

Authorizing Clinician	Patient	Gender:	Collected	Received	Reported
BioHealth Laboratory	Rebecca Stein	Female	01/02/2017	01/03/2017	01/03/2017
23900 Hawthorne Blvd, Suite 150 Torrance, CA 90505		DOB: 11/26/1968			

Expanded Premenopause Hormone Profile (#208)

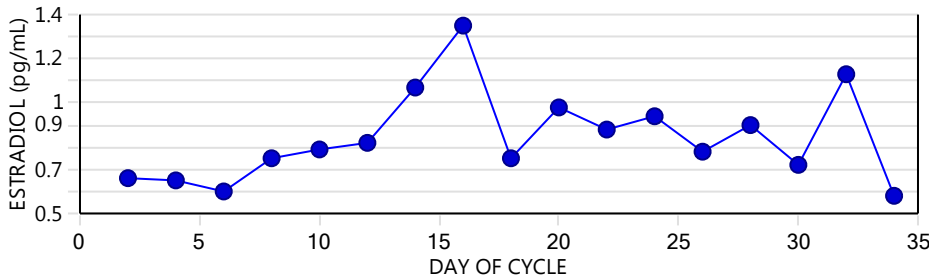
Parameter	Result	Units
Progesterone #1	171.7	pg/mL
Progesterone #2	129.9	pg/mL
Progesterone #3	103.6	pg/mL
Progesterone #4	140.6	pg/mL
Progesterone #5	129.1	pg/mL
Progesterone #6	81.6	pg/mL
Progesterone #7	119.9	pg/mL
Progesterone #8	158.9	pg/mL
Progesterone #9	173.6	pg/mL
Progesterone #10	184.4	pg/mL
Progesterone #11	176.5	pg/mL
Progesterone #12	119.9	pg/mL
Progesterone #13	74.6	pg/mL
Progesterone #14	209.1	pg/mL
Progesterone #15	136.7	pg/mL
Progesterone #16	162.5	pg/mL
Progesterone #17	67.6	pg/mL
Total Progesterone	2340.0	pg/mL

Parameter	Result	Units
Estradiol #1	0.66	pg/mL
Estradiol #2	0.65	pg/mL
Estradiol #3	0.60	pg/mL
Estradiol #4	0.75	pg/mL
Estradiol #5	0.79	pg/mL
Estradiol #6	0.82	pg/mL
Estradiol #7	1.07	pg/mL
Estradiol #8	1.35	pg/mL
Estradiol #9	0.75	pg/mL
Estradiol #10	0.98	pg/mL
Estradiol #11	0.88	pg/mL
Estradiol #12	0.94	pg/mL
Estradiol #13	0.78	pg/mL
Estradiol #14	0.90	pg/mL
Estradiol #15	0.72	pg/mL
Estradiol #16	1.13	pg/mL
Estradiol #17	0.58	pg/mL
Total Estradiol	14.35	pg/mL

Parameter	Result	Units
Testosterone (A.M.) Day 10	37.3	pg/mL
Testosterone (A.M.) Day 18	45.1	pg/mL

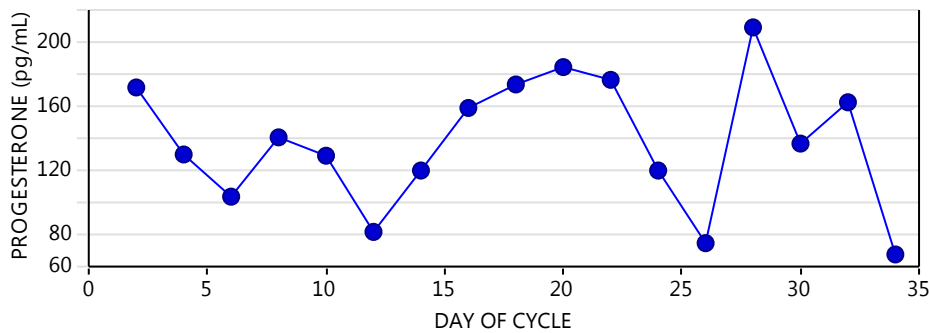
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ESTRADIOL REFERENCE RANGE

FOLLICULAR	1.0 - 5.0 pg/mL
MIDCYCLE	3.0 - 8.0 pg/mL
LUTEAL	1.0 - 5.0 pg/mL
POST - MENOPAUSAL	0.2 - 3.0 g/mL



PROGESTERONE REFERENCE RANGE

PRE-MENOPAUSE	50 - 400 pg/mL
POST-MENOPAUSE	5 - 95 pg/mL

By mapping the menstrual cycle, difficulties with the timing, distribution and output of estradiol and progesterone are uncovered and can be addressed using bio-identical hormones or other therapies that help to balance and support hormone levels. Correcting problems with the menstrual cycle can resolve a myriad of health complaints and prevent serious health problems.

Adequate and timely levels of female sex hormones are required to: develop a follicle in the ovary; cause it to rupture at ovulation; nourish the endometrial lining of the uterus to prepare it for implantation of the embryo; inhibit maturation of another follicle during that same cycle; and cause the uterine lining to shed if an ovum is not fertilized.

Consult biohealthlab.com's Clinical Resources area for interpretive guidance and clinical training.