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High red cell count

High red cell count in urine. High white and red cell count. High red cell count in cats. High blood red cell count symptoms. High white cell count low red cell count. High red cell count cancer. High haemoglobin and red cell count. High red cell count in dogs.

Hello. It is possible to have 49.6 HCT, 16.2 HB and 5.38 RBC (all highest ranges) and EPO of 3.6 (normal range background) and not be at risk for coagulation or stroke? I am feminine, 47 and negative jak2. Others with a PV diagnosis are to keep HCT below 44. How can I agree to about 50? Thank you for any information offered. The white blood cells, also known as leukocytes, are the part of the serum that forms the immune system and protects against foreign diseases and invaders. There are five types of white blood cells: neutrophils, lymphocytes, eosinophils, monocytes and baskets. Each type of white globule has a unique function. For example, neutrophils help free the body of bacteria and mushrooms, while the basophiles fight inflammation. A normal number of white blood cells for an adult varies between 3,500 and 10,500 blood cells for blood (MCL) of blood. The symptoms of a low number of white blood cells include general fatigue, body pain, fever, chills and headaches. With a low number of white blood cells, cuts and bruises may not heal quickly and can be more likely to become infected. On the contrary, high levels of white blood cells are generally asymptomatic. CGToolBox / Getty Images A low number of white blood cells can be caused by many things. Some medical treatments, such as chemotherapy, cause the count of white blood to fall. Diseases such as HIV / AIDS that weaken the immune system are also characterized by a low number of white blood cells. RIDOFRANZ / GETTY Images In most cases, people do not have to worry about having a high number of white blood cells. It means that your body is more experienced in the fight against illness. However, occasionally a large number of white blood cells can be a sign of the body that attaches itself, as happens with autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus and psoriasis. HORILLAZ / GETTY Images All white blood cells perform three main functions. First, they swallow bacteria, mushrooms and viruses that cause diseases. Secondly, they destroy these threats to the body and cause them to be emptied from the body. Finally, white blood cells produce specialized proteins called antibodies that prevent similar threats to attack the body in the future. Since a low number of blood cells, also called neutropenia, can be caused by a number of factors, effective treatment hinges to address the underlying condition. The initial treatment includes the correction of any vitamin deficiencies (such as B12) and the removal of any drug or toxins that can contribute to the low number of white blood cells. SculataIDru / Getty Images An abnormally low white globule leaves the vulnerable body to any number of infections, bacteria, viruses and pathogens in the environment. Without the necessary white blood cells and antibodies that produce, which is relatively smaller to a healthy person, like a cut or a cold, can become very serious to a person with a low number of white blood cells. KIRSTYPARGETER / GETTY Images A high number of white blood cells, also known as leukocytosis, could be a sign of an undetected infection (and the immune system tearing itself apart to fight it). It can also be a sign of stress or in rare cases, blood cancer. Smoking and excessive exercise can also increase white blood cells. The best treatment is to determine and address the underlying cause. boonchai wedmakawand / Getty Images While an abnormal blood cell number is usually found when they occur for another disorder or disease, it is wise to consult a doctor if you experience frequent infections, especially those that do not resolve in a reasonable amount of time. Other possible signs of a larger problem include general tiredness, headaches that do not have an obvious cause, and general malaise. There are several things you can do to keep your white blood cell count from getting too high. These include quitting smoking, effectively managing stress, avoiding excessive exercise, and taking vitamin supplements, such as B12. If you usually have a higher-than-normal number of white blood cells, it is important to be regularly monitored by a doctor, as chronic problems can cause organ damage and autoimmune diseases. stevecoleimages / Getty Images Some causes of low white blood cell counts are unavoidable, such as cancer treatment or diseases that attack they affect the immune system. However, there are things you can do to avoid getting infections while your immune system is low. These include frequent handwashing, avoiding cooked meats and raw eggs, and using a soft toothbrush to prevent bleeding gums. Jost Images / Getty Images When you don't have enough healthy red blood cells, you have a condition called anemia. This means that your blood has lower than normal levels of hemoglobin (Hgb). Hemoglobin is the part of the red blood cell (RBC) that carries oxygen to all the cells in your body. Anemia is a common side effect in cancer patients. What causes anemia? There are many different reasons that a person with cancer might have anemia. Some common causes are: Cancer itself Cancer treatment, such as radiation or chemotherapy Blood loss (this may be bleeding from a cancer, bleeding from cancer cells entering the blood vessels, or bleeding caused by other