



**CELLMATE™
WELLNESS
SYSTEMS**

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www.cellmatewellness.com

ASD Child

Test date: 12/1/2000

Entered: 3/20/2001

Next test is overdue.

CellMate Systems Foundational Wellness Profile

Practitioner

Printed on Tuesday, December 18, 2001 for:

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555-555-5554
(fax)

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Basic Status Report (High/Low)

ASD Child

Female / Age: 2
Client ID: (10794)

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Dr. Donna Adams (5)
555-555-5554

The % Status is the weighted deviation of the laboratory result.

Low Results

		-80	-60	-40	-20	0		% Status		Result	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
								-78.67	L	107.00	150.00	300.00
								-66.67	L	30.00	35.00	65.00
								-55.78	L	574.00	600.00	1050.00
								-52.67	L	46.00	50.00	200.00
								-50.00	L	10.00	10.00	40.00
								-50.00	L	10.00	10.00	90.00
								-50.00	L	45.00	45.00	140.00
								-49.05	L	46.00	45.00	150.00
								-49.00	L	0.01	0.00	1.00
								-49.00	L	0.01	0.00	1.00
								-49.00	L	0.01	0.00	1.00
								-48.18	L	52.00	50.00	160.00
								-48.18	L	92.00	90.00	200.00
								-48.00	L	175.00	170.00	420.00
								-47.33	L	104.00	100.00	250.00
								-47.14	L	52.00	50.00	120.00
								-46.00	L	26.00	25.00	50.00
								-43.33	L	148.00	130.00	400.00
								-37.50	L	9.00	6.00	30.00
								-35.71	L	80.00	70.00	140.00
								-34.00	L	82.00	50.00	250.00
			-30.00	L	1.00	0.00	5.00					
			-26.47	L	65.00	45.00	130.00					
			-25.00	L	5.00	0.00	20.00					

-25%

High Results

		-50	0	50	100	150		% Status		Result	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
								100.00	H	3.00	0.00	2.00
								43.33	H	28.00	0.00	30.00
								41.67	H	11.00	0.00	12.00
								34.00	H	414.00	225.00	450.00
								30.00	H	4.00	0.00	5.00
								25.83	H	181.00	90.00	210.00

-25%

25%

Basic Status Report (High/Low)

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

The % Status is the weighted deviation of the laboratory result.

Low Results

-100	-75	-50	-25	0		% Status	Result	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	
						-93.33	L	10.70	12.00	15.00
						-82.00	L	3.88	4.20	5.20
						-72.22	L	28.00	36.00	72.00
						-70.00	L	24.00	30.00	60.00
						-58.33	L	110.00	120.00	240.00
						-50.91	L	31.90	32.00	43.00
						-49.23	L	1848.00	1800.00	8000.00
						-45.59	L	65.00	62.00	130.00
						-40.38	L	27.58	27.00	33.00
						-39.00	L	252.00	230.00	430.00
						-37.45	L	177.00	145.00	400.00
						-33.33	L	7.00	5.00	17.00
						-29.55	L	74.00	65.00	109.00

-25%

High Results

-20	0	20	40	60		% Status	Result	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	
						56.67	H	62.00	30.00	60.00
						50.00	H	0.60	0.30	0.60
						50.00	H	6.00	0.00	6.00
						49.35	H	4774.00	800.00	4800.00
						38.75	H	11.10	4.00	12.00
						34.62	H	107.00	96.00	109.00
						33.33	H	5.00	3.50	5.30
						32.40	H	462.00	50.00	550.00

25%

Basic Status Report (High/Low)

ASD Child

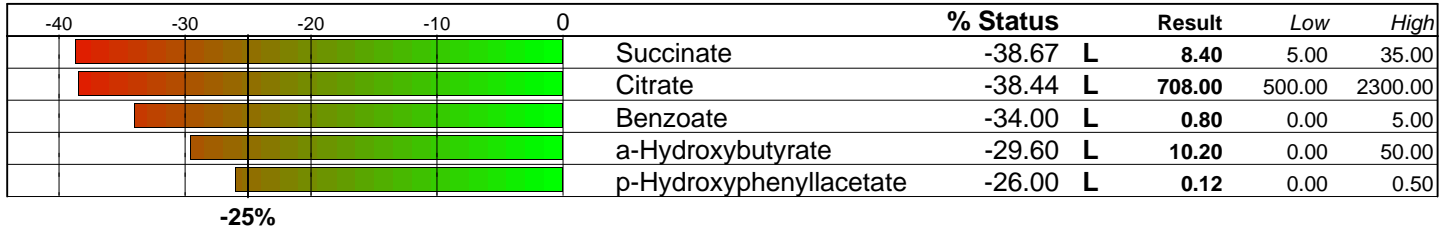
Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Female / Age: 2

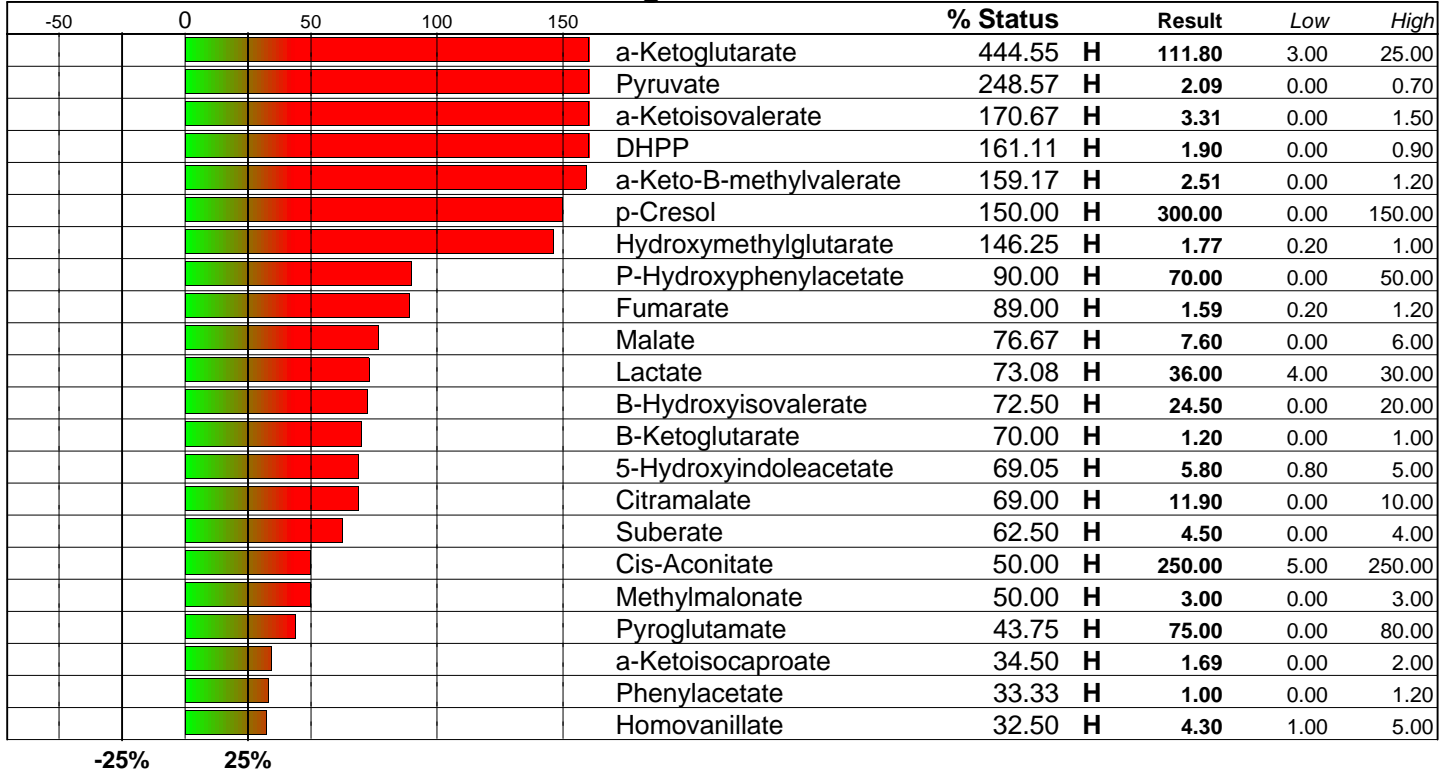
Dr. Donna Adams (5)

The % Status is the weighted deviation of the laboratory result.

Low Results



High Results



Basic Status Report (Alphabetic)

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

The % Status is the weighted deviation of the laboratory result relative to the range.

	-100	-50	0	50	100		% Status		Result	Low	High
			█				1-Methylhistidine - P		5.00	0.00	20.00
		█	█				3-Methylhistidine - P		1.00	0.00	5.00
		█	█				a-Aminoadipic Acid - P		2.00	0.00	4.00
	█	█	█				a-Amino-N-Butyric Acid - P	L	10.00	10.00	40.00
		█	█				Alanine - P		386.00	250.00	600.00
	█	█	█				Anserine - P	L	0.01	0.00	1.00
		█	█				Arginine - P		78.00	50.00	160.00
		█	█				Asparagine - P	L	65.00	45.00	130.00
		█	█				Aspartic Acid - P	L	9.00	6.00	30.00
		█	█				B-Alanine - P		3.00	0.00	5.00
		█	█	█	█		B-Aminoisobutyric Acid - P	H	3.00	0.00	2.00
	█	█	█				Carnosine - P	L	0.01	0.00	1.00
		█	█				Citrulline - P		35.00	15.00	70.00
		█	█				Cystathionine - P		2.00	0.00	4.00
	█	█	█				Cystine - P	L	10.00	10.00	90.00
		█	█				Ethanolamine - P		5.00	0.00	8.00
		█	█				Gamma-aminobutyric Acid-P		2.00	0.00	5.00
	█	█	█				Glutamic Acid - P	L	46.00	45.00	150.00
	█	█	█				Glutamine - P	L	574.00	600.00	1050.00
		█	█	█			Glycine - P	H	414.00	225.00	450.00
		█	█				Histidine - P	L	80.00	70.00	140.00
		█	█				Homocystine - P		0.68	0.00	1.00
	█	█	█				Hydroxylysine - P	L	0.01	0.00	1.00
		█	█	█			Hydroxyproline - P	H	28.00	0.00	30.00
	█	█	█				Isoleucine - P	L	52.00	50.00	160.00
	█	█	█				Leucine - P	L	92.00	90.00	200.00
	█	█	█				Lysine - P	L	107.00	150.00	300.00
	█	█	█				Methionine - P	L	26.00	25.00	50.00
	█	█	█				Ornithine - P	L	46.00	50.00	200.00
	█	█	█				Phenylalanine - P	L	45.00	45.00	140.00
		█	█				Phosphoethanolamine - P		9.00	0.00	30.00
		█	█	█			Phosphoserine - P	H	11.00	0.00	12.00
	█	█	█				Proline - P	L	148.00	130.00	400.00
		█	█	█			Sarcosine - P	H	4.00	0.00	5.00
		█	█				Serine - P	H	181.00	90.00	210.00
		█	█				Taurine - P	L	82.00	50.00	250.00
	█	█	█				Threonine - P	L	104.00	100.00	250.00
	█	█	█				Tryptophan - P	L	30.00	35.00	65.00
	█	█	█				Tyrosine - P	L	52.00	50.00	120.00
	█	█	█				Valine - P	L	175.00	170.00	420.00
		█	█				Total Status Deviation		37.78		
		█	█				Total Status Skew		-22.02		

Basic Status Report (Alphabetic)

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

The % Status is the weighted deviation of the laboratory result relative to the range.

-100	-50	0	50	100		% Status	Result	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	
					A/G Ratio	2.51	1.78	1.10	2.40	
					Albumin	2.94	4.10	3.20	4.90	
					Alkaline Phosphatase	-37.45	L	177.00	145.00 400.00	
					Anion Gap	0.00	14.00	8.00	20.00	
					B.U.N.	-33.33	L	7.00	5.00 17.00	
					B.U.N./Creatinine Ratio	-20.18	11.67	6.00	25.00	
					Basophil Count	-11.50	77.00	0.00	200.00	
					Basophils	-16.67	1.00	0.00	3.00	
					Bilirubin, Total	5.56	0.50	0.00	0.90	
					Calcium	-2.17	9.60	8.50	10.80	
					Calcium/Phosphorus Ratio	-12.87	2.04	1.30	3.30	
					Chloride	34.62	H	107.00	96.00 109.00	
					Chol/HDL Ratio	8.57	3.93	1.00	6.00	
					Cholesterol	-58.33	L	110.00	120.00 240.00	
					CO2	-8.33	25.00	20.00	32.00	
					Creatinine	50.00	H	0.60	0.30 0.60	
					Eosinophil Count	32.40	H	462.00	50.00 550.00	
					Eosinophils	50.00	H	6.00	0.00 6.00	
					Free T4 Index (T7)	22.50	9.80	4.00	12.00	
					GGT	6.25	9.00	0.00	16.00	
					Globulin	-15.00	2.30	1.60	3.60	
					Glucose	-29.55	L	74.00	65.00 109.00	
					HDL	-72.22	L	28.00	36.00 72.00	
					Hematocrit	-50.91	L	31.90	32.00 43.00	
					Hemoglobin	-93.33	L	10.70	12.00 15.00	
					Iron, Total	-4.17	105.00	50.00	170.00	
					LDH	-39.00	L	252.00	230.00 430.00	
					LDL	-45.59	L	65.00	62.00 130.00	
					Lymphocyte Count	49.35	H	4774.00	800.00 4800.00	
					Lymphocytes	56.67	H	62.00	30.00 60.00	
					MCH	-40.38	L	27.58	27.00 33.00	
					MCHC	-11.44	33.54	32.00	36.00	
					MCV	22.16	82.22	75.00	85.00	
					Monocyte Count	-12.33	539.00	200.00	1100.00	
					Monocytes	3.85	7.00	0.00	13.00	
					Neutrophil Count	-49.23	L	1848.00	1800.00 8000.00	
					Neutrophils	-70.00	L	24.00	30.00 60.00	
					Phosphorus	-10.00	4.70	3.50	6.50	
					Potassium	33.33	H	5.00	3.50 5.30	
					Protein, Total	6.00	6.40	5.00	7.50	
					Protein/Globulin Ratio	18.26	2.78	2.10	3.10	
					R.B.C.	-82.00	L	3.88	4.20 5.20	
					SGOT	-10.53	37.00	22.00	60.00	
					SGPT	-1.85	16.00	3.00	30.00	
					Sodium	0.00	141.00	135.00	147.00	
					T-3 Uptake	-12.00	29.70	24.00	39.00	
					Thyroxine (T4)	38.75	H	11.10	4.00 12.00	
					Triglycerides	18.47	86.00	10.00	121.00	
					Ultra-Sensitive TSH	-19.90	1.90	0.35	5.50	
					Uric Acid	-10.00	2.80	0.00	7.00	
					W.B.C.	-16.25	7.70	5.00	13.00	
		-25%	25%		Total Status Deviation	26.27				
					Total Status Skew	-8.82				

Client Summary Review

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

Nutritional Support

The following supplements may help to balance your biochemistry. Consult your practitioner.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Balanced Amino Acid Supplement
2.5-5 grams daily | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Carbohydrate Metabolism Profile
See Nutrition Detail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-L-Carnitine
1x daily 250 mg | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Probiotic Protocol
2x daily |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Riboflavin (B2), B12, Folate
See nutrition detail | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Saccharomyces boulardii
1 capsule with each meal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Glutathione
1x daily 50 mg | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Zinc Citrate/Sulfate
1x daily 25 mg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-5-Hydroxy-Tryptophan (5-HTP)
1x daily 50 mg | |

Nutritional Supplements to AVOID

The following supplements may aggravate already out-of-balance biochemistry.

Creatine DHEA

Food Recommendations

The following foods may help to balance or strengthen your biochemistry.

Blueberries	Boysenberries	Eggs	Feta Cheese
Kale	Mozarella Cheese	Red Peppers	Shad
Turkey	Wild Rice		

Foods to AVOID

The following foods may aggravate already out-of-balance biochemistry.

Artichoke	Beets	Brussel Sprouts	Coffee
Garbonzo Beans	Hydrogenated Fats	Lima Beans	Loganberries
Lychee	Macadamia Nuts	Mango	Mustard Greens
Squash			

Out-Of-Balance Panel Values

The following panels have a PSD of greater than 25% indicating need for further review. PSD is the Panel Status Deviation, or the average imbalance of that subset of results. The PSS is the Panel Status Skew, or the direction, negative (deficiency) or positive (excess), of that subset of results.

Panel Name	PSD	PSS
Amino Acid Catabolism	121.44%	121.44%
Citric Acid Cycle	111.23%	91.95%
B-Complex Markers	97.37%	97.37%
Carbohydrate Metabolism	90.31%	70.51%
Intestinal Dysbiosis	50.72%	34.30%
Essential Amino Acid	49.33%	-49.33%
Hematology	45.21%	-38.88%
Immune Metabolites	45.08%	-45.08%
Connective Tissue	44.73%	-33.90%
Fat Metabolism	41.24%	-32.67%
Differential	39.44%	4.77%
Neurotransmitters	38.85%	28.85%
Muscle Metabolites	38.25%	-38.25%
Gluconeogen	37.00%	-13.06%
Adrenal Function	34.81%	11.48%
Lipid	34.15%	-25.14%
CNS Metabolism	32.95%	-12.23%
Athletic Potential	31.93%	-12.08%
Ammonia/Energy	31.28%	-21.31%
Differential Count	30.96%	1.74%
Hepatic Metabolism	30.70%	-25.56%
Liver Detox Indicators	30.48%	30.48%
Neuroendocrine Met.	30.20%	-6.26%
Inflammatory Process	29.38%	-9.02%
Nitrogen	28.38%	-3.38%
Allergy	28.35%	15.85%

Lab Reported out-of-range Values

The following results are out-of-range (as reported by the lab), and should be carefully reviewed.

a-Ketoglutarate (444.55%)

High levels of this amino acid may be indicative of poor amino acid metabolism or a need for both B-complex and lipoic acid.

Pyruvate (248.57%)

Pyruvate is the end product of glucose metabolism. An elevated level may be indicative of a fundamental deficiency of B-complex vitamins and lipoic acid.

a-Ketoisovalerate (170.67%)

This organic acid is elevated due to poor amino acid metabolism. Supplementation with a B complex may be necessary.

DHPP (161.11%)

Elevated levels may occur with an overgrowth of Clostridium. There are approximately 100 species of which 50 are known to be pathogenic. Clostridium is susceptible to Saccharomyces boulardii, flagyl, vancomycin, and biocidin, but antifungals result in increased overgrowth

a-Keto-B-methylvalerate (159.17%)

An analyte of valine, this organic acid at a high level may be indicative of a functional B-complex imbalance or deficiency.

p-Cresol (150.00%)

p-Cresol is a degradation product of tyrosine. It is not a product of normal human metabolism. It is chemically similar in structure to phenol. Use of aerobic antibiotics (Neomycin, etc.) will encourage growth of organisms that produce p-Cresol. Elevated levels may also be indicative of overgrowth of intestinal bacterial or protozoa.

Hydroxymethylglutarate (146.25%)

This organic acid, when high, may be indicative of a low level of Coenzyme Q10 or poor synthesis.

B-Aminoisobutyric Acid - P (100.00%)

May indicate a lack of transaminase enzyme. Also may show a possible protein deficiency.

Hemoglobin (-93.33%)

Hemoglobin is the main transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the blood. It is composed of globin a group of amino acids that form a protein and heme which contains iron atoms and the red pigment, porphyrin. As with Hematocrit, it is an important determinant of anemia (decreased), dehydration (increased), polycythemia (increased), poor diet/nutrition, or possibly a malabsorption problem.

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Acetaminophen, Acetazolamide, Acyclovir, Allopurinol, Ampicillin, Aspirin, Busulfan, Carbamazepine, Chlorpromazine, Fluorides, Furosemide, Hydroxyurea, Ibuprofen, Indomethacin, Levodopa, MAO Inhibitors, Methimazole, Methotrexate, Methylidopa, Miconazole, Naproxen, Neomycin, Nitrofurantoin, Penicillamine, Penicillin, Phenobarbital, Phenylbutazone, Phenytoin, Piroxicam, Procarbazine, Spectinomycin, Streptomycin, Sulfamethizole, Sulfasalazine, Sulfisoxazole, Tetracycline, Tolbutamide, Triameterene, Trimethadione

P-Hydroxyphenylacetate (90.00%)

Elevated levels may be indicative of overgrowth of intestinal bacterial or protozoa especially Giardia lamblia, ileal resection

Fumarate (89.00%)

Possible interference in the citric acid cycle.

R.B.C. (-82.00%)

The red blood cell's main function is to carry oxygen to the tissues and to transfer carbon dioxide to the lungs. This process is possible because red blood cells contain hemoglobin, which combines easily with oxygen and carbon dioxide.

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Acetaminophen, Acetazolamide, Acyclovir, Allopurinol, Amitriptyline, Ampicillin, Aspirin, Busulfan, Carbamazepine, Chlorpromazine, Desipramine, Fluorides, Fluphenazine, Furosemide, Gentamicin, Haloperidol, Hydroxyurea, Ibuprofen, Indomethacin, MAO Inhibitors, Methicillin, Methimazole, Methotrexate, Methylidopa, Naproxen, Neomycin, Nitrofurantoin, Paramethadione, Penicillamine, Penicillin, Phenobarbital, Phenylbutazone, Phenytoin, Piroxicam, Procainamide, Procarbazine, Streptomycin, Sulfamethizole, Sulfamethoxazole, Sulfasalazine, Sulfisoxazole, Tetracycline, Thiazides, Tolbutamide, Triameterene, Trimethadione

Lysine - P (-78.67%)

Lysine, an essential amino acid, is crucial in carbohydrate metabolism and the creation of the amino acids citrulline and carnitine as well as in the development of collagen. A low plasma level of lysine may be due to poor dietary intake and/or

Malate (76.67%)

A high level of this organic acid may be indicative of a need for certain nutrients such as niacin and Coenzyme Q10.

Lactate (73.08%)

A high level of this organic acid may be indicative of poor metabolism and/or a problem in the citric acid cycle.

B-Hydroxyisovalerate (72.50%)

An increased reading of this organic acid may be indicative of a functional biotin deficiency. Clinical signs include alopecia, skin rash, Candida dermatitis, unusual odor of urine, immune deficiencies, and muscle weakness.

HDL (-72.22%)

Hypertriglyceridemia. Obesity. High carbohydrate diet. Cigarette smoking. Uncontrolled diabetes. Post-myocardial infarction. Diets rich in polyunsaturated fats. Tangier's disease. Androgen administration.

Foods which may have an adverse affect:

Coffee

B-Ketoglutarate (70.00%)

Elevated levels have been seen in children with autistic traits and/or in cases of an overgrowth of yeast or fungi especially after repeated use of antibiotics.

Neutrophils (-70.00%)

Also known as Granulocytes or segmented neutrophils, this is the main defender of the body against infection and antigens. A low count may indicate a compromised immune system or depressed bone marrow (low neutrophil production).

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Acetazolamide, Allopurinol, Amantadine, Amitriptyline, Carbamazepine, Chlorpromazine, Clindamycin, Desipramine, Diazepam, Fluphenazine, Gentamicin, Griseofulvin, Hydroxyurea, Ibuprofen, Imipramine, Indomethacin, Levodopa, Levothyroxine, Lincomycin, Methicillin, Methimazole, Methotrimeprazine, Methyldopa, Nitrofurantoin, Paramethadione, Penicillamine, Penicillin, Phenylbutazone, Phenytoin, Polythiazide, Propranolol, Streptomycin, Sulfasalazine, Tetracycline, Tolbutamide, Trimethadione, Vanomycin

5-Hydroxyindoleacetate (69.05%)

No information available.

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Prozac

Citramalate (69.00%)

Elevated levels have been seen in children with autistic traits and/or in cases of an overgrowth of yeast or fungi especially after repeated use of antibiotics.

Tryptophan - P (-66.67%)

Tryptophan metabolism requires B6, folic acid, and magnesium. Also, niacin and glutamine are important requirements for normal metabolism. In an interesting twist, niacin can be made from tryptophan. A low result may be indicative of depression and insomnia

Suberate (62.50%)

Elevated levels have been correlated to deficiencies of B2 (riboflavin) and to a lesser extent B5 (pantothenic acid).

Cholesterol (-58.33%)

Cholesterol is a fat found in the blood that has been discussed as a risk factor, when low, for depression and stroke. Low levels may be caused by liver insufficiency, malnutrition, hyperthyroidism, chronic anemia, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia and thyroiditis.

