

Health Check Basic (Female)

Detect, Act, Live Longer



**Evidence-Based Science for
Early Detection, Cancer
Prevention and Longevity**

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

THIS TEST IS NOT INTENDED TO SUBSTITUTE OR REPLACE MEDICAL VISITS; ON THE CONTRARY, IT AIMS TO ENHANCE AND ENRICH THEM, PROVIDING PREVENTIVE AND COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION THAT HELPS BOTH INDIVIDUALS AND HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS MAKE BETTER DECISIONS.

THE TRADITIONAL HEALTHCARE MODEL, CHARACTERISTIC OF MEDICINE 2.0, HAS HISTORICALLY BEEN FOCUSED ON DISEASE: IT CONCENTRATES ON DIAGNOSING AND TREATING ONCE SYMPTOMS APPEAR. ALTHOUGH THIS APPROACH HAS ENABLED MAJOR THERAPEUTIC ADVANCES, IT PRESENTS IMPORTANT LIMITATIONS: IT OFTEN ARRIVES TOO LATE, IS MORE REACTIVE THAN PREVENTIVE, AND FREQUENTLY DOES NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE INDIVIDUALITY OF EACH PERSON. IN CONTRAST, ALL OUR TESTS ARE BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF MEDICINE 3.0, A FAR MORE ADVANCED MODEL. MEDICINE 3.0 IS FOUNDED ON THE 4 “P’S” —PREDICTION, PREVENTION, PERSONALIZATION, AND PATIENT PARTICIPATION—. THIS MEANS ANTICIPATING RISKS BEFORE THEY TURN INTO DISEASES, INTERVENING EARLY WITH STRATEGIES GROUNDED IN SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, AND TAILORING RECOMMENDATIONS TO EACH INDIVIDUAL. MOREOVER, IT EMPOWERS PEOPLE TO TAKE AN ACTIVE ROLE IN MANAGING THEIR OWN HEALTH.

IN THIS WAY, OUR TESTS DO NOT REPLACE MEDICAL CONSULTATION; INSTEAD, THEY PROVIDE ADDED VALUE BY OFFERING A MORE COMPREHENSIVE AND PREVENTIVE PERSPECTIVE THAT STRENGTHENS THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP AND IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF CLINICAL DECISION-MAKING.










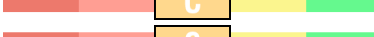

ALTHOUGH OUR TESTS CAN DETECT MORE THAN 300 DISEASES, EVEN IN PRECLINICAL STAGES —WHEN NO SYMPTOMS OR SIGNS ARE YET PRESENT—, IT IS IMPORTANT TO HIGHLIGHT THAT THEY DO NOT IDENTIFY ALL POSSIBLE CONDITIONS. IN PARTICULAR, CERTAIN CONGENITAL OR GENETIC DISEASES MAY NOT BE DIRECTLY DETECTED. HOWEVER, THE RESULTS OBTAINED CAN PROVIDE VALUABLE CLUES THAT GUIDE EARLY DETECTION, ENABLING TIMELY REFERRAL AND A MORE COMPLETE MEDICAL EVALUATION.

THIS TEST CAN CAUSE OVERDIAGNOSIS, THAT IS, DIAGNOSIS OF A MEDICAL CONDITION THAT COULD NOT CAUSE ANY SYMPTOMS, OR WHICH, WITH CURRENT MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE, IS NOT RELATED TO THE APPEARANCE OF A FUTURE PATHOLOGY. LIKEWISE, THERE MAY ALSO BE ANOMALIES WHICH COULD BE SOLVED SPONTANEOUSLY. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF YOU FEEL —BOTH PERSISTENT OR INTERMITTENT—, DISCOMFORT, IMPAIRMENT OR PAIN, PLEASE GO TO THE EMERGENCY ROOM AS IT COULD BE DUE TO AN ACUTE DISORDER AS WELL AS TO A PSYCHOSOMATIC CAUSE.






THIS REPORT CONTAINS A SERIES OF INTERPRETATIVE COMMENTS BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, AS WELL AS THE LATEST MEDICAL AND CLINICAL ADVANCES, WITH THE AIM OF PROVIDING AN UPDATED AND EVIDENCE-BASED OVERVIEW OF YOUR HEALTH STATUS. BY CONTINUING TO READ THIS REPORT, YOU ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR AGREEMENT WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SET FORTH HEREIN, AS WELL AS WITH ALL WARNINGS AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY CONTAINED THEREIN, AND YOU EXPRESSLY RELEASE THE COMPANY FROM ANY AND ALL RESPONSIBILITY.

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Legend

-  A: this section is in optimal conditions and no further action should be needed.
-  B: this section could present a slight disorder that maybe should be reviewed by a healthcare professional.
-  C: this section could present a mild-moderate disorder that should be reviewed by a healthcare professional.
-  D: this section could present a moderate-severe disorder that should be reviewed by a healthcare professional.
-  E: this section could present a severe disorder that should be reviewed by a healthcare professional.

Report with Interpretative Commenting

Patient Information



Identification Data

Patient ID: ES-YYYYYYYY
 Patient Name: JANE
 Patient Surname: SAMPLE
 Blood Collection Date: 29/07/2025

Personal Data

Gender at Birth: Female
 Date of Birth (day/month/year): 14/06/1954
 Age (years): 71
 Menarche (years): 11

Clinical Data

RHR & Blood Pressure	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Heart Rate (BPM):	70	54.00	84.00	
Systolic Pressure (mmHg):	120.00	100.00	120.00	
Diastolic Pressure (mmHg):	84.00 ↑	60.00	80.00	

Anthropometric Data	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Height (cm):	157.00			
Weight (kg):	70.00 ↑	45.60	61.62	
Neck Circumference (cm):	37.00		38.10	
Waist Circumference (cm):	98.00 ↑		88.00	
Hip Circumference (cm):	104.50			
Body Fat (%):	42.82 ↑	23.80	28.80	
Body Fat Mass (kg):	29.97 ↑	16.66	20.16	

Anthropometric Indices	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Body Mass Index (kg/m ²):	28.40 ↑	18.50	25.00	
Waist-to-Hip Ratio:	0.94 ↑	0.71	0.80	
Waist-Height Ratio:	0.62 ↑	0.40	0.50	
Hypertriglyceridemic Waist:	Yes ↑			
Lipid Accumulation Product:	68.40 ↑		18.00	
Body Adiposity Index:	35.12 ↑	13.00	25.00	
Visceral Adiposity Index:	2.37 ↑		2.00	
Body Shape Index:	0.08		0.08	
Conicity Index:	1.35 ↑		1.18	

Lifestyle	Value
Red Meat:	<3 times/week
Fruits/Vegetables:	3 or more servings/day
Physical Activity:	Low (occasional)
Smoking:	Never
Alcohol per Day (drinks):	None



Laboratory Results (with Advanced Coefficients, Indices and/or Ratios)



Hemogram	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
RBC Count (x10 ¹² /L):	4.71	3.80	5.30	<input type="text"/>
Hgb (g/dL):	14.40	11.50	16.00	<input type="text"/>
HCT (%):	43.40	36.00	51.00	<input type="text"/>
HCT-to-Hgb Ratio:	3.01		3.20	<input type="text"/>
Red Blood Cell Indices	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
MCV (fL):	92.14	80.00	101.00	<input type="text"/>
MCH (pg):	30.57	25.00	35.00	<input type="text"/>
MCHC (g/dL):	33.18	28.00	37.00	<input type="text"/>
RDW (%):	14.70		22.00	<input type="text"/>
Leukocyte Count	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Leukocytes (x10 ⁹ /L):	7.15	3.80	11.50	<input type="text"/>
Neutrophils (x10 ⁹ /L):	3.62	1.71	8.58	<input type="text"/>
Lymphocytes (x10 ⁹ /L):	2.75	0.76	5.18	<input type="text"/>
Monocytes (x10 ⁹ /L):	0.54	0.04	0.95	<input type="text"/>
Eosinophils (x10 ⁹ /L):	0.19		0.58	<input type="text"/>
Basophils (x10 ⁹ /L):	0.05		0.18	<input type="text"/>
Leukocyte Formula	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Neutrophils (%):	50.60	45.00	75.00	<input type="text"/>
Lymphocytes (%):	38.50	20.00	45.00	<input type="text"/>
Monocytes (%):	7.50	0.20	10.00	<input type="text"/>
Eosinophils (%):	2.70		5.00	<input type="text"/>
Basophils (%):	0.70		1.50	<input type="text"/>
Platelets	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Platelet Count (x10 ⁹ /L):	364.00	130.00	450.00	<input type="text"/>
MPV (fL):	9.30	6.00	11.00	<input type="text"/>
Hepatic Enzymes	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
ALP (IU/L):	66.00	35.00	104.00	<input type="text"/>
AST (IU/L):	23.00		34.00	<input type="text"/>
ALT (IU/L):	24.00		49.00	<input type="text"/>
GGT (IU/L):	34.00		38.00	<input type="text"/>
LDH (IU/L):	151.00	120.00	246.00	<input type="text"/>
Hepatic Enzymes Ratios	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
AST-to-ALT Ratio:	0.96	0.70	1.40	<input type="text"/>

Laboratory Results (with Advanced Coefficients, Indices and/or Ratios)



MAFLD/NAFLD Indices	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Fatty Liver Index (FLI):	69.60 ↑		60.00	
Hepatic Steatosis Index (HSI):	40.75 ↑		36.00	
K-NALFD Score:	1.33 ↑		0.88	
NAFLD Liver Fat Score (LFS):	2.45 ↑		-0.64	
NAFLD/NASH Indices	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
acNASH:	3.94		7.73	
GHOLAM Score:	10.37 ↑		8.22	
HAIR Score:	2.00		2.00	
NASH/Fibrosis Indices	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
AST-to-Platelet Ratio Index (APRI):	0.19		1.50	
BAAT Score:	3.00		4.00	
BARD Score:	2.96 ↑		2.00	
FIB 4 Score:	0.92		2.67	
Forns Fibrosis Index (FFI):	4.18		6.90	
Sterols & Fatty Acids	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Total Cholesterol (mg/dL):	198.00		200.00	
HDL-c (mg/dL):	49.00 ↓	50.00		
Non-HDL-c (mg/dL):	149.00		150.00	
LDL-c (mg/dL):	120.02		130.00	
VLDL-c (mg/dL):	28.98	15.00	70.00	
Triglycerides (mg/dL):	171.00 ↑		150.00	
Atherogenic Indices	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Atherogenic Coefficient (AC):	3.04 ↑		3.00	
Atherogenic Index of Plasma (AIP):	0.18 ↑		0.11	
Castelli Risk Index I:	4.04		4.50	
Castelli Risk Index I + TB:	1.57 ↑		1.50	
Castelli Risk Index II:	2.45 ↑		2.00	
Castelli Risk Index II + TB:	0.95		1.50	
Triglycerides/HDL-c Index (THI):	3.49 ↑		3.00	
Hormones	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Insulin (μU/mL):	21.58	3.00	25.00	
Endocrine Indices	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Metabolic Syndrome (ATP-III):	4.00 ↑		3.00	
TyG Index:	9.32 ↑		8.70	
HOMA-IR:	6.93 ↑		2.64	
HOMA-Beta (%):	115.95	67.70		
HOMA-S (%):	14.43 ↓	37.80		
QUICKI:	0.29 ↓	0.30		

Laboratory Results (with Advanced Coefficients, Indices and/or Ratios)



Other Serum Analytes	Value	Min	Max	Visual Score
Creatinine (mg/dL):	0.66	0.55	1.02	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc; position: relative;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid #000;"></div></div>
Creatinine Clearance (mL/min):	86.40	40.00	150.00	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc; position: relative;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid #000;"></div></div>
eGFR (mL/min/1.73m ²):	93.73	90.00		<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc; position: relative;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid #000;"></div></div>
Glucose (mg/dL):	130.00 ↑	74.00	106.00	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc; position: relative;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid #000;"></div><div style="position: absolute; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; width: 20%; background-color: #f08080;"></div></div>
Serum Iron (µg/dL):	110.00	50.00	170.00	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc; position: relative;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid #000;"></div></div>
Total Bilirubin (mg/dL):	0.77	0.20	1.10	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc; position: relative;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid #000;"></div></div>
Urea (mg/dL):	35.00	19.00	49.00	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc; position: relative;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid #000;"></div></div>
BUN (mg/dL):	16.33	10.00	25.00	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc; position: relative;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid #000;"></div></div>
BUN-to-Creatinine Ratio:	24.74 ↑	12.00	20.00	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc; position: relative;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid #000;"></div><div style="position: absolute; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; width: 20%; background-color: #f08080;"></div></div>
Uric Acid (mg/dL):	5.00	3.10	7.80	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #ccc; position: relative;"><div style="position: absolute; left: 0; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid #000;"></div></div>

Technical Interferences

Serum	Value
Hemolyzed Sample:	No
Icteric Sample:	No
Lipemic Sample:	No

Legend

- Values are within the reference range limits.
- Values are outside the reference range limits.
- Values are outside the reference range limits, concretely more than 4 times the normality upper limit.

Technical Validation of Laboratory Results

Laboratory: Laboratorio Echevarne, S.A.

Coefficients, Indices and Ratios Descriptions

In addition to the results provided by Laboratorio Echevarne, Blueberry Diagnostics has added to this report several innovative coefficients, indices and ratios —calculated and validated by the company itself—, to help your healthcare providers to get a more accurate diagnosis since, they can provide a holistic view of the state of your health by integrating multiple factors that can allow clinicians to have more comprehensive data, potentially leading to better-informed decisions.



Besides, they also can improve the sensitivity and specificity of predictions —by reducing false positives and false negatives—. Moreover, they can also help differentiate between diseases with similar clinical presentations —reducing the probability of misinterpretation or excessive dependence on a single parameter—. Furthermore they can guide treatment decisions to improve patient outcomes.

