

## Men's Hypogonadism Health Profile/Questionnaire

## **Patient Information** Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Height: \_\_\_\_ Weight: \_\_\_\_ BMI (Pharmacist will calculate): \_\_\_\_\_ (BMI= Wt. in Kg/Ht. in meters<sup>2</sup>) **BMI Results for Adults Over 35:** 19-26.9 Recommended 30-39.9 Obese 27-29.9 Overweight Morbidly Obese 40 (+)Waist:Hip Ratio:\_\_\_\_\_(waist/hip) Waist Circumference:\_\_\_\_ **Medical & Social History:** Please check the following that apply to you. \_\_\_\_High Blood Pressure Alcohol Use High Cholesterol \_\_\_Erectile Dysfunction \_\_\_Insomnia \_\_\_Cardiovascular Disease Diabetes Mellitus \_\_\_Malnutrition \_\_\_Osteoporosis \_\_\_Depression \_\_\_Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia Cancer: \_\_\_\_\_ Tobacco Use \_\_\_Other: \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_Asthma/COPD Medication History: List all prescription and non-prescription medications that you are taking. (Include vitamins, herbals and supplements.) 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	<del></del>			
Difficulty losing weight	<del></del>			
Decreased height	<del></del>		<del></del>	
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.

\*\*\* 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

<sup>\*</sup> risk of developing metabolic complications

