of blood, but investigation is typically only considered if the upper limit exceeds $750 \times 10^9/L$ ab2910fa20

Platelet Platelets are found only in mammals, whereas in other vertebrates (e. g. birds, amphibians), thrombocytes circulate as intact mononuclear cells. Platelets may also be transfused when the platelet

count is normal but the platelets are dysfunctional, such as when an Platelets or thrombocytes (from Ancient Greek θρόμβος (thrómbos) 'clot' and κύτος (kýtos) 'cell') are a part of blood whose function (along with the coagulation factors) is to react to bleeding from blood vessel injury by clumping to form a blood clot. avoided for levels below 80 billion/L. Platelets have no cell nucleus; they are fragments of cytoplasm from megakaryocytes which reside in bone marrow or lung tissue, and then enter the circulation ab2910fa20

A normal human platelet count ranges from 150,000 to 450,000 platelets/microliter (μL) of blood. Values outside this range do not necessarily indicate disease. One common definition of thrombocytopenia requiring emergency treatment is a platelet count below 50,000/ μL . Thrombocytopenia can be contrasted with the conditions associated with an abnormally high level of platelets in the blood - thrombocythemia (when the cause is unknown), and thrombocytosis (when the cause is known). ab2910fa20

Pseudothrombocytopenia In some Pseudothrombocytopenia (PTCP) or spurious thrombocytopenia is an in-vitro sampling problem which may mislead the diagnosis towards the more critical condition of thrombocytopenia. The phenomenon has first been reported in 1969. used while testing the blood sample causes clumping of

platelets which mimics a low platelet count. The phenomenon may occur when the anticoagulant used while testing the blood sample causes clumping of platelets which mimics a low platelet count
ab2910fa20

== Signs and symptoms == ab2910fa20 Although there are no alarming symptoms... ab2910fa20

Mean platelet volume Celer A, Bulur S, Cil H, Gunes C, Yildirim HA (May 28, 2011). "Normal range of mean platelet volume in healthy subjects: Insight from a large epidemiologic Mean platelet volume (MPV) is a machine-calculated measurement of the average size of platelets found in blood and is typically included in blood tests as part of the CBC. Since the average platelet size is larger when the body is producing increased numbers of platelets, the MPV test results can be used to make inferences about platelet production in bone marrow or platelet destruction problems ab2910fa20

One major function of platelets is to contribute to hemostasis: the process of stopping bleeding at the site where the lining of vessels (endothelium) has been interrupted. Platelets gather at the site and, unless the interruption is physically too large, they plug it. First, platelets attach to substances outside the interrupted endothelium: adhesion. Second, they change shape, turn on receptors and secrete chemical

messengers: activation. Third, they connect to each other through receptor bridges: aggregation. Formation of this platelet plug (primary hemostasis) is associated with activation of the coagulation cascade, with resultant... ab2910fa20 When the cause is unknown, the term thrombocythemia is used, as either primary thrombocythemia or essential thrombocythemia. The condition arises from a fault in the bone marrow cells leading to over-production of platelets but the cause of the fault is unknown, and this type is not common. ab2910fa20

Complete blood count The CBC indicates the counts of white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets, the concentration of hemoglobin, and the hematocrit A complete blood count (CBC), also known as a full blood count (FBC) or full haemogram (FHG), is a set of medical laboratory tests that provide information about the cells in a person's blood. cells in a person's blood. The CBC indicates the counts of white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets, the concentration of hemoglobin, and the hematocrit (the volume percentage of red blood cells). The red blood cell indices, which indicate the average size and hemoglobin content of red blood cells, are also reported, and a white blood cell differential, which counts the different types of white blood cells, may be included ab2910fa20

Thrombocytopenia affects approximately 7-10% of

pregnant women and of the 7-10%, within that population; approximately 70-80% have gestational thrombocytopenia ab2910fa20

Gestational thrombocytopenia Some researchers speculate the cause to be dependent on dilution, decreased production of platelets, or an increased turnover event. Although women with normal pregnancy experience a low platelet count, women experiencing a continuous drop in platelet will be diagnosed with thrombocytopenia and women with levels greater than 70,000/ μ L will be diagnosed with gestational thrombocytopenia. Thrombocytopenia is defined as the drop in platelet count from the normal range of 150,000-400,000/ μ L to a count lower than 150,000/ μ L. There is still ongoing research to determine the reason for the lowering of platelet count in women with a normal pregnancy.

Thrombocytopenia is defined as the drop in platelet count from the normal range of 150,000-400,000/ μ L to a count lower than 150,000/ μ L. There is still ongoing Gestational (incidental) thrombocytopenia is a condition that commonly affects pregnant women ab2910fa20

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