NOTE: No coefficient, indice or ratio should be used in isolation, since they are specifically designed to provide additional insight when an abnormality is detected. For example, the AST-to-ALT ratio has no clinical value if no liver disease is present —regardless of whether the result is altered—. However, if liver injury exists, the AST-to-ALT ratio can help to differentiate whether the damage is of alcoholic or viral origin, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), or mild hepatocellular injury. In this way, it is possible that not all coefficients, indices or ratios will be mentioned in the reports, even if their values



are altered.

You will find a complete description by scanning the QR code of this section.

Health Score



Results

According to the laboratory determinations analyzed in this test —along with the personal and clinical information provided—, you could present a moderate-severe disorder that could require further assessment by a healthcare professional.

Health Score



Health Score Description

Health Score is a qualitative indicator of the state of health that shows its result through a graphical representation based on a gradient of 5 colors corresponding to 5 quantitative levels (from left to right, E, D, C, B and A), being the level E the worst and level A the best of all. The final result of the Health Score is obtained from a mathematical algorithm that processes different types of data (personal, clinical and laboratory) and integrates them into a global score, for easy and better understanding.

The basic premise of Health Score is that only what can be measured, can be managed and, consequently, improved through acting: Detect, Act, Live Longer.

Longevity Score



Results

According to the laboratory tests analyzed in this assessment, your biological age estimated by the PhenoAge model—a biological aging public algorithm that estimates the functional age of your body based on nine standard blood biomarkers—is 68.3 years, compared to your chronological age of 71 years, and suggest biological aging in accordance with their chronological age, within the expected parameters.

On the other hand, the Oxidative Stress Score suggests an elevated level of oxidation, indicating that cellular damage is no longer just a threat, but an active reality in your body. Your protective systems are overwhelmed, and oxidative stress is directly attacking vital structures such as cell membranes and even DNA. This state drastically accelerates biological aging and creates fertile ground for the development of chronic diseases. Your recovery capacity is very low, and your body is in a state of constant vulnerability.

Besides, the Longevity Score suggest the systems of cellular cleaning and repair of your body have begun to show signs of functional fatigue. The rate of biological wear and tear is slightly higher than the regenerative capacity of your body, indicating the onset of accelerated aging. Although there is no serious risk to your health yet, the efficiency of the elimination of metabolic waste is decreasing, and your body may begin to accumulate minor biological damage that could affect vitality in the medium term.

Finally, your Resilience Score is 40.00 percent, which suggests a systemic vulnerability where repair mechanisms are being overwhelmed by accumulated damage. At this level, a high Oxidative Stress Score could suggest that your Longevity Score is being severely compromised by a weakened resistance in your organs and systems. This score suggests a high risk of functional decline when facing any stressor, as your body lacks the biological battery needed to maintain the stability of future health.

Longevity Score



Longevity Score Description

Unlike the Health Score—which represents a snapshot of your current health status—and the Oxidative Stress Score—which evaluates the balance between free radical production and the efficacy of the antioxidant systems of the body—the Longevity Score is a qualitative indicator of the state of your longevity—healthy life expectancy—that also shows its result through a graphical representation based on a gradient of 5 colors corresponding to 5 quantitative levels (from left to right, E, D, C, B and A), being the level E the worst and level A the best of all.

This score represents a metric of your biological resilience by detecting your damage burden. In this way, the Longevity Score identifies longevity thieves—mainly markers of metabolic stress and silent inflammation—and award points according several rules, resulting in a total value. It is important to



note that this result may diverge from the findings in other sections of this report, as they pursue distinct objectives and use reference values that differ from those used to detect current pathologies.

Besides, the true power of this score lies in its ability to assess the longevity shield. Unlike other scores, this one actively rewards strengths by reducing risk when, for example, vitamin D or magnesium levels, among others, are excellent —these analytes act as biological buffers that protect telomeres (the ends of DNA) and keep the immune system alert yet calm—. Having a high protective reserve means that, even in the face of external stressors, the body possesses the necessary infrastructure to neutralize them.

In summary, the Longevity Score can help you know exactly where to invest effort: whether in optimizing metabolism, calming inflammation, or strengthening natural defenses.

Conclusions

The laboratory results reveal a level of oxidative stress that is closely linked to your hematological profile and cardiovascular health, manifesting proportionally to the magnitude of these two variables. This scenario could suggest that the interaction between blood cell quality and the performance of the circulatory system could be straining your biological resilience.

On the other hand, the main factors that impact your longevity —reducing your Longevity Score— are related to your cardiometabolic system.

We suggest General Practitioner (GP) or, if possible, Longevity Practitioner consultation to help you reduce your oxidative stress that impacts in your Longevity Score. This could be achieved through a comprehensive strategy that may include personalized lifestyle interventions (functional nutrition and precision exercise), advanced pharmacology and geroprotective supplementation, and the metabolic and hormonal optimization necessary to preserve your long-term biological resilience.

Summarized Results



Iron Transport Function

Main hemogram related values are inside the reference range and do not suggest any red line or iron transport function disorder.

Immune Cells System

Main leukocytes related values are inside the reference range and do not suggest any immune system disorder.

Platelet Function

Both Platelet Count and Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) levels are inside the reference range and do not suggest any platelet function disorder.

Cardiometabolic System

According to the Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP-III) —defined by the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP)—, there is a high risk of Metabolic Syndrome (MS).

The anthropometric indicators —Body Mass Index (BMI) and Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR)—, the blood pressure —both systolic pressure as diastolic pressure—, the atherogenic indices —Triglycerides/Cholesterol HDL Index, Atherogenic Index of Plasma (AIP), Castelli Risk Index I (CRI-I), Castelli Risk Index II (CRI-II) and Atherogenic Coefficient (AC)—, suggest a moderate Cardiovascular Risk (CVR).

Otherwise, according to Framingham Risk Score (FRS) —a model based on a longitudinal study of more than 15,000 patients across several generations of residents from the city of Framingham (Massachusetts, US), spanning over 75 years to understand the progression of cardiovascular disease—, there is a moderate 10-year risk of developing a Coronary Heart Disease (CHD). Specifically, there is a risk of 13.50 percent for Myocardial Infarction (MI), Angina Pectoris (AP), Heart Failure (HF), and Cardiac Death (CD). Please note, the optimal Framingham Risk Score for a person like you, that is, same gender and same age, but without any of risk factors linked to CHD —smoker, hypertension (HT), high TC, low HDL-c, as well as high Glucose—, is 1.91 percent.

Moreover, the ApoB/ApoA1 Ratio does not increase the risk obtained by the Framingham Risk Score (FRS).

Regarding the Cardiovascular Risk (CVR) —a clinical tool based on accumulated epidemiological evidence obtained from your gender, age, Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP), Total Cholesterol (TC), High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-c) and smoking habits—, suggest that you have a Vascular Age (VA) of 71 years (that is, the same than your chronological age).

NOTE: Lipoprotein(a) is not included in this test, so we can not analyze one of the main hereditary dyslipidemias in patients with early coronary artery disease.

It is important to note that Lipoprotein(a) is a lipoprotein with a strong genetic component, whose levels are largely determined at birth and remain relatively stable throughout life. Unlike other lipid parameters, such as LDL cholesterol or triglycerides, Lipoprotein(a) is not significantly altered by lifestyle changes, which reinforces its value as a marker of inherent cardiovascular risk, further contributing to endothelial dysfunction and the development of accelerated atherosclerosis.

Glucose Metabolism

Glucose is outside the reference range and suggest hyperglycemia, possible Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

(DM).

According to guidelines from leading health organizations, such as the American Diabetes Association (ADA), a diabetes diagnosis is confirmed when elevated results are obtained on two separate tests.

In this regard, experts state that if a patient presents fasting glucose levels of 126 mg/dL or higher in two separate measurements — usually separated by an interval of one to two weeks —, the patient is confirmed to have diabetes.

Besides, according to Diabetes Risk Calculator (DRC), there is a very high 7.5-year risk of developing Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM2). Specifically, there is a risk of 90.22 percent if at least one parent or sibling has Diabetes Mellitus (DM). However, if this is not the case, there is a risk of 85.08 percent.

Pancreatic Endocrine Function

According to HOMA-IR, there is a high likelihood of Insulin Resistance (IR) with Hyperglycemia (HG).

Liver and Biliary Function

Main hepatic enzymes are inside the reference range and do not suggest any liver function disorder.

Although main hepatic enzymes are inside the reference range and should not suggest any liver function disorder, according to Fatty Liver Index (FLI), Liver Fat Score (LFS), Hepatic Steatosis Index (HSI), K-NAFLD Score, NAFLD Logit Score and NAFLD Ridge Score, there is a high risk for Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Fatty Liver Disease (MAFLD) and/or Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD).

Moreover, according to acNASH, FAT Score, GHOLAM Score, HAIR Score and PALEKAR Score, there is no risk for Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH).

Furthermore, according to AST-to-Platelet Ratio Index (APRI), BAAT Score, BARD Score, FIB 4 Score, Fibrometer, Forns Fibrosis Index (FFI), Hepascore, NAFLD Fibrosis Score (NFS) and Steatosis-Associated Fibrosis Estimator (SAFE) Score, there is no risk for Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH) with fibrosis.

On the other hand, according Chronic Liver Disease (CLivD) Score, at this moment there is a risk of 2 percent —mild risk—, of developing Chronic Liver Disease (CLD) in 15 years. However, this may not be the case in the future —this percentage can be increased—, if you do not control your weight, since a high-calorie diet (fast food type foods or diets rich in refined carbohydrates —especially fructose, saturated fats and sugary drinks—), along with little physical activity leads to overweight and obesity, the main cause of Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Fatty Liver Disease (MAFLD) and/or Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD), which can lead to NASH and fibrosis.

Renal Function

Glomerular Filtrate Rate (GFR) does not suggest any renal function disorder (grade G1).

NOTE: Urine is not included in this test, so we can not analyze the Albumin-to-Creatinine Ratio (ACR) to complement Renal Function results, (e.g. grade G1/A1, G1/A2 or G1/A3).

Moreover, according Kidney Failure Risk Equation (KFRE), there is a very low 2-years risk of developing Renal Failure (RF). Specifically, there is a risk of 0.02 percent. Furthermore, the 5-years risk is 0.07.

Uric Acid Metabolism

Uric acid is inside the reference range and does not suggest neither hyperuricemia nor hypouricemia.

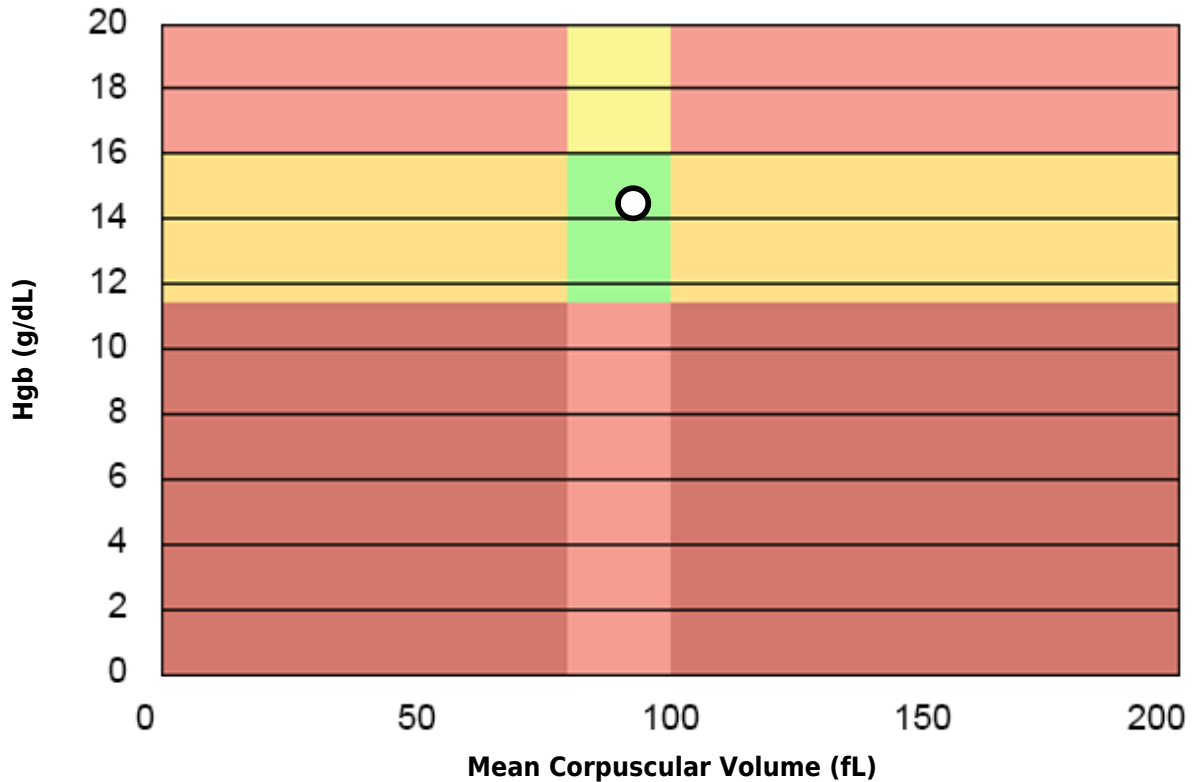
Iron Transport Function



Results

Main hemogram related values are inside the reference range and do not suggest any red line or iron transport function disorder.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for hematology (Red Line) shows a black dot corresponding your Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) —plotted on the X-axis— and hemoglobin —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border).



Immune Cells System



Results

Main leukocytes related values are inside the reference range and do not suggest any immune system disorder.

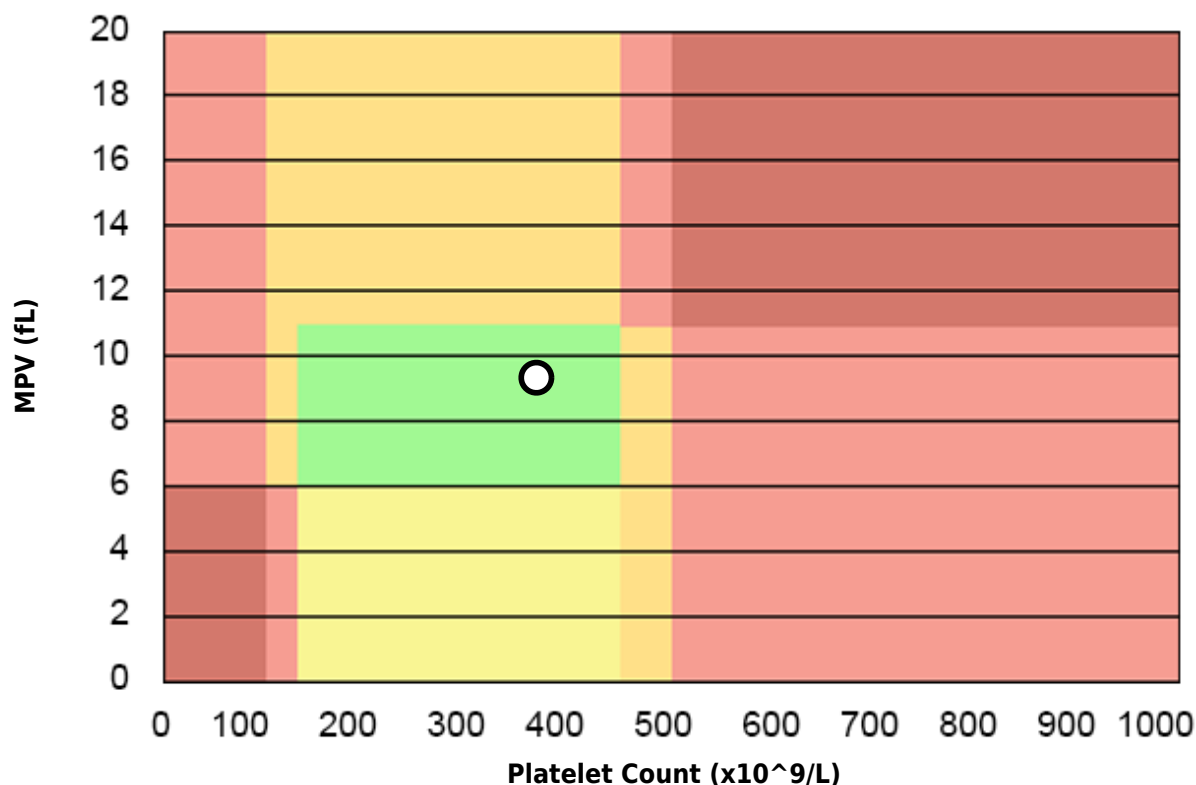
Platelet Function



Results

Both Platelet Count and Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) levels are inside the reference range and do not suggest any platelet function disorder.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for platelet function shows a black dot corresponding your platelet count —plotted on the X-axis— and Mean Platelet Volume (MPV) —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border).

Cardiometabolic System



Results

According to the Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP-III) —defined by the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP)—, there is a high risk of Metabolic Syndrome (MS).

The anthropometric indicators —Body Mass Index (BMI) and Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR)—, the blood pressure —both systolic pressure as diastolic pressure—, the atherogenic indices —Triglycerides/Cholesterol HDL Index, Atherogenic Index of Plasma (AIP), Castelli Risk Index I (CRI-I), Castelli Risk Index II (CRI-II) and Atherogenic Coefficient (AC)—, suggest a moderate Cardiovascular Risk (CVR).

Otherwise, according to Framingham Risk Score (FRS) —a model based on a longitudinal study of more than 15,000 patients across several generations of residents from the city of Framingham (Massachusetts, US), spanning over 75 years to understand the progression of cardiovascular disease—, there is a moderate 10-year risk of developing a Coronary Heart Disease (CHD). Specifically, there is a risk of 13.50 percent for Myocardial Infarction (MI), Angina Pectoris (AP), Heart Failure (HF), and Cardiac Death (CD). Please note, the optimal Framingham Risk Score for a person like you, that is, same gender and same age, but without any of risk factors linked to CHD —smoker, hypertension (HT), high TC, low HDL-c, as well as high Glucose—, is 1.91 percent.

Moreover, the ApoB/ApoA1 Ratio does not increase the risk obtained by the Framingham Risk Score (FRS).

Regarding the Cardiovascular Risk (CVR) —a clinical tool based on accumulated epidemiological evidence obtained from your gender, age, Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP), Total Cholesterol (TC), High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-c) and smoking habits—, suggest that you have a Vascular Age (VA) of 71 years (that is, the same than your chronological age).

NOTE: Lipoprotein(a) is not included in this test, so we can not analyze one of the main hereditary dyslipidemias in patients with early coronary artery disease.

It is important to note that Lipoprotein(a) is a lipoprotein with a strong genetic component, whose levels are largely determined at birth and remain relatively stable throughout life. Unlike other lipid parameters, such as LDL cholesterol or triglycerides, Lipoprotein(a) is not significantly altered by lifestyle changes, which reinforces its value as a marker of inherent cardiovascular risk, further contributing to endothelial dysfunction and the development of accelerated atherosclerosis.

Conclusions

We suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation in order to control your blood pressure, as well as to get advice on good eating and healthy lifestyle habits, as the best prevention against cardiovascular disorders.

Suggestions

In order to make the most of the doctor appointment, remember to make a list of all your symptoms, key medical information, family history and medications, vitamins or supplements you take.

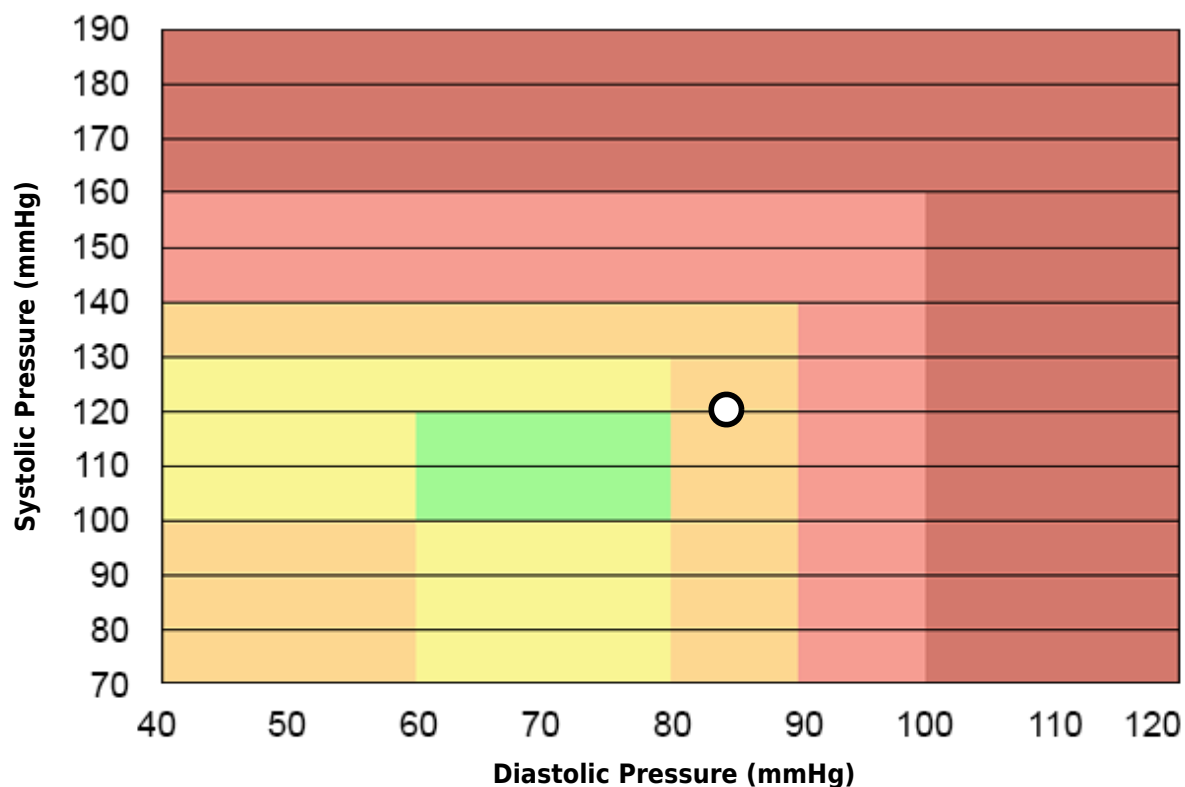
Blood Pressure



Results

Both systolic and diastolic values suggest elevated blood pressure.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for blood pressure shows a black dot corresponding your diastolic pressure —plotted on the X-axis— and systolic pressure —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border).

Conclusions

We suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation.

Suggestions

In order to make the most of the doctor appointment, remember to make a list of all your symptoms, key medical information, family history and medications, vitamins or supplements you take.

Anthropometric Indicators



Results

Some anthropometric indicators are outside the reference range and could suggest a mild-moderate metabolic disorder (specifically, overweight with abdominal obesity).

In this way, according to the Hodgdon & Beckett Formula related to Body Fat (BF) percentage, you have 42.82 percent of BF, when ideally —according to the Jackson-Pollack method for evaluating body fat percentage carried out in the late 1970s— you should be 26.30 percent. This means that, according to your weight (70.00 kg), you have 29.97 kg of fat mass and 40.03 kg of lean mass, so you should lose 11.56 kg of body fat.

Conclusions

We suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation in order to get advice on good eating and healthy lifestyle habits, as the best prevention against several disorders related with overweight with abdominal obesity.

Suggestions

In order to make the most of the doctor appointment, remember to make a list of all your symptoms, key medical information, family history and medications, vitamins or supplements you take.

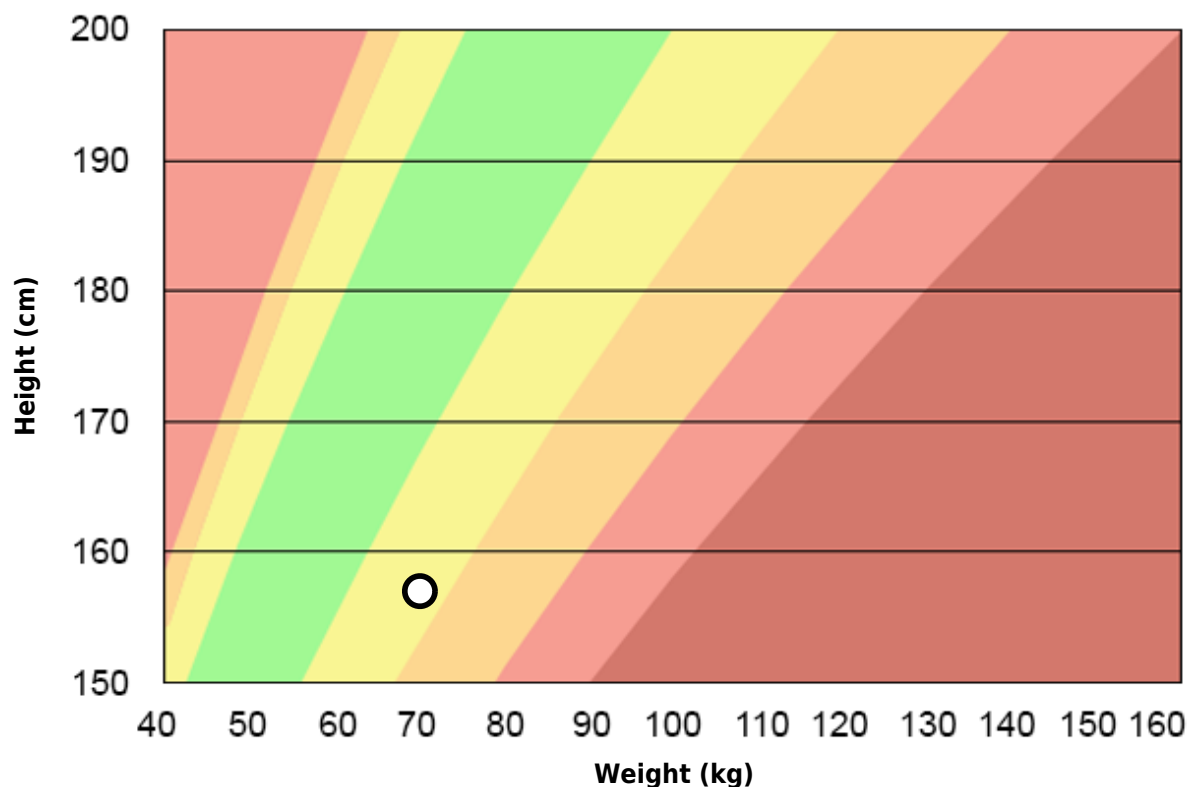
Body Mass Index (BMI)



Results

According to height and weight, the Body Mass Index (BMI) obtained means overweight (pre-obesity).

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for Body Mass Index (BMI) shows a black dot corresponding your weight —plotted on the X-axis— and height —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border). BMI has been calculated according to the 2013 AHA/ACC/TOS Guideline for the Management of Overweight and Obesity in Adults (A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines and The Obesity Society/BMI classification/World Health Organization) formula.

NOTE: BMI DOES NOT CONSIDER INDIVIDUAL FACTORS, SUCH AS BONE OR MUSCLE MASS, SO IT MAY INACCURATELY CATEGORIZE PEOPLE WITH HIGH MUSCLE MASS, ATHLETES, OR ELDERLY PEOPLE AS OVERWEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT. FOR THIS REASON, THE WAIST-TO-HIP RATIO (WHR) AND WAIST-TO-HEIGHT RATIO (WTHR) INDICES WERE SUBSEQUENTLY DEVELOPED —WHICH ARE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES—, TO PROVIDE MORE PRECISE TOOLS FOR THESE CASES.

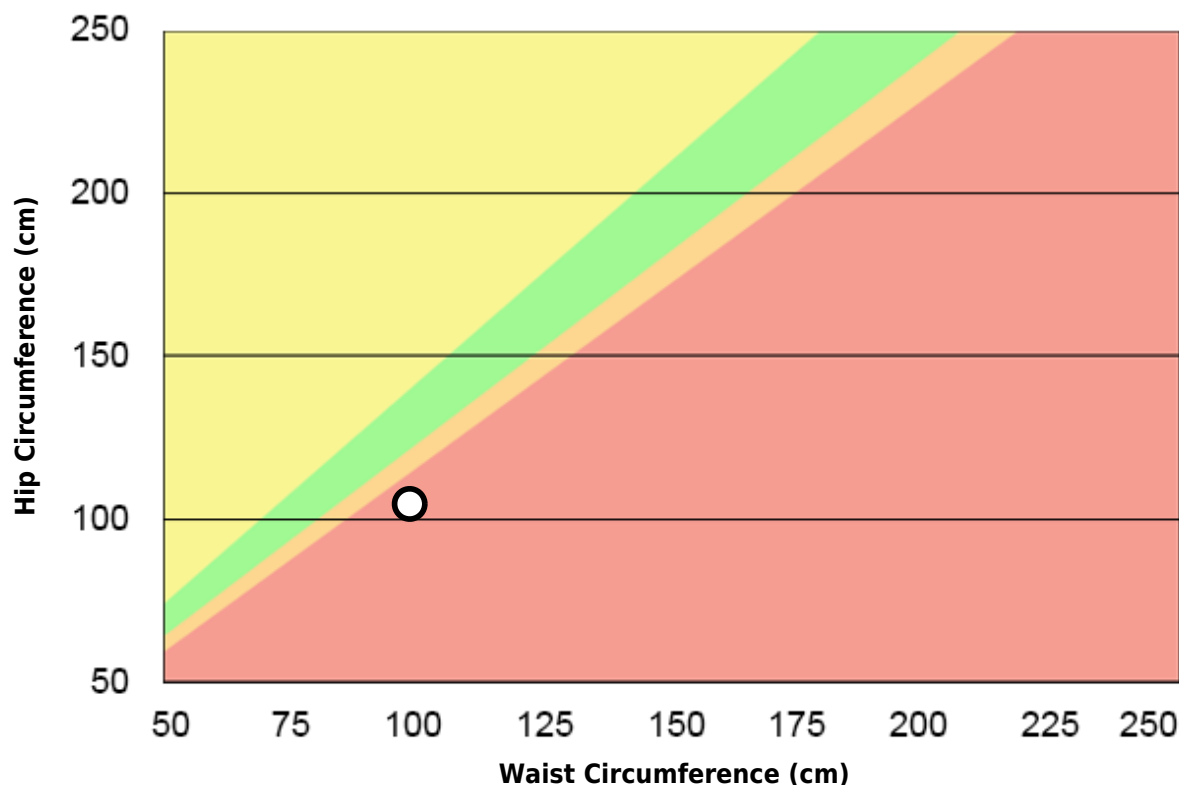
Waist-to-Hip Ratio (WHR)



Results

According to waist and hip circumferences, the Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR) obtained means abdominal obesity.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR) shows a black dot corresponding your waist —plotted on the X-axis— and hip —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border). WHR has been calculated according to the World Health Organization (WHO) formula —that states that abdominal obesity is defined as a WHR above 0.90 for males and above 0.85 for females—.

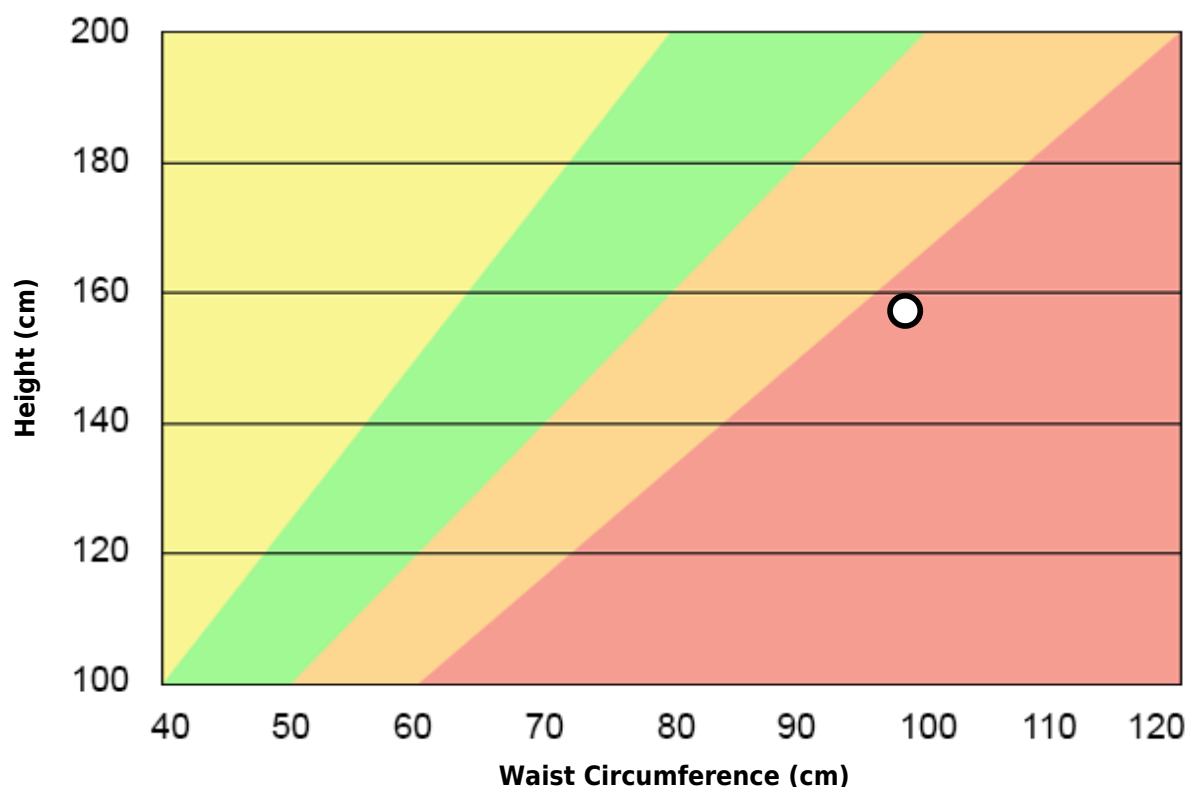
Waist-to-Height Ratio (WtHR)



Results

According to waist and height, the Waist-to-Height Ratio (WtHR) obtained means abdominal obesity.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for Waist-to-Height Ratio (WtHR) shows a black dot corresponding your waist —plotted on the X-axis— and height —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border). WtHR has been calculated according to the 'Ashwell® Shape Chart based on waist-to-height ratio', developed by Margaret Ashwell in the 1990s, as a tool to assess an individual's risk of developing health problems related to obesity, particularly those linked to abdominal fat.

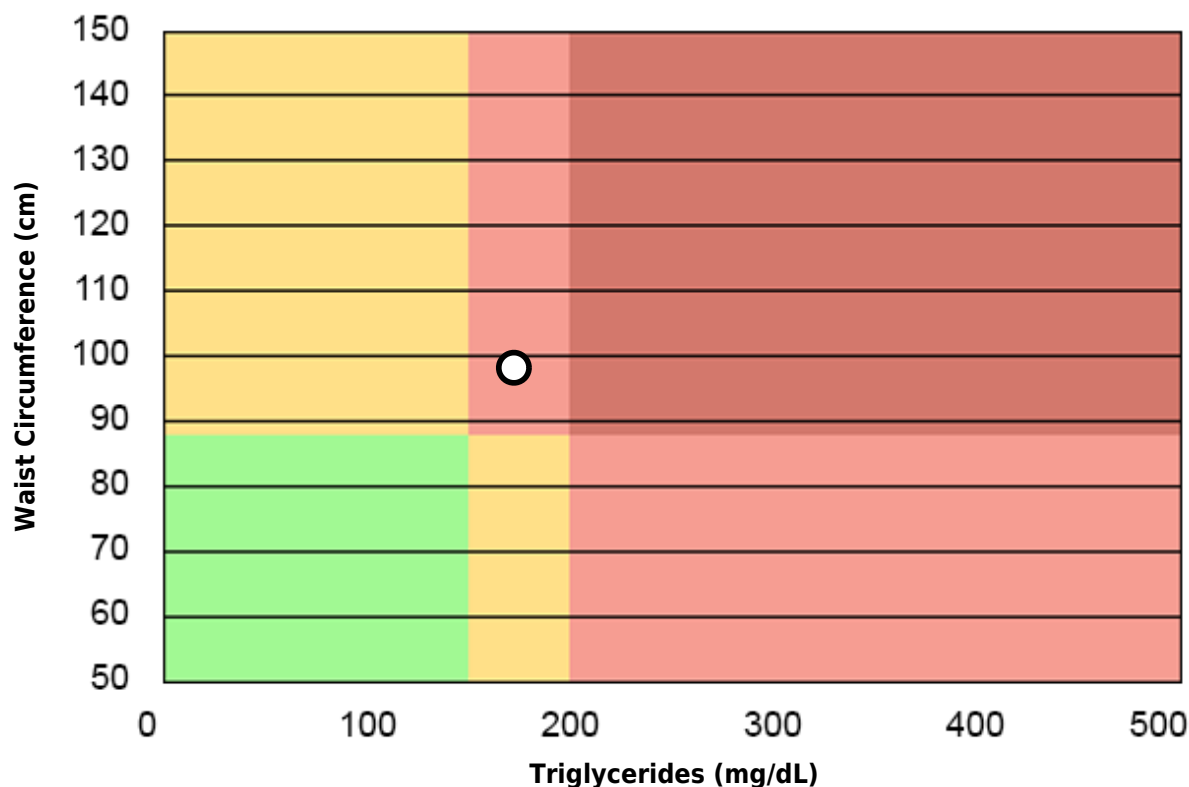
Hypertriglyceridemic Waist (HW)



Results

According to waist circumference and Triglycerides (TG) levels, there is Enlarged Waist with Elevated Triglycerides (EWET).

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for Hypertriglyceridemic Waist (HW) shows a black dot corresponding your Triglycerides (TG) —plotted on the X-axis— and waist —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border). HW has been calculated according to the EPIC-Norfolk study —a population-based study involving 25.668 men and women aged 45-79 years in Norfolk, United Kingdom—.



Atherogenic Indices



Results

Some atherogenic indices are outside the reference range and could suggest a mild-moderate atherogenic disorder. Please review next pages for more details.

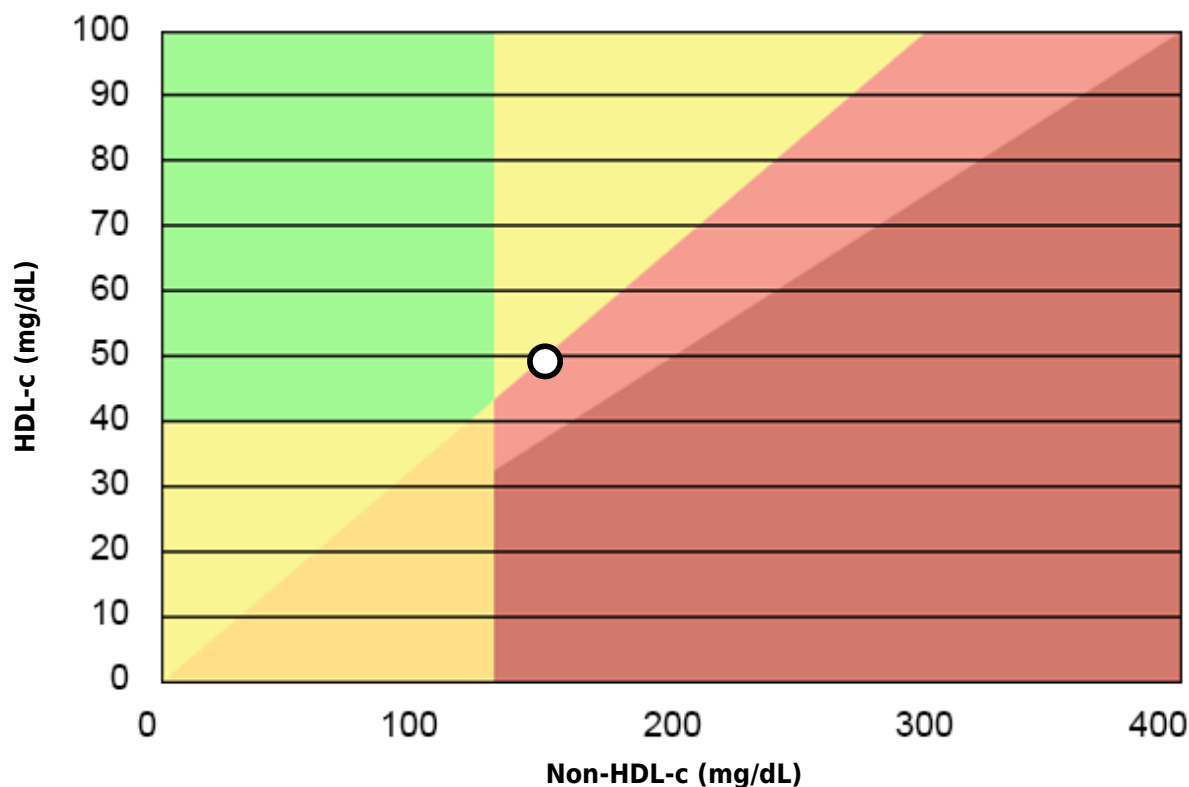
Atherogenic Indices (AC)



Results

According to Atherogenic Coefficient (AC), there is a moderate risk of an atherogenic disease.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for Atherogenic Coefficient (AC) shows a black dot corresponding your Non-High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (non-HDL-c) —plotted on the X-axis— and High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-c) —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border). The AC has been calculated according to the equation stated by Dobiášová M et al. in 2000.

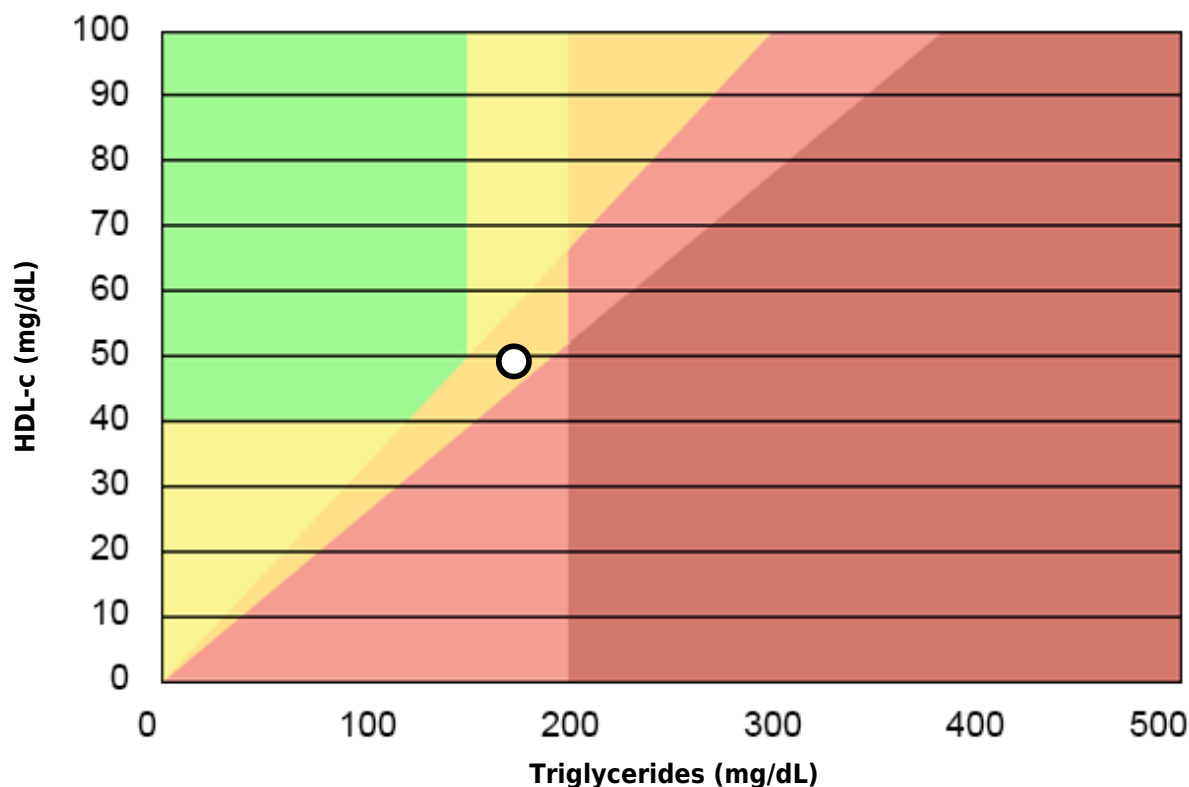
Atherogenic Indices (AIP)



Results

According to Atherogenic Index of Plasma (AIP), there is a moderate risk of an atherogenic disease.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for Atherogenic Index of Plasma (AIP) shows a black dot corresponding your Triglycerides (TG) —plotted on the X-axis— and High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-c) —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border). The AIP has been calculated according to the equation stated by Dobiášová M et al. in 2001.

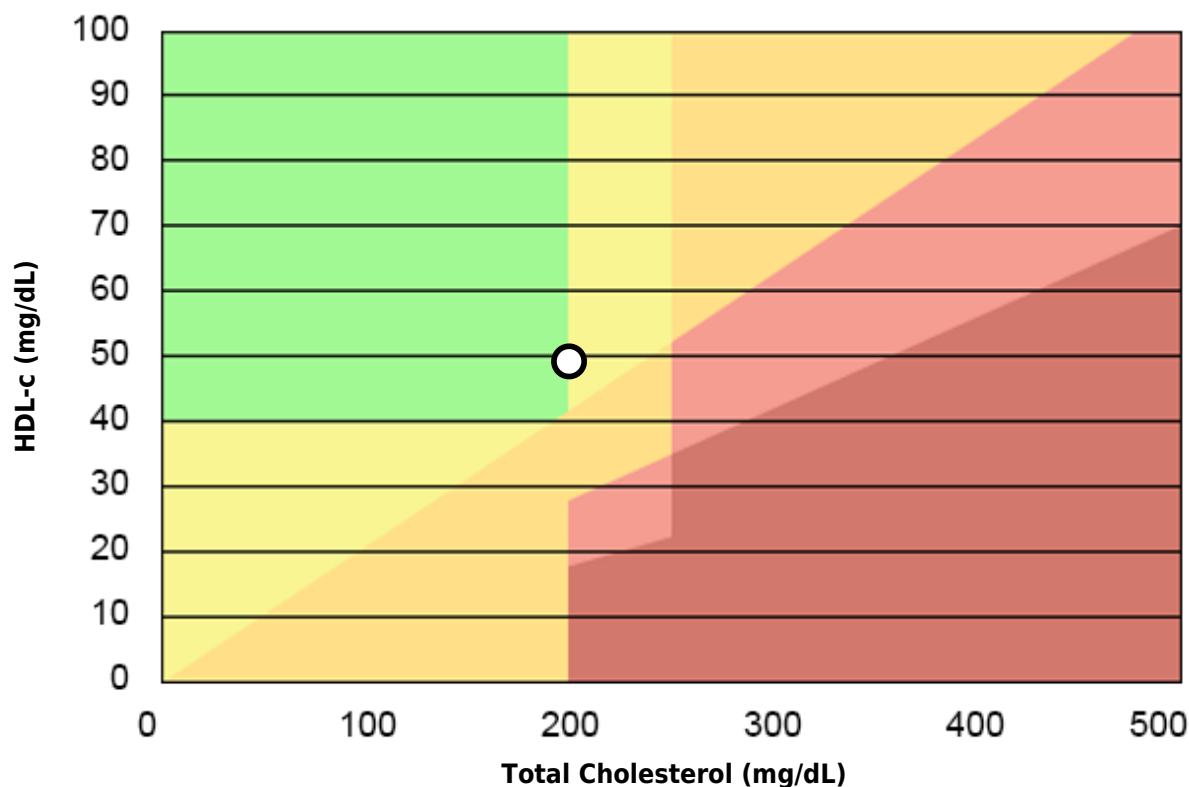
Atherogenic Indices (CRI-I)



Results

According to Castelli Risk Index I (CRI-I), there is a very low risk —no risk—, of an atherogenic disease.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for Castelli Risk Index - I (CRI-I) shows a black dot corresponding your Total Cholesterol (TC) —plotted on the X-axis— and High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-c) —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border). The CRI-I has been calculated according to the equation stated by Castelli WP et al. in 1983.

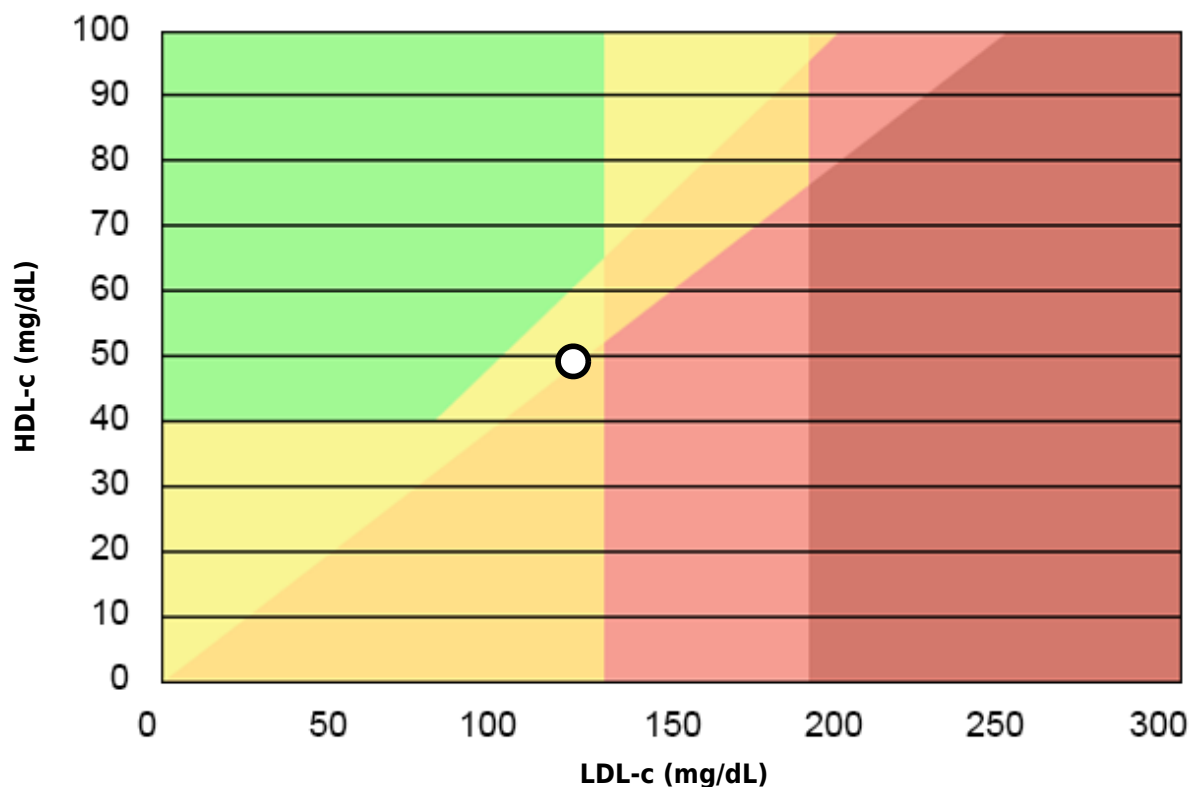
Atherogenic Indices (CRI-II)



Results

According to Castelli Risk Index II (CRI-II), there is a low risk —no risk—, of an atherogenic disease.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for Castelli Risk Index - II (CRI-II) shows a black dot corresponding your Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-c) —plotted on the X-axis— and High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-c) —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border). The CRI-II has been calculated according to the equation stated by Castelli WP et al. in 1983.

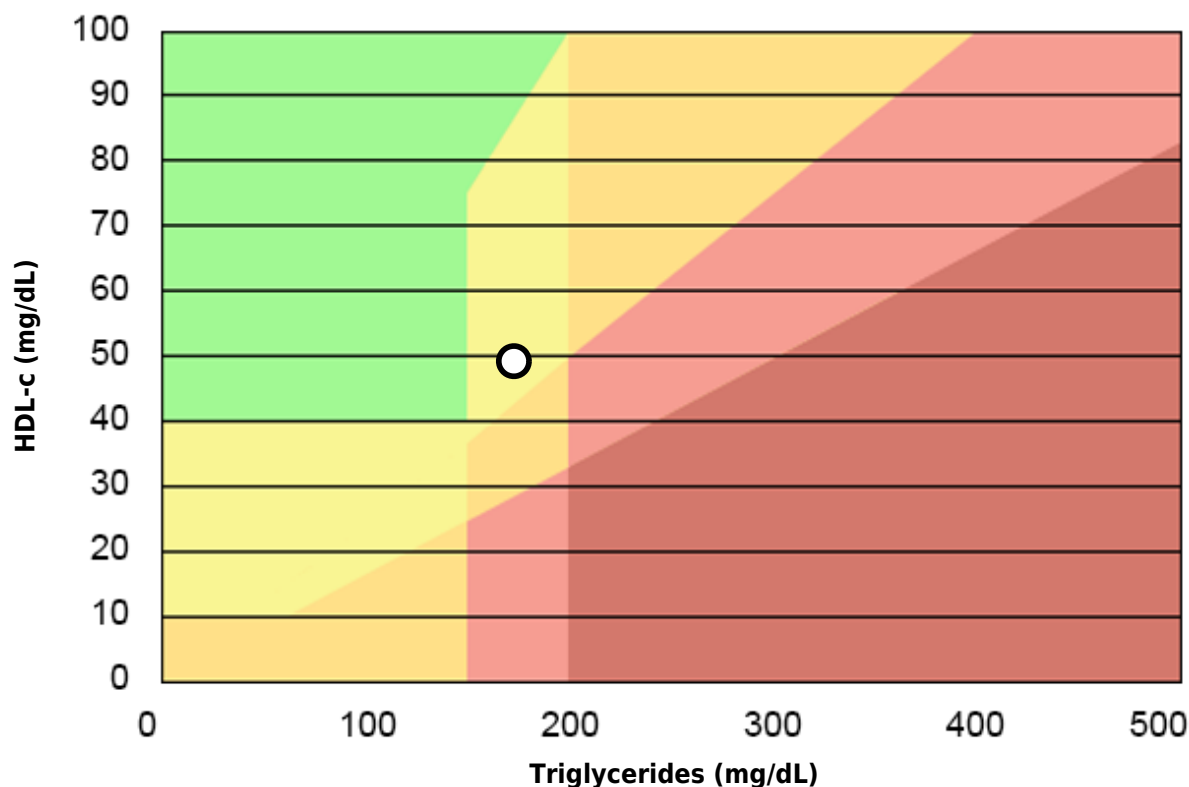
Atherogenic Indices (TG/HDL-c Index)



Results

According to Triglycerides/HDL Cholesterol (HDL-c) Index, there is a moderate risk of an atherogenic disease.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for Triglycerides/Cholesterol HDL Index shows a black dot corresponding your Triglycerides (TG) —plotted on the X-axis— and High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-c) —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border). The Triglycerides/Cholesterol HDL Index has been calculated according to the equation stated by Gaziano JM et al. in 1997.

Glucose Metabolism



Results

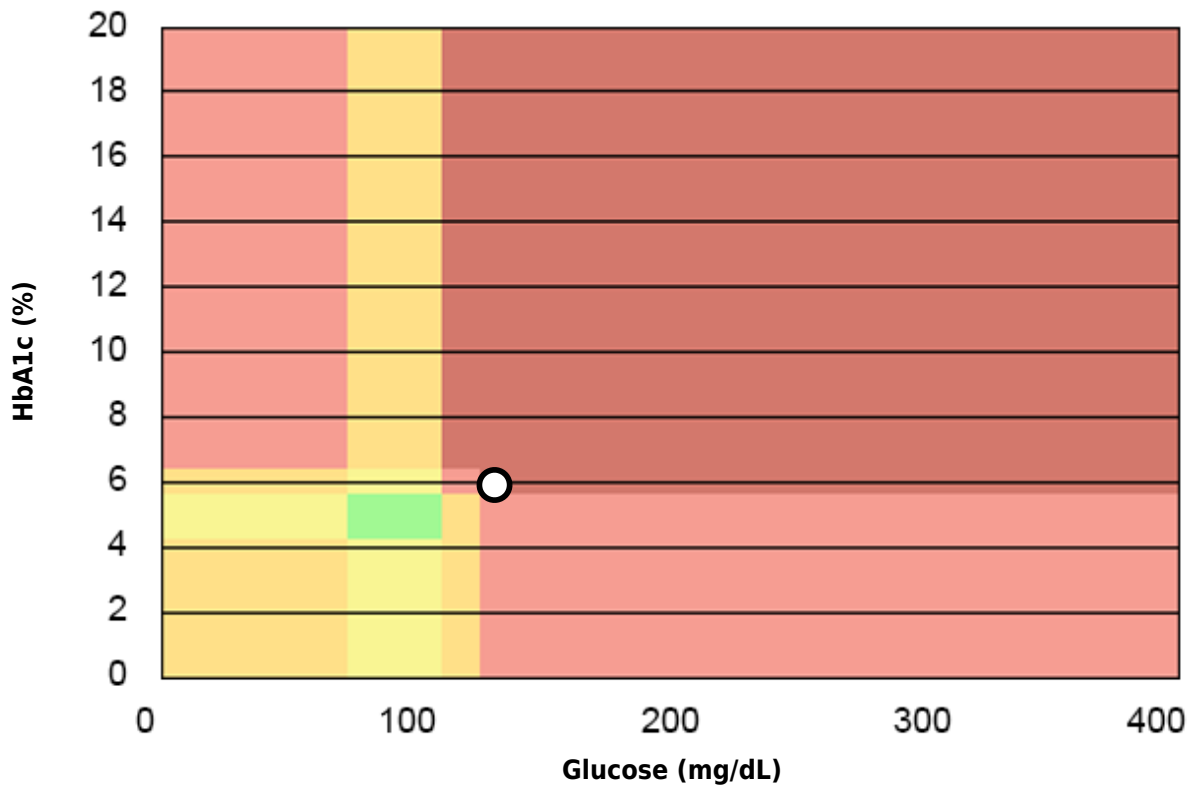
Glucose is outside the reference range and suggest hyperglycemia, possible Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM).

According to guidelines from leading health organizations, such as the American Diabetes Association (ADA), a diabetes diagnosis is confirmed when elevated results are obtained on two separate tests.

In this regard, experts state that if a patient presents fasting glucose levels of 126 mg/dL or higher in two separate measurements — usually separated by an interval of one to two weeks —, the patient is confirmed to have diabetes.

Besides, according to Diabetes Risk Calculator (DRC), there is a very high 7.5-year risk of developing Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM2). Specifically, there is a risk of 90.22 percent if at least one parent or sibling has Diabetes Mellitus (DM). However, if this is not the case, there is a risk of 85.08 percent.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for glucose metabolism function shows a black dot corresponding your levels of glucose —plotted on the X-axis— and glycated hemoglobin (Hb1Ac) —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border).

Conclusions



We suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation in order to control your blood pressure, as well as to get advice on good eating and healthy lifestyle habits, as the best prevention against Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM2).

Suggestions

In order to make the most of the doctor appointment, remember to make a list of all your symptoms, key medical information, family history and medications, vitamins or supplements you take.

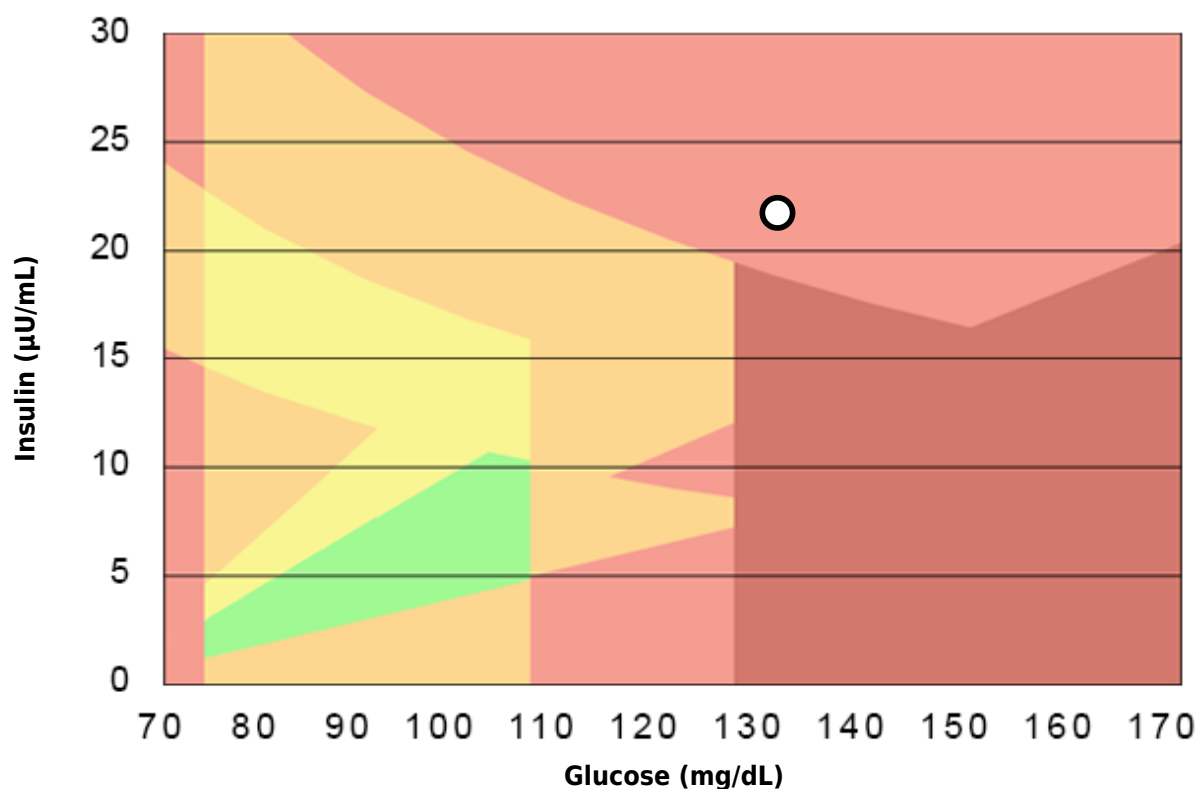
Pancreatic Endocrine Function



Results

According to HOMA-IR, there is a high likelihood of Insulin Resistance (IR) with Hyperglycemia (HG).

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for HOMA-IR Index shows a black dot corresponding your levels of glucose —plotted on the X-axis— and insulin —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border).

Conclusions

We suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation.

Suggestions

In order to make the most of the doctor appointment, remember to make a list of all your symptoms, key medical information, family history and medications, vitamins or supplements you take.

Liver and Biliary Function



Results

Main hepatic enzymes are inside the reference range and do not suggest any liver function disorder.

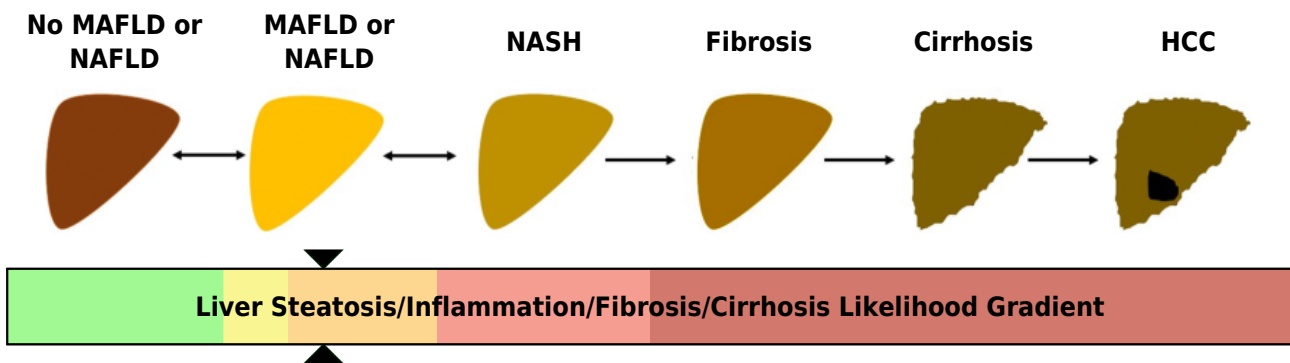
Although main hepatic enzymes are inside the reference range and should not suggest any liver function disorder, according to Fatty Liver Index (FLI), Liver Fat Score (LFS), Hepatic Steatosis Index (HSI), K-NAFLD Score, NAFLD Logit Score and NAFLD Ridge Score, there is a high risk for Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Fatty Liver Disease (MAFLD) and/or Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD).

Moreover, according to acNASH, FAT Score, GHOLAM Score, HAIR Score and PALEKAR Score, there is no risk for Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH).

Furthermore, according to AST-to-Platelet Ratio Index (APRI), BAAT Score, BARD Score, FIB 4 Score, Fibrometer, Forns Fibrosis Index (FFI), Hepascore, NAFLD Fibrosis Score (NFS) and Steatosis-Associated Fibrosis Estimator (SAFE) Score, there is no risk for Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH) with fibrosis.

On the other hand, according Chronic Liver Disease (CLiVD) Score, at this moment there is a risk of 2 percent —mild risk—, of developing Chronic Liver Disease (CLD) in 15 years. However, this may not be the case in the future —this percentage can be increased—, if you do not control your weight, since a high-calorie diet (fast food type foods or diets rich in refined carbohydrates —especially fructose, saturated fats and sugary drinks—), along with little physical activity leads to overweight and obesity, the main cause of Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Fatty Liver Disease (MAFLD) and/or Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD), which can lead to NASH and fibrosis.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Conclusions

We suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation.

Suggestions

In order to make the most of the doctor appointment, remember to make a list of all your symptoms, key medical information, family history and medications, vitamins or supplements you take.

Renal Function



Results

Glomerular Filtrate Rate (GFR) does not suggest any renal function disorder (grade G1).

NOTE: Urine is not included in this test, so we can not analyze the Albumin-to-Creatinine Ratio (ACR) to complement Renal Function results, (e.g. grade G1/A1, G1/A2 or G1/A3).

Besides, the presence of red blood cells (RBC) in the urine suggests hematuria.

Conclusions

We suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation.

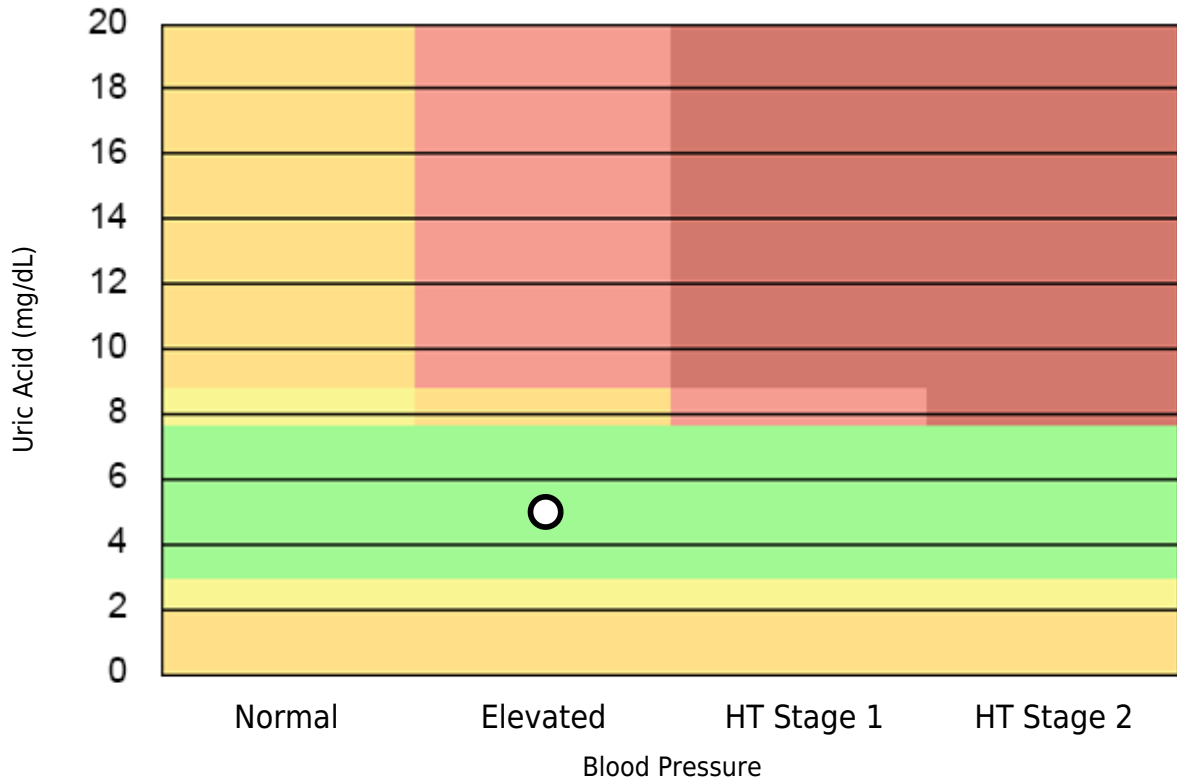
Uric Acid Metabolism



Results

Uric acid is inside the reference range and does not suggest neither hyperuricemia nor hypouricemia.

Graphical Representation of the Results



Graph Description

The graphic for uric acid metabolism shows a black dot corresponding your blood pressure —plotted on the X-axis— and uric acid —plotted on the Y-axis—, over a colored background (if any value is greater or smaller than X-axis or Y-axis ranges of the graphic, the dot is colored in red and placed over the corresponding border).

Supplements



Disclaimer: About Supplement Safety

ALTHOUGH SUPPLEMENTS ARE GENERALLY SAFE FOR MOST ADULTS WHEN USED AT RECOMMENDED DOSES AND DURATIONS, EXCESSIVE INTAKE MAY CAUSE GASTROINTESTINAL DISCOMFORT. IN THIS WAY, CAUTION IS NEEDED WHEN COMBINING SUPPLEMENTS WITH MULTIVITAMIN OR MULTIMINERAL COMPLEXES, AS OVERLAPPING INGREDIENTS MAY LEAD TO EXCESSIVE INTAKE.

ALWAYS READ THE PRODUCT LABEL CAREFULLY, INCLUDING EXCIPIENTS AND ADDITIVES, AND CONSULT YOUR DOCTOR OR PHARMACIST IF IN DOUBT. THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH A HISTORY OF ALLERGIES, AUTOIMMUNE CONDITIONS, GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, OR THOSE ON CHRONIC MEDICATION.

BEFORE STARTING ANY SUPPLEMENTATION, WE SUGGEST GENERAL PRACTITIONER (GP) CONSULTATION IF YOU HAVE HEART CONDITIONS, LIVER OR KIDNEY DISEASE, A HISTORY OF KIDNEY STONES, EPILEPSY, BIPOLAR DISORDER, OR IF YOU ARE PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED TO INITIATE SUPPLEMENTATION WITH MINERALS, VITAMINS, OR ANY OTHER NUTRACEUTICAL WITHOUT PRIOR CLINICAL OR LABORATORY EVALUATION —SUCH AS THE ONE INCLUDED IN THIS TEST—, TO JUSTIFY ITS NECESSITY —UNNECESSARY USE MAY LEAD TO SEVERE SIDE EFFECTS—.

Warning: Supplements do not Replace a Proper Diet

While nutritional supplements can help correct deficiencies, enhance specific functions, or support targeted treatments, they should not replace a healthy, varied, and balanced diet. In this way, recent studies emphasize the importance of consuming up to 40 different foods per week from the following categories: vegetables rich in fiber, vitamins, and antioxidants; fruits that provide fiber, water, and micronutrients; nuts, seeds, and legumes; healthy animal and plant-based proteins; whole grains, tubers, and natural derivatives; dairy and fermented options; healthy fats; and natural herbs and spices.

Finally, once serum levels are normalized by improving your diet or recommended supplementation, reducing to a maintenance dose —or stopping completely—, may be appropriate, depending on ongoing clinical and laboratory evaluation.

Supplements Protocol and Prioritization Strategy

Following this supplement introduction page, the next three categories are dedicated to "Recommended Supplements to enhance Functional and Systemic Support", "Recommended Supplements to reduce Oxidative Stress" and "Recommended Supplements to enhance Longevity". Please note that these three categories are dynamic, that is, not all of them will appear in every report, as their inclusion depends strictly on individual laboratory results.

In this way, among the categories generated, priority should always be given to the first section, that is, Recommended Supplements to enhance Functional and Systemic Support. Resolving these core issues may naturally improve and correct both oxidative stress scores and longevity markers, potentially eliminating the need for immediate secondary supplementation.

If there are no recommendations in the "Recommended Supplements to enhance Functional and Systemic Support" category, we suggest Longevity Specialist (LS) consultation to address those supplement recommendations related to oxidative stress and longevity.

Recommended Supplements to enhance Functional and Systemic Support €€

The supplements included in this section have been specifically selected based on the results of laboratory analyses and the clinical findings observed. Their purpose is to correct any identified nutritional deficiencies and to support metabolic and functional balance in areas where alterations have been detected. This recommendation is aimed at optimizing overall health and preventing potential associated complications.

NOTE: Some supplements may cause mild digestive discomfort, such as heartburn or reflux, especially at the beginning of treatment, as well as in predisposed individuals. If these symptoms occur, it is recommended to take the supplements with food and, if the discomfort persists, we suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation to assess the need for specific gastric protectors, through the appropriate prescription.

Supplementation to enhance Cardiovascular System

Given your clinical profile, which includes excess body weight and/or possible metabolic disturbances, it is advisable to begin daily supplementation with Omega-3 fatty acids.

In this way, we suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation to begin daily supplementation with 2000 mg of Omega-3 fatty acids, specifically EPA (eicosapentaenoic acid) and DHA (docosahexaenoic acid), preferably divided into two doses (e.g., 1000 mg in the morning and 1000 mg in the evening), or taken as a single dose with a main meal, for an initial period of 3 months. Besides, it is advisable to use high-purity, concentrated supplements, in the form of re-esterified triglycerides or ethyl esters, which allow therapeutic doses to be reached with fewer capsules.

After this period, a follow-up blood test should be performed to assess whether the potential metabolic disturbances have improved or resolved. Based on the new results and clinical presentation, a maintenance dose (e.g., 1000 mg per day) may be considered, or supplementation may be discontinued if optimal levels have been achieved.

Omega-3s have demonstrated significant benefits in lowering triglycerides, improving insulin sensitivity, modulating systemic inflammation, and supporting cardiovascular health—especially in individuals with overweight, metabolic risk, dyslipidemia or insulin resistance.

Supplementation to enhance Metabolic Function

Your blood test results indicate a moderate metabolic dysfunction, such as overweight, unfavorable lipid profile, elevations in insulin resistance markers and/or hormonal signs consistent with early polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

Although these changes are not yet classified as advanced dyslipidemia or diabetes, they represent an early stage of metabolic imbalance that may increase your future risk for cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes mellitus, and hepatic steatosis if not properly addressed. In this way, scientific evidence supports early intervention with targeted nutritional supplements to prevent worsening of metabolic and reproductive function.

To correct these early abnormalities and prevent progression to more severe disease, we suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation to begin daily supplementation with berberine, a natural plant-derived compound with glucose-lowering and lipid-regulating properties. The recommended dose is 500 mg twice daily, preferably taken with meals, for an initial period of 1 month.

After this period, a follow-up blood test should be performed to evaluate improvements in lipid

parameters, fasting glucose, insulin sensitivity and ovulatory function. If metabolic control is confirmed, a maintenance dose of 500 mg once daily may be considered, or supplementation may be paused under medical supervision.

Berberine activates AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), a key metabolic regulator, improving insulin signaling, reducing hepatic glucose production, and enhancing lipid clearance. Its efficacy is particularly beneficial in men with mild metabolic dysfunction, abdominal fat accumulation, early signs of dyslipidemia or restoring ovulatory cycles and decreasing inflammatory and androgenic markers.

Supplementation to enhance Pancreatic Endocrine Function

Your blood test results indicate severely elevated insulin levels, which are consistent with moderate-to-severe insulin resistance. This metabolic state is frequently associated with type 2 diabetes risk, polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), and other hormonal and cardiometabolic disorders.

In this way, to correct this dysfunction and support both metabolic and reproductive health, we suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation to begin daily supplementation with myo-inositol at a dose of 2000 mg twice daily (preferably one pill in the morning and the other at night), for an initial period of 1 month.

After this period, a follow-up blood test should be performed to monitor improvements in insulin sensitivity, cycle regulation, and androgen levels. Based on clinical evolution, the supplementation may be continued or tapered to a maintenance dose of 2000 mg/day.

Besides, this dose should be taken with 200-400 mcg/day vitamin B9 (folate) to improve absorption (please note some myo-inositol supplements already include the necessary dose of folate).

Moreover, this supplementation is best accompanied by a balanced diet, regular physical activity, and optionally folic acid (200-400 mcg/day), particularly in women who are trying to conceive or present signs of PCOS.

Myo-inositol helps to restore insulin signaling, reduce hyperinsulinemia, and support ovarian function. In women, this combination has been shown to improve menstrual regularity, reduce free testosterone levels, and enhance fertility, especially in PCOS-related insulin resistance.

Recommended Supplements to reduce Oxidative Stress



Although there is no single age, medical evidence often points to 30 as a critical biological turning point for considering preventative supplementation against oxidative stress. At this age, the organism could begin to decrease its optimal ability to autonomously neutralize free radicals, which are unstable molecules generated by factors such as solar radiation, environmental pollution, and cellular metabolism.

This early intervention acts as a biological support. By helping to mitigate oxidative stress in time, it could help to prevent accumulated damage from accelerating premature tissue senescence and support the long-term vitality of the organ systems.

In this way, the nutraceuticals included in this section have been specifically selected following an evaluation of the markers of Oxidative Stress identified in the laboratory results, such as hematologic, hepatic, or inflammatory oxidation levels, among others.

The primary purpose of these compounds is to support the neutralization of excess free radicals and reinforce endogenous antioxidant defense mechanisms, which remain critical for mitigating premature cellular damage. This strategy aims to reduce systemic oxidative load and protect tissue integrity against accelerated aging pathways.

NOTE: Some compounds may cause mild digestive discomfort, such as heartburn or reflux, especially at the beginning of the protocol or in predisposed individuals. If these symptoms occur, it is suggested to take the chosen nutraceuticals with food. If the discomfort persists, we suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation to assess the need for specific gastric protectors or targeted pharmacological alternatives through the appropriate prescription.

Supplementation to reduce Hematology Oxidation

According to your laboratory results, as well as extensive medical evidence from a robust body of clinical research —among which the study "Resveratrol Up-Regulates the Erythrocyte Plasma Membrane Redox System and Mitigates Oxidation-Induced Alterations in Erythrocytes During Aging in Humans" (DOI: 10.1089/rej.2013.1419) stands out as highly relevant—, you could benefit from taking Resveratrol.

This specific literature illustrates that managing physiological markers related to Hematological Oxidative Stress is critical, as nutritional protocols could directly influence long-term cellular integrity in the bloodstream, protecting the erythrocyte membrane against lipid peroxidation and preserving hemoglobin conformation.

To integrate this safely into your routine, we suggest Longevity Specialist (LS) consultation to evaluate your specific biomarker profile and assign the optimal personalized therapeutic dosage.

Supplementation to reduce Cardiovascular Oxidation

According to your laboratory results, as well as extensive medical evidence from a robust body of clinical research —among which the study "A Descriptive Review of the Antioxidant Effects and Mechanisms of Action of Berberine and Silymarin" (DOI: 10.3390/molecules29194576) stands out as one of the most relevant—, you could benefit from taking Berberine.

This specific literature demonstrates that managing oxidative stress related to Cardiovascular Function is critical, as nutritional protocols could directly influence cellular defense mechanisms and mitochondrial health. Consequently, this nutraceutical intervention could help to reduce mitochondrial reactive oxygen species production, enhance endogenous antioxidant enzyme activity, and protect

vascular endothelial structures against oxidative damage.

Besides, to potentiate the therapeutic effect of the primary nutraceutical, the addition of Taurine as an enhancer could be highly beneficial due to the critically low score identified in this section. In this way, and based on the landmark study "Taurine deficiency as a driver of aging" (DOI: 10.1126/science.abn9257), this conditionally essential micronutrient could work synergistically to maximize metabolic and cardiovascular resilience.

This combined strategy could further optimize glucose homeostasis, improve systemic insulin sensitivity, and attenuate aging-related inflammatory pathways that affect the vascular system.

To integrate this protocol safely into a routine, we suggest Longevity Specialist (LS) consultation to evaluate a specific biomarker profile and discuss a personalized approach.

Supplementation to enhance Antioxidant Protection

According to your laboratory results, as well as extensive medical evidence from a robust body of clinical research —among which the study "The Integrative Role of Sulforaphane in Preventing Inflammation, Oxidative Stress and Fatigue: A Review of a Potential Protective Phytochemical" (DOI: 10.3390/antiox9060521) stands out as one of the most relevant—, you could benefit from taking Sulforaphane in order to help manage oxidative stress related to Total Antioxidant Capacity.

This specific literature demonstrates that nutritional protocols could directly influence endogenous detoxification systems and cellular resilience path mechanisms. Consequently, this nutraceutical intervention could help to upregulate nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 transcriptional activation, enhance the synthesis of downstream phase II detoxifying enzymes, and optimize overall cellular defense against free radicals.

Besides, to potentiate the therapeutic effect of the primary nutraceutical, the addition of L-Ergothioneine as an enhancer could be highly beneficial due to the critically low score identified in this section. In this way, as stated in the study "Ergothioneine; antioxidant potential, physiological function and role in disease" (DOI: 10.1016/j.bbadis.2011.09.017), this specialized cytoprotective compound could work synergistically to maximize cellular defense.

This combined strategy could further amplify the replenishment of mitochondrial antioxidant pools, provide targeted protection to vital cellular components, and enhance long-term systemic resilience against damage from reactive oxygen species.

To integrate this protocol safely into your routine, we suggest Longevity Specialist (LS) consultation to evaluate your specific biomarker profile and assign the optimal personalized therapeutic dosage.

Recommended Supplements to enhance Longevity



Although there is no single age, medical evidence often points to 40 as a critical biological turning point for considering preventative interventions focused on longevity. It is during this decade that the decline of essential coenzymes, such as Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide (NAD+), could become more pronounced, potentially affecting the inherent cellular ability to undergo proper DNA repair.

By introducing targeted NAD+ precursors and sirtuin activators (which are enzymatic pathways associated with cellular maintenance), such as resveratrol, the primary objective is to optimize the metabolic pathways that sustain cellular energy. These advanced nutraceuticals could help cells maintain a more resilient functional state, thereby enhancing overall cellular defense mechanisms.

At this physiological level, the goal transitions from merely protecting against external environmental factors to actively supporting the regenerative capacity of the organism. This strategy is designed to extend healthy lifespan, aiming to maintain physical activity and mitigate the progression of age-associated degenerative processes over time.

