Determining your ANC (Absolute Neutrophil Count)

A Complete Blood Count (CBC) also known as a Full Blood Count (FBC) measures the levels of the three basic blood cells-white cells, red cells, and platelets. An ANC (Absolute Neutrophil Count) measures the percentage of neutrophils (shown in this listing as Polys) in your white blood count.

For this patient, the total white cell count is 2.0, which is low. The ANC formula is:

\[ \text{ANC} = \left( \text{Polys} + \text{Bands} \right) \times \frac{1000}{\text{WBC}} \]

Polys (also known as segs, segmented neutrophils, neutrophils, granulocytes) are the most numerous of our white blood cells. These are the first line of defense against infection, killing invaders of the body. Bands (also known as stabs, segs or segmented bands) are immature polys. They also function to kill invaders of the body.

Lymphs or lymphocytes are white blood cells which assist in building immunity and include B and T cells. Monocytes, eosinophils, and basophils destroy invading bacteria and viruses.

Reference Interval (or Reference Range) column: shows the normal range for each measurement. Different labs may use different ranges, your test results may be slightly different, depending on where your results are processed.

1. Find the WBC, the polys and bands on your CBC.
   - WBC 2.0
   - Polys 14.8%
   - Bands 5%

2. Add the polys and bands.
   \[ 14.8 + 5 = 19.8 \]

3. Multiply the sum of the polys and bands by the WBC.
   \[ 19.8 \times 2.0 = 39.6 \]

4. Multiply the product by 10.
   \[ 39.6 \times 10 = 396 \]

This person has an ANC of 396