Test	Description	Result		Ref Values

ASI **Adrenal Stress Index (Original) - Saliva**

TAP	Cortisol rhythm (saliva)			Adults
	06:00 - 08:00 AM	14	Normal	13-24 nM
	11:00 - 1:00 PM	6	Normal	5-10 nM
	04:00 - 05:00 PM	5	Normal	3-8 nM
	10:00 - Midnight	3	Normal	1-4 nM
	Total Cortisol Output:	28		***22 - 46 nM***

The Total Cortisol Output is the sum of all cortisol values. Elevated values may indicate hypercortisolism or exogenous exposure, and low values suggest adrenal hypofunction.

Figure 1. Circadian Cortisol Profile

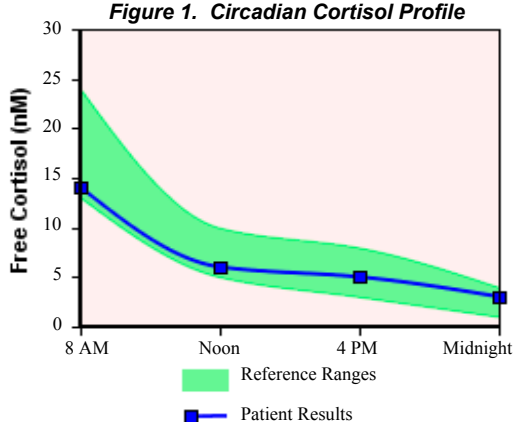


Figure 2.

The cortisol inducers fall into five broad categories shown in the adjacent flowchart. For optimization of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, all cortisol inducers should be examined and addressed.

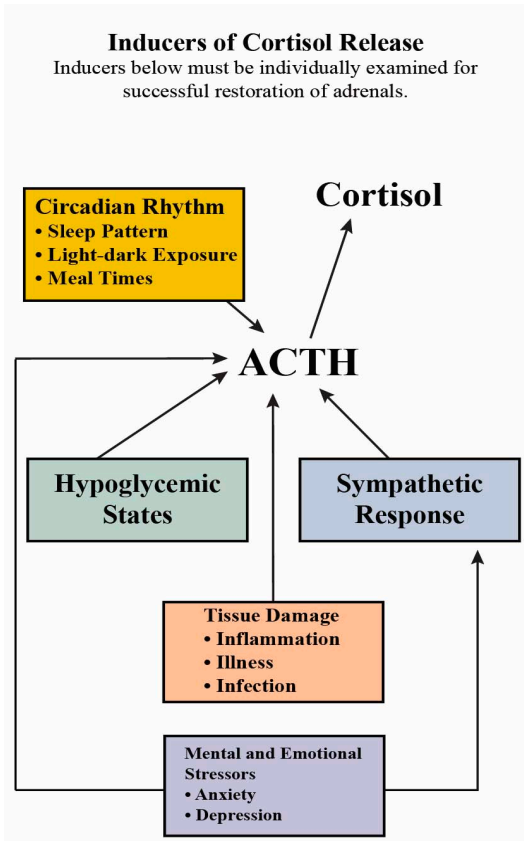


Figure 2.

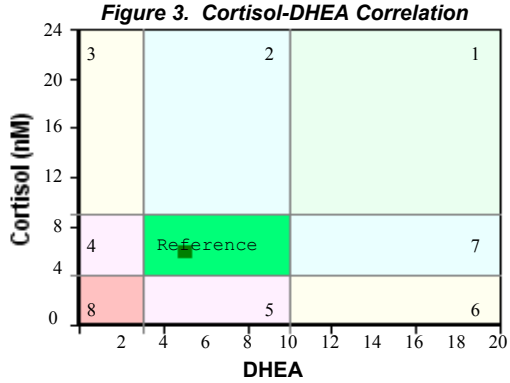
© Copyright DTI 1989 - 2018

Test	Description	Result	Ref Values

DHEA **Dehydroepiandrosterone [DHEA + DHEA-S] (saliva)**

Single Collection	5	Normal	Adults: 3-10 ng/ml

Figure 3. Cortisol-DHEA Correlation



According to the general adaptation syndrome theory originally described by endocrinologist Hans Selye, there are three primary phases to the stress response: 1) alarm reaction, 2) resistance, and 3) exhaustion. Alternately, the stress response may be assessed as a series of stages (or "zones") according to the relative production of cortisol and DHEA. To assess this cortisol-DHEA correlation, the DHEA value is graphed against the average of the noon and afternoon cortisol values, allowing the patient to be characterized according to the zone into which he or she falls.

Figure 3 **shows your cortisol-DHEA correlation was in:**

Reference zone

Individuals with results in the reference zone display a relative balance in average cortisol (noon and afternoon) and DHEA values. Being in the reference zone does not preclude other manifestations of suboptimal adrenal function such as fluctuating cortisol values (elevated and depressed during one day), or impaired circadian rhythm (particularly involving morning or bedtime cortisol production).

