Men's Hypogonadism Health Profile/Questionnaire

Patient Information - When completed, email to cwells@cptinc.org or fax to 866-684-6337.

Name:		Date: _		
Address:				
Phone:				
Date of Birth:	Height:		Weight:	
BMI (Pharmacist will calculate):	(BMI	= Wt. in Kg/H	Ht. in meters ²)	
BMI Results for Adults Over 35: 19-26.9 Recommended 27-29.9 Overweight		30-39.9 40 (+)	Obese Morbidly Obese	
Waist Circumference:	Wa	ist:Hip Ratio	o:(waist/hip)	
Medical & Social History: Please	check the foll	lowing that ap	oply to you.	
High Blood Pressure	_	Alcohol Us	se	
High Cholesterol	Erectile Dy	Erectile Dysfunction		
Cardiovascular Disease	Insomnia			
Diabetes Mellitus	Malnutrition			
Osteoporosis	OsteoporosisDepr			
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia		Cancer:		
Tobacco Use	Other:			
Asthma/COPD				
Medication History: List all prescr taking. (Include vitamins, herbals ar			n medications that you are	
	 			
	 			
Drug Allergies:				

Please indicate if you are experiencing the following symptoms:

	ABSENT	MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE
Fatigue				
Decreased muscle mass				
Loss in muscle strength				
Joint/Muscle Pain				
Increase in waist size				
Difficulty losing weight				
Decreased height				
Decreased sex drive				
Difficulty establishing and/or maintaining full erections				
Decrease in spontaneous early morning erections				
Changes in sleep patterns				
Decreased mental sharpness				
Trouble concentrating				
Less enjoyment in personal interests and hobbies				

I am	years old.	I feel _	years	old
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Please include a copy of all relevant lab work, especially hormone levels, that you have recently obtained.

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Points to Consider

- Decreased sex drive, difficulty establishing and/or maintaining erections and a
 decrease in spontaneous early morning erections are more diagnostic than others for
 andropause. However, the patient should receive a complete exam and all symptoms
 should be considered. These symptoms combined with pertinent lab values will aid
 diagnosis.
- 2. A waist circumference ≥ 40 inches increases the risk for men to develop metabolic complications.
- 3. BMI and waist circumference are very important to the patient's general health. However, new evidence suggests WHR (waist to hip ratio) is more consistently a predictor of metabolic complications.

General waist to hip ratio guidelines:

Age	Low Risk *	Moderate Risk *	High Risk *	Very High Risk *
20-29	< 0.8	0.8 - 0.9	0.9 - 0.94	> 0.95
30-39	< 0.85	0.85 - 0.9	0.9 - 0.95	> 0.96
40-49	< 0.87	0.87 - 0.93	0.93 - 1.0	> 1.0
50-59	< 0.9	0.9 - 0.95	0.95 - 1.0	> 1.0
60-69	< 0.9	0.9 - 0.97	0.97 - 1.1	> 1.1

^{*} risk of developing metabolic complications