



Lab ID Patient ID PAT-100009 **Ext ID** 25343-0383

Test Patient

Sex: Female • 45yrs • 01-Jan-80 123 Home Street, Test Suburb Vic 3125 RECEIVED 09-Dec-25

ADRENOCORTEX STRESS PROFILE & FEMALE BASIC

Collected 05-Dec-25 08.00am, 12.00pm, 04.00pm, 08.00pm

Specimen type - Saliva





| DHEAS Values | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|---|-------------|--------|
| TEST | RESULT | H/L | | REFERENCE | UNITS |
| DHEAS, Morning | 8.2 | | • | (1.8-18.0) | nmol/L |
| DHEAS/Cortisol AM | 0.49 | | • | (0.20-0.60) | ratio |

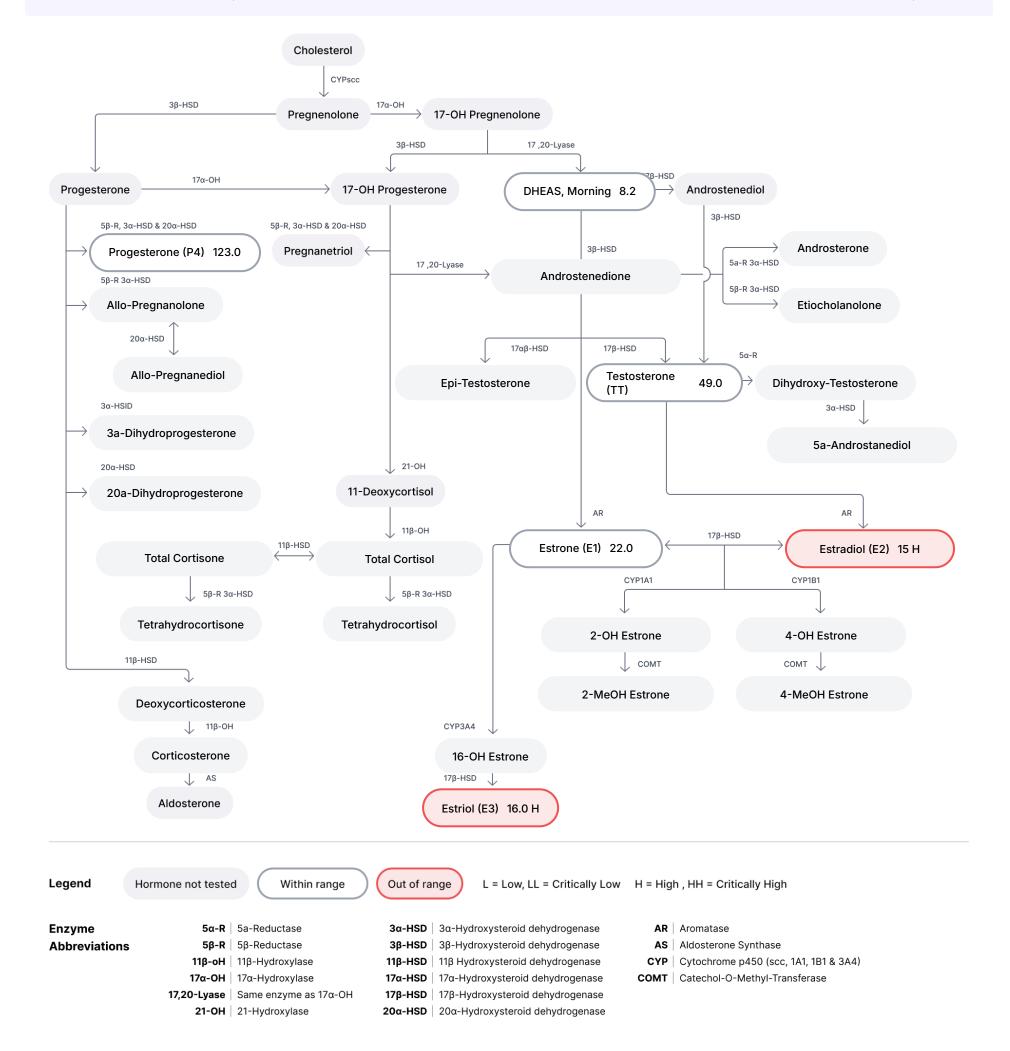




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| FEMALE Hormones | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|---|---|--------------|--------|
| TEST | RESULT | H/L | | | REFERENCE | UNITS |
| Progesterone (P4) | 123.0 | | • | | (43.2-723.0) | pmol/L |
| Testosterone (TT) | 49.0 | | | • | (10.0-90.0) | pmol/L |
| Estradiol (E2) | 15 | Н | | • | (2-12) | pmol/L |
| Estrone (E1) | 22.0 | | | • | (3.9-25.5) | pmol/L |
| Estriol (E3) | 16.0 | Н | | • | (0.0-15.0) | pmol/L |

