



Benefits of Optimal Testosterone

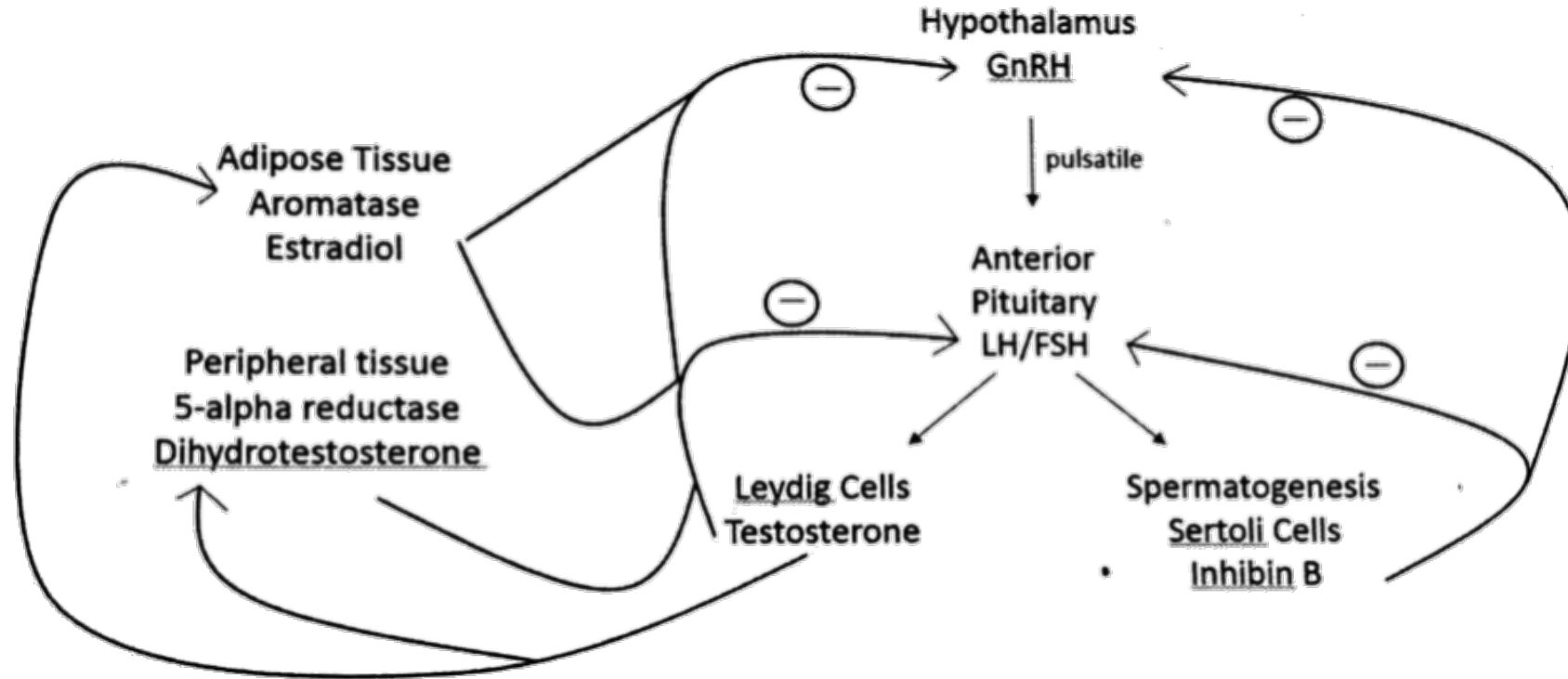
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Rationale for Androgen Replacement Therapy



Pathophysiology of Low-T

● Hypothalamus-pituitary-gonadal axis



Source: Treatment of Male Hypogonadism: Alternatives to Testosterone, American Urological Association Education and Research, 2017, Volume 36, Lesson 39.

● Hypogonadism

- **Primary Hypogonadism, Testicular failure**
 - Elevated LH, FSH
- **Secondary Hypogonadism, Pituitary**
 - Decreased LH, FSH
- **Mixed Hypogonadism**
 - 85% of all cases
 - Commonly referred to as “low T” and develops in aging men, beginning in the 40s through 60s and beyond

● Men's Hormone Replacement Clinic

Assessment:

- Evaluation and treatment for androgen deficiency

Treatment:

- Receive supplemental testosterone therapy

Goals:

- To increase testosterone level to the mid-normal range

● Assessment

The diagnosis of hypogonadism requires two components:

- Signs and symptoms of low testosterone
- Low serum testosterone level
 - First-visit work up
 - Lab follow up
 - Initiate treatment/follow up

