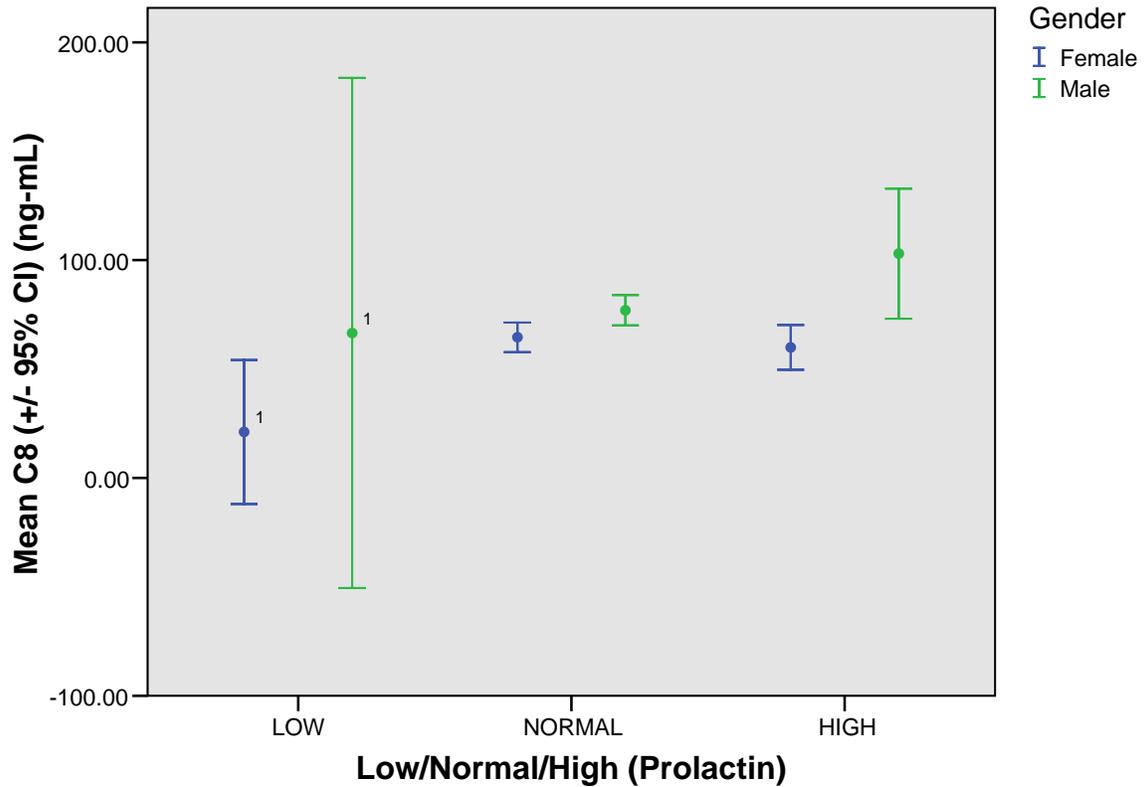


## Serum C8 By Prolactin Levels In Participants $\geq 10$ And $< 13$ Years Of Age

C8 (ng-mL)

Prolactin	Gender	N	Mean
LOW	Female	3	21.1333
	Male	6	66.5667
	Total	9	51.4222
NORMAL	Female	766	64.5800
	Male	1174	77.0078
	Total	1940	72.1008
HIGH	Female	324	59.9488
	Male	83	102.9988
	Total	407	68.7280
Total	Female	1093	63.0879
	Male	1263	78.6663
	Total	2356	71.4391

## Serum C8 By Prolactin Levels In Participants $\geq 10$ And $< 13$ Years Of Age



Females: Low  $< 1.9$ , Normal 1.9-9.6, High  $> 9.6$  (Units: ng/mL)

Males: Low  $< 0.9$ , Normal 0.9-12.9, High  $> 12.9$  (Units: ng/mL)

Source: <http://www.labcorp.com/datasets/labcorp/html/chapter/mono/ri008700.htm>

<sup>1</sup> Note, very small sample size.

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.