Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA-S) (DHEA-S)

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TEST OVERVIEW

Test Name	Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA-S)
Test Code	DHEA-S
Short Description	DHEA-S

OVERVIEW

Test Name	Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA-S)
Test Code	DHEA-S
Category	Immunoassay
TAT	Main Lab: 6 Hour(s) Family Site: <6hrs
Specimen(s)	1 x Venous blood - 5 mL Tube - Gold - SST-Serum Separator Tube

SPECIMEN(S)

SST-Serum Separator Tube

Specimen Type	SST-Serum Separator Tube
Specimen Format	Tube
Specimen Colour	Gold
Specimen Volume	5 mL
Sampling Order	2
Origin	Venous blood
Collection time after baseline	-
Transport Temperature	2-8°C
Accepted Other Specimens	Serum EDTA Plasma

TAT	Main Lab: 6 Hour(s) Family Site: <6hrs
Test Stability	Room Temp: 24 Hour(s) 2–8°C: 8 Day(s)

CLINICAL INFORMATION

Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA-S)

Methodology	-
Specimen Type	SST-Serum Separator Tube
Delay before pre-treatment	24
Transport Temperature	2-8°C
Transport Stability at room temp	24 Hours
Transport Stability at 2–8°C	8 Day
Haemolysis interference	No

Clinical Interest

DHEA-S is a hormone produced by the adrenal glands, which are located above the kidneys. It is a precursor to male and female sex hormones, including testosterone and estrogen, primarily used to assess the function of the adrenal glands. High levels may indicate: -Adrenal tumors (e.g., adrenal cancer or benign adenomas) -Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH), a genetic disorder affecting hormone production -Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) in women, as elevated DHEA-S can contribute to hyperandrogenism (excess male hormones) In women, elevated DHEA-S can cause symptoms such as: Hirsutism (excessive hair growth) Acne Irregular menstrual cycles Virilization (development of male characteristics) In men, high levels may contribute to infertility or other hormonal imbalances. Low levels may suggest: -Adrenal insufficiency (e.g., Addison's disease) -Hypopituitarism (reduced pituitary gland function) Assessment of Aging and Well-being: DHEA-S levels naturally decline with age. Some studies suggest that low levels may be associated with: -Fatigue -Reduced muscle mass -Decreased bone density -Mood changes

PATIENT INFORMATION

Clinical Information Required	-
Patient Collection Notes	-

COMMENTS & NOTES

LOINC Code	93-1, 2193-1
Outwork	No