

Test report

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Test report for | Neg. control 2,492 | Test date | Referred by Biolab Medical Unit The Stone House 9 Weymouth Street London W1W 6DB |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|

| Code | Substance (in order of reaction) | Stimulation Index | Comments | |
|-------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>PWM</i> | <i>Pokeweed</i> | 49 | <i>Positive control</i> | |
| 1 | Ni | Nickel I | 8.9 | Positive |
| | | Nickel II | 8.3 | Positive |
| | | Nickel III | 5.4 | Positive |
| 2 | Ag | Silver I | 2.3 | Weakly positive |
| | | Silver II | 2.4 | Weakly positive |
| | | Silver III | 2.6 | Weakly positive |
| 3 | Hg | Inorganic Mercury I | 2.5 | Weakly positive |
| | | Inorganic Mercury II | 1.5 | |
| | | Inorganic Mercury III | 0.8 | |
| 4 | Sn | Tin I | 1.6 | |
| | | Tin II | 1.7 | |
| | | Tin III | 0.7 | |
| 5 | Cu | Copper I | 0.2 | Toxic |
| | | Copper II | 0.3 | |
| | | Copper III | 0.3 | |

Evaluation of test results

Positive to: Nickel. Weakly positive to: Silver, Inorganic Mercury. Negative to all other metals tested.

Test report



Test report for

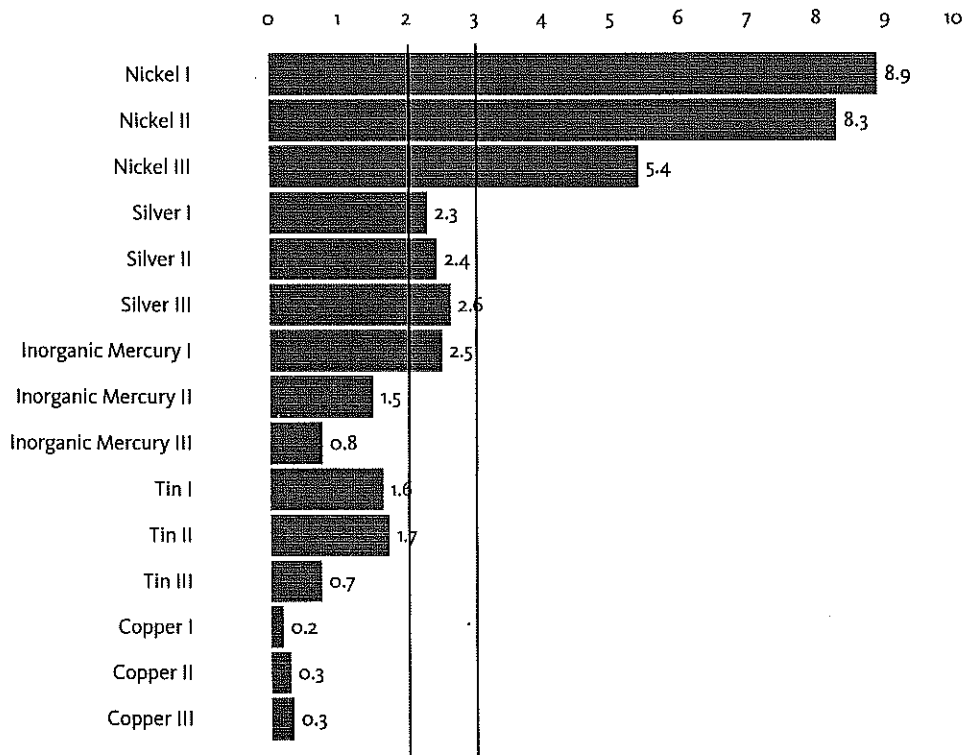
Neg. control
2,492

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Biolab Medical Unit
The Stone House
9 Weymouth Street
London W1W 6DB

Showing graph for metal reactivity



Test report



What is the MELISA test?

MELISA is the world's most advanced blood test for metal allergy. White blood cells from blood samples are tested against a range of suspect metals, and the reaction monitored. An allergy is indicated when the white blood cells (called lymphocytes) start to expand and multiply. This process is detected by MELISA by using a radioactive tracer, which counts the lymphocytes before and after exposure to the metal. The level of allergy is determined by how many lymphocytes were found after each reading.

What is the Stimulation Index?

The Stimulation Index shows the degree of allergy, using a scale which varies for each patient. An SI of 3.0, for example, means blood cells multiplied three times over - indicating an allergic reaction. Here is the SI scale used to evaluate your MELISA results:

- Below 0.3** *Toxic.* This indicates that the number of blood cells actually declined over the five days. This is a rare reaction, whose clinical relevance is unclear.
- Above 2.0** