

Updated: 05/01/2025

Additional Testing and Cost:

Thyroid Panel: \$38.00

- Panel includes Free thyroxin index; T₃ uptake (THBR); thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH); thyroxin (T₄) The Thyroid Profile with TSH measures thyroid function, which plays an important role in regulating your metabolism and your body's "thermostat". Significant deviations from the normal range may require further evaluation by your physician.

Prostate Specific Antigen: \$26.00

- A PSA test measures the Prostate-Specific Antigen, a protein produced by cells in the prostate gland. The PSA test gauges the level of antigen in the bloodstream. A blood sample is taken. Because PSA is produced by the body, it can be used to detect disease and is sometimes referred to as a biological marker or a tumor marker.

Blood Type: \$23.00

- The results of blood typing will determine if a person is group A, B, AB or O and if he or she is Rh negative or positive depending on what antigens are present on the person's red blood cell.

FSH & LH: \$75.00

- FSH and LH are produced by the brain in order to control the production and release of sex hormones including testosterone and estrogen. FSH and LH regulate the development, growth and reproductive processes of the body. In aging men and women, a rise in FSH and LH indicates the onset of menopause and/or andropause.
- In women that are still menstruating, low levels of FSH and LH may indicate excessive estrogen and may lead to estrogen dominance. In this hormonal state there is an increased risk for disorder such as polycystic ovarian disease and fibrocystic breast disease.

CA-125: \$42.00

- The potential role of CA-125 for the early detection of ovarian cancer is controversial and has not yet been adopted for widespread screening efforts in asymptomatic women. The major issues with using the CA-125 biomarker are its lack of sensitivity, particularly for detecting early stages of ovarian cancer, and its lack of specificity, especially in premenopausal women. These limitations mean that CA-125 testing often gives false positives for ovarian cancer and puts patients through unnecessary further screening (sometimes including surgery) and anxiety. Also, these limitations mean that many women with early-stage ovarian cancer will receive a false negative from CA-125 testing and not get further treatment for their condition.

Hemoglobin A1C: \$20.00

- The hemoglobin A1c test -- also called HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin test, or glycohemoglobin -- is an important blood test used to determine how well your diabetes is being controlled. Hemoglobin A1c provides an average of your blood sugar control over a six-to-12-week period and is used in conjunction with home blood sugar monitoring to adjust your diabetes medicines.
- Hemoglobin is a substance within red blood cells that carries oxygen throughout your body. If your glucose levels have been high over recent weeks, your hemoglobin A1c test will be higher. The amount of hemoglobin A1c will reflect the last several weeks of blood sugar levels, typically encompassing a period of 120 days.

Vitamin B12: \$22.00

- Vitamin B12 is a nutrient that helps keep the body's nerve and blood cells healthy and helps make DNA, the genetic material in all cells. Vitamin B12 also helps prevent a type of anemia called megaloblastic anemia that makes people tired and weak.

Vitamin D: \$80.00

- Vitamin D is a nutrient found in some foods that is needed for health and to maintain strong bones. It does so by helping the body absorb calcium (one of bone's main building blocks)

from food and supplements. People who get too little vitamin D may develop soft, thin, and brittle bones, a condition known as rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.

- Vitamin D is important to the body in many other ways as well. Muscles need it to move, for example, nerves need it to carry messages between the brain and every body part, and the immune system needs vitamin D to fight off invading bacteria and viruses. Together with calcium, vitamin D also helps protect older adults from osteoporosis. Vitamin D is found in cells throughout the body.

C-Reactive Protein (CRP), Cardiac: \$24.00

- Measurements of CRP by high sensitivity CRP assays may add to the predictive value of other markers used to assess the risk of cardiovascular and peripheral vascular disease.
- Increases in CRP values are nonspecific; CRP is an indicator for a wide range of disease processes and should not be interpreted without a complete clinical history. Recent medical events resulting in tissue injury, infections, or inflammation, which may cause elevated CRP levels, should also be considered when interpreting results.

Testosterone (Men): \$42.00

- To detect an abnormal testosterone level in males and females; in males, to help diagnose the cause of erectile dysfunction, the inability of your partner to get pregnant (infertility), or premature or delayed puberty.

Testosterone (Women): \$85.00

In females, testing is usually for high T levels. This may cause:

- Irregular or absent menstrual periods, infertility, development of facial and body hair or deepened voice

High T levels may be caused by:

- Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)
- Congenital adrenocortical hyperplasia
- Ovarian cancer or tumor
- Adrenal tumor

Ferritin: \$22.00

- Ferritin levels indicate if anemia or inflammation is present. Test results show the type and cause of anemia. The blood test also shows if there is too much iron or to evaluate how well iron therapy is working. Iron is also required for red blood cell production.

Homocysteine: \$75.00

Heart Disease and Homocysteine

There has been a lot of talk about a compound called Homocysteine and its relationship to heart disease.

homocysteine is a common amino acid (one of the building blocks that make up proteins) found in the blood and is acquired mostly from eating meat. High levels of homocysteine are related to the early development of heart and blood vessel disease. In fact, an elevated level is considered an independent risk factor for heart disease. High levels are associated with low levels of Vitamin B6, B12 and folate and renal disease.

It is reasonable for high-risk patients with high levels to increase their intake of B vitamins. These vitamins can be found in a wide variety of fruits, green leafy vegetables and grain products fortified with folic acid.

Uric Acid: \$84.00

Uric acid is a heterocyclic compound of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen with the formula $C_5H_4N_4O_3$. It forms ions and salts known as urates and acid urates, such as ammonium acid urate. Uric acid is a product of the metabolic breakdown of purine nucleotides, and it is a normal component of urine. High blood concentrations of uric acid can lead to gout and are associated with other medical conditions, including diabetes and the formation of ammonium acid urate kidney stones.

MMR Titer: \$87.00

The MMR Titer Immunity test provides quantitative measurements for IgG antibodies to Measles (Rubeola), Mumps & Rubella. This test is used to determine if a person has

protective antibodies to several infectious diseases. Most people in the United States receive MMR vaccinations when they are young. However, the immunity provided by vaccinations may not last throughout a person's life. An MMR Titer can help a person determine if they are still immune or may need a booster.

Varicella Titer: \$82.00

The Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV) Titer is a blood test that checks if you are immune to Varicella Zoster Virus, also known as Chickenpox and Shingles. It measures your antibody levels to get a sense for whether your immune system has the capability to respond to an infection with one of these diseases.

Hepatitis B Titer: \$42.00

The Hepatitis B Titer is a test that checks the hepatitis B surface antibody level to determine immunity status.

FYI: If your titers are positive, it means you have adequate immunity to that disease, so you need not get that vaccine.

Prolactin: (0000746) \$35

Prolactin is a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland, a small structure in the brain which secretes other hormones. Prolactin's primary function is to enhance breast development and initiate lactation (breastfeeding). Prolactin levels are normally elevated in pregnant and nursing women.

Lipoprotein A: \$50

A low-density lipoprotein (LDL) variant that contains apolipoprotein(a) (apo(a)). This is a genetically inherited lipoprotein. Can increase the risk of heart attack, stroke, and aortic stenosis.