



Patient: **Order Number:**
 Completed:
 DOB: Received:
 Sex: F Collected:
 MRN:

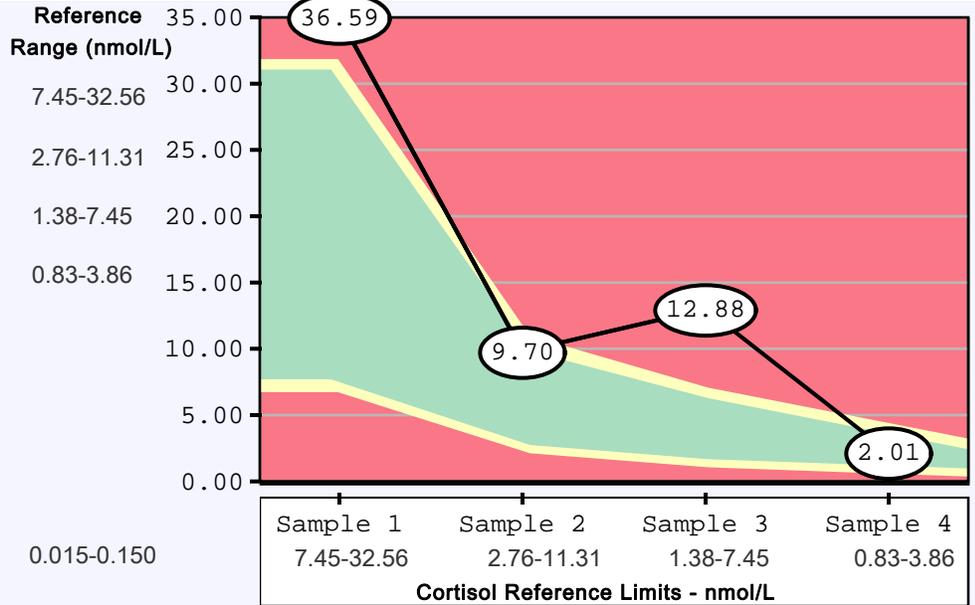
Salivary Cortisol and DHEA

Cortisol Levels

Sample 1 Post Awakening	36.59	H
Sample 2 (+ 4 - 5 Hours)	9.70	
Sample 3 (+ 4 - 5 Hours)	12.88	H
Sample 4 (Prior to Sleep)	2.01	
Sum of Cortisol	61.2	

DHEA Levels

DHEA Mean	0.78
DHEA : Cortisol Ratio	0.030



Hormones	Reference Range (nmol/L)
DHEA Sample 1 (am)	1.09 (0.25-2.22)
DHEA Sample 3 (pm)	0.46 (0.25-2.22)

Commentary

Commentary is provided to the practitioner for educational purposes, and should not be interpreted as diagnostic or treatment recommendations. Diagnosis and treatment decisions are the responsibility of the practitioner.

Cortisol reference ranges are based on samples collected over one day during the following time periods (+/- 2hrs):

- #1: 7AM - 9AM
- #2: 11AM - 1PM
- #3: 3PM - 5PM
- #4: 10PM - 12PM

Results for samples collected outside the recommended time period should be interpreted with caution as the stated reference range may not apply.

Commentary

Reference ranges for salivary hormones have been updated. The ranges have been determined using statistical analysis in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

Cortisol and DHEA testing performed by Genova Diagnostics Europe. Parkgate House, 356 West Barnes Lane, New Malden, Surrey KT3 6NB

Results from this test should be used for research purposes only and should not form the basis of a clinical decision or diagnosis. This assay is not covered under our accreditation scheme with UKAS.

For the patient:

This profile measures the levels of cortisol and DHEA and provides an evaluation of how cortisol levels differ throughout the day. Cortisol levels typically peak shortly after rising and are at their lowest after the onset of sleep. Cortisol is involved in many important functions in your body, including the metabolism and utilization of proteins, carbohydrates and fats, your body's response to physiological or psychological stress, and the control of inflammation and proper blood sugar levels. Cortisol also helps maintain proper blood pressure, normal nerve and brain activity and normal heart and immune function. DHEA also plays a role in the metabolism of protein, carbohydrates and fats, and works with cortisol to help maintain proper blood sugar levels. DHEA helps regulate body weight, blood pressure and immune function, and is used by the body to make the hormones, testosterone and estradiol. Too much or too little of cortisol or DHEA can lead to illness, and it is important that these two hormones be in balance with each other.

For the Physician:

In this profile, Sample 1 (Post awakening) cortisol level is significantly elevated. Because cortisol levels are typically at their peak shortly after awakening, morning cortisol may be a good indicator of peak adrenal gland function. High morning cortisol levels suggest a degree of adrenal hyperfunction in regard to peak circadian activity, stress being the most common inducer. High cortisol levels cannot be sustained and are often a precursor to adrenal fatigue. Other possible causes of high salivary cortisol include heavy exercise, pregnancy, hypoglycaemia, smoking, obesity, depression, alcoholism, and if significantly elevated, adrenal hyperplasia or Cushing's syndrome.

Sample 2 cortisol level is within the reference range. Mid-day cortisol levels may be a good indication of adaptive adrenal gland function since they represent the adrenal glands' response to the demands of the first few hours of the day. Mid-day cortisol levels within reference range suggest a component of normal adrenal function in regard to adaptive response.

Sample 3 cortisol level is above the reference range. Afternoon cortisol levels may be a good indication of glycaemic control exerted by the adrenal gland since they represent a postprandial sample. High afternoon levels suggest a degree of adrenal hyperfunction with increased adrenal assistance in glycaemic control. Other possible causes of high salivary cortisol include stress, heavy exercise, pregnancy, smoking, obesity, depression, alcoholism, or if significantly elevated, adrenal hyperplasia and Cushing's syndrome.

Sample 4 cortisol level is within the reference range. Late-night cortisol levels may be a good indication of baseline adrenal gland function since they typically represent the lowest level during the day. Normal late-night cortisol levels suggest normal adrenal function with regard to baseline circadian activity.

DHEA is within the reference range. Proper levels contribute to the ideal metabolism of proteins, carbohydrates and fats, including efficient glycaemic control.

The ratio of DHEA to cortisol is normal. This ratio indicates a relative balance of the adrenal output of androgens and

Commentary

cortisol. Both of the hormones are released in response to ACTH from the pituitary and a normal ratio indicates a balanced function of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis.