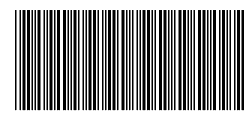


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Essential Minerals						
TEST	RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS	
Chromium	44.00			(<270.00)	ug/kg	
Copper	11.8	H		(<10.0)	mg/kg	
Nickel	0.30			(<1.00)	ug/kg	
Tungsten	7.75			(<90.00)	ug/kg	
Zinc	109.0			(44.0-247.0)	mg/kg	
Toxic Metals						
SERVICE	RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS	
Antimony	10.60			(<80.00)	ug/kg	
Arsenic	48.30			(<300.00)	ug/kg	
Beryllium	10.00	H		(<10.00)	ug/kg	
Bismuth	10.00			(<50.00)	ug/kg	
Cadmium	66.20	H		(<50.00)	ug/kg	
Gallium	2.72			(0.00-395.00)	ug/kg	
Lead	97.30	HH		(<50.00)	ug/kg	
Mercury	20.0			(<40.0)	ug/kg	
Palladium	<DL			(<50.00)	ug/kg	
Platinum	<DL			(<113.00)	ug/kg	
Thallium	3.69			(<20.00)	ug/kg	
Titanium	40.82			(<250.00)	ug/kg	
Uranium	1.34			(<120.00)	ug/kg	



Dr Test Doctor (Test Doctor) Test Clinic. 123 Test Street, Test Suburb Victoria 3125

Lab ID
Patient ID P000060
Ext ID 26115-0009

Test Patient

Sex: Female • 56yrs • 01-Jan-70
123 Home Street, Test Suburb VIC 3125

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Nutrient Minerals Comment

COPPER ELEVATED:

About the element:

Copper is an essential trace element involved in iron metabolism, antioxidant defence, and enzymatic processes.

Clinical significance of stool:

Elevated stool copper may reflect increased dietary intake or biliary excretion. As copper is primarily excreted via bile, stool levels may provide insight into gastrointestinal elimination rather than systemic status.

Suggested treatment considerations:

Review dietary intake and supplementation. Correlation with serum copper and liver function markers may be considered where clinically indicated.

Toxic Metals Comment

CADMIUM ELEVATED:

About the element:

Cadmium is a toxic metal associated with environmental exposure, smoking, and contaminated food.

Clinical significance of stool:

Elevated stool cadmium reflects recent ingestion or excretion, rather than total body burden.

Suggested treatment considerations:

Assess dietary and environmental exposure, including smoking status. Further evaluation may be considered where clinically indicated.

BERYLLIUM ELEVATED:

About the element:

Beryllium is a toxic metal associated with industrial and occupational exposure.

Clinical significance of stool:

Elevated stool beryllium reflects recent ingestion or exposure, with elimination via the gastrointestinal tract.

Suggested treatment considerations:

Investigate occupational and environmental exposure sources.

Methodology

Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)