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Allopurinol, Clofibrate, Dextrothyroxine, EDTA, Erythromycin, Estrogens, Gemfibrozil, Haloperidol, Hydralazine, Kanamycin, Ketocanazole, Levothyroxine, Lincomycin, Lovastatin, MAO Inhibitors, Methyldopa, Neomycin, Nifedipine, Paromomycin, Phenytoin, Progestins, Ramipril, Tamoxifen, Tetracycline, Thiazides, Tolbutamide, Valproic Acid

Nutrients which may have an adverse affect:

DHEA

Foods which may have an adverse affect:

Hydrogenated Fats

Lymphocytes (56.67%)

Lymphocytes are involved in protection of the body from viral infections such as measles, rubella, chickenpox, or infectious mononucleosis. Elevated levels may indicate an active viral infection.

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Griseofulvin, Haloperidol

Glutamine - P (-55.78%)

Glutamine is abundant in both blood and cerebrospinal fluid and easily passes the blood-brain barrier. This amino acid also acts as a detoxifier of ammonia from the brain and may be a protector against certain bacteria and alcohol poisoning. A low level may be indicative of poor absorption of proteins.

Ornithine - P (-52.67%)

Ornithine is an important amino acid, especially in promoting cellular growth. Since it is the precursor to both citrulline and arginine, it has many similar biological effects. A low plasma level of ornithine may be indicative of low intake of arginine. It may also affect cellular metabolism.

Hematocrit (-50.91%)

Hematocrit is the percentage of red blood cells in whole blood. It is an important determinant of anemia (decreased), polycythemia (elevated), dehydration (elevated), increased R.B.C. breakdown in the spleen (elevated), or possible overhydration (elevated). The word hematocrit means, "to separate blood," a procedure that is followed after the blood draw through the proper use of a centrifuge.

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Allopurinol, Aspirin, Busulfan, Carbamazepine, Chlorpromazine, Furosemide, Ibuprofen, Indomethacin, Levodopa, MAO Inhibitors, Methimazole, Methotrexate, Methyldopa, Miconazole, Neomycin, Nitrofurantoin, Penicillamine, Penicillin, Phenobarbital, Phenylbutazone, Phenytoin, Piroxicam, Propranolol, Spectinomycin, Streptomycin, Sulfamethizole, Sulfisoxazole, Tetracycline, Theophylline, Tolbutamide, Triameterene, Trimethadione

a-Amino-N-Butyric Acid - P (-50.00%)

May be indicative of a B6 and zinc deficiency especially in the presence of high threonine.

Cis-Aconitate (50.00%)

A member of the citric acid cycle, an elevated level of this organic acid may be an indication of poor supplies or metabolism of amino acids. A clinical sign is fatigue.

Creatinine (50.00%)

Creatinine is the waste product of muscle metabolism. Its level is a reflection of the body's muscle mass. Elevated levels are sometimes seen in kidney disease, muscle degeneration, or some drugs involved in impairment of kidney function.

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Acyclovir, Aspirin, Clofibrate, Furosemide, Gentamicin, Griseofulvin, Hydralazine, Hydroxyurea, Ibuprofen, Imipramine, Indomethacin, Kanamycin, Lithium, Mannitol, Methicillin, Naproxen, Neomycin, Nifedipine, Nitrofurantoin, Paramethadione, Paromomycin, Penicillamine, Penicillin, Phenylbutazone, Piroxicam, Prednisone, Ramipril, Streptomycin, Tetracycline, Thiazides, Triameterene, Vanomycin

Nutrients which may have an adverse affect:

Creatine

Cystine - P (-50.00%)

Cystine is the combination of two cysteine molecules combine. A sulfur amino acid, it is critical in the ability to detoxify the body. It also is essential in energy metabolism and fatty acid metabolism. A low plasma level of cystine may be due to a deficiency in methionine or cysteine.

Eosinophils (50.00%)

Eosinophils protect the body from parasites and allergic reactions. Therefore, elevated levels may indicate an allergic response.

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Allopurinol, Ampicillin, Carbamazepine, Chlorpromazine, Clindamycin, Desipramine, Erythromycin, Fluorides, Fluphenazine, Haloperidol, Imipramine, Indomethacin, Kanamycin, Methicillin, Methotrimeprazine, Methyldopa, Naproxen, Nitrofurantoin, Penicillamine, Penicillin, Phenylbutazone, Phenytoin, Procainamide, Protriptyline, Streptomycin, Sulfamethoxazole, Sulfasalazine, Sulfisoxazole, Tetracycline, Triameterene, Viomycin

Methylmalonate (50.00%)

An elevated result may be due to a functional B12 deficiency.

Phenylalanine - P (-50.00%)

May be indicative of altered thyroid function, catecholamine deficits. Symptoms may include depression, memory loss, fatigue, cognitive disorders, stress, and autonomic dysfunction. Phenylalanine is an essential amino acid and is converted to tyrosine in the liver by phenylalanine hydroxylase. Nutrients needed for this amino acids metabolism are folic acid, iron, niacin, pyridoxine, copper and vitamin C.

Additional Tests

The following additional lab tests may help in diagnosis.

Consider ordering serum B12 and serum folate tests.

Rationale: % Status of Hemoglobin is < -50%

Review patient's Zinc status

Rationale: % Status of Alkaline Phosphatase is < -25%

Nutrition - Detail

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

Nutritional and herbal information contained in this report is based upon research related to imbalances in your chemistry. The recommendations are based upon the information provided, without interpretation. This must be done with the help of a qualified health care professional.

1-Balanced Amino Acid Supplement 2.5-5 grams daily

BALANCED AMINO ACID SUPPLEMENT

Imbalanced levels of these amino and organic acids may indicate poor amino acid levels. The addition of a balanced amino acid supplement is helpful in resolving this deficiency.

My AminoPlex, available from Kirkman Labs or KTS Products is an excellent source of a balanced amino acid supplement.

Decreased

Isoleucine - P
Leucine - P
Valine - P
Citrate
Succinate

Rationale

Normal

Increased

1-Carbohydrate Metabolism Profile See Nutrition Detail

CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM PROFILE

When Lactate and Pyruvate are elevated it indicates a potential for impaired carbohydrate metabolism. This pattern indicates suboptimal operation of carbohydrate metabolism, interfering with efficient cellular energy production. Various pathways being over- or under- utilized can be nutritionally supported with digestive enzymes, B-Complex, Lipoic acid, and CoEnzyme Q10 supplementation. Recommended nutrients include:

B-Complex (2x daily)

Lipoic Acid (2x daily)

CoEnzyme Q10 (1x daily)

Digestive Enzymes (1-2 with each meal)

Wallace, DC, Mitochondrial genetics: a paradigm for aging and degenerative diseases?, Science, 256:628-632 (1992).

Corral-Debrinski, Shffner JM, Lott MY, Wallace DC, Association of mitochondrial DNA damage with aging and coronary arteriosclerotic heart disease. Mutat Res, 275:169-180 (1992).

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Pyruvate
Lactate

1-L-Carnitine 1x daily 250 mg

L-CARNITINE

Carnitine is sometimes considered a non-essential amino acid which is synthesized in the liver and kidneys from lysine, methionine and other nutrients. It is critical in the metabolism of fat and transport of long-chain essential fatty acids as well as being cardiac protective.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Ethylmalonate
Adipate

Suberate

1-Probiotic Protocol 2x daily

PROBIOTIC PROTOCOL

A comprehensive probiotic protocol has shown promise in relieving intestinal bacteria and parasitic infections. It is important to use a broad spectrum of probiotic organisms with a high concentration, preferably 20-25 billion of live organisms per capsule. The addition of Sacchromyces boulardii is also helpful

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Phenylacetate
p-Cresol

1-Riboflavin (B2), B12, Folate See nutrition detail

RIBOFLAVIN (B2), B12, FOLATE

Since sarcosine is formed from the conversion of methionine to glycine in the pathway to choline, the following supplementation regime may be beneficial in bring the sarcosine level down as well as helping to metabolize glycine properly

RIBOFLAVIN

Adult: 1x daily 50 mg Children 1x daily 25 mg

VITAMIN B12

Adult: 1000 mcg 2x daily Children: 1000mcg 1x daily

FOLATE

Adult: 800 mcg 2x daily Children 400 mcg 1x daily

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Sarcosine - P
Glycine - P

Nutrition - Detail

ASD Child

Female / Age: 2

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

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1-Saccharomyces boulardii 1 capsule with each meal

SACCHAROMYCES BOULARDII

The beneficial organism *S. boulardii* is helpful in individuals with a high Dihydroxyphenylpropionate (DHPP) level in their urine.

