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Sample Case Study

Test date: 1/2/2001

Entered: 2/16/2001

Next test is overdue.

CellMate™ Blood Test (CWP) Report

Practitioner

Printed on Tuesday, December 18, 2001 for:

Dr. Donna Adams
101 Broad Street
Suite 4
Anytown, US 55555
555-555-5554

If there is a problem with this report, please contact us as soon as possible at: (775) 832-8485 or Fax (775) 832-8488

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Basic Status Report (High/Low)

Sample Case Study

Male / Age: 59
Client ID: (10721)

Blood Test (CWP) Date: 1/2/2001

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>	
		-45	-35	-25		-53.17	L	2.27	2.30	3.30
		-40	-30	-20		-48.25	L	40.00	30.00	600.00
		-35	-25	-15		-40.00	L	0.80	0.00	8.00
		-30	-20	-10		-36.48	L	1165.00	800.00	3500.00
		-25	-15	-5		-35.92	L	5.00	4.00	11.10
		-20	-10	0		-35.26	L	44.00	30.00	125.00
		-15	-5	5		-34.00	L	20.00	0.00	125.00
		-10	0	10		-31.82	L	100.00	98.00	109.00
		-5	5	15		-30.00	L	0.40	0.00	2.00
		0	10	20		-30.00	L	6.60	6.20	8.20
		5	15	25		-28.67	L	27.20	24.00	39.00
		10	20	30		-26.92	L	16.00	7.00	46.00
		15	25	35		-25.59	L	23.30	15.00	49.00

-25%

High Results

-100	-50	0	50	100		% Status	Result	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	
		10	20	30		92.00	H	4.76	0.50	3.50
		15	25	35		68.75	H	285.00	0.00	240.00
		20	30	40		67.65	H	142.00	62.00	130.00
		25	35	45		50.00	H	32.00	21.00	32.00
		30	40	50		40.37	H	179.00	10.00	197.00
		35	45	55		37.10	H	47.00	33.50	49.00
		40	50	60		34.91	H	15.90	11.40	16.70
		45	55	65		33.33	H	6.20	2.20	7.00
		50	60	70		32.35	H	5.00	3.60	5.30
		55	65	75		30.83	H	147.00	50.00	170.00
		60	70	80		30.00	H	4.10	2.50	4.50

-25%

25%

Basic Status Report (Alphabetic)

Sample Case Study

Blood Test (CWP) Date: 1/2/2001

Male / Age: 59

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	
							A/G Ratio		4.44	1.44	0.90	1.90
							Albumin		-16.67	3.90	3.50	4.70
							Alkaline Phosphatase	-35.26	L	44.00	30.00	125.00
							Anion Gap		-8.33	13.00	8.00	20.00
							B.U.N.		-19.57	16.00	9.00	32.00
							B.U.N./Creatinine Ratio		2.63	16.00	6.00	25.00
							Basophil Count	-34.00	L	20.00	0.00	125.00
							Basophils	-30.00	L	0.40	0.00	2.00
							Bilirubin, Total		-17.69	0.62	0.20	1.50
							Calcium		-2.94	9.30	8.50	10.20
							Calcium/Phosphorus Ratio	-53.17	L	2.27	2.30	3.30
							Chloride	-31.82	L	100.00	98.00	109.00
							Chol/HDL Ratio		21.56	4.58	1.00	6.00
							Cholesterol		16.00	206.00	140.00	240.00
							CO2	50.00	H	32.00	21.00	32.00
							Creatinine		0.00	1.00	0.50	1.50
							Eosinophil Count	-48.25	L	40.00	30.00	600.00
							Eosinophils	-40.00	L	0.80	0.00	8.00
							Free T4 Index (T7)		-8.75	7.30	4.00	12.00
							GGT		13.64	28.00	7.00	40.00
							Globulin		-14.71	2.70	2.10	3.80
							Glucose		-21.67	82.00	65.00	125.00
							HDL		-17.44	45.00	31.00	74.00
							Hematocrit	37.10	H	47.00	33.50	49.00
							Hemoglobin	34.91	H	15.90	11.40	16.70
							Iron, Total	30.83	H	147.00	50.00	170.00
							LDH	68.75	H	285.00	0.00	240.00
							LDL	67.65	H	142.00	62.00	130.00
							Lymphocyte Count	-36.48	L	1165.00	800.00	3500.00
							Lymphocytes	-25.59	L	23.30	15.00	49.00
							MCH		12.12	32.12	27.40	35.00
							MCHC		-4.26	33.83	32.00	36.00
							MCV		23.42	94.95	81.00	100.00
							Monocyte Count		-1.65	480.00	40.00	950.00
							Monocytes		23.85	9.60	0.00	13.00
							Neutrophil Count		-24.09	3295.00	1650.00	8000.00
							Neutrophils		16.43	65.90	38.00	80.00
							Phosphorus	30.00	H	4.10	2.50	4.50
							Potassium	32.35	H	5.00	3.60	5.30
							Protein, Total	-30.00	L	6.60	6.20	8.20
							Protein/Globulin Ratio		-15.56	2.44	2.10	3.10
							R.B.C.		21.05	4.95	3.60	5.50
							SGOT		-16.67	23.00	12.00	45.00
							SGPT	-26.92	L	16.00	7.00	46.00
							Sodium		-5.56	140.00	136.00	145.00
							T-3 Uptake	-28.67	L	27.20	24.00	39.00
							Thyroxine (T4)		16.25	9.30	4.00	12.00
							Triglycerides	40.37	H	179.00	10.00	197.00
							Ultra-Sensitive TSH	92.00	H	4.76	0.50	3.50
							Uric Acid	33.33	H	6.20	2.20	7.00
							W.B.C.	-35.92	L	5.00	4.00	11.10
							Total Status Deviation	26.02				
							Total Status Skew	0.17				

Client Summary Review

Sample Case Study

Male / Age: 59

Blood Test (CWP) Date: 1/2/2001

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

Nutritional Support

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Increase Fluid Intake
6-8 glasses daily | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Multivitamin w/CV Support
2x daily |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Oral Electrolyte - Standard Formula
2x daily | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-Tyrosine
2x daily 500 mg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Tyrosine
1x daily 500 mg | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Vitamin C
1x daily 1000 mg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-Lactoferrin
2x daily 700 mg | <input type="checkbox"/> H - Garlic
1 - 3 times daily |
| <input type="checkbox"/> H - Ginseng (Panax)
1 - 3 times daily | <input type="checkbox"/> H - Licorice
1 - 3 times daily |

Nutritional Supplements to AVOID

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

Copper Iron Supplements MCT Oil Molybdenum
Phosphorus

Food Recommendations

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

Eggplant Elderberries

Foods to AVOID

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

Artichoke	Avocado	Beer	Beets
Black Beans	Black Pepper	Brussel Sprouts	Carbonated Beverages
Carrot	Cider	Coffee	Garbonzo Beans
Green Beans	Hydrogenated Fats	Lima Beans	Liver (2)
Loganberries	Lychee	Macadamia Nuts	Mahi Mahi
Mango	Milk, Nonfat Dry	Mustard Greens	Navy Beans
Poultry Giblets	Prunes	Pumpkin Seeds	Rice Bran
Squash	Sunflower Seeds	Yams	

Practitioner Summary Review

Sample Case Study

Male / Age: 59

Blood Test (CWP) Date: 1/2/2001

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

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
Thyroid	36.42%	17.71%
Inflammatory Process	35.72%	16.06%
Gastrointest. Function	30.66%	20.50%
Differential Count	28.89%	-28.89%
Adrenal Function	28.43%	-9.09%
Lipid	28.03%	22.22%
Allergy	28.01%	-18.47%
Cardiac Marker	27.62%	21.93%
Differential	27.17%	-11.06%
Pulmonary Function	26.37%	16.80%
Cellular Distortions	26.15%	6.27%
Electrolyte	25.44%	12.01%

Lab Reported out-of-range Values

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

Ultra-Sensitive TSH (92.00%)

TSH, produced by the anterior pituitary gland, causes the release and distribution of stored thyroid hormones. When T4 and T3 are too high, TSH secretion decreases, when T4 and T3 are low, TSH secretion increases. Increased TSH levels are seen in primary hypothyroidism, thyrotropin producing tumors, and thyrotoxicosis.

LDH (68.75%)

Lactic acid dehydrogenase is an intracellular enzyme found primarily in the kidney, heart, skeletal muscle, brain, liver and lungs. Increases are usually found in cellular death and/or leakage from the cell. In some cases it can be useful in confirming myocardial or pulmonary infarction (only in relation to other tests).

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Aspirin, Chlorpromazine, Clindamycin, Clofibrate, Codeine, Fluorides, Fluphenazine, Furosemide, Ibuprofen, Imipramine, Itraconazole, Levodopa, Methotrexate, Methylodopa, Morphine, Nitrofurantoin, Phenylbutazone, Procainamide, Sulfamethoxazole, Sulfasalazine, Sulfisoxazole, Tetracycline, Valproic Acid

Foods which may have an adverse affect:

Black Pepper

LDL (67.65%)

LDL is the cholesterol rich remnants of the lipid transport vehicle VLDL (very-low density lipoproteins). There have been many studies showing correlations between high levels of LDL and arterial atherosclerosis. Due to the expense of direct LDL measurement, a calculation known as the Friedewald formula is used (Total Cholesterol - HDL Cholesterol - Triglycerides/5). When Triglyceride levels are greater than 400, this method is not accurate. Increased levels are seen in high cholesterol diets, nephrotic syndromes, multiple myeloma, hepatic obstruction or disease, anorexia nervosa, diabetes, chronic renal failure, and premature coronary heart disease.

Calcium/Phosphorus Ratio (-53.17%)

Fibromyalgia, excessive intake of phosphorus, inadequate intake of calcium.

CO2 (50.00%)

Primary metabolic alkalosis, as from vomiting, gastric suction, diuretic therapy, hypokalemia. Primary respiratory acidosis, as from chronic pulmonary disease, airway obstruction, respiratory center depression, pulmonary emphysema.

Drugs which may have an adverse affect:

Aspirin, Furosemide, Gentamicin, Hydrocortisone, Polythiazide, Thiazides, Tromethamine, Viomycin

Foods which may have an adverse affect:

Carbonated Beverages

Additional Tests

The following additional lab tests may help in diagnosis.

Consider ordering TRH stimulation test if clinically indicated

Rationale: % Status of Ultra-Sensitive TSH is > 50%

Consider ordering prostate specific antigen (PSA)

Rationale: Sex is Male

Age is >= 40

Review patient's Zinc status

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

Nutrition - Detail

Sample Case Study

Male / Age: 59

Blood Test (CWP) Date: 1/2/2001

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-Increase Fluid Intake 6-8 glasses daily

INCREASE FLUID INTAKE

When the concentration of Hemoglobin, Hematocrit and Red Blood Cells are increased, it is a good indicator of the need to increase fluid intake. Fluid intake should include a well rounded group of fluids including, but not limited to water.

Decreased

Rationale

Normal

R.B.C.

Increased

Hematocrit
Hemoglobin

1-Multivitamin w/CV Support 2x daily

MULTIVITAMIN WITH CARDIOVASCULAR SUPPORT

A multivitamin with cardiovascular support nutrients included may help to balance your chemistry

Decreased

Normal

HDL
Cholesterol

Increased

Uric Acid
Triglycerides
LDL

1-Oral Electrolyte - Standard Formula 2x daily

ORAL ELECTROLYTE

The main electrolytes in the human body are sodium, potassium, phosphorus, calcium, chloride, magnesium and bicarbonate. During illness, the equilibrium present in healthy individuals, is disturbed. A well balanced formula is helpful in restoring a state of equilibrium. A sports formula will have greater levels of bicarbonate yet still keeping the proportion of the other salts in line.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Potassium
CO2

KTS Products Peltier Water is an example of a balanced electrolyte formula.

