UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HEALTH
MICHIGAN MEDICINE

Your Kidney Lab Results

- The chart below describes some labs that we check to see how well your kidneys are working. Your doctor will monitor (keep checking) these labs for changes over time.
- It is common for people with kidney disease to have labs that do not fall within the usual range. Lab results are different based on each individual patient and disease process. Contact your nursing team or doctor if you have questions about your lab numbers and what trends are normal for you.

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) tests		
Test (and why it is important)	**Goal range for test results**	**Your result:**
Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) eGFR estimates how well your kidneys are filtering blood and removing waste products.	Greater than 60 mL/min/1.73m^2	
Creatinine Creatinine is a waste product produced by your muscles that is released into your blood. As your GFR decreases, creatinine levels increase.	1.0 mg/dl or less	
Urea nitrogen (UN) UN is a waste product in the blood caused by your body's normal breakdown of protein. Your kidneys filter blood to remove UN, so UN numbers increase as kidney function gets worse.	20 mg/dl or less	

Other important tests		
Test (and why it is important)	**Goal range for test results**	**Your result:**
Serum albumin Albumin is a protein that helps measure how well you are eating. It can be a sign of malnutrition (when you are not getting enough nutrients).	3.5-4.9 g/dl	
Potassium Potassium affects how your nerves and muscles are working. High or low levels can be dangerous.	3.5-5.1 mmol/L	
Phosphorus Phosphorus is important for strong bones and healthy blood vessels. High levels may cause soft bones, hard blood vessels, and itchy skin.	2.7-4.6 mg/dl	
Calcium Calcium keeps your bones strong and your heart rhythm steady. CKD can lower the amount of calcium in your bones.	8.6-10.3 mg/dl	
A1C (for patients with diabetes) A1C estimates your average blood sugar levels over the last 2-3 months.	Lower than 7.0%	
Parathyroid hormone (PTH) PTH controls the calcium and phosphorus levels in your blood. It is needed to keep your bones and blood vessels healthy.	300-600 pg/ml	
Vitamin D Vitamin D is important for bones and heart health.	20 or more ng/ml	

Test (and why it is important)	Goal range for test results	Your result:
Hemoglobin Low hemoglobin is a sign of anemia (a condition where your blood doesn't have enough healthy red blood cells). You may feel tired if you have anemia.	10-11 g/dl	
Blood pressure High blood pressure makes your heart work harder, and it can damage blood vessels in the kidneys.	Less than 130/80 mmHg	
Urine albumin-creatinine ratio (uACR) uACR measures the amount of 2 different substances in your urine (pee): albumin (protein) and creatinine. Healthy kidneys keep the albumin in your blood while filtering the creatinine out into the urine. This test checks to see how well your kidneys are keeping albumin in your body and sending creatinine out.	Less than 30 mg/g	
Urine protein-creatinine ratio (uPCR) uPCR is very similar to the uACR test described above. But instead of measuring only the amount of albumin in your urine (pee), it measures all the different proteins that may be present. In some forms of kidney disease (like IgA nephropathy, lupus nephritis, or glomerulonephritis) or when testing children for protein in their urine, your provider may choose to measure your uPCR instead of uACR.	Less than 0.18 mg/g	

Test (and why it is important)	Goal range for test results	Your result:
CO2 (blood) (sometimes called "bicarb") This test measures the level of CO2 (carbon dioxide) in your blood. Most of the body's CO2 is in the form of a substance called bicarbonate (HCO3-). This CO2 blood test is really a measure of your blood bicarbonate level and how much acid is in your blood. Your doctor may recommend supplements to help you balance this level.	20-31 mmol/L	

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