Decreased

Rationale

Normal

Increased

DHPP

2-Glutathione 1x daily 50 mg

GLUTATHIONE

Glutathione is a tripeptide made in the body from cysteine, glutamic acid and glycine. An accumulation of Pyroglutamate is indicative of glutathione depletion.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Pyroglutamate

2-Zinc Citrate/Sulfate 1x daily 25 mg

ZINC (Zn)

Active in the structure and function of biomembranes. Involved in more than 200 key enzymes including carbohydrate metabolism, connective tissue metabolism, T-cell function and prostaglandin secretion.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Alkaline Phosphatase
LDH

3-5-Hydroxy-Tryptophan (5-HTP) 1x daily 50 mg

TRYPTOPHAN

A carbon skeleton indispensable amino acid, tryptophan is the precursor to the neurotransmitter serotonin. The only form available presently is 5-HTP.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Tryptophan - P

AVOID THE FOLLOWING SUPPLEMENTS

AVOID Creatine

CREATINE

Creatine is supportive of nitrogen retention especially in states of catabolism. Synthesized from arginine and glycine in the kidney, creatine is methylated in the liver to form creatinine and ultimately creatinine in muscle.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Creatinine

AVOID DHEA

Contraindicated in females and children unless monitored by a physician

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Cholesterol

Drug Interactions

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

Drugs listed below tend to further aggravate elements of blood chemistry that are out of range (H or L). The (#) after each drug denotes the number of times that drug is flagged as being potentially harmful.

Acetaminophen(2)	Acetazolamide(4)	Acyclovir(3)	Allopurinol(8)
Amantadine	Amitriptyline(3)	Amoxicillin	Ampicillin(3)
Aspirin(7)	Busulfan(3)	Carbamazepine(5)	Chlorpromazine(5)
Clindamycin(2)	Clofibrate(6)	Desipramine(4)	Dextrothyroxine(2)
Diazepam	EDTA	Epinephrine	Erythromycin(3)
Estrogens	Fluorides(5)	Fluphenazine(4)	Furosemide(4)
Gemfibrozil(3)	Gentamicin(3)	Griseofulvin(3)	Guanethidine(2)
Haloperidol(5)	Hydralazine(3)	Hydrocortisone	Hydroxyurea(5)
Ibuprofen(5)	Imipramine(4)	Indomethacin(7)	Kanamycin(3)
Ketocanazole(3)	Levodopa(3)	Levothyroxine(3)	Lincomycin(3)
Lithium(3)	Lovastatin(3)	MAO Inhibitors(5)	Mannitol(2)
Methicillin(5)	Methimazole(4)	Methotrexate(4)	Methotrimeprazine(2)
Methyldopa(7)	Miconazole(2)	Naproxen(4)	Neomycin(6)
Nifedipine(6)	Nitrofurantoin(6)	Paramethadione(3)	Paromomycin(2)
Penicillamine(6)	Penicillin(6)	Phenelzine	Phenobarbital(3)
Phenylbutazone(7)	Phenytoin(7)	Piroxicam(4)	Polythiazide
Prednisone(4)	Procainamide(2)	Procarbazine(2)	Progestins(2)
Propranolol(4)	Protriptyline(2)	Prozac	Ramipril(4)
Salicylates	Salicylates	Spectinomycin(2)	Steroids
Streptomycin(6)	Sulfamethizole(3)	Sulfamethoxazole(2)	Sulfasalazine(4)
Sulfisoxazole(4)	Tamoxifen(2)	Tetracycline(8)	Theophylline(2)
Thiazides(3)	Tolbutamide(6)	Triameterene(6)	Trimethadione(4)
Tromethamine(2)	Valproic Acid(2)	Vanomycin(2)	Viomycin

Panel/Subset Report

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

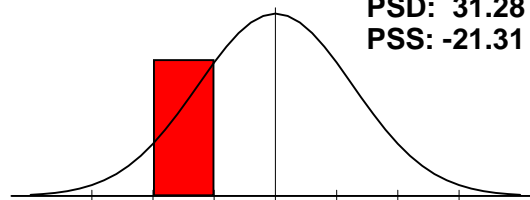
Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

Ammonia/Energy

Arginine - P, Threonine - P[L], Glycine - P[H], Serine - P[H],
a-Amino adipic Acid - P, Asparagine - P[L], Aspartic Acid - P[L],
Citrulline - .

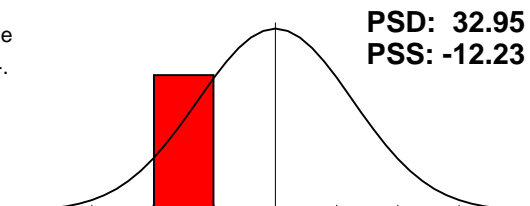
A panel profile such as this may be indicative of inadequate protein intake, poor absorption or poor quality protein intake.



CNS Metabolism

Arginine - P, Tryptophan - P[L], Gamma-aminobutyric Acid-P, Glycine
- P[H], Serine - P[H], Taurine - P[L], Aspartic Acid - P[L], Glutamine - .

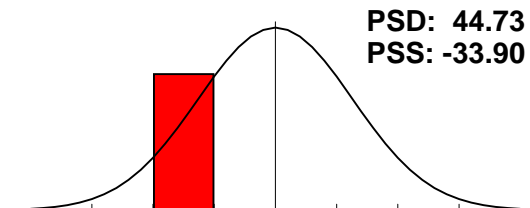
The panel profile seen here may be indicative of poor central nervous system functioning including memory loss, fatigue, poor concentration.



Connective Tissue

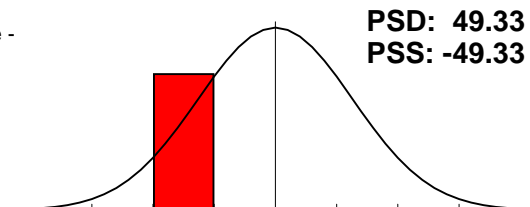
Leucine - P[L], Methionine - P[L], Valine - P[L], Cystine - P[L],
Hydroxylysine - P[L], Hydroxyproline - P[H], 3-Methylhistidine - P[L],
Pro.

A profile such as this may be indicative of poor collagen and other tissue formation.



Essential Amino Acid

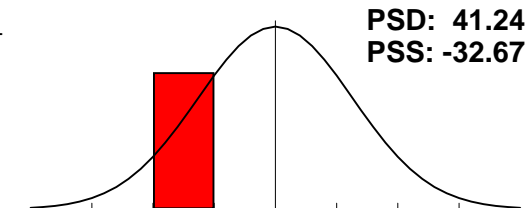
Arginine - P, Histidine - P[L], Isoleucine - P[L], Leucine - P[L], Lysine -
P[L], Methionine - P[L], Phenylalanine - P[L], Threonine - P[L].



Fat Metabolism

Arginine - P, Isoleucine - P[L], Leucine - P[L], Valine - P[L], Taurine -
P[L], Glutamine - P[L], Sarcosine - P[H].

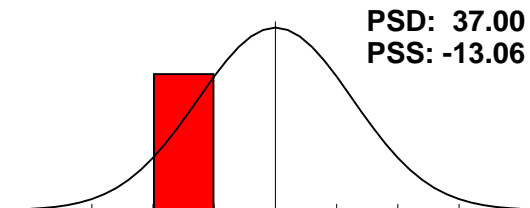
A panel profile such as this may indicate an inability of the body to properly metabolize dietary fats. Check for dysbiosis, or try supplementation with lipase digestive enzymes as well as broad spectrum amino acids.



Gluconeogen

Threonine - P[L], Tryptophan - P[L], Glycine - P[H], Serine - P[H],
Alanine - P.

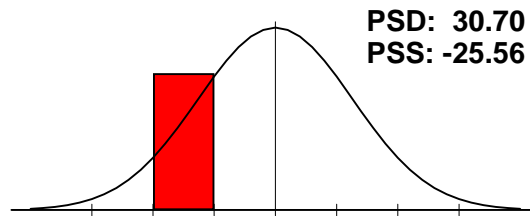
This panel profile may be indicative of hypoglycemia or poor dietary protein intake.



Hepatic Metabolism

Methionine - P[L], Taurine - P[L], Glutamine - P[L], Cystine - P[L],
Cystathionine - P, Homocystine - P, Alanine - P.

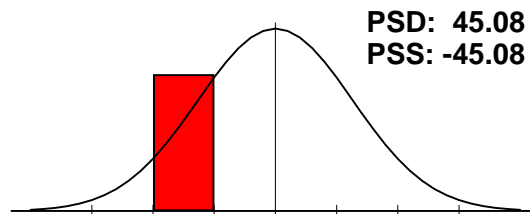
A panel profile such as this may be indicative of an underfunctioning liver or poor dietary protein intake.



Immune Metabolites

Arginine - P, Threonine - P[L], Glutamine - P[L], Ornithine - P[L].

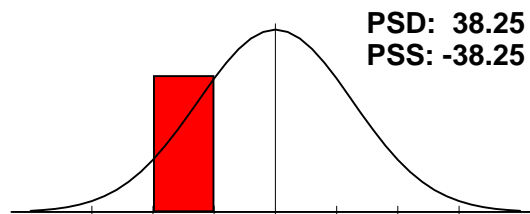
A panel profile such as this may be indicative of a poor functioning immune system or low dietary intake of protein.



Muscle Metabolites

Anserine - P[L], Carnosine - P[L], 1-Methylhistidine - P[L],
3-Methylhistidine - P[L].

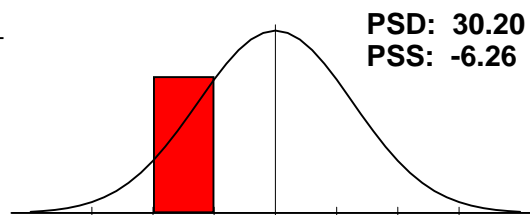
This panel profile may be indicative of the lack of ability in building muscle or a poor dietary intake of protein.



Neuroendocrine Met.

Gamma-aminobutyric Acid-P, Glycine - P[H], Serine - P[H], Taurine -
P[L], Tyrosine - P[L].

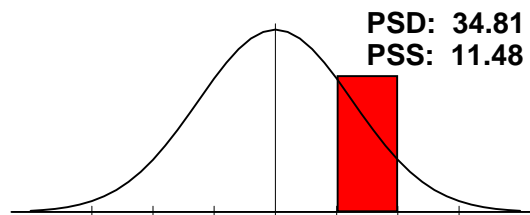
This panel profile may be indicative of an underfunctioning endocrine system or poor dietary intake of protein.



Adrenal Function

Cholesterol[L], Eosinophils[H], Eosinophil Count[H], Potassium[H],
Sodium.

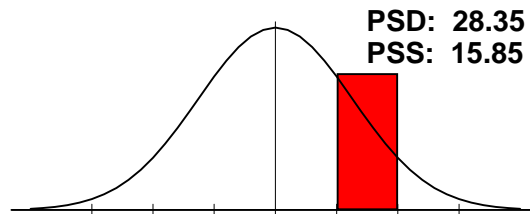
This profile may be in part due to poor nutritional habits, allergies and inadequate fluid intake. Clinical signs may include inability to handle stress, poor circulation, and fatigue.



Allergy

Eosinophils[H], Globulin, Lymphocytes[H], Monocytes, W.B.C..

This panel profile may be due to allergies or a compromised immune system. Review the Differential and the Differential Count Panels for additional information. If Eosinophils are up and the CO2 is normal or depressed the likelihood of allergies is higher. If the Eosinophils and the CO2 are elevated than suspect parasites.



Panel/Subset Report

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

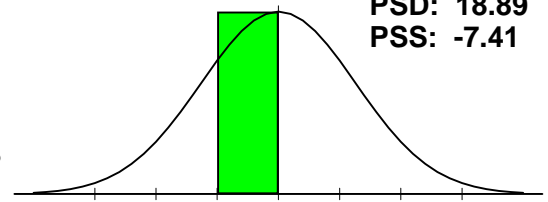
Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

Anti Oxidant Status

Anion Gap, Bilirubin, Total, Chloride[H], Cholesterol[L], Glucose[L], Iron, Total.

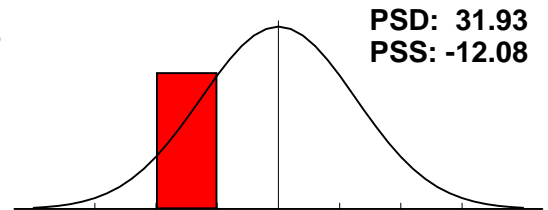
The elements in this panel help represent the antioxidant status of the individual. Excesses or deficiencies in this panel may indicate the need for additional antioxidants. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Athletic Potential

B.U.N./Creatinine Ratio, Cholesterol[L], CO2, Creatinine[H], LDH[L], Potassium[H], Protein, Total, Sodium, HDL[L].

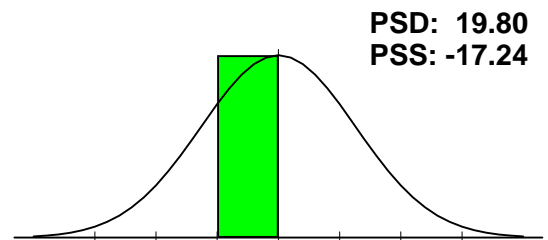
This profile may mean that the patient cannot achieve full athletic potential because of possible nutrient deficiencies. Increased nutrient intake from diet and supplements may be necessary.



Bone/Joint

Albumin, Alkaline Phosphatase[L], Calcium, Neutrophils[L], Phosphorus, Protein, Total, Uric Acid.

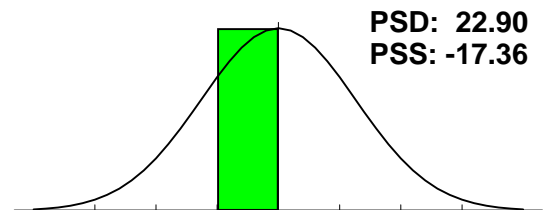
This panel may be helpful in assessing bone and joint health. Keeping the elements of this panel in a normal range may be helpful in reducing the risk of osteoporosis and other bone and joint disorders. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Cardiac Marker

Cholesterol[L], GGT, Iron, Total, LDH[L], SGOT, Triglycerides, Uric Acid, VLDL, HDL[L], LDL[L], Chol/HDL Ratio.

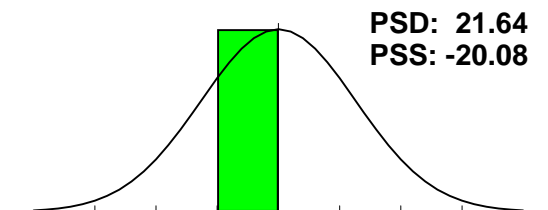
This panel may be helpful in assessing cardiovascular disease risk. Keeping the elements in this panel in a normal range is important in reducing the risk of CVD. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Cellular Distortions

Alkaline Phosphatase[L], Anion Gap, GGT, Iron, Total, LDH[L], Neutrophils[L], W.B.C..

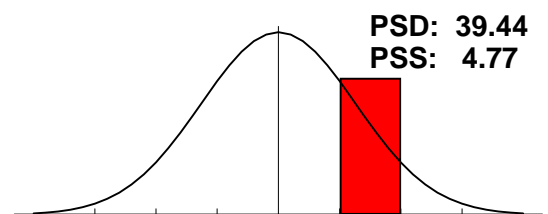
This panel may be helpful in determining the ability of the body to properly produce healthy cells. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Differential

Basophils, Eosinophils[H], Lymphocytes[H], Monocytes, Neutrophils[L].

This panel profile may be indicative of a heightened immune system response. A careful review of the individual components of this panel is recommended.



Panel/Subset Report

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

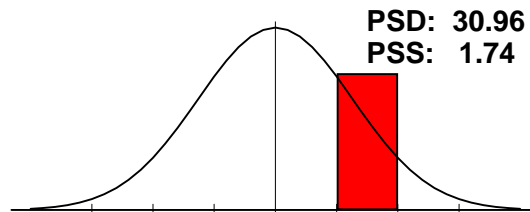
Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

Differential Count

Basophil Count, Eosinophil Count[H], Lymphocyte Count[H],
Monocyte Count, Neutrophil Count[L].

