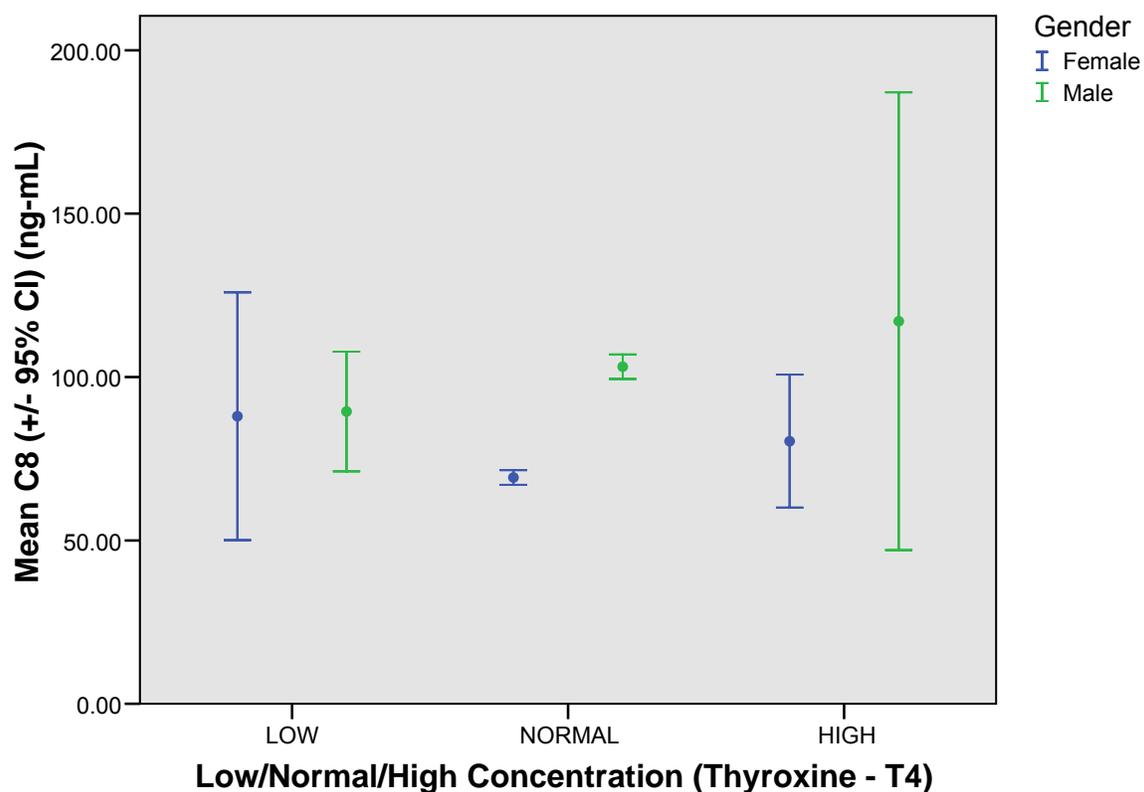


## Serum C8 By Thyroxine (T4) Levels In Participants $\geq 18$ Years Of Age

C8 (ng-mL)

Thyroxine (T4)	Gender	N	Mean
LOW	Female	265	87.9908
	Male	391	89.4379
	Total	656	88.8533
NORMAL	Female	27886	69.2530
	Male	26142	103.1763
	Total	54028	85.6671
HIGH	Female	1229	80.3712
	Male	122	117.0730
	Total	1351	83.6855
Total	Female	29380	69.8871
	Male	26655	103.0384
	Total	56035	85.6567

## Serum C8 By Thyroxine (T4) Levels In Participants $\geq 18$ Years Of Age



Low  $< 4.5$ , Normal  $4.5-12$ , High  $> 12$  (Units:  $\mu\text{g/dL}$ )

Source: <http://www.labcorp.com/datasets/labcorp/html/chapter/mono/ri010000.htm>

The WVU website is a communication vehicle to depict associations or their absence for public use. These tables and graphs show many comparisons between lab tests and corresponding population serum PFOA (C8) levels. When it appears that there is a clear relationship between serum C8 and a clinical laboratory value, the meaning of that relationship still requires thought and discussion. Some of the relationships, while real, are weak and not likely to be important. Several are strong, interesting and potentially important, and none of them can be taken to show an etiologic (cause and effect) relationship or its absence without more work. When it comes to causes, scientists interpret these preliminary data with deference to additional work that needs to be done.

These data concerning associations are for public use. They will receive additional collaborative work in peer review format. We hope they prompt public curiosity and suggestions of interested scientists.