



Adrenal Hormone Report; saliva



Order: SAMPLE REPORT

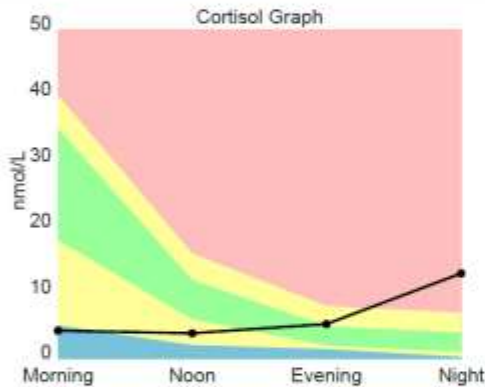


Client #: 12345
Doctor: John Smith, MD
Doctors Data Inc
3755 Illinois Ave
St. Charles, 60175 IL

Patient: Sample Patient
Age: 33 DOB: 01/01/1984
Sex: Female
Menopausal Status: Pre-Menopausal

Sample Collection Date/Time
Date Collected 01/01/2017
Morning 01/01/2017 0800
Noon 01/01/2017 1200
Evening 01/01/2017 1700
Night 01/01/2017 2100
Date Received 01/04/2017
Date Reported 01/06/2017

Analyte	Result	Unit	L	WR	H	Optimal Range	Reference Interval
Cortisol Morning	4.3	nmol/L	↓			18 - 35	5.1 - 40
Cortisol Noon	3.9	nmol/L		♦		6.0 - 12	2.1 - 16
Cortisol Evening	5.3	nmol/L			♦	2.0 - 5.0	1.5 - 8.0
Cortisol Night	13	nmol/L			↑	1.0 - 4.0	0.33 - 7.0
DHEA*	89	pg/mL	↓				106 - 300



Hormone Comments:

- The elevated night cortisol level and diurnal pattern are consistent with hypothalamic pituitary axis (HPA) dysregulation (Phase 1), although cortisol or glucocorticoid derivative supplementation cannot be excluded. Query use of steroidal inhalers or topical creams. High night cortisol levels are associated with low melatonin levels.
- DHEA level is consistent with the expected decline with age (adrenopause). The low DHEA level may warrant supplementation for optimal well-being. Note: Supplementation with DHEA may increase testosterone and/or estradiol levels.

Adrenal Phase: 1



Notes:

L (blue)= Low (below range), WR (green)= Within Range (optimal), WR (yellow)= Within Range (not optimal) H (red)= High (above range)

*This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Doctor's Data, Inc. The FDA has not approved or cleared this test; however, FDA clearance or approval is not currently required for clinical use. The results are not intended to be used as the sole means for clinical diagnosis or patient management decisions.

Methodology: Enzyme Immunoassay



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Analyte	Result	Unit	L	WR	H	Reference Interval	Supplementation Range**
Estradiol (E2)	1.9	pg/mL				0.5 - 5.0	1.5 - 7.2
Progesterone (Pg)	36	pg/mL				127 - 446	500 - 3000
Pg/E2 Ratio	18.8					200 - 600	
Testosterone	25	pg/mL				6.0 - 49	30 - 60
DHEA*	89	pg/mL				106 - 300	

- Progesterone to estradiol (Pg/E2) ratio and reported symptoms are consistent with progesterone insufficiency (estrogen dominance). Supplementation with topical progesterone to correct this relative deficiency is a consideration. Note: The progesterone level is suggestive of an anovulatory cycle, luteal phase failure or collection outside of luteal phase.
- DHEA level is consistent with the expected decline with age (adrenopause). The low DHEA level may warrant supplementation for optimal well-being. Note: Supplementation with DHEA may increase testosterone and/or estradiol levels.

Notes:

L (blue)= Low (below range), WR (green)= Within Range (optimal), WR (yellow)= Within Range (not optimal) H (red)= High (above range)

The Pg/E2 ratio is an optimal range established based on clinical observation. Progesterone supplementation is generally required to achieve this level in men and postmenopausal women.

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**If supplementation is reported then the supplementation ranges will be graphed. The supplementation ranges depicted are for informational purposes only and were derived from a cohort of adult men and women utilizing physiologic transdermal bioidentical hormone therapy.

Methodology: Enzyme Immunoassay