



SALIVA TEST REPORT

Patient Name

Jane Doe

Patient ID

JD930304

Non-smoker

BMI Unspecified **Waist** Unspecified**DOB**

3/4/1993 (24 yrs)

Report Date and Time

11/10/2020 15:00

Medications

None.

Gender

F

Received Date and Time

11/2/2020 15:00

Menopausal Status

Premenopausal

Specimen Collection Date and Time

Saliva Morning 10/26/2020 08:16

Provider ID: 0000 Doctor T

17387 63rd Ave

Lake Oswego OR 97035

Ph: xxx-xxx-xxxx

YOUR TEST RESULTS

Normal Range

Low or High Range

Your Levels

Estradiol (pg/mL)**Progesterone (pg/mL)****Pg/E2 Ratio****Testosterone (pg/mL)**

What do your hormone results mean?

ESTRADIOL

Estradiol acts mainly as a growth hormone for the reproductive structures in females. In addition, estradiol works in conjunction with progesterone during the menstrual cycle and pregnancy. Low estrogen levels can cause low libido or diminished sex drive and too much estrogens can cause symptoms of estrogen dominance. In males, estradiol is involved in sperm maturation and also helps to maintain a healthy libido.

Estradiol has a significant role in maintaining healthy bone growth and improving blood flow in coronary arteries in addition to offering neuroprotective effects. Estrogens have been known to contribute to risk of breast cancer as well as some non-cancerous conditions like endometriosis and uterine fibroids.

PROGESTERONE

Progesterone in females is known to be involved in maintaining normal menstrual cycles and early stages of pregnancy. Low levels of progesterone can cause abnormal cycles or conception problems. Low progesterone levels could also result in higher estrogen levels, which has been known to decrease sex drive and cause weight gain. High progesterone levels have been known to be responsible for symptoms like mood swings, bloating, breast tenderness.

In men, progesterone acts as a precursor to testosterone. As men age, the testosterone levels decrease, the estradiol increases, and progesterone levels decline. Low progesterone levels in men can cause problems like weight gain, low sex drive, hair loss, depression or erectile dysfunction.

RATIO OF PROGESTERONE/ESTRADIOL

The ideal ratio of progesterone/estradiol ranges from 100-500 in premenopausal women, and 150-1000 in pre and postmenopausal women supplementing with oral or topical progesterone (excludes postmenopausal women with low estrogen levels and women on synthetic hormones (oral contraceptives or conventional hormone replacement therapy-HRT)).

TESTOSTERONE

Testosterone has important role in maintaining bone strength, muscle mass and energy level. In women, testosterone contributes to sex drive or libido. Menopause causes significant decline in the testosterone levels. In men, testosterone is responsible for growth and development of sexual characteristics, facial and body hair, increased sexual drive and sperm production.

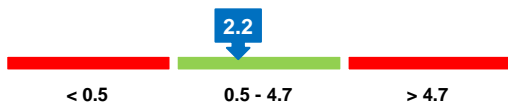
Low testosterone levels can result in conditions like hair loss, reduced muscle mass, hot flashes, depression and increased breast size. High testosterone levels have been linked with aggressive behavior, acne, low sperm count, liver disease and heart muscle damage.

BLOOD TEST REPORT

Patient Name Jane Doe	Patient ID JD930304	Non-smoker BMI Unspecified Waist Unspecified
DOB 3/4/1993 (24 yrs)	Report Date and Time 11/10/2020 15:00	Medications None.
Gender F	Received Date and Time 11/2/2020 15:00	
Systolic blood pressure Unspecified	Specimen Collection Date and Time Blood Spot 10/30/2020 6:49:00 AM	
Menopausal Status Premenopausal	Hours of Fasting 10:50	Provider ID: 0000 Doctor T 17387 63rd Ave Lake Oswego OR 97035 Ph: xxx-xxx-xxxx
	Family History of Heart Disease No Diabetes No Cancer No	

YOUR TEST RESULTS

TSH (uIU/mL)



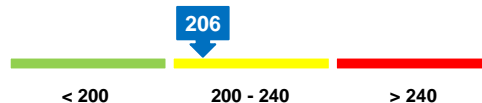
Normal Range

Borderline High

Low or High Range

Your Levels

Cholesterol (mg/dL)



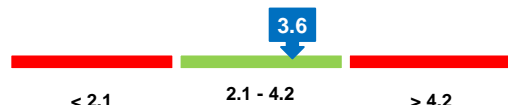
hs-CRP (mg/L)



FSH (mIU/mL)



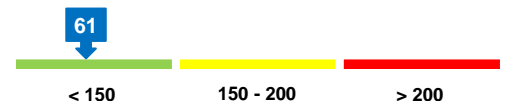
ft3 (pg/mL)



ft4 (ng/dL)



Triglycerides (mg/dL)



What do your test results mean?

THYROID-STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

In primary hypothyroidism, thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels are elevated. In primary hyperthyroidism, TSH levels are low. The ability to quantitate circulating levels of TSH is important in evaluating thyroid function. It is especially useful in the differential diagnosis of primary (thyroid) from secondary (pituitary) and tertiary (hypothalamus) hypothyroidism. In primary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are significantly elevated, while in secondary and tertiary hypothyroidism, TSH levels are low or normal.

Elevated or low TSH in the context of normal free thyroxine is often referred to as subclinical hypo- or hyperthyroidism, respectively.

FT3 (TRIIODOTHYRONINE)

Normally triiodothyronine (T3) circulates tightly bound to thyroxine-binding globulin and albumin. Only 0.3% of the total T3 is unbound (free); the free fraction is the active form. In hyperthyroidism, both thyroxine (tetraiodothyronine; thyroxine: T4) and T3 levels (total and free) are usually elevated, but in a small subset of hyperthyroid patients (T3 toxicosis) only T3 is elevated.

FT4 (THYROXINE)

Free thyroxine (fT4) comprises a small fraction of total thyroxine. The fT4 is available to the tissues and is, therefore, the metabolically active fraction. Elevations in fT4 cause hyperthyroidism, while decreases cause hypothyroidism.

TRIGLYCERIDES

Increased plasma triglyceride levels are indicative of a metabolic abnormality and, along with elevated cholesterol, are considered a risk factor for atherosclerotic disease. In the presence of other coronary heart disease risk factors, both borderline-high (150-200 mg/dL) and high values (>200 mg/dL) require attention. Triglyceride concentrations >1,000 mg/dL can lead to abdominal pain and may be life-threatening due to chylomicron-induced pancreatitis.

TOTAL CHOLESTEROL

Measure of the total amount of cholesterol in your blood, including low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol.

HS-C-REACTIVE PROTEIN (HS-CRP)

Blood measurements of hs-CRP are often performed to assess the risk of future heart disease. C-reactive protein (CRP) is produced by the liver and elevated CRP levels can be measured in blood in response to inflammation. High-sensitivity CRP (hs-CRP) is more precise than standard CRP while measuring baseline (i.e., normal) concentrations and enables a measure of chronic inflammation. Atherosclerosis is an inflammatory disease and hs-CRP is known as a biomarker of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk.

Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH):

FSH helps the reproductive system both in men and women. In women, it is responsible for growth of ovarian follicles, which produce estrogens and progesterone to maintain a normal menstrual cycle. In men, FSH is involved in development of gonads and sperm production.

In women, high FSH levels may indicate a loss of ovarian function, menopause, polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) or chromosomal abnormality such as Turner's syndrome. An increase in FSH may also indicate decline in fertility. Low FSH levels may indicate a woman not producing eggs.