Clinical Laboratory Studies Include

Chemistry:

The study of the chemical levels found in the blood that must be balanced for proper bodily functions, including fat storage, electrolyte balance, and medication level monitoring.

Coagulation:

The study of how and why the blood clots (hemostasis)

Urinalysis:

The study of the chemical and mineral contents of the urine for the determination of infection, glucose intolerance, and renal instability

Immunohematology:

The study of blood typing, antibody research, and transfusion of blood. If there is too much or too little hemoglobin, a blood transfusion may be necessary. Other times, or if there is too much iron in the blood, phlebotomy, or withdrawal, of the blood may be needed.

Serology:

The study of the blood serum, which is the material in blood that is not the cells or part of the clotting process. Through serology, doctors can learn critical information about how their patients' bodies react to diseases, allowing them to better understand autoimmune diseases such as Multiple Sclerosis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, or Lupus.

Pathology:

The study the causes of a disease and the effect it has upon the body. It can be used to find a diagnosis for an unknown disease or investigate suspicious deaths.

Hematology:

The study of blood composition to discover if a patient has an infection or other disease, as well to check their general health.

Golden Plains Laboratory A 24 Service

A service of <u>Golden Plains Community Hospital</u> 100 Medical Drive Borger, TX 79007 Phone: (806) 467-5840

Fax: (806) 274-9818 Hospital Website: goldenplains.org

Golden Plains Community Hospital

Laboratory Information



Individuals interacting with Golden Plains Community Hospital or any clinic owned and operated by Golden Plains will be protected from discrimination in health care on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability and sex, including discrimination based on pregnancy, gender identity and sex stereotyping



"Quality Care-Where You Live"



Pathologist

Medical Doctor trained in anatomical and/or clinical pathology to assess the processes of life as found in the clinical aspects of patient care from birth through death. Acts as the Laboratory Director as deemed by the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act of 1988 (CLIA)

MT or CLS

Medical Technologist (Clinical Laboratory Scientist), 4 year Bachelor of Science Degree with the 4th year interning at Hospital Clinical Laboratory or Research Laboratory. Oversees all aspects of clinical laboratory protocols to provide information to the patient's physician for assessment of wellbeing, illness, and disease process monitoring, allowing the physicians to make a factual assessment of the patient's condition. A MT is responsible for overseeing all levels of testing protocols, whether they be basic or complex. They are also responsible for reviewing testing equipment daily and reporting any problems to the pathologist.

Reports directly to the Pathologist (Laboratory Director)

MLT or CLT

Medical Laboratory Technician (Clinical Laboratory Technician), 2 year Associate Degree in Applied Science.

Performs all aspects of clinical laboratory protocols to provide information to the patient's physician for assessment of wellbeing, illness, and disease process monitoring, allowing the physician to make a factual assessment of the patient's condition. Performs all levels of testing protocols that are overseen by the MT/CLS. Reports directly to the MLT/CLS that is deemed as the General Supervisor, Technical Supervisor, or the Technologist in charge for the day.

CLA

Clinical Laboratory Assistant, High School Graduate with Phlebotomy Certification for CLSI or NCA Accredited Program. Provides assistance to the technicians and technologist in the clinical laboratory as necessary for patient specimen collection and moderate to complex testing.

PBT

Phlebotomy Technician, High School Graduate with Phlebotomy Technician Certificate. Performs blood and body fluid collection for patient testing.



