Men's Hypogonadism Health Profile/Questionnaire

Patient Information

Name:			Date:		
Address:					
Date of Birth	:	Height:		Weight:	
BMI (Pharma	acist will calculate): _	(BMI=	Wt. in Kg/Ht.	in meters ²)	
BMI Results	s for Adults Over 35:				
19-26.9	Recommended		30-39.9	Obese	
27-29.9	Overweight		40 (+)	Morbidly Obese	
Waist Circu	mference:	Wai	st:Hip Ratio:_	(waist/hip)	
Medical & S	ocial History: Please	check the follo	owing that app	ly to you.	
High B	lood Pressure		_Alcohol Use		
High C	holesterol		_Erectile Dysfunction		
Cardiovascular Disease			_Insomnia		
Diabetes Mellitus			Malnutrition		
Osteoporosis			Depression		
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia			Cancer:		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			_Other:		
Asthma	a/COPD				
	History: List all presc de vitamins, herbals a	-		medications that you are	
Drug Allergi	les:				

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 \geq 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