| HORMONE Ratios | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|-------------------|
| TEST | RESULT H/I | L | REFERENCE UNITS |
| Estrogen Quotient - E3/[E2+E1] | 0.43 | • | (>0.40) ratio |
| P4/E2 Ratio | 8.2 | | (4.0-300.0) ratio |

Adrenocortex Stress Comments

The salivary cortisol profile demonstrates a low–normal morning value with subsequent samples remaining within range but showing minimal diurnal variation, resulting in a flattened cortisol curve. This pattern suggests reduced amplitude of the hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA) axis response, with inadequate early-day cortisol rise and diminished circadian rhythm robustness.

A blunted morning peak may reflect factors such as chronic stress adaptation ("HPA axis fatigue"), sleep disturbance, insufficient sleep onset/offset timing, inflammatory burden, or recovery states following prolonged stress exposure. Patients may report symptoms such as non-restorative sleep, morning fatigue, low motivation, reduced stress tolerance, or mild cognitive slowing.

Although overall cortisol concentrations remain technically within the reference interval, the flattened rhythm is clinically relevant, as optimal physiological function relies on a clear morning peak and gradual daytime decline. Correlation with sleep history, stress load, medication use, and broader metabolic markers is recommended. Supportive strategies may include addressing sleep timing, stress-reduction interventions, and circadian-entrainment measures if clinically appropriate.





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PROGESTERONE (P4) LOW NORMAL:

Salivary progesterone is low normal for a premenopausal woman. Progesterone is secreted by the corpus luteum post-ovulation and supports endometrial stability, menstrual regularity, pregnancy maintenance, and modulates neurosteroid activity for mood regulation.

Assuming collection was performed between day 19-21, low normal progesterone may manifest as irregular cycles, heavy or light menstrual bleeding, premenstrual symptoms, mood disturbances, anxiety, insomnia, and reduced fertility.

Treatment Considerations:

Hormonal:

Oral - micronised progesterone 80-100 mg nightly for 12-14 days per cycle

Transdermal - Bioidentical transdermal progesterone 8mg/gram (or 80mg/day troche or oral) under clinical supervision.

Aim for a supplemented ratio of E2:Prog of 1:200 (200 parts Progesterone to 1 part estradiol).

Lifestyle/Natural: Stress reduction, adequate sleep, balanced diet rich in healthy fats, and vitamin B6 supplementation to support progesterone production.

DHEA-S NORMAL:

Saliva DHEA-S levels are normal.

TESTOSTERONE (TT) NORMAL:

Saliva testosterone level for a female is within range and adequate.

ESTRADIOL (E2) ELEVATED:

Salivary estradiol is above the expected reference range for a premenopausal woman. Estradiol is the most potent estrogen in reproductive years, regulating menstrual cycles, bone and cardiovascular health, and cognitive function.

High estradiol may manifest as heavy or irregular periods, breast tenderness, fluid retention, mood changes, and increased risk of estrogen-sensitive disorders. Causes may include exogenous estrogen therapy, ovarian cysts, or impaired estrogen clearance.

Management Considerations:

Hormonal: Evaluate current hormone therapy or oral contraceptives; dose adjustment may be indicated.

Lifestyle/Natural: Maintain healthy weight, increase dietary fiber, support liver function (adequate hydration, cruciferous vegetables), and limit alcohol.

ESTRONE (E1) NORMAL:

Saliva Estrone (E1) is within range.

ESTRIOL (E3) ELEVATED:

Salivary estriol is above the expected reference range for a premenopausal woman. Estriol is a weaker estrogen metabolite, primarily formed peripherally from estradiol and estrone, and contributes to urogenital health and mild estrogenic activity.

High estriol may be associated with mild estrogen excess symptoms, such as breast tenderness, bloating, or mild mood changes. Causes may include supplementation, enhanced peripheral conversion, or altered liver metabolism.

Treatment Considerations:





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Hormonal: Reassess estrogen-containing therapies.

Lifestyle/Natural: Support estrogen metabolism with fiber-rich diet, weight management, and regular exercise.

Methodology

Automated Chemistry/Immunochemistry, Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS/MS)