



Order: SAMPLE REPORT

Client #: 12345 Doctor: Sample Doctor Doctor's Data, Inc. 3755 Illinois Ave. St. Charles, IL 60174 Patient: Sample Patient
 Age: 39
 Sex: Female
 Menopausal Status: Pre-menopausal

Sample Collection Date Collected Date Received Date Reported

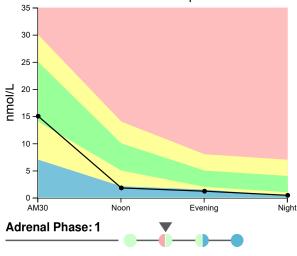
Date/Time 11/29/2021 11/30/2021 12/01/2021

Analyte	Result	Unit	L	WRI	н	Optimal Range	Reference Interval
Cortisol AM30	15	nmol/L		\diamond		14.0-25.0	7.0-30.0
Cortisol Noon	1.8	nmol/L	↓			5.0-10.0	2.1-14.0
Cortisol Evening	1.2	nmol/L	+			2.0-5.0	1.5-8.0
Cortisol Night	0.44	nmol/L	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1.0-4.0	0.33-7.0
DHEA*	15	pg/mL	↓				106 - 300

Cortisol Graph

Hormone Comments

- nonnone oonments
- AM cortisol level appears adequate, although the suboptimal diurnal cortisol pattern is suggestive of early (Phase 1) HPA axis (adrenal gland) dysfunction.
 DHEA levels typically decline with age and the level measured here is below the reference range. Note: Supplementation with DHEA may increase testosterone and/or estradiol levels.



Notes:

The current samples are routinely held three weeks from receipt for additional testing.

RI= Reference Interval, L (blue) = Low (below RI), WRI (green) = Within RI (optimal), WRI (yellow) = Within RI (not optimal), H (red) = High (above RI) *This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Doctor's Data Laboratories in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not approved or cleared this test; however, FDA clearance is not currently required for clinical use. The results are not intended to be used as a sole means for clinical diagnosis or patient management decisions. Methodology: Enzyme Immunoassay



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Analyte	Result	Unit	L	WRI	н	Reference Interval	Supplementation Range**
Estrone (E1)*	29.0	pg/mL		\diamond		< 35	
Estradiol (E2)	0.60	pg/mL		\diamond		0.6-4.5	1.0-6.0
Estriol (E3)*	<5.0	pg/mL	+			7.5-66	45-680
EQ (E3 / (E1 + E2)) Ratio	0.17		+			≥1.0	
Progesterone (Pg)	26	pg/mL	+			127–446	400-4000
Pg/E2 Ratio⁺	43.3		+			≥200	≥200
Testosterone	7	pg/mL		\diamond		6-49	25-60
DHEA*	15	pg/mL	ł			106 – 300	

Hormone Comments

- · Low estriol levels are often associated with vaginal dryness.
- Henry Lemon MD developed the Estrogen Quotient (EQ), a simple ratio of the cancer protective E3 relative to the proliferative estrogens E1 and E2, to assess breast cancer risk. A lower number (<1.0) indicates increased risk, and a higher number (>1.0) signifies lower risk. Dr. Lemon stated that for maximum protection, an optimal EQ is >1.5.
- The Estrogen Quotient (EQ) is low. Estriol supplementation is a consideration to balance this quotient and reduce associated risks.
- Progesterone to estradiol (Pg/E2) ratio is consistent with progesterone insufficiency (estrogen dominance). Supplementation with progesterone to correct this relative deficiency is a consideration depending on the clinical picture. Note: The progesterone level is suggestive of an anovulatory cycle or luteal phase defect. Query BCP usage.
- DHEA levels typically decline with age and the level measured here is below the reference range. Note: Supplementation with DHEA may increase testosterone and/or estradiol levels.
- Supplementation reference ranges are based on adherence to proper dosage interval(s). Please visit <u>https://www.DoctorsData.com/Resources/BestPractices.pdf</u> for more information.

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[†]The Pg/E2 ratio is an optimal range established based on clinical observation. Reference intervals for Pg/E2 ratio have not been established in males and postmenopausal women who are not supplementing with progesterone and/or estrogens.

**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