In this way, the nutraceuticals included in this section have been specifically selected following an evaluation of the Longevity Score and the analysis of key biomarkers related to metabolic health, renal function, or cellular senescence, among others.

The purpose of these specific compounds is to modulate the biological pathways of aging, optimize mitochondrial efficiency, and promote the clearance of senescent cells to foster a longer healthy life expectancy. This recommendation is aimed at decelerating biological wear and tear while enhancing the long-term resilience of the systemic architecture.

NOTE: Some compounds may cause mild digestive discomfort, such as heartburn or reflux, especially at the beginning of the protocol or in predisposed individuals. If these symptoms occur, it is suggested to take the chosen nutraceuticals with food. If the discomfort persists, we suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation to assess the need for specific gastric protectors or targeted pharmacological alternatives through the appropriate prescription.

Supplements to enhance Cellular Resilience and Mitochondrial Health

According to your laboratory results, as well as extensive medical evidence from a robust body of clinical research —among which the study "The efficacy and safety of β -nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN) supplementation in healthy middle-aged adults: a randomized, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, dose-dependent clinical trial" (DOI: 10.1007/s11357-022-00705-1) stands out as one of the most relevant—, you could benefit from taking Nicotinamide Mononucleotide (NMN) combined with Trimethylglycine (TMG).

This specific literature demonstrates that managing biomarkers related to Hematological Longevity is critical, as nutritional protocols could directly influence systemic cellular vitality and mitigate age-associated vascular decline. Consequently, this dual nutraceutical approach could help to elevate intracellular nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide pools while simultaneously safeguarding vital methylation pathways, as stated on the supporting research published in "Betaine supplementation decreases plasma homocysteine concentrations but does not affect body weight, body composition, or resting energy expenditure in human subjects" (DOI: 10.1093/ajcn/76.5.961), the inclusion of a dedicated methyl donor is essential when upregulating cellular energy and it could prevent the depletion of systemic methyl reserves and help to maintain ideal homocysteine regulation.

Besides, to further reinforce this targeted protocol, the introduction of Nicotinamide Riboside (NR) as an enhancer could provide significant biological advantages due to the critically low score identified in this

section. In this way, according to the scientific insights presented in "Chronic nicotinamide riboside supplementation is well-tolerated and elevates NAD+ in healthy middle-aged and older adults" (DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-03421-7), implementing a secondary precursors pathway could work synergistically to optimize cellular defense.

This comprehensive strategy could amplify the restoration of systemic coenzyme levels, promote heightened mitochondrial rejuvenation, and enhance the overall preservation of metabolic function within blood cells.

To integrate this protocol safely into your routine, we suggest Longevity Specialist (LS) consultation to evaluate your specific biomarker profile and assign the optimal personalized therapeutic dosage.

Supplementation to enhance Cardiometabolic Longevity

According to your laboratory results, as well as extensive medical evidence from a robust body of clinical research —among which the study "Metformin as an Anti-Aging Therapy" (DOI: 10.1016/j.tem.2019.07.015) stand out as highly relevant—, you could benefit from taking Metformin.

This literature illustrates that optimizing pathways related to Cardiovascular Longevity is fundamental, as strategic interventions could directly influence endothelial health and vascular youthfulness. Consequently, the administration of the selected compound could help to activate crucial longevity pathways, enhance endothelial nitric oxide synthase expression, and maintain structural arterial flexibility over time. These combined scientific insights demonstrate that utilizing targeted molecular modulators could similarly decelerate the progression of cellular senescence within the vascular wall, support healthy blood pressure dynamics, and promote biological rejuvenating mechanisms.

Besides, to further reinforce this targeted protocol, the introduction of Pterostilbene as an enhancer could provide significant biological advantages due to the critically low score identified in this section. In this way, based on the scientific insights presented in "Pterostilbene: A Review on its Pharmacological Activities" (DOI: 10.52711/0974-360X.2023.00892), integrating this structurally related analog could work synergistically to maximize cellular defense.

This comprehensive strategy could amplify the activation of sirtuin signaling, promote heightened cardiovascular resilience, and enhance the overall preservation of endothelial function.

To integrate this protocol safely into your routine, we suggest Longevity Specialist (LS) consultation to evaluate your specific biomarker profile and assign the optimal personalized therapeutic dosage.

Supplementation to enhance Longevity Protection

According to your laboratory results, as well as extensive medical evidence from a robust body of clinical research —among which the studies "Magnesium and the Hallmarks of Aging" (DOI: 10.3390/nu16040496) and "The Synergistic Interplay between Vitamins D and K for Bone and Cardiovascular Health: A Narrative Review" (DOI: 10.1155/2017/7454376) stands out as highly relevant—, you could benefit from taking Magnesium combined with Vitamin D3 plus Vitamin K2 —this vitamin is essential when upregulating mineral absorption, as it could prevent the detrimental calcification of the arterial walls while ensuring that circulating calcium is directed toward the skeletal matrix—.

This specific literature illustrates that managing physiological markers related to Longevity and Anti-Aging is critical, as nutritional protocols could directly influence long-term metabolic health and tissue preservation. Consequently, this multi-nutrient approach could help to optimize systemic mineral distribution and maintain cellular equilibrium over time.



To integrate this protocol safely into your routine, we suggest Longevity Specialist (LS) consultation to evaluate your specific biomarker profile and assign the optimal personalized therapeutic dosage.

Tips for Cancer Prevention



About Prevention

Cancer is the second leading cause of death worldwide, and exposure to risk factors plays an important role in the biology and burden of many cancer types.

Although some cancer cases are not preventable, you can by yourself to minimize exposure to known cancer risk factors.

In epidemiology there are 5 levels for prevention:

The first one, Primordial Prevention was described in 1978 —the most recent addition to preventive strategies—. It consists of risk factor reduction targeted towards an entire population through a focus on social and environmental conditions. Such measures typically get promoted through laws and national policy, such as increasing taxes on cigarettes or decreasing advertisement of tobacco, for example.

Secondly, Primary Prevention, or the prevention of a cancer developing, is a particularly cost-effective strategy aimed at a susceptible population or individual. However, it must be paired with more comprehensive efforts to address cancer burden, including Secondary Prevention initiatives, such as screening programs, and ensuring effective capacity to diagnose and treat those with cancer.

As part of cancer control strategies, prevention requires identification of causal risk factors, determination of contribution to local cancer burden, and development of effective strategies for their mitigation, such as the New York State's Tobacco Control Program (TCP), for example.

Third, Secondary Prevention in medicine consists of detecting and applying treatment to diseases in very early stages. The intervention takes place at the beginning of the disease, being its main objective to prevent or delay its development. In this way, through population screening —its target is healthy-appearing individuals with subclinical forms of the disease—, the early detection of the disease is pursued, looking for diagnostic anticipation or early detection of the disease when it is possible to apply an effective treatment —by preventing the progression of the biological lesion or disease in patients who are asymptomatic or have low morbidity—, such as mammography —for early detection of breast cancer—, or colonoscopies —for early detection of colon cancer—, for example. In fact, this test —as well as all our VenientSx tests—, also is a powerful Secondary Prevention tool that can complement both mammography as well as colonoscopy, amongs other current screening methods.

In this way, there are two types of screening interventions.

The first one, is passive screening: in primary care, the most widely used strategy is opportunistic detection or active search for cases (case finding), in which a series of tests are carried out according to age, sex and the possible risk factors present in the person who consults for any stuff; mass screening or tracking (screening) is a population strategy whose effectiveness and efficiency for the detection of chronic pathologies does not seem to be sufficient to recommend them globally, since non-compliance by the presumed sick individual with respect to the recommendations for treatment is frequent.

In such manner, according to the Frame and Carlson Criteria for disease screening regarding the condition to be prevented, it must be:

- Common cause of morbidity and mortality.
- Detectable and treatable in presymptomatic stage.
- The tests to diagnose it must be effective and efficient.
- Early treatment should be better than treatment at the usual symptomatic or diagnostic stage.



- The potential damage of the intervention should be less than that of non-early treatment.

On the other hand, the second one, is active screening: self-examination or self-exploration are self-applied actions by the individual to detect a disease.

Fourth, Tertiary Prevention involves the prevention of complications in people who have already developed disease, and in whom disease prevention is no longer an option—it is implemented in symptomatic patients and aims to reduce the severity of the disease as well as of any associated sequelae—, such as help the patients and their caregivers to deal with the disease, for example.

While Secondary Prevention seeks to prevent the onset of illness, Tertiary Prevention aims to reduce the effects of the disease once established in an individual. For these patients, the goal of Tertiary Prevention is to maximize the outcomes and prevent further morbidity from the disease process.

Fifth and finally, Quaternary prevention—according to the Wonca International Dictionary for General/Family Practice—is: "*action taken to identify patients at risk of overmedicalization, to protect him from new medical invasion, and to suggest to him interventions, which are ethically acceptable*". However, the definition has undergone recent modification as "*an action taken to protect individuals (persons/patients) from medical interventions that are likely to cause more harm than good*". In this way, the use of hormone replacement therapy led to an increased number of cases of breast cancers, stroke, and thromboembolic events.

Current Evidence

The last systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2019—published in Lancet 2022; 400: 563-91—, stated the leading risk factors at the most detailed level globally for risk-attributable cancer deaths and Disability-Adjusted Life-Years (DALYs) in 2019 for both sexes combined were smoking, followed by alcohol use and high Body Mass Index (BMI).

However, risk-attributable cancer burden varied by world region and Socio-Demographic Index (SDI), with smoking, unsafe sex, and alcohol use being the three leading risk factors for risk-attributable cancer DALYs in low SDI locations in 2019, whereas DALYs in high SDI locations mirrored the top three global risk factor rankings.

From 2010 to 2019, global risk-attributable cancer deaths increased by 20.4 percent and DALYs by 16.8 percent, with the greatest percentage increase in metabolic risks by 34.7 percent.

In summary, the leading risk factors contributing to global cancer burden in 2019 were behavioral, whereas metabolic risk factors saw the largest increases between 2010 and 2019. Reducing exposure to these modifiable risk factors would decrease cancer mortality and DALY rates worldwide.

Conclusions

In order to reduce your risk for cancer—according to your data—, you should increase your physical activity and lose weight.

Please note, many cancers are not preventable and may be due to genetic factors. But we know that 1 in 3 cancer cases can be prevented through health lifestyle choices. That's 6 million avoidable cancer cases each year worldwide—according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)—. Everyone can reduce their cancer risk by adopting certain lifestyle behaviors like the ones explained below.

Increase Physical Activity

Gradually increase your physical activity toward a goal of at least 150 minutes a week of moderate



aerobic activity, 75 minutes of vigorous aerobic activity, or an equal combination of moderate and vigorous activity a week. Perform at least 10 minutes of aerobic exercise at one time, and spread aerobic exercise throughout your week. Include strength training exercises at least two days a week.

Before increasing your physical activity level, check with your doctor to make sure it's safe for you to proceed.

Lose weight

To lose weight it is necessary for the body to enter a Caloric Deficit (CD). The CD is the state in which the body is when it consumes more calories than it receives. In other words, it is about maintaining a negative caloric balance, either by increasing the body's metabolic rate through physical exercise, by reducing calories in the diet, or by a combination of both if you want to get results quickly.

Without a CD, you do not lose weight or burn more fat, regardless of the diet used and the exercises performed. The most effective way to lose weight and reduce body fat is simply to maintain a caloric deficit for a certain time (depending on the results you want to achieve) by increasing physical activity, reducing calories consumed or a combination of both.

In this way, based on your age (71 years), your height (157.00 cm), and current your weight (70.00 kg), your Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR) is 1165.25 kcal/day, so to enter a CD you must ensure that the equation "calories ingested in the diet - basal metabolic rate - calories burned with daily exercise" is less than zero. However, if you lose weight until your Body Mass Index (BMI) is less than 25 kg/m^2 (that is, lose weight up to 61.62 kg), your BMR will drop to 1081.48 kcal/day, which means your BMR will have dropped by 83.77 kcal/day (7.19 percent), so this equation should be adjusted as you lose weight. No more secrets: without a CD, you do not lose weight or burn more fat, regardless of the diet used and the exercises performed. The most effective way to lose weight and reduce body fat is simply to maintain a caloric deficit for a certain time (depending on the results you want to achieve) by increasing physical activity, reducing calories consumed or a combination of both.

According to US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), it is recommended to balance the number of calories you eat and drink with the number of calories your body uses. 2,000 kcal/day is used as a general guide for nutrition advice, so if you are planning to start a 1,500 kcal/day (or lower), slimming diet, we highly suggest General Practitioner (GP) consultation in to avoid losing lean tissue and fluids instead of fat, since experts recommend a slow and steady rate of weight loss, which means no more than 1 kg (2 lb) per week —7,000 kcal balance per week (1,000 kcal balance per day)—. That means you should plan between 28 and 30 weeks to achieve a BMI under 25 kg/m^2 —normal weight—.

In this way —by way of comparison with a carrot, which has 25 kcal—, a Big Mac has 550 kcal (740 kcal for Double Quarter Pounder with Cheese). Besides, regular French Fries have 320 kcal (480 kcal for large French Fries). Moreover, a Sundae has 330 kcal. Furthermore, McFlurry with OREO Cookies has 510 kcal (640 kcal if McFlurry with M&M's Candies). That means a complete menu can easily exceed the BMR of a person with normal weight (BMI below 25 kg/m^2). McDonald's restaurants in the United States began to include information on the calories contained in their products in 2014 —information also available online at <https://www.mcdonalds.com/us/es-us/about-our-food/nutrition-calculator.html> (kcal can be also expressed as Cal)—, after the notice by the Supreme Court to control food in this type of establishment in order to combat obesity (a disease that it is already the fifth leading cause of death among Americans).

Finally, a healthy eating routine is important at all stages of life and can have positive effects that add up over time. It's important to eat a variety of fruits, vegetables, grains, protein, and fortified dairy or soy products. When deciding what to eat or drink, choose options that are high in nutrients. Make every bite count.