

P: 1300 688 522
E: info@nutripath.com.au

16 HARKER STREET
BURWOOD VIC 3125

Dr.SAMPLE REPORT
TEST HEALTH CENTRE
123 TEST STREET
BURWOOD VIC 3125

LAB ID : 3814161
UR NO. :
Collection Date : 09-May-2022
Received Date:09-May-2022



3814161

Clinical Notes: POST CHELATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYS

URINE, 24 HOUR Result Range Units

Toxic Metals, 24hr Urine

Timed Urine Volume 1140.0 693.0 - 3741.0 mL



Urine Metals Information

URINE ANALYSIS AND CHELATION INFORMATION:

Urine analysis is an indispensable tool for assessing the renal ability to excrete and to assess renal disease. The information contained in this report is designed as an interpretive adjunct to normally conducted diagnostic procedure. The findings are best viewed in the context of a medical examination and history.

The results are reported in ug/g creatinine for the trace elements and heavy metals. Normalization per ug creatinine reduces the potentially great margin of error which otherwise can result from sample collection and variation in sample volume given.

Chelation treatment or provocation with complexing agents increase metal binding and urinary excretion. The maximum urinary excretion varies, depending on the chelating or complexing agent used and the binding capacity of the various chelating agents varies considerably. 24hrs prior to chelation, intake of mineral-containing supplements and algae products, medication or food such as fish which may be containing high levels of toxic metals such as Arsenic (As) or Mercury (Hg) should be avoided

To maximize the detoxification process, it is important to understand the binding capacity of these agents. Since the maximum metal excretion depends on the chelating agent's half-life, the appropriate urine collection protocol must be followed.

Urine analysis allows close monitoring of a patient's response to chelation therapy. In addition, urine mineral analysis reflects the body's immediate nutritional status, and factors influencing excretion. However, blood mineral analysis and other mineral assays are better indicators of a patient's nutritional status.

Element	Result	Reference Range	Units	Visual Scale
Aluminum, 24hr Urine (Al)	16.20	< 40.00	ug/gCR	
Antimony, 24hr Urine (Sb)	0.36	< 1.00	ug/gCR	
Arsenic, 24hr Urine (As)	85.10 *H	< 15.00	ug/gCR	
Barium, 24hr Urine (Ba)	2.39	< 5.70	ug/gCR	
Beryllium, 24hr Urine (Be)	<DL (a)	< 0.31	ug/gCR	
Bismuth, 24hr Urine (Bi)	0.06	< 0.15	ug/gCR	
Cadmium, 24hr Urine (Cd)	0.69	< 0.80	ug/gCR	
Lead, 24hr Urine (Pb)	3.15	< 5.00	ug/gCR	
Mercury, 24hr Urine (Hg)	3.82 *H	< 1.00	ug/gCR	
Nickel, 24hr Urine (Ni)	2.48	< 3.00	ug/gCR	
Platinum, 24hr Urine (Pt)	0.06	< 0.60	ug/gCR	
Silver, 24hr Urine (Ag)	0.55 *H	< 0.40	ug/gCR	
Thallium, 24hr Urine (Tl)	0.31	< 0.60	ug/gCR	
Tin, 24hr Urine (Sn)	1.68	< 2.00	ug/24h	

(*) Result outside normal reference range

(H) Result is above upper limit of reference rang



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Toxic Metals Comments

ARSENIC

Associated with increased risk of: Vascular disease, Atherosclerosis, Cancers of skin, bladder and lung.

Sources:

Environmental sources of arsenic exposure include food, water, soil, and air, esp. around arsenic-containing mineral ores. In industry, arsenic is a by-product of the smelting process for many metal ores such as lead, gold, zinc, cobalt, and nickel. Arsenic is used for purifying industrial gases (removal of sulfur), burning fossil fuels, electronics manufacturing (microwave devices, lasers, light-emitting diodes, photoelectric cells, and semiconductor devices), hardening metal alloys, preserving animal hides, bronze plating, and clarifying glass and ceramics.

Other potential sources of arsenic exposure are:

- Wood preservatives, insecticides, herbicides (weed killers and defoliants), fungicides, cotton desiccants, cattle and sheep dips, paints and pigments, antifouling paints, leaded gasoline, and fire salts (multicolored flame).
- Wine (grapes sprayed with arsenic-containing pesticides), Seafood (especially certain cold water and bottom-feeding finfish) and Seaweed.
- Smokers may also inhale small amounts of arsenic as a result of pesticide residue on tobacco leaves.
- Medicinals: Fowler's solution (potassium arsenite), antiparasitic drugs (carbasone), Donovan's solution, folk remedies ("Asiatic pill," kushtay, yellow root), kelp-containing health foods, some naturopathic remedies.

Treatment:

Address underlying causes and consider EDTA chelation IV.

Laboratory Information:

The given reference range applies only if 48hrs prior to the urine collection no fish, or algae products were consumed. Mineral waters high in arsenic may also raise urinary excretion levels. Consumption of any of these sources raises urine levels considerably, at least 2-3 times above the given range. Smoking may also raise urinary excretion levels or arsenic.

MERCURY

Pervasive toxic tissue effects due to non-specific enzyme poisoning.

Urine is the most reliable way to assess exposure to inorganic mercury. Levels >50 ug/24h indicate mercury overload.

However, quantity found in urine does not correlate severity of symptoms.

Hair & Whole blood mercury levels correlate with severity of symptoms.

Treatment:

Avoid Mercury, consider DMSA or DMPS chelation. Check urine challenge test every 6 weeks and stop chelation when mercury level is below 10mg/24h in urine post chelation. Consider removing amalgam dental fillings with a well-qualified dentist in amalgam removal, particularly if sick (neuro symptoms) or high mercury levels are noted.

Sauna treatments can help. Use antioxidants Vit C 3000 mg/day, Selenium 200-400mcg/day (protects against cellular toxic effects of mercury), SAME 200 mg twice a day, Manganese 15 mg/day, Molybdenum 75-250 mcg/day, Zinc 50 mg/day, Amino Acid chelates.

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Increase elimination:
Methionine 3000 mg/day (ensure adequate Vit B12 and folate to prevent homocysteine elevation), Vit C 3000 mg/day, Lipoic Acid 100 mg three times a day.
Add competing nutrient elements: Selenium 200-400 mcg/day.

SPECIMEN RECEPTION

URINE, 24 HOUR Result Range Units

SPECIMEN RECEPTION COMMENTS

PLEASE NOTE: This is a POST Challenge specimen.

CHELATOR-SPECIFIC ORIENTATION RANGES:

The chelator-specific ranges have been developed based on the fact that each chelator has a specific binding capacity. The ranges were developed based on statistical calculations of a population challenged with one ampoule DMPS or 300mg DMPS.

A urine excretion value higher than the Orientation Ranges (below) indicates a moderate to high toxic burden.

A test value higher than the normal reference range and lower than the Orientation Range indicates a low to moderate toxic burden.

	DMSA, Oral ug/gCR	EDTA ug/gCR	DMPS, I.V. ug/gCR	DMPS, Oral ug/gCR
As			100	86
Ca		465		
Cd		1.30	1.50	1.50
Cu			1000	700
Fe		350		
Hg	2.8	3.50	50	35
Mn		35.0	10	10
Ni	5.0	14.8	7	7
Pb	10.0	22.0	25	11
Pd		1.80	1.70	
Sn			15	15
Zn		19.5	10	2

PLEASE NOTE:
<DL : Less than the Detection Limit of the assay.

Tests ordered: 24UMetox,IMPEI,SRCOM

(*) Result outside normal reference range (H) Result is above upper limit of reference rang