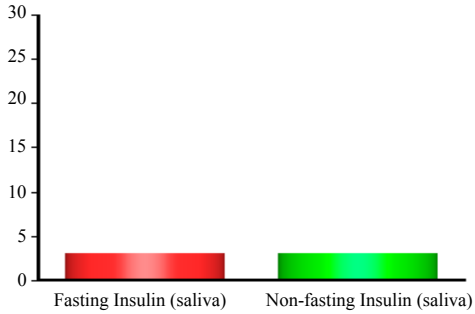
CORTISOL-DHEA CORRELATION SPECTRUM

1. Acute stress response: high cort, DHEA
2. Cortisol elevation
3. High cortisol, low DHEA
4. Depressed DHEA
5. Depressed cortisol
6. Low cortisol, high DHEA
7. DHEA elevation
8. Adrenal hypofunction: low cort, DHEA

ISN **Insulin (saliva)**

Fasting	<3	Borderline Elevated: 3-11 uIU/mL Elevated: > 11 uIU/mL
Non-fasting	<3	Borderline Elevated: 6-25 uIU/mL Elevated: > 25 uIU/mL

Figure 4a. Insulin Levels



Insulin activity is affected by the stress response. Chronic stress with cortisol elevation may counteract the effects of insulin, and may lead to functional insulin resistance.

Fasting insulin levels may be elevated in cases of insulin resistance.

Non-fasting insulin levels vary with type of meal and time of sample collection. Non-fasting insulin levels may be elevated in cases of insulin resistance.

A normal (non-elevated) insulin test result does not rule out the possibility of insulin resistance or blood sugar dysregulation.

© Copyright DTI 1989 - 2018

Test	Description	Result		Ref Values
P17-OH	**17-OH Progesterone (saliva)**	41	Normal	Adults Optimal: 22-100 pg/ml Borderline: 101-130 pg/ml Elevated: >130 pg/ml

Figure 5. Adrenal Steroid Synthesis Pathway

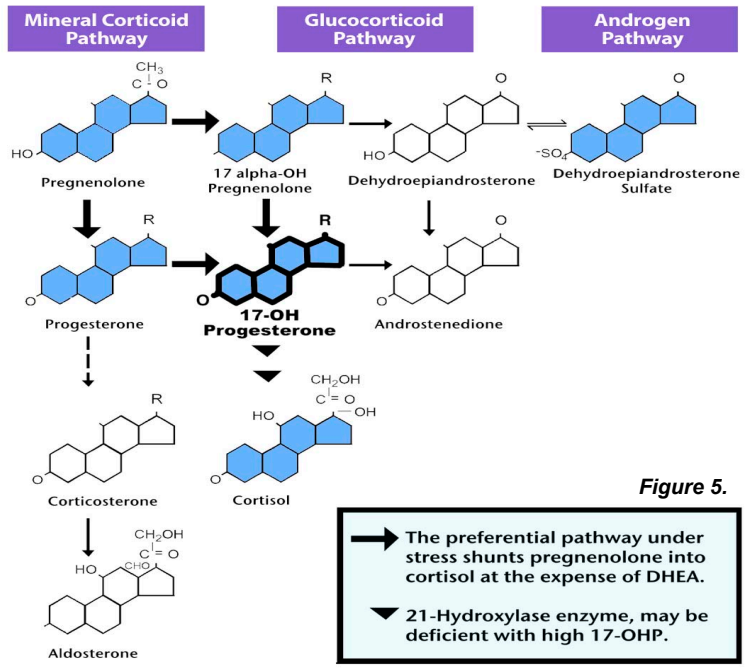


Figure 5.

MB2S	**Total salivary sIgA** Normal Secretory IgA.	11	Normal	Borderline Low: 5-9 mg/dL Normal: 10-20 mg/dL Borderline High: 21-25 mg/dL

General Information About sIgA

1. Secretory IgA (sIgA) is the predominant antibody found on mucosal membranes throughout the body.
2. sIgA exists as a dimer of two individual IgA combined with a secretory component that helps protect sIgA from enzymatic degradation.
3. One main function of sIgA is immune exclusion, binding to antigens and preventing their adherence and admittance into the body. Typically, sIgA moderates the mucosal inflammatory response.

© Copyright DTI 1989 - 2018

Test	Description	Result		Ref Values
FI4	**Gluten (gliadin) Ab, sIgA (saliva)**	6	Negative	Borderline: 13-15 U/ml Positive: >15 U/ml ***Notes on Gliadin Ab Test*** Gliadins and closely related proteins are found in wheat, rye, barley and other grains. These proteins may trigger an immune reaction in some individuals. Patients on a gluten-free diet who have not been exposed to gluten for 3 months or longer should have a negative sIgA response to gliadin.
	A negative sIgA response to gliadin does not rule out adverse reactions to gluten.			

For additional resources, including examples of treatment protocols, please logon to our website at www.diagnostechs.com and go to Client Resources -> Download Forms -> Example Treatment Protocols

COURTESY INTERPRETATION of test and technical support are available upon request, to Physicians Only

© Copyright DTI 1989 - 2018