

Patient: **SAMPLE  
PATIENT**

Order Number:

Completed:

Age:

Received:

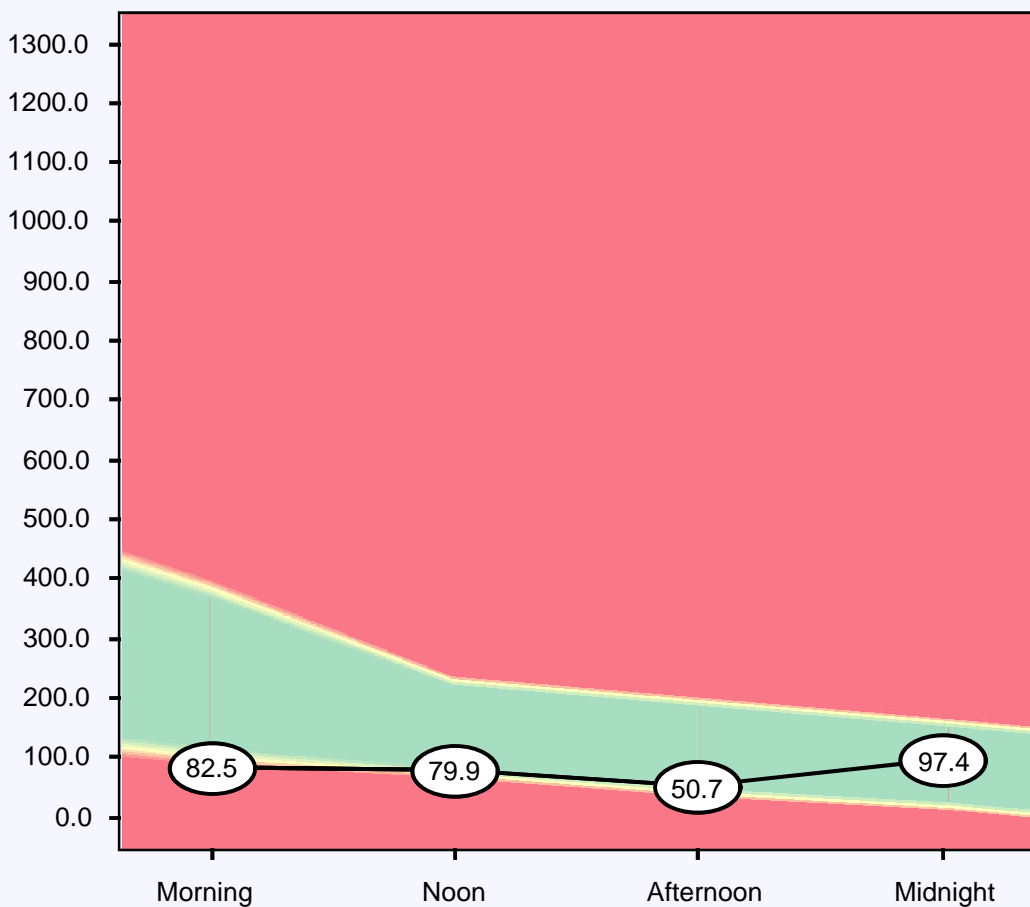
Sex:

Collected:

MRN:

## SAMPLE REPORT

### Salivary Testosterone



#### Reference Range

Morning: 100.0-370.0 pmol/L

Noon: 65.0-225.0 pmol/L

Afternoon: 40.0-200.0 pmol/L

Midnight: 33.0-190.0 pmol/L

This test has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by GSDL, Inc. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

### *Commentary*

In the adult male, testosterone maintains the structure and function of the prostate, testes, seminal vesicles, and external male genitalia. In addition, testosterone affects lean body mass, bone density, hematopoiesis, libido and mood.

Please note: Conversion calculation  $\text{pg/ml} = \text{pMol/L} / 3.47$

- Testosterone level is below the reference range for sample 1.

Decreased testosterone levels are associated with fatigue, depression, irritability, decreased libido, impotence, infertility, weight gain, gynecomastia, decreased muscle mass and strength, decreased hematocrit, diminishing body and facial hair and increased risk for osteoporosis. Decreased salivary testosterone levels may be seen in primary and/or secondary hypogonadism, hypothyroidism, or in obesity with a body mass index of 30 or greater. Decreased salivary testosterone levels may also result from increased sex hormone-binding globulin (SHBG), especially in older men. Elevated SHBG may be due to increased estrogen levels, which will raise SHBG levels.

Lower testosterone levels with a blunting of the normal diurnal rhythm may occur with aging and in testicular failure. Suppression of the circadian rhythm of testosterone in normal adult males taking glucocorticosteroids is also documented.