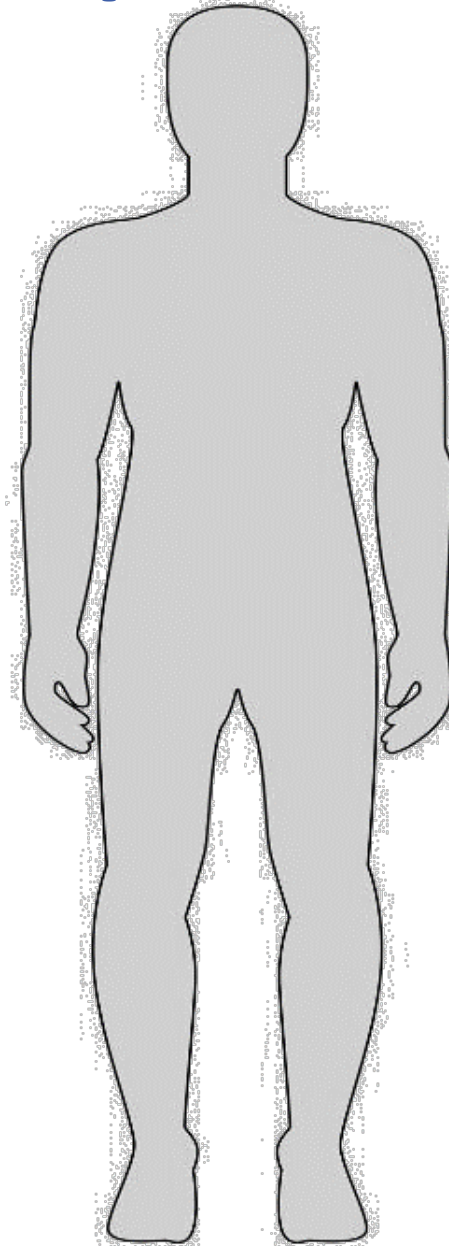
● Signs and Symptoms of Low Testosterone

Psychological

- Changes in mood (e.g. anger, irritability, sadness, depression)
- Decreased well being/poor self-rated health
- Diminished cognitive function (including impaired concentration, verbal memory, and spatial performance)

Physical

- Decreased body hair
- Gynaecomastia
- Decreased muscle mass and strength
- Hot flushes/sweats
- Sleep disturbances
- Fatigue
- Osteoporosis/height loss/low-trauma fractures



Cardiometabolic

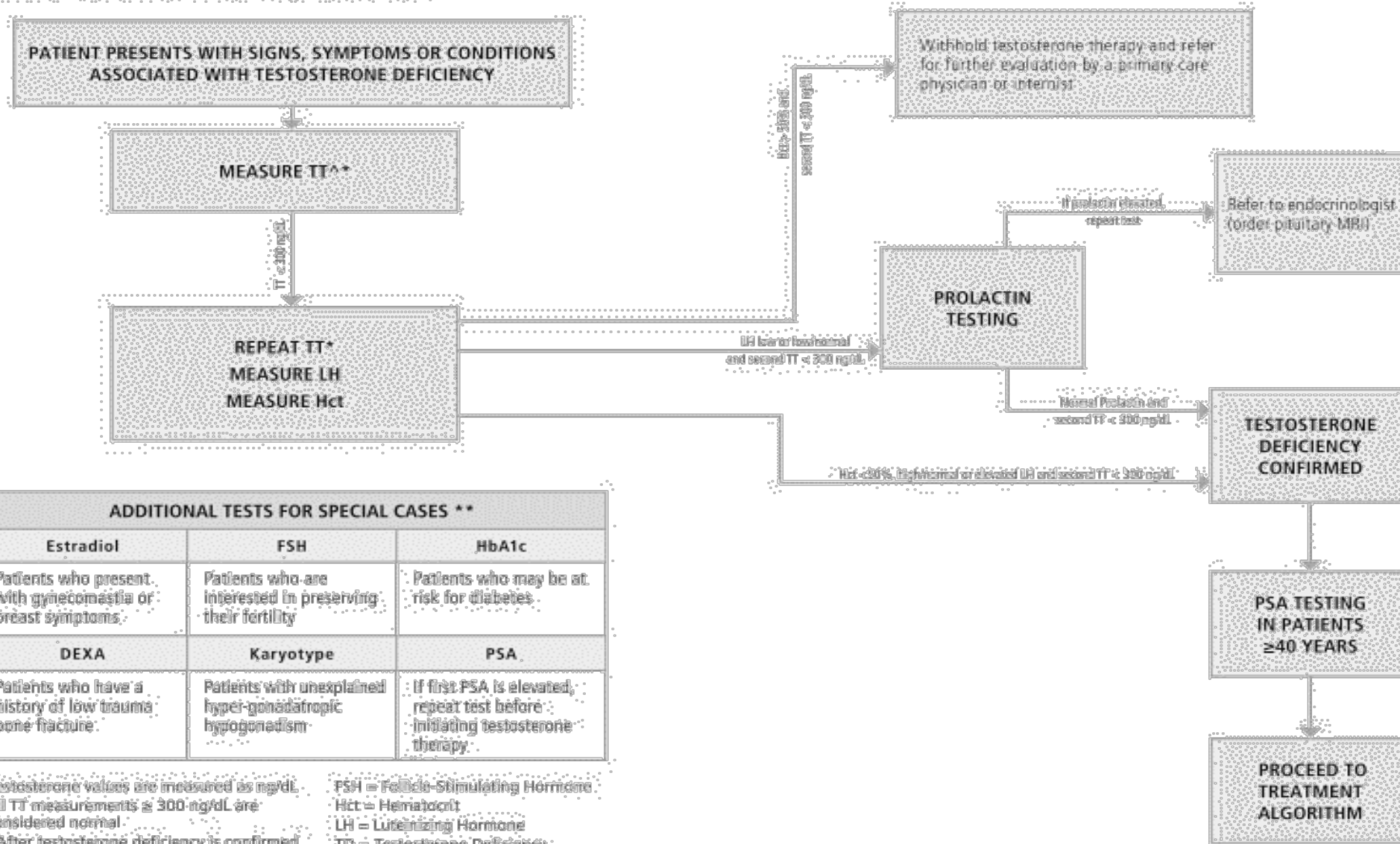
- Increased body mass index (BMI)/obesity
- Visceral obesity
- Metabolic syndrome
- Insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes

Sexual

- Delayed puberty
- Small testes
- Infertility
- Decreased sexual desire and activity
- Decreased frequency of sexual thoughts
- Erectile dysfunction
- Delayed ejaculation
- Decreased volume of ejaculate
- Decreased or absent morning/night-time erections

Assessment (cont.): Low Serum Testosterone Level

EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF TESTOSTERONE DEFICIENCY: DIAGNOSTIC ALGORITHM



ADDITIONAL TESTS FOR SPECIAL CASES **		
Estradiol	FSH	HbA1c
Patients who present with gynecomastia or breast symptoms.	Patients who are interested in preserving their fertility.	Patients who may be at risk for diabetes.
DEXA	Karyotype	PSA
Patients who have a history of low trauma bone fracture.	Patients with unexplained hyper-gonadotropic hypogonadism.	If first PSA is elevated, repeat test before initiating testosterone therapy.

*Testosterone values are measured as ng/dL.

**All TT measurements ≥ 300 ng/dL are considered normal.

***After testosterone deficiency is confirmed, additional tests may be considered for special cases.

FSH = Follicle-Stimulating Hormone

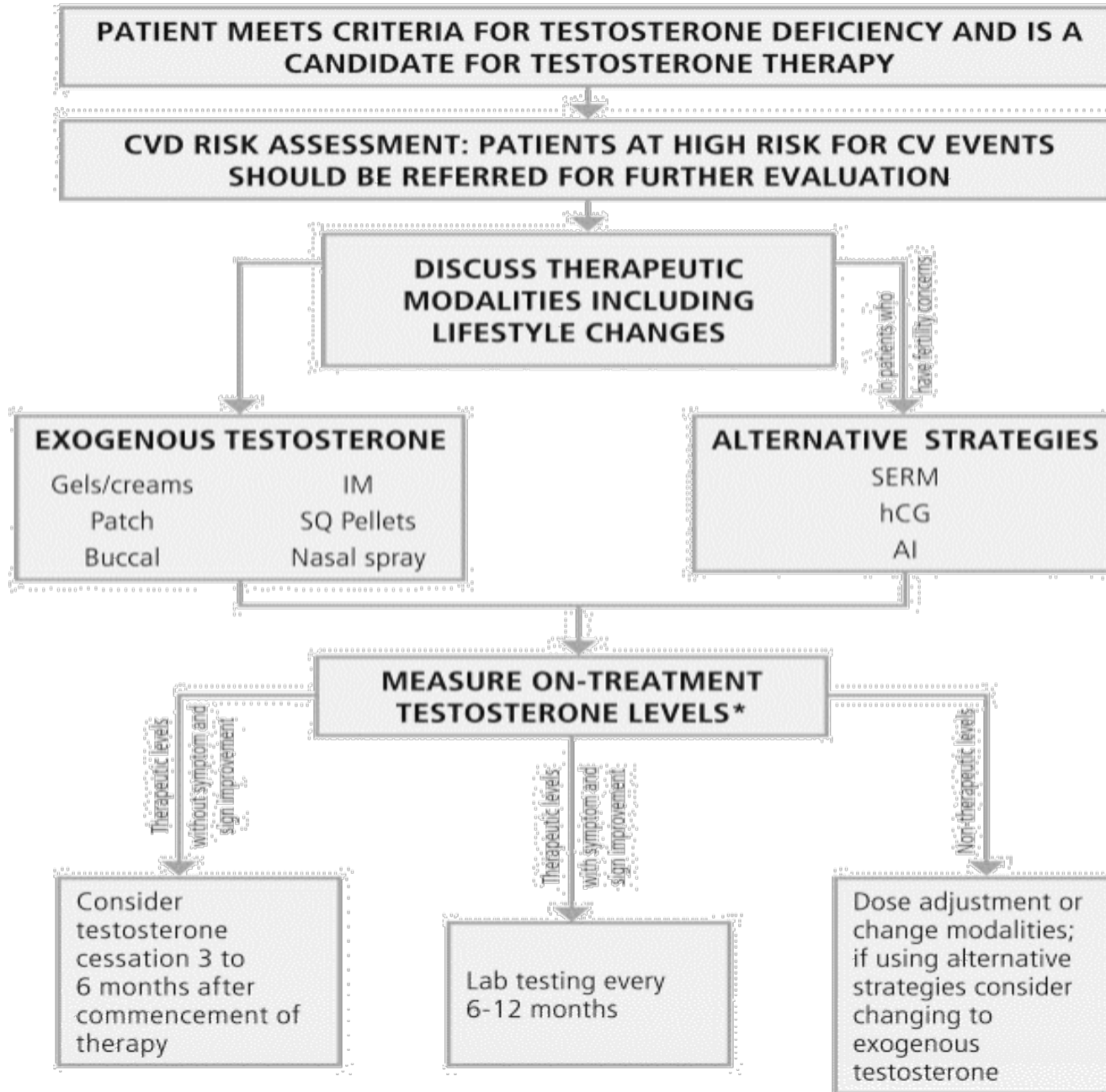
Hct = Hematocrit

LH = Luteinizing Hormone

TD = Testosterone Deficiency

TT = Total Testosterone

EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF TESTOSTERONE DEFICIENCY: TREATMENT ALGORITHM



Notes:

*Testosterone levels should be driven to the normal physiological range of 450-600 ng/dL (approximately equivalent to the middle tertile of the normal range).

AI = Aromatase Inhibitor
 CVD = Cardiovascular Disease
 hCG = Human Chorionic Gonadotropin
 IM = Intramuscular Testosterone Injection
 SERM = Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulator
 SQ = Subcutaneous

Treatment

Testosterone Level <300 all men or <350 for symptomatic men below age 65