1-Tyrosine 2x daily 500 mg

TYROSINE

An amino acid which is essential to the synthesis of protein, catecholamines, melanin, and thyroid hormones. Vitamin C and folic acid are essential to its metabolism. The formation of thyroid hormone is dependent upon the absorption and sequestering of iodine which then attaches to tyrosine to form thyroxine.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Ultra-Sensitive TSH

2-Tyrosine 1x daily 500 mg

TYROSINE

An amino acid which is essential to the synthesis of protein, catecholamines, melanin, and thyroid hormones. Vitamin C and folic acid are essential to its metabolism. The formation of thyroid hormone is dependent upon the absorption and sequestering of iodine which then attaches to tyrosine to form thyroxine.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

T-3 Uptake

Thyroxine (T4)

Ultra-Sensitive TSH

2-Vitamin C 1x daily 1000 mg

VITAMIN C

Water-soluble vitamin essential for the synthesis and maintenance of collagen as well as body tissue cells, cartilage, bones, teeth, skin and tendons. Increases protection mechanism of the immune system. Also improves iron and calcium absorption as well as trace mineral utilization.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

W.B.C.
Alkaline Phosphatase

Triglycerides
LDL
LDH

3-Lactoferrin 2x daily 700 mg

LACTOFERRIN

Lactoferrin is an immunoregulatory iron-binding protein closely related to the plasma iron-transporting protein transferrin. Lactoferrin is anti-inflammatory with antifungal, antiviral, and antibacterial properties as well as being supportive in conditions involving immune incompetency. Lactoferrin is contraindicated during pregnancy.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

W.B.C.

Iron, Total

Nutrition - Detail

Sample Case Study

Male / Age: 59

Blood Test (CWP) Date: 1/2/2001

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

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H - Garlic 1 - 3 times daily

GARLIC

Garlic's use has been reported to be beneficial in lowering blood lipid (fat) levels. May cause unwanted bodily odors. As with any herb, caution should be taken with its use.

Decreased

Rationale

Normal

Cholesterol

Increased

LDL

H - Ginseng (Panax) 1 - 3 times daily

GINSENG

Also known as Korean Ginseng (Panax ginseng), this herb has shown benefits to those suffering from fatigue, stress, compromised immune systems and diabetes. As with any herb, caution should be taken with its use. Women who experience breast tenderness should discontinue its use.

Decreased

Normal

Lymphocyte Count
Lymphocytes

Increased

H - Licorice 1 - 3 times daily

LICORICE

The herb licorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) has been shown to be beneficial in cases of viral infection (AIDS, viral hepatitis and the common cold). As with any herb, caution should be taken with its use. Licorice should be avoided in patients with low potassium, hypertension, renal failure or using digitalis.

Decreased

Normal

Lymphocytes
W.B.C.

Increased

Potassium

AVOID THE FOLLOWING SUPPLEMENTS

AVOID Copper

EXCESSIVE COPPER (Cu)

Primarily involved in oxidation - component of various proteins and enzymes. Regulates cholesterol metabolism/heme/immune function/myelin/catecholamine/temperature/bone mineralization and cross linking of collagen and elastin.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Iron, Total

Avoid copper in amounts over 2 mg daily unless taken as part of a multi-vitamin. If Total Iron level is greater than 50% over the mean, avoid all sources of copper unless otherwise tested.

AVOID Iron Supplements

IRON (Fe)

Vital component in synthesis of hemoglobin, myoglobin and catecholamines. Involved in cell respiration, peroxide scavenging, electron transfer and systemic hormone action.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Iron, Total

AVOID MCT Oil Prescription only

MCT OILS (MEDIUM CHAIN TRIGLYCERIDES)

Saturated fatty acids that are 6 to 12 carbons long. They are absorbed easily because of the greater solubility due to their smaller molecular size.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Triglycerides

AVOID Molybdenum

MOLYBDENUM (Mo)

Vital constituent of xanthine oxidase (uric acid production), aldehyde and sulfate oxidase. Functions in transfer of electrons for redox process and completion of sulfur amino acid catabolism. It is also involved in hemoglobin synthesis. Molybdenum also inhibits absorption Cu and Fe.

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Uric Acid

AVOID Phosphorus

PHOSPHORUS (P)

Decreased

Normal

Increased

Phosphorus

Drug Interactions

Sample Case Study

Male / Age: 59

Blood Test (CWP) Date: 1/2/2001

Dr. Donna Adams (5)

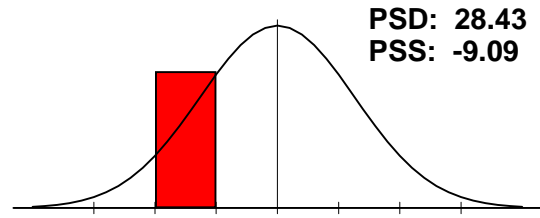
Drugs listed below tend to further aggravate elements of blood chemistry that are out of range (H or L). The (#) after each drug denotes the number of times that drug is flagged as being potentially harmful.

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

Adrenal Function

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

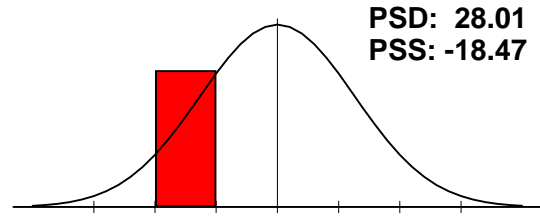
This profile may be indicative of adrenal insufficiency. Stress, poor nutrient intake and certain medications may be the cause of this imbalance or a clinical sign related to this imbalance.



Allergy

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

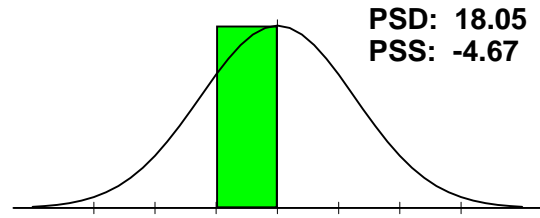
This panel profile may be due to a general mineral deficiency. Correlate this with the Differential and Differential Count Panels for additional information. If the Differential Count Panel Skew is low and the Differential is abnormal (>25% off), then suspect a general nutrient deficiency also.



Anti Oxidant Status

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

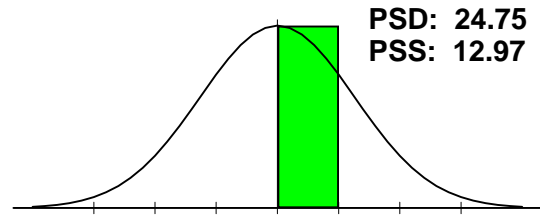
The elements in this panel help represent the antioxidant status of the individual. Excesses or deficiencies in this panel may indicate the need for additional antioxidants. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Athletic Potential

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

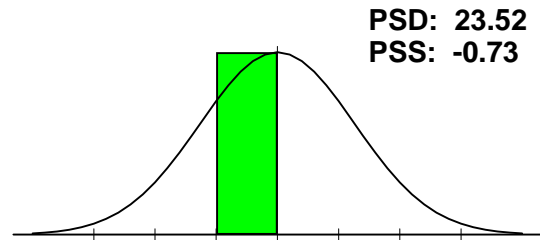
This panel is used to help assess athletic potential. Keeping this panel in a normal range may be helpful in improving athletic performance and reducing the risk of injury. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Bone/Joint

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

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.

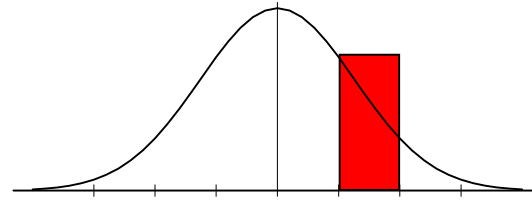


Cardiac Marker

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

PSD: 27.62
PSS: 21.93

The profile shown here indicates that this individual may be at a greater risk for coronary heart disease than the general population. A review of dietary, environmental and personal habits should be done and appropriate lifestyle changes made. If both triglycerides and cholesterol are elevated, a regime of exercise and dietary changes are more likely to exhibit benefits.

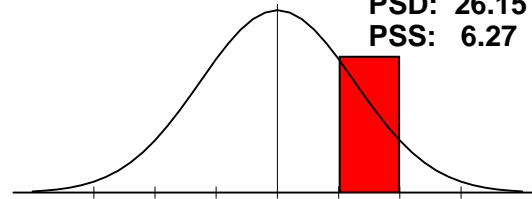


Cellular Distortions

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

PSD: 26.15
PSS: 6.27

The positive Panel Status Skew may necessitate a review of the potential for serious cellular distortions.

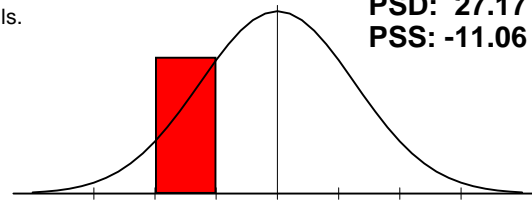


Differential

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

PSD: 27.17
PSS: -11.06

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

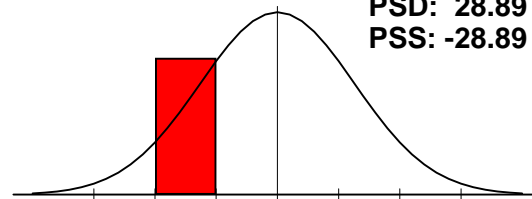


Differential Count

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

PSD: 28.89
PSS: -28.89

The negative Panel Status Skew may be due to the immune system being at rest if the Differential Panels Deviation is less than 25%, if it is higher than 25% than suspect a weakened or compromised immune system.

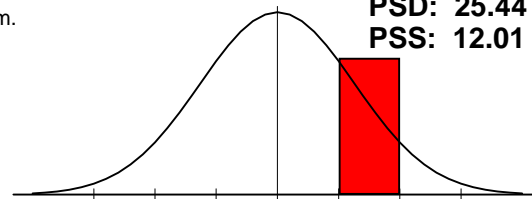


Electrolyte

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

PSD: 25.44
PSS: 12.01

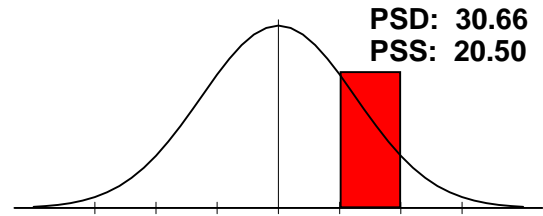
A profile such as this indicates the need to review kidney function and the level of fluid intake habits of the patient. It is likely that the patient is not drinking enough fluids, especially if the Albumin, Hematocrit, Hemoglobin and/or Red Blood Cell Count is elevated.



Gastrointest. Function

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

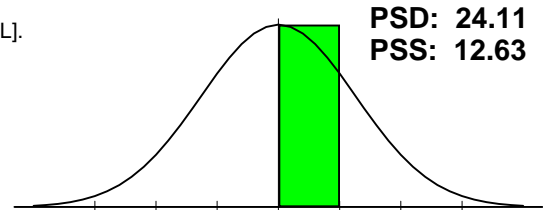
This panel profile indicates the need for further evaluation of gastrointestinal integrity, digestion and absorption. Check for dysbiosis, food allergies or "leaky gut" syndrome.



Hematology

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

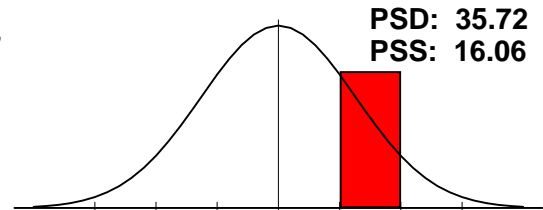
The hematology panel assesses the production of red blood cells and their function. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Inflammatory Process

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

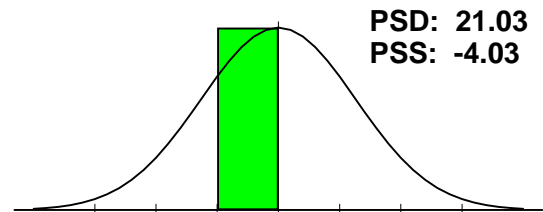
This panel profile may indicate the presence of an ongoing inflammatory process. Consider increasing B-complex vitamins and having the patient avoid saturated and trans fats as well.



Kidney Function

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

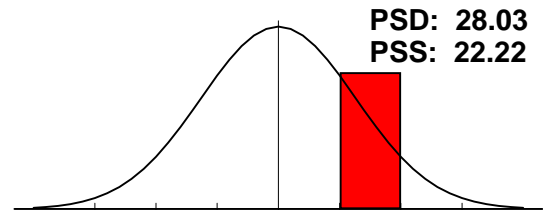
This panel may be helpful in assessing kidney function. It is important to keep the elements of this subset in balance to help the body eliminate waste material. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Lipid

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

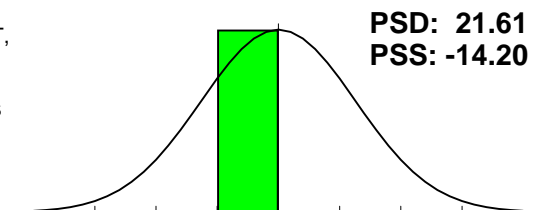
The panel profile seen here suggests that the patient may be at a greater risk for coronary heart disease than the general population. A dietary evaluation should be undertaken as well to educate the patient about saturated and trans fats.



