



Male Hormone Profile

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Summary

Introduction

The Male Hormonal Health™ profile is a hormonal test that focuses specifically on **DHEA**, Sex Hormone Binding Globulin ,Estradiol, Testosterone, Dihydrotestosterone ,Insulin-like Growth Factor ,and Prostate Specific Antigen .





02

Male hormones and their function

Male hormones:

Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)

Androstenedione

Luteinizing hormone (LH)

DHEA

Testosterone

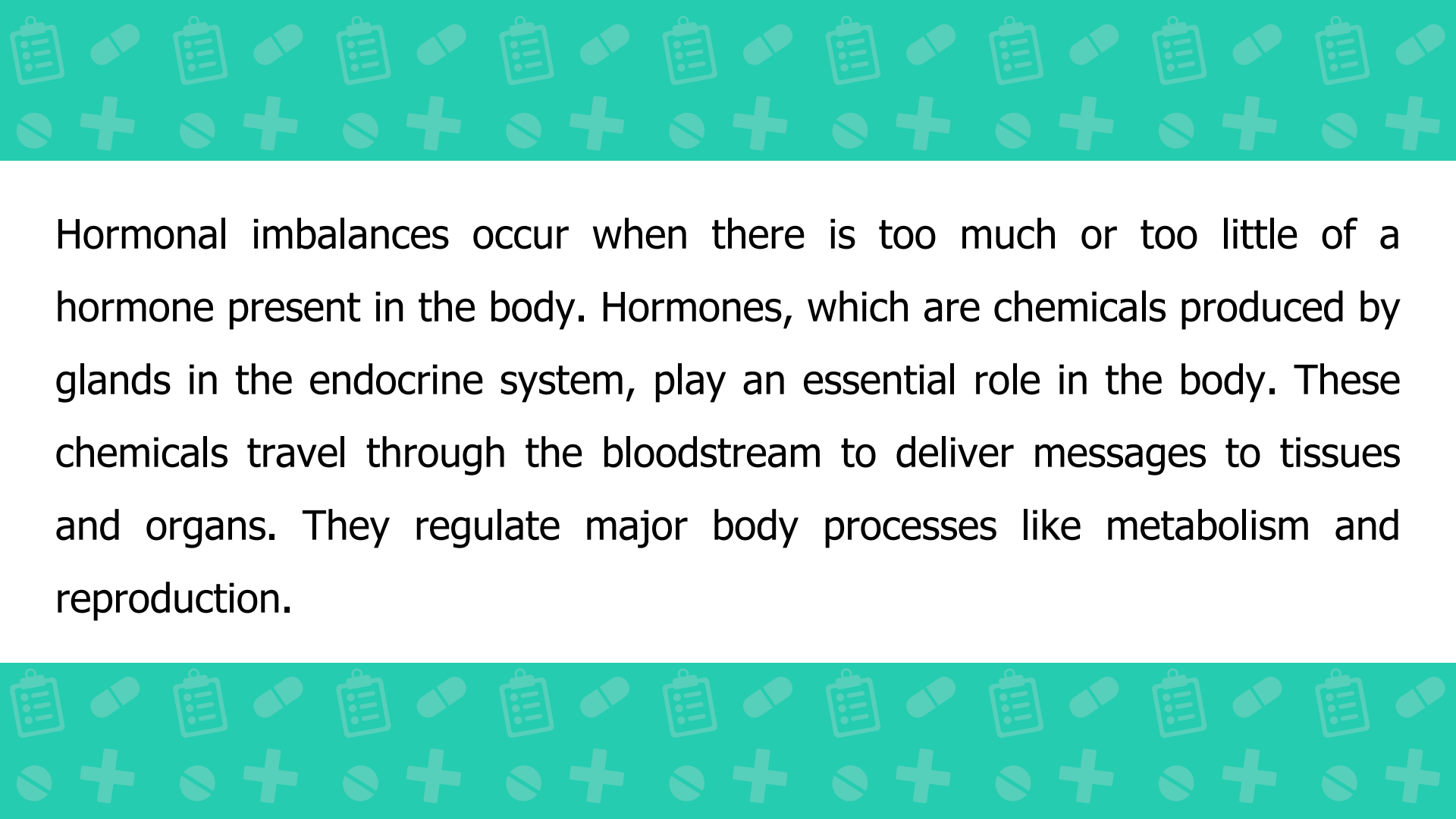
Estradiol





03

Hormonal imbalance in men

The image features a teal background at the top and bottom, each containing a repeating pattern of white medical icons: a clipboard with a checklist, a pill, a circle with a diagonal line, and a plus sign. The central text is white and reads:

Hormonal imbalances occur when there is too much or too little of a hormone present in the body. Hormones, which are chemicals produced by glands in the endocrine system, play an essential role in the body. These chemicals travel through the bloodstream to deliver messages to tissues and organs. They regulate major body processes like metabolism and reproduction.