conditions such as heavy menstruation or bleeding from a stomach ulcer) Lacking some vitamins/minerals in the diet due to not eating low enough iron levels in the blood Major organ problems (including severe heart, lung, kidney or liver disease) Red blood cells (RBCs) are destroyed by the body before they are replaced The body that makes fewer RBCs Have chronic kidney disease Have conditions such as soluble cell disease Thalassaemia (inherited red blood cell disorders) A combination of any of these factors Some risk factors may make person with cancer most likely to have anemia. These include: Certain chemotherapy drugs such as platinum-based chemotherapy (this is a certain group of chemo drugs) Some types of tumors (such as lung or ovarian tumors) Have a low level of hemoglobin before having cancer symptoms Anemia often starts slowly, so as not to notice the symptoms at the beginning. How the hemoglobin level is lowered you can have one or more of these symptoms: fast heart rate breathing rate quick breathing breathing (soluble breathing) Breathing problems When doing things like walking, climbing stairs, or even talking (exerted yourself) Vertigo or lights pain in the chest swelling in the hands and / or in the feet color of the skin, of the beds of the nails, mouth and more pale gums than the usual fatigue (fatigue) Anemia can vary from mild to threatening. Depending on the level of hemoglobin and symptoms that occur. Some of these symptoms are more serious than others. Your doctor will explain your hemoglobin level and the gravity of your anemia. If you have one of these symptoms, immediately to your doctor or nurse. If you can not reach your cancer assistance team immediately, you may need to get immediate assistance in a first aid. Let your cancer assistance team know if you have other medical problems like your heart or lung disease, as this can make symptoms from anemia worse. It is important to look for anemia and its symptoms during treatment. Tell your cancer assistance team if you have any of your symptoms described here. Make sure you mention how symptoms affect your daily life. This will help you get the treatment you need when you need it. Test for causes of anemia A complete blood test (CBC) is a blood test that measures the hemoglobin level and other characteristics of red blood cells (like their size). This test not only shows if you have anemia, but it can also help your doctor understand what could cause. You may also need more tests to help you find what's causing it. These could include: blood chemistry exams to control the function of the organ and levels of vitamins and minerals A blood exam called a reticulocyte count (the venues are very young red blood cells just released by the bone marrow, so that this test Show how many new red cells your body is doing.) A bone marrow exam to make sure the bone marrow is working as blood tests to watch iron levels, vitamin B12 and folate a test of your stool (made) for control blood (called a fecal occult blood test or fobt) the doctor or nurse can use the results of these tests, along with medical information and physical examination, to get an idea of what could cause your anemia . Sometimes no cause can be found over a 6 month period of chronic disease.â€¦ This type of anemia is often found in people with long-term problems as Congestive cardiac, inflammatory diseases or cancer. Anemia problems can cause the first thing the doctor to know is how serious anemia is. Anemia can affect the quality of life and was discovered to shorten survival in people with cancer. You can make you feel very tired because body cells cannot get enough oxygen. In some cases, this lack of oxygen can be quite serious from Your life. Anemia can also make your heart harder. So, if you already have a heart problem, anemia can get worse. Anemia can also make it difficult for you to breathe normally, making it difficult to do your usual activities. Severe anemia may mean that you have to delay the treatment of cancer or reduce the dose of treatment. It can also cause some cancer treatments to not work as well as should. Your cancer support team can try to understand the risk of serious anemia problems based on any symptoms you are having and your hemoglobin level. If you don't have symptoms, they'll try to figure out what you'll probably get in the near future. This will be based on a number of things, including: Your level of hemoglobin and other lab results The type of cancer treatments you've had in the past The likelihood that any treatment you're getting now could worsen anemia Whether you have lung problems, heart or blood vessel (circulation) If you do not seem to be at risk for anemia problems, your cancer support team will look at your hemoglobin level closely and ask for symptoms whenever you visit the office. Treatments for anemia Anemia in cancer patients is generally treated according to the cause. Sometimes, the treatment of anemia delays the treatment of cancer until red blood cells recover. There are 2 main objectives in the treatment of anemia: Treat the cause of anemia Raise the level of hemoglobin so that the best symptoms The most common treatments of anemia in cancer patients include: Iron Therapy Transfusion of red blood cells, commonly known as blood transfusion Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESA) Other drugs Your doctor will examine the test results, symptoms, how long you have symptoms, type of cancer, cancer treatment and other factors. Talk to your cancer treatment team about which treatment is right for