Testosterone treatment may be initiated with the patient having input/choice of the following (based on insurance coverage or lifestyle/convenience):

- **Gels** – Androgel, Testim, Axiron, Fortesta
- **Compounded Creams**
- **Injections** – Testosterone Cypionate 200 mg/milliliters every 1-2 weeks, Aveed*
- **Sub-Q** - Xyosted
- **Patch** – Androderm
- **Pellet** – Testopel (procedure completed by urologist)
- **Oral**** – Clomid (primary choice if LH is normal/low and if fertility is current or future concern; starting dose 50 mg ½ tablet qod to help prevent tachyphylaxis; Titrate dose based on follow-up labs)
- **Arimidex** (1 mg po q M/W/F if Estradiol level is significantly elevated)

*5 injections/year, additional lab tests, insurance PA, written consent, provider education enrollment required; protocol maintained in nurse manager's office; patient observation for 30 minutes post injection

**based on if have low T yet seeking pregnancy with spouse; requires additional labs including FSH, LH

Testosterone Level >350

Offer to repeat lab in 3 months unless very symptomatic; mid-level provider to consult with urologist to consider course of treatment

● Increasing Testosterone Through Lifestyle Choices

- Lose weight
- Exercise with strength training
- Consume plenty of zinc
- Optimize Vitamin D level
- Limit sugar in diet
- Decrease fats in diet



Continued Care

- Follow-up Testosterone Care Plan
 - 1st Follow up visit: 4-6 weeks
 - Continued follow up visits: 6-month schedule
- Follow-up Visits With Primary Urologist
 - Testosterone clinic will treat testosterone and may refill ED medications; however, annual urology visits will be continued with primary urologist



THANK YOU



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