Table 2. Effects of perfluorinated chemicals on thyroid function, markers of ovarian reserve, and natural fertility: Geometric means (95% confidence intervals) of serum perfluorochemical concentrations (ng/ml), stratified by parity at study start and pregnancy at study end.

	LOD	n <LOD	Overall n = 99	Parity		Pregnancy Status	
				Nulliparous n = 63	Parous n = 36	Pregnant n = 68	Not Pregnant n = 30
PFOA	0.25	0	2.79 (2.48, 3.16)	3.26* (2.79, 3.80)	2.85*(2.46, 3.29)	2.85 (2.46, 3.29)	2.78 (2.18, 3.56)
PFOS	1.00	1	9.29 (8.31, 10.38)	9.46 (8.19, 10.94)	8.98 (7.50, 10.76)	9.21 (8.19, 10.35)	9.58 (7.25, 12.66)
PFNA	0.50	23	0.84 (0.74, 0.97)	0.90 (0.75, 1.08)	0.76 (0.62, 0.93)	0.82 (0.69, 0.96)	0.93 (0.73, 1.19)
PFHxS	0.50	4	1.59 (1.37, 1.84)	1.76* (1.46, 2.12)	1.33*(1.06, 1.66)	1.65 (1.39, 1.93)	1.43 (1.08, 1.91)

LOD, limit of detection (ng/mL); GM, geometric mean; PFOA, perfluorooctanoate; PFOS, perfluorooctane sulfonate; PFNA, perfluorononanoic acid; PFHxS, perfluorohexanesulfonic acid.

* $p < 0.05$, in comparing PFC levels between nulliparous versus parous women.