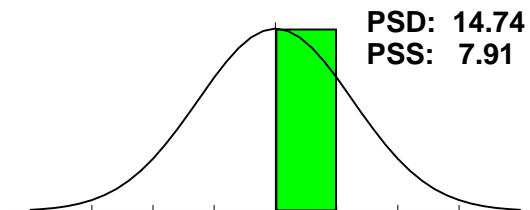
The positive Panel Status Skew may be indicative of a serious immune system response. A careful review of the individual component(s) which are out of balance may give a more detailed indication of the type of response the body is making.



Electrolyte

Calcium, Chloride[H], CO2, Phosphorus, Potassium[H], Sodium.

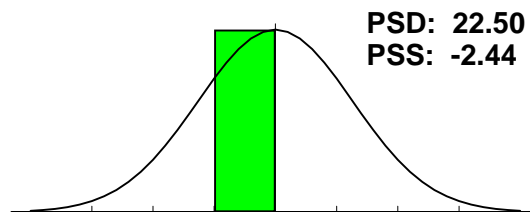
This panel is a representation of electrolyte balance in blood. Balance is critical in maintaining and achieving optimal health. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Gastrointest. Function

Anion Gap, Chloride[H], Cholesterol[L], CO2, Monocytes,
Potassium[H], Sodium, Triglycerides, LDL[L].

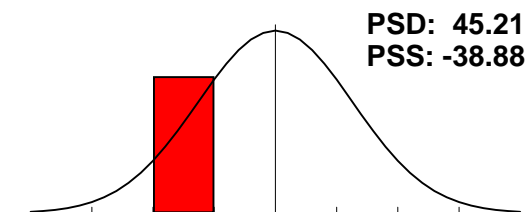
This panel may be helpful in assessing gastrointestinal health. Keeping the elements listed in a normal range may improve digestion and metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Hematology

Hematocrit[L], Hemoglobin[L], MCH[L], MCHC, MCV, R.B.C.[L],
W.B.C..

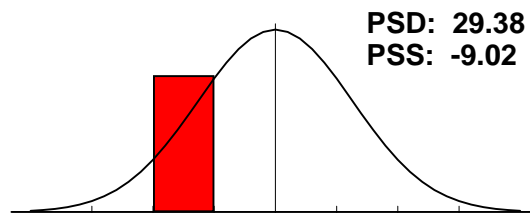
A profile such as this indicates the potential for anemias, overhydration, malnutrition, nutrient depletion, and heavy metal exposure (this list is not all-inclusive).



Inflammatory Process

Eosinophils[H], Globulin, LDH[L], Neutrophils[L], Potassium[H],
SGOT, SGPT, Triglycerides, Uric Acid, LDL[L].

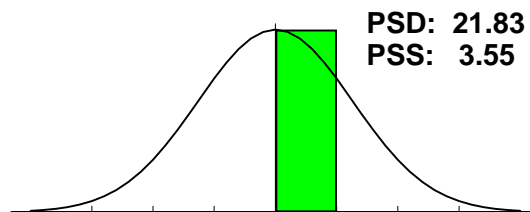
This panel profile implies that there may be nutrient deficiencies, especially amino acids. Consider revamping the patient's diet, looking specifically into raising the ingestion of quality proteins.



Kidney Function

Albumin, B.U.N.[L], B.U.N./Creatinine Ratio, Chloride[H], CO2,
Creatinine[H], Glucose[L], Potassium[H], Protein, Total, Sodium.

This panel may be helpful in assessing kidney function. It is important to keep the elements of this subset in balance to help the body eliminate waste material. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Panel/Subset Report

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

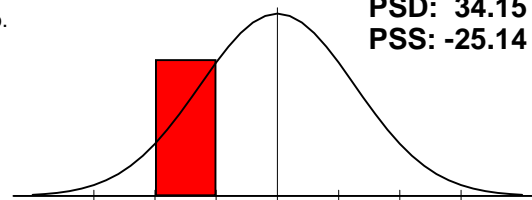
Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

Lipid

Cholesterol[L], Triglycerides, VLDL, HDL[L], LDL[L], Chol/HDL Ratio.

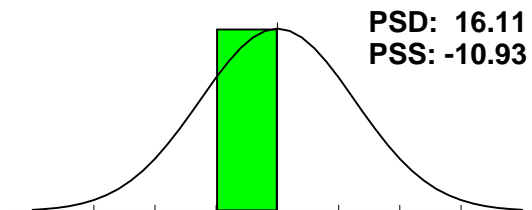
The panel profile seen here suggests that a review of the patient's diet (possible low fat diet), mineral density and essential fatty acid profile should be undertaken.



Liver Function

Albumin, Alkaline Phosphatase[L], Bilirubin, Total, Cholesterol[L], GGT, Protein, Total, SGOT, SGPT.

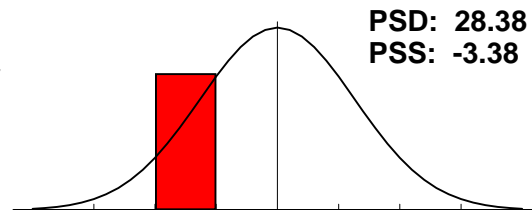
Assessing liver function is important in determining the individual's ability to detoxify itself as well as processing amino acids and other important biological processes. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Nitrogen

B.U.N.[L], B.U.N./Creatinine Ratio, Creatinine[H], Uric Acid.

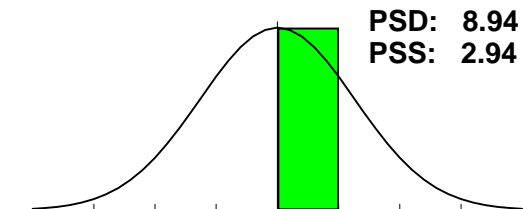
The panel profile seen here should make you suspect poor dietary habits (low protein intake), digestive disorders or poor nitrogen retention. Adding an amino acid complex may be helpful if dietary changes are not effective.



Protein

A/G Ratio, Albumin, Globulin, Protein, Total, Protein/Globulin Ratio.

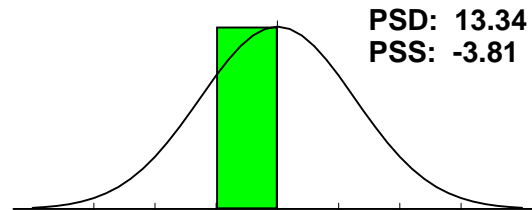
Proteins are the basic building blocks of hormones, muscle, neurotransmitters, immune systems responses and more. Assessing their competency is crucial in achieving optimal wellness. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Pulmonary Function

Anion Gap, Calcium, CO2, LDH[L], Potassium[H], SGOT, Sodium.

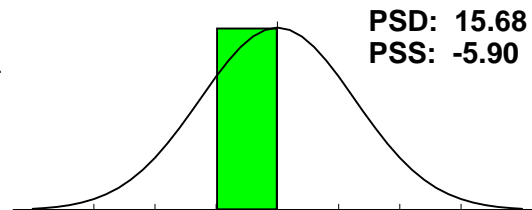
This panel may be helpful in assessing lung and respiratory function. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Ratios

A/G Ratio, B.U.N./Creatinine Ratio, Calcium/Phosphorus Ratio, Sodium/Potassium Ratio[L], Protein/Globulin Ratio, Chol/HDL Ratio.

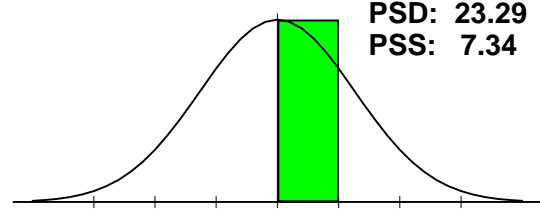
This panel may be helpful in determining the general balance of the overall chemistry of the individual. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Thyroid

Thyroxine (T4)[H], T-3 Uptake, Free T4 Index (T7), Ultra-Sensitive TSH.

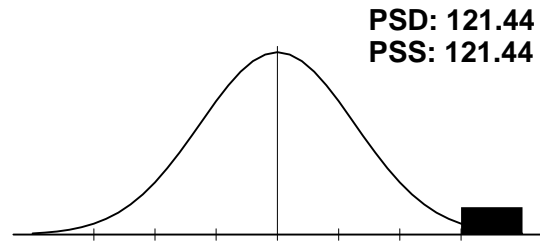
This panel may be helpful in determining the overall health of the thyroid gland. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Amino Acid Catabolism

a-Ketoisovalerate[H], a-Ketoisocaproate[H], a-Keto-B-methylvalerate[H].

