

**PATIENT INFORMATION**

 Sample Patient  
 DOB: 00/00/0000  
 REQUISITION ID: 000000

**PROVIDER INFORMATION**

 Sample Provider  
 Street Address  
 City, State 00000

# Unexplained Fatigue Profile

SPECIMEN TYPE: Serum

COLLECTION DATE: 00/00/0000

REPORT DATE: 00/00/0000

MARKER	RESULT	INTERPRETATION	NEGATIVE	EQUIVOCAL	POSITIVE	UNITS
<b>AUTOIMMUNE CHRONIC THYROIDITIS (HASHIMOTO'S) EVALUATION</b>						
Anti-Thyroglobulin (Anti-Tg) IgG	<12	Negative	< 40	40-60	>60	IU/ml
Anti-Thyroid Peroxidase (Anti-TPO) IgG	<4	Negative	< 25	25-35	>35	IU/ml
<b>RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS EVALUATION</b>						
Anti-Cyclic citrullinated peptide (Anti-CCP) IgG	1.80	Negative	< 7	7-10	>10	U/ml
<b>Rheumatoid factor (RF) IgM</b>	<b>103.00</b>	<b>Positive</b>	< 3.5	3.5-5.0	>5.0	IU/ml
Rheumatoid factor (RF) IgA	1.70	Negative	< 14	14-20	>20	IU/ml
<b>OTHER AUTOIMMUNE RELATED TESTS</b>						
ANA = Antinuclear Antibody	0.20	Negative	< 0.7	0.7-1.0	>1.0	(Ratio)
Double stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (dsDNA) IgG	0.60	Negative	< 10	10-15	>15	IU/ml

- For several autoimmune diseases and related inflammatory and connective tissue disorders, individuals often cite ongoing fatigue, muscle and joint aches, pain, and stiffness. Among autoimmune diseases and connective tissue disorders, patients may present with similar symptoms and an overlap in clinical findings. Laboratory tests may support providers in the evaluation and management of these patients.

- Autoimmune chronic thyroiditis (Hashimoto's) is frequently associated with antibodies to thyroglobulin and thyroid peroxidase. These antibodies may be seen less frequently in other clinical conditions including Graves' disease or pregnancy.

- Laboratory testing for antibodies to citrullinated peptides and for rheumatoid factors is used in the patient's assessment and diagnostic workup for rheumatoid arthritis. On occasion, antibodies to citrullinated peptides can be seen in other autoimmune diseases and infections such as tuberculosis.

- Rheumatoid factors are considered autoantibodies and may be used as markers in evaluating particular clinical conditions. In addition to rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid factors may be present in individuals with other autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus and Sjögren's syndrome and also in association with some viral infections including hepatitis C.

- Antibodies to double stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds-DNA) are used to evaluate and monitor patients for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). These antibodies are occasionally detected in individuals with other disorders including mixed connective tissue diseases, Graves' disease, and autoimmune hepatitis.

- For equivocal test results repeat testing should be considered in the context of the patient's clinical history.