A hormonal imbalance can affect a number of bodily functions, including:

Metabolism

Sexual function

Heart rate

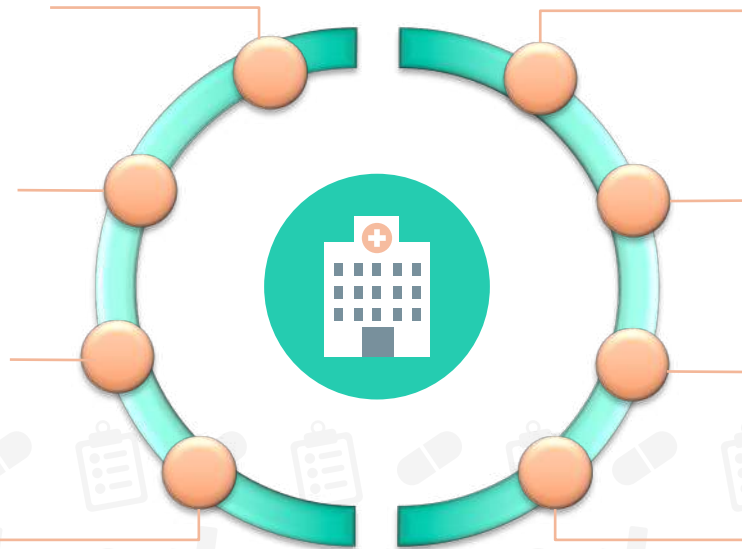
Growth and development

Sleep cycles

Mood

Reproductive cycles

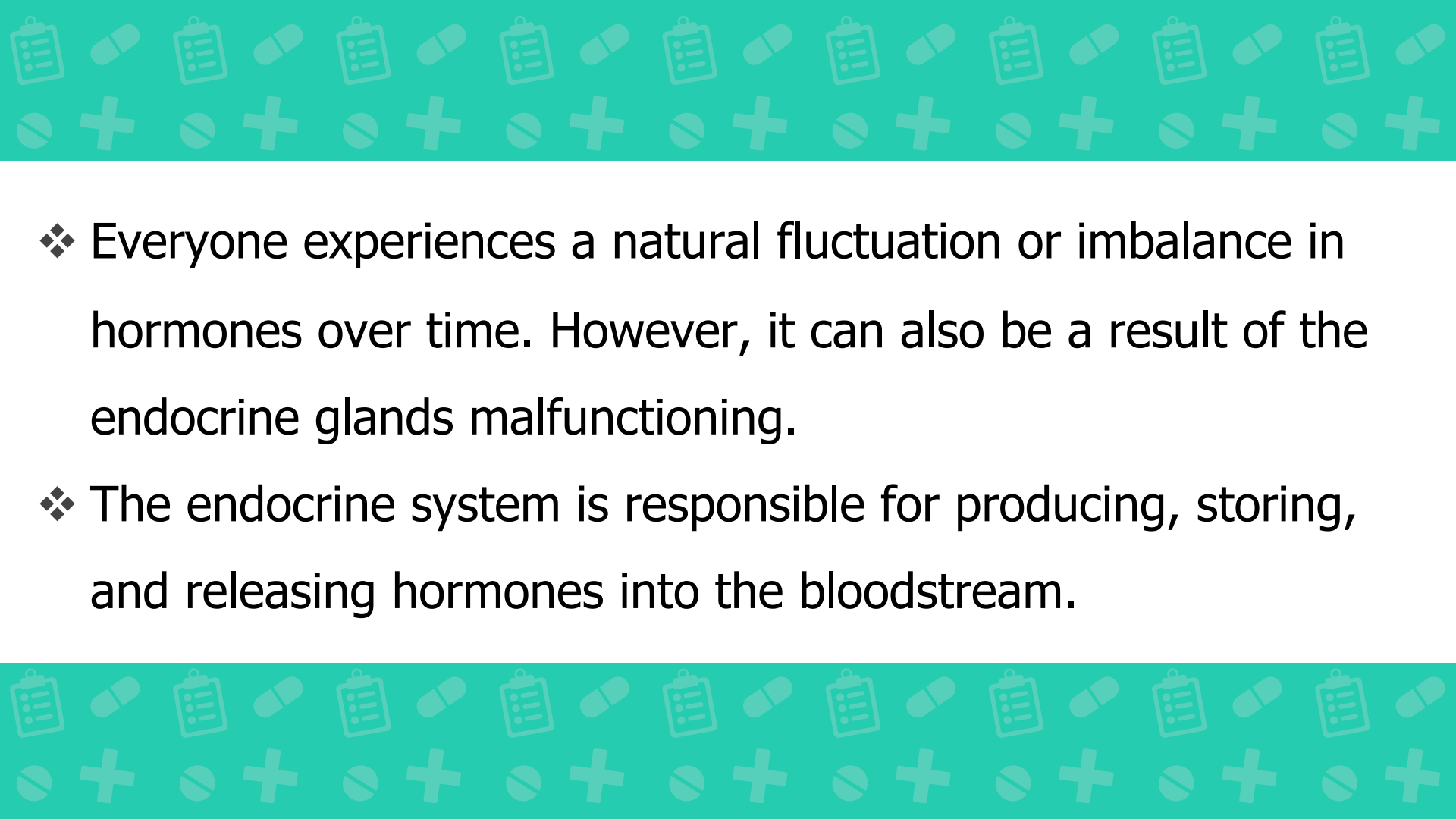
Body temperature





04

Causes of hormonal imbalance

- 
- ❖ Everyone experiences a natural fluctuation or imbalance in hormones over time. However, it can also be a result of the endocrine glands malfunctioning.
 - ❖ The endocrine system is responsible for producing, storing, and releasing hormones into the bloodstream.

Other causes of hormonal imbalance can include:

- Stress
- Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes
- Hyperglycemia (high blood sugar)
- Hypoglycemia (low blood sugar)
- Hypothyroidism
- Poor nutrition
- Steroid medications
- Pituitary tumors
- Cushing's syndrome (high levels of cortisol)
- Addison's disease (low levels of cortisol and aldosterone)
- Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (low levels of cortisol)
- Allergic reactions
- Pancreatitis
- Anorexia



05

Male Hormone Profile
Results

Male Hormone Profile	DEFINITION	Reference ranges
Prostate-specific antigen	is a protein produced mainly by cells in the prostate gland and is a useful indicator of prostate cancer. PSA is found in all males; however, levels may be elevated in men with an infection of the prostate gland, prostate enlargement or prostate cancer.	Normal: 0 – 1.40 µg/L
Estradiol	Estradiol (17β-estradiol or E2) is the most active form of estrogen. Estradiol plays a critical role in male sexual function, it is essential for modulating libido, erectile function, and sperm production. Aromatase is the enzyme responsible for converting testosterone to estradiol.	Normal: 0 – 192 pmol/L



Progesterone

plays an important role in sperm production and it is a major precursor to testosterone. Within the male body, it plays a vital role on counteracting the effects of oestrogen. As men age progesterone production declines and affect testosterone production. Simultaneously, oestrogen levels can rise in older males leading to a hormone imbalance.