you. As with any medical problem, the expected benefits of treatment should always exceed the possible risks. Iron Therapy If the iron levels are low, the doctor may supplement with iron or iron pills given through the veins (iron infusion). Iron infusions lead to an allergic reaction risk. The doctor will tell you what form of iron would be best for your situation. Your doctor may also ask you to try eating more foods rich in iron. There are two types of iron in food: heme and non-heme. Heme iron is found in animal products. Heme iron is more easily absorbed by the body than by non-heme iron. Examples of foods containing iron heme are: Red meat Fat fish Chicken and turkey Non-heme iron is found in plant-based foods. Examples of foods containing high amounts of non-heme iron include: Vegetables Dark green leafy like spinach, cabbage, greens with collar, orchard Beans and lentils Tofu fortified cereals Dried fruit like raisins, apricots and peaches Enriched pasta and rice. Non-heme iron is better absorbed by the body when eaten at the same time as fruits and vegetables high in di C. Examples of foods rich in vitamin C include citrus fruits Tomatoes Dark green leafy vegetables Berries. Blood transfusions to treat anemia A blood cell transfusion is a safe and common way to treat anemia in people with cancer. It can help the patient feel better and helps oxygen reach the vital organs. While blood transfusions can help symptoms very quickly, sometimes the relief is temporary depending on the cause of the anemia. The need for a blood transfusion depends on the severity of the symptoms and the level of hemoglobin. A transfusion can be done if the hemoglobin reaches a certain number or if the symptoms become too annoying. A blood transfusion requires a careful match between the donated blood and that of the recipient. Blood products are tested for safety and the same blood type as the recipient. But getting a blood transfusion also carries risks Transfusion reaction: This happens when the patient's immune system attacks proteins on foreign blood cells. This often looks like an allergic reaction. Most of these reactions are mild and treatable, but sometimes they can be more severe. Transfusion-related lung injury: This is one of the most serious risks. It may cause difficulty breathing and require hospital treatment. Exposure to certain germs, such as hepatitis B or C virus: The careful blood tests and screening used today have greatly reduced the risk of infection. Transfusion-related circulatory overload (TACO): This can happen if blood is given too quickly for the heart to handle it. Iron overload: People who receive a lot of blood transfusions may end up with an excessive amount of iron, which should then be treated. Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) Another way to treat anemia in some patients is to use drugs that tell the body to make more red blood cells. ESAs act like a hormone (called erythropoietin) made by the kidneys to help the body make new red blood cells. If one of these medications is recommended, your health care provider will talk to you about the risks and benefits of the drug. These medicines can cause very serious side effects. However, they can help patients who get chemotherapy have higher hemoglobin levels and need fewer blood transfusions. This can lead to a gradual improvement in symptoms related to anemia. ESAs are given as subcutaneous injections, and the time it takes for them to start working may vary from patient to patient. Talk to your doctor about the risks and benefits of the ESA you will be given. Other medicines to treat anaemia Depending on the type of What you have, the anemia can also be treated with vitamin B12 or folic acid supplementation. Talk to your doctor about the type of anemia you have, the recommended treatment, and the risks and benefits of treatment. A new or worsening fatigue that makes it more difficult to play their own regular chest pain or short breath when it is active skin, unequal beds, or which are pallids of the usual Depressed Virgins Bright red, dark red, or dark brown feces or bright red (The last 2 are signs of bleeding, which can be a cause of anemia.) What the patient can do Balance rest and activity. Do only tasks that you can tolerate Keep a register of symptoms, at what time they occur, and what makes them worse or better, and discuss with your healthcare provider at your Dica appointment to your cancer team if you are unable to get around as usual. Plan your important activities when you have more energy. Eat a balanced diet that includes proteins (such as fish, meat, eggs, cheese, milk, nuts, peas and beans). Try to include foods rich in iron in your diet Drink 8 to 10 glasses (8 oz) of water per day, unless you are given other instructions from your cancer care team. Drinking other liquids instead of water - not only beer, wine or other alcoholic beverages. Check with your doctor to see that a safe amount of fluid is for you. What assistants can make friendly and family hours to prepare meals, clean the house, do the job in the yard, or run fees for the patient. You can use websites that help you organize these things, or get someone else to search for this for you. Look for confusion, shame or dizziness. Call the cancer care team if the patient has chest pains Has a short breath when resting Feel dizzy or weak Get confused or can't concentrate He was unable to get out of bed for more than 24 hours Ha blood in their feces Has dark brown vomiting or bright red

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