




Test report



At-home test



# Thyroid test TPO-ab

 Lab test



 Blood

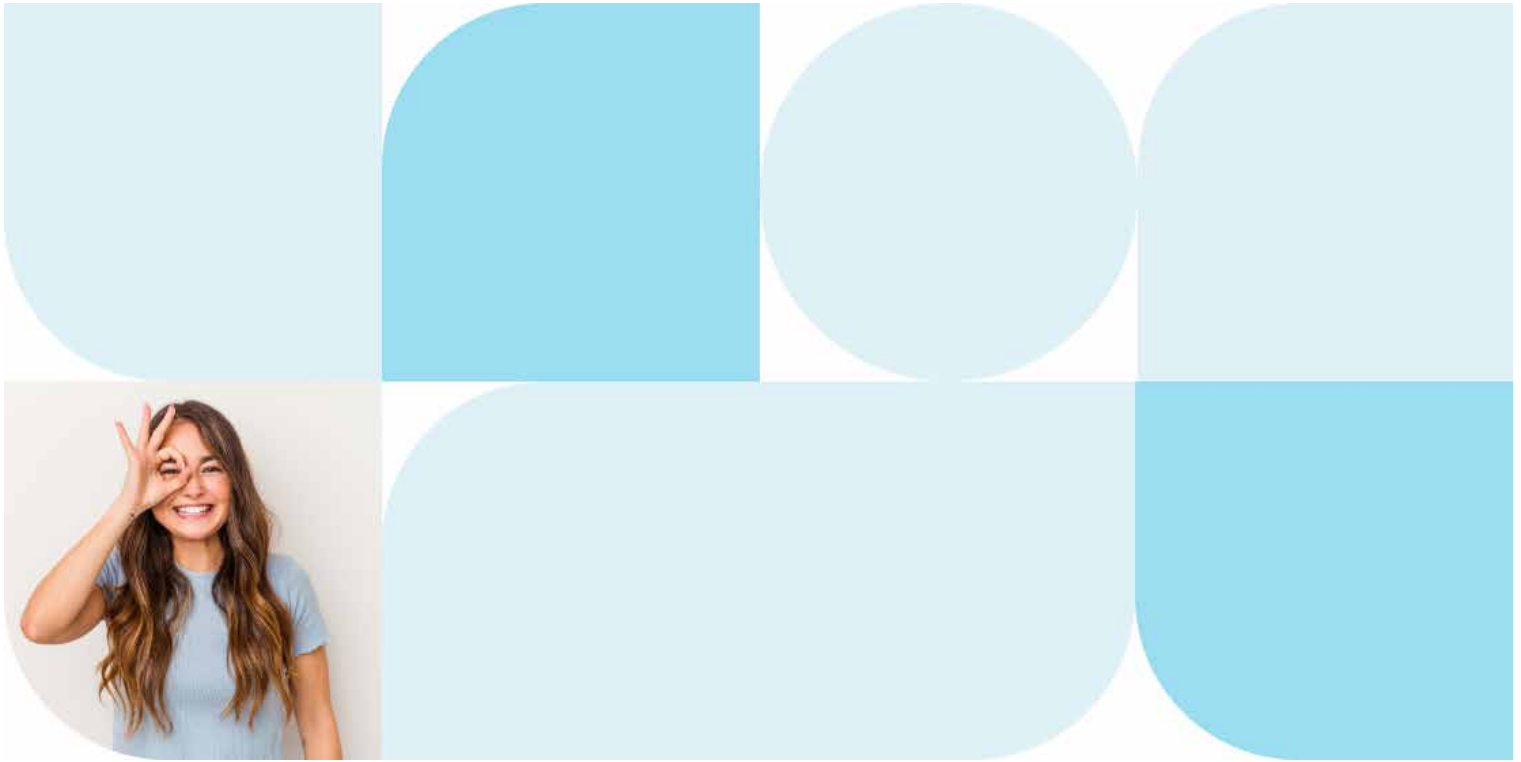
Name: **Sample Report**    Date of test: **12/07/2023**    Analysis-ID: **DUMMY-70**

## Your test results

Our lab has tested your blood sample for Thyreoperoxidase antibodies (TPO-ab). You will find your result below.



### Thyroid TPO - Overview

Name	Your value	Reference value	Scale
TPO-ab	 25.62 IE/ml	< 50	



## About your test result

## TPO-ak

Name	Your value	Reference value	Scale
TPO-ab	 25.62 IE/ml	< 50 IE/ml	

Values below 50 IE/ml are within the normal range. Values above 50 IE/ml are indicative of the presence of TPO antibodies. One of the characteristic of autoimmune thyroid disease is the presence of antibodies against the thyroid hormones. In autoimmune disease, more than 90% of cases show elevated TPO antibodies and more than 80% of the autoimmune thyroid disease cases show elevated TPO antibodies.

For values outside the reference value, we recommend that you consult a doctor. Note that if you are outside the reference value, it does not automatically mean that you have a disease. You can be antibody-free without them resulting in the disease, and only doctors can make diagnoses.

Read more about the thyroid gland on the next page.

## About the thyroid gland and autoimmunity

If you have antibodies against the thyroid gland, it means that the body is attacking the thyroid gland and that an autoimmune reaction is in progress. If the thyroid is attacking itself – which means if it produces thyroid antibodies – it can lead to Hashimoto's or Graves' disease.

Hashimoto's disease is an autoimmune disease which means that the body attacks the thyroid gland, which often leads to hypothyroidism. Hashimoto's mostly affects women, and in the beginning, you may think you have hyperthyroidism because hormones leak into the body when the thyroid gland is attacked by the immune system. Hashimoto's is a very common autoimmune disease.

## What can disturb the function of the thyroid gland?

Studies have shown that a variety of endocrine disruptors can interfere with thyroid function and disrupt thyroid hormones. Examples of hormones-disrupting substances are bisphenol A (BPA), phthalates, and ~~fluorinated~~ organohalogen compounds, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). A higher incidence of autoimmune has also been seen in thyroid diseases in people living in polluted areas, near polychlorinated plants, and in areas contaminated with organohalogen pesticides or PCBs.