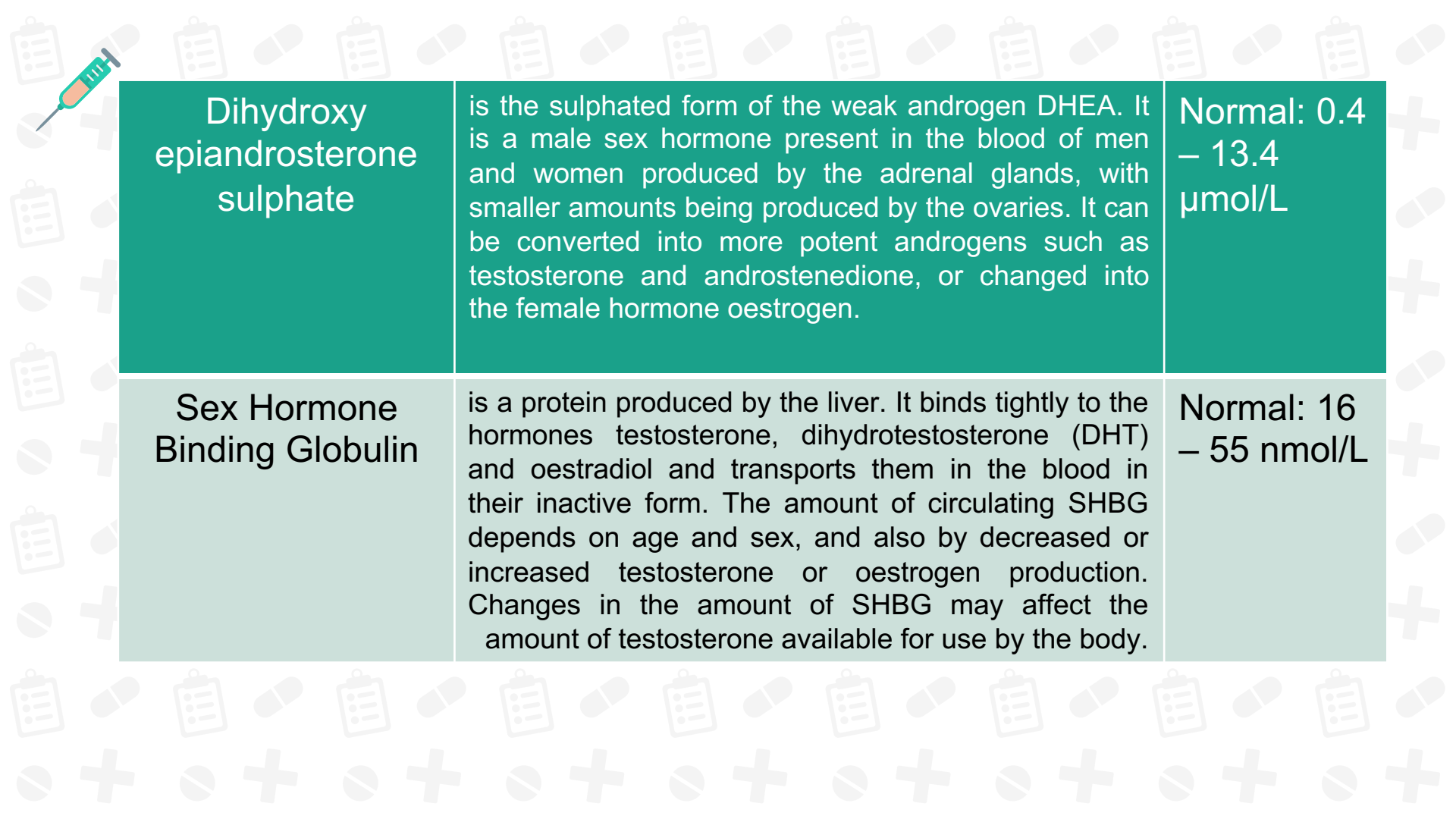
Normal: 0.2
– 0.5
nmol/L

Testosterone

is a steroid hormone made by the testes in men and it is secreted in a diurnal pattern with highest values at 8-9 am in men who work day shifts. It plays a vital role in regulating libido, bone density, fat distribution, muscle mass, red blood cell and sperm production. A small proportion of circulating testosterone is converted to oestradiol. As men age, testosterone production declines and this can be accompanied by a number of symptoms.

Normal: 7.6
– 31.4
nmol/L





Dihydroxy epiandrosterone sulphate

is the sulphated form of the weak androgen DHEA. It is a male sex hormone present in the blood of men and women produced by the adrenal glands, with smaller amounts being produced by the ovaries. It can be converted into more potent androgens such as testosterone and androstenedione, or changed into the female hormone oestrogen.

Normal: 0.4
– 13.4
µmol/L

Sex Hormone Binding Globulin

is a protein produced by the liver. It binds tightly to the hormones testosterone, dihydrotestosterone (DHT) and oestradiol and transports them in the blood in their inactive form. The amount of circulating SHBG depends on age and sex, and also by decreased or increased testosterone or oestrogen production. Changes in the amount of SHBG may affect the amount of testosterone available for use by the body.

Normal: 16
– 55 nmol/L

SUMMARY

- The most important male hormone is testosterone it has significant role in bone density and red blood cell production
- The hormonal imbalance in male can be caused by result of the endocrine glands malfunctioning.
- Male hormonal profile is the test for male hormones included information about each of the hormones tested and how to understand the results.

References

1

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Thanks!

Do you have any questions?