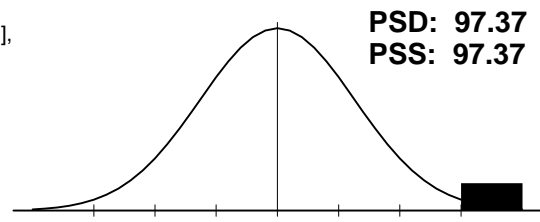
This panel profile may be due to the lack of precursors in the metabolism of the branched chain amino acids (Leucine, Isoleucine and Valine). Supplementation of B-complex vitamins may be helpful as well as lipoic acid. Review Nutritional Support for further details.



B-Complex Markers

B-Hydroxyisovalerate[H], a-Ketoisovalerate[H], a-Ketoisocaproate[H], a-Keto-B-methylvalerate[H], Methylmalonate[H].

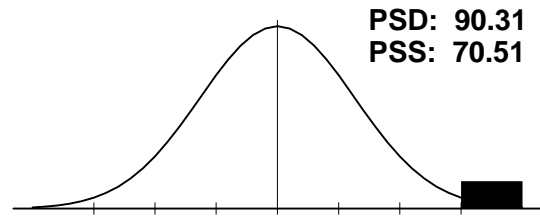
This panel profile may reflect a low level of certain B-complex vitamins. Review the Nutritional Support section to ascertain which nutrient are necessary.



Carbohydrate Metabolism

Lactate[H], Pyruvate[H], a-Hydroxybutyrate[L], B-Hydroxybutyrate.

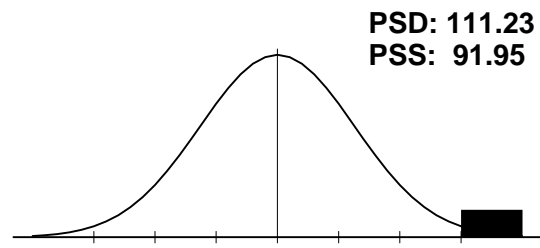
The panel profile seen here may be due to impaired carbohydrate metabolism, inefficient utilization or poor mobilization of carbohydrates. Often, B-complex vitamins are helpful in balancing these results. See Nutritional Support for further details.



Citric Acid Cycle

Citrate[L], Cis-Aconitate[H], Isocitrate, a-Ketoglutarate[H], Succinate[L], Fumarate[H], Malate[H], Hydroxymethylglutarate[H].

This panel profile result may be due to a breakdown in the Citric Acid Cycle. Supplementation with specific amino acid combinations and precursor vitamins and minerals may help to reverse this imbalance. Review the Nutritional Support section for further details.

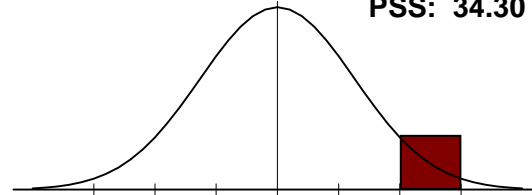


Intestinal Dysbiosis

Hippurate, Benzoate[L], p-Hydroxybenzoate, p-Hydroxyphenylacetate[L], Phenylacetate[H], Phenylpropionate, p-Cresol[H], Tricarballic acid, DHP.

This panel profile may be indicative of intestinal dysbiosis. Poor absorption and metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates may occur. A review of potential bacteria, protozoa, Clostridial spp., yeast or fungus may be necessary.

PSD: 50.72
PSS: 34.30

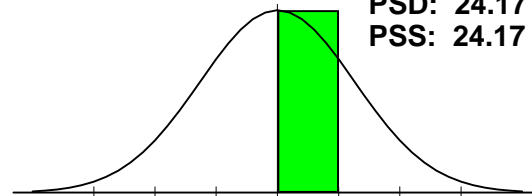


Lipid Metabolism

Adipate, Suberate[H], Ethylmalonate.

This panel profile is indicative of proper lipid metabolism.

PSD: 24.17
PSS: 24.17

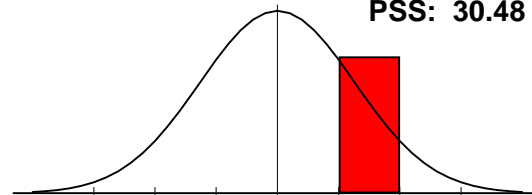


Liver Detox Indicators

2-Methylhippurate, P-Hydroxyphenylacetate[H], Orotate, Pyroglutamate[H].

This panel profile may be due in part to environmental toxins, improper regulation of cell growth, hereditary deficiencies, and a depressed ability of the liver to detoxify itself. A program of detoxification may be helpful in this case. Review Nutritional Status for additional recommendations.

PSD: 30.48
PSS: 30.48

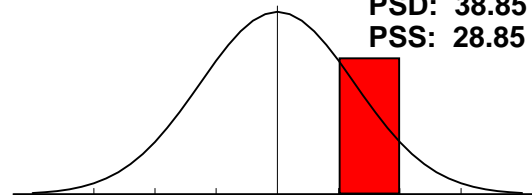


Neurotransmitters

Vanilmandelate, Homovanillate[H], 5-Hydroxyindoleacetate[H].

The panel profile seen here may be due to the use of serotonin re-uptake inhibitors such as Prozac or poor catecholamine catabolism.

PSD: 38.85
PSS: 28.85



Clinical Correlation

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

This report "MATCHES" clinical observations with the lab test. Elements shown, normal and abnormal, tend to characterize the observation. Highlighted elements are those reported to "MATCH" the characteristics of the clinical observation. Others are NOT matches but are elements in the observation.

Chronic Protein Deficiency ()

100.00% (1 of 1)

Decreased

Normal

Increased

100.00 B-Aminoisobutyric Acid - P

Depression ()

100.00% (4 of 4)

Decreased

Normal

Increased

-46.00 Methionine - P
-50.00 Phenylalanine - P
-66.67 Tryptophan - P
-47.14 Tyrosine - P

Fatigue/Low Cellular Energy Production ()

100.00% (1 of 1)

Decreased

Normal

Increased

-37.50 Aspartic Acid - P

Impaired Ca+ and Zn Transport ()

100.00% (2 of 2)

Decreased

Normal

Increased

-49.00 Anserine - P
-49.00 Carnosine - P

Mild Hyperammonemia ()

100.00% (1 of 1)

Decreased

Normal

Increased

-49.05 Glutamic Acid - P

Potential Excessive Oxidative Damage ()

100.00% (1 of 1)

Decreased

Normal

Increased

-34.00 Taurine - P

Potential Rheumatoid Arthritis ()

100.00% (1 of 1)

Decreased

Normal

Increased

-35.71 Histidine - P

Potential Zinc Deficiency ()

100.00% (2 of 2)

Decreased

Normal

Increased

-37.45 Alkaline Phosphatase
-39.00 LDH

Clinical Correlation

ASD Child

Amino, Organic and Blood Test Date: 12/1/2000

Female / Age: 2

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

This report "MATCHES" clinical observations with the lab test. Elements shown, normal and abnormal, tend to characterize the observation. Highlighted elements are those reported to "MATCH" the characteristics of the clinical observation. Others are NOT matches but are elements in the observation.

Potential FA/AA Disturbance ()

83.33% (5 of 6)

Decreased
-50.91 Hematocrit
-93.33 Hemoglobin
-70.00 Neutrophils
-82.00 R.B.C.
-16.25 W.B.C.

Normal
22.16 MCV

Increased

A profile of anemia such as this may be indicative of a fatty acid or amino acid disturbance. Careful review of fatty acid and amino acid (especially taurine) competency may be helpful.

Muscle/Collagen Catabolism ()

80.00% (4 of 5)

Decreased
-48.18 Leucine - P
-48.00 Valine - P
-49.00 Hydroxylysine - P
-43.33 Proline - P

Normal

Increased
-30.00 3-Methylhistidine - P

This profile may be indicative of an individual who is either catabolising their muscle tissue or is unable to build proper muscle tissue due to amino acid deficiencies. Further investigation into amino acid competency may be helpful.

Ammonia Toxicity/Buildup ()

75.00% (3 of 4)

Decreased
-48.18 Isoleucine - P
-37.50 Aspartic Acid - P
-49.05 Glutamic Acid - P

Normal

Increased
-55.78 Glutamine - P