Liver Function

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

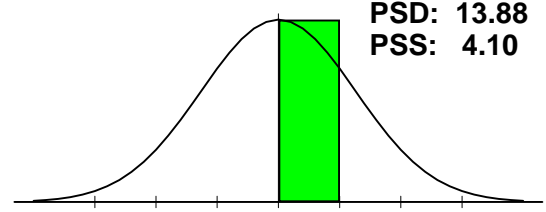
Assessing liver function is important in determining the individual's ability to detoxify itself as well as processing amino acids and other important biological processes. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Nitrogen

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

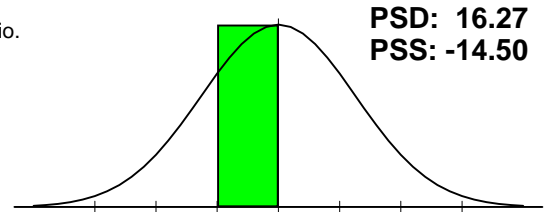
Nitrogen is an important element in achieving optimal wellness. The elements in this panel are important in determining nitrogen competency. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Protein

A/G Ratio, Albumin, Globulin, Protein, Total[L], Protein/Globulin Ratio.

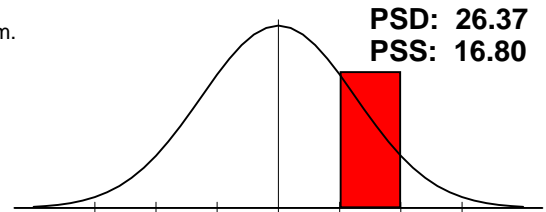
Proteins are the basic building blocks of hormones, muscle, neurotransmitters, immune systems responses and more. Assessing their competency is crucial in achieving optimal wellness. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Pulmonary Function

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

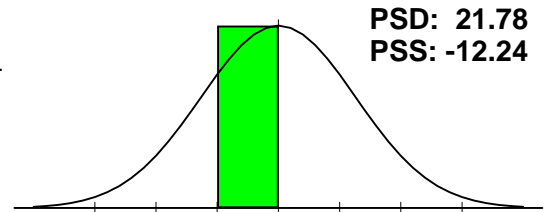
This panel profile should make one suspect abnormal pulmonary respiration, lung diseases, and toxic or viral infections.



Ratios

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

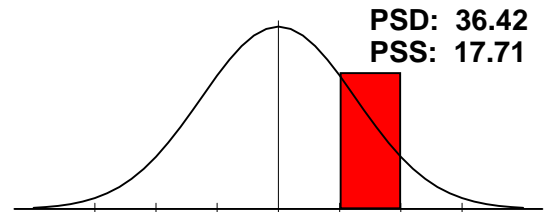
This panel may be helpful in determining the general balance of the overall chemistry of the individual. The deviation was below 25% so no abnormalities were found.



Thyroid

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

This panel may indicate the need for a careful review of the individual markers in order to determine causative factors.



Clinical Correlation

Sample Case Study

Male / Age: 59

Blood Test (CWP) Date: 1/2/2001

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.

Euthyroid Sick Syndrome ()

66.67% (2 of 3)

Decreased

n/a Triiodothyronine

Normal

16.25 Thyroxine (T4)

Increased

92.00 Ultra-Sensitive TSH

Review Cardiovascular Risk Factors ()

66.67% (4 of 6)

Decreased

-17.44 HDL

Normal

Increased

16.00 Cholesterol

-21.67 Glucose

40.37 Triglycerides

33.33 Uric Acid

67.65 LDL

Review family history or personal history of cardiovascular risk factors such as smoking, excessive alcohol intake, high fat diet, and/or sedentary lifestyle.