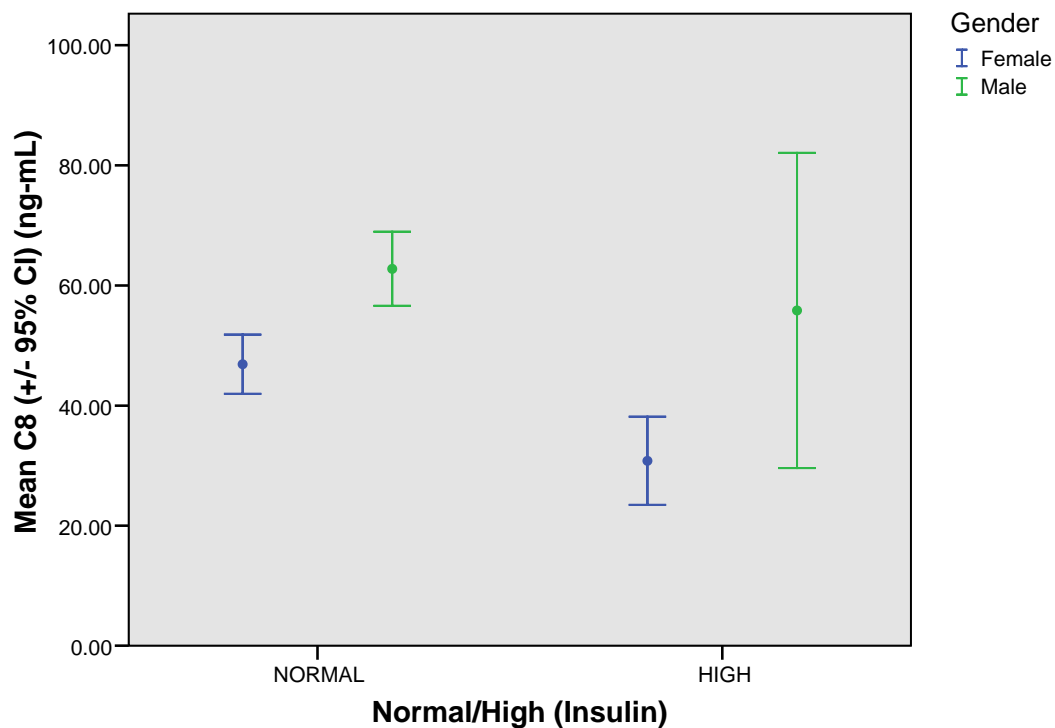


**Serum C8 By Insulin Levels In Fasting (Self Reported)
Non-Diabetic Participants <20 Years Of Age
C8 (ng-mL)**

Insulin (Fasting)	Gender	N	Mean
NORMAL	Female	1045	46.8791
	Male	1111	62.7719
	Total	2156	55.0688
HIGH	Female	64	30.7953
	Male	61	55.8443
	Total	125	43.0192
Total	Female	1109	45.9509
	Male	1172	62.4113
	Total	2281	54.4084

**Serum C8 By Insulin Levels In Fasting (Self Reported)
Non-Diabetic Participants <20 Years Of Age**



Normal 0-29.1, High >29.1 (Units: mcU/dL)

Source: <http://www.labcorp.com/datasets/labcorp/html/chapter/mono/sr002600.htm>

Note: Includes non-diabetic participants who did not eat for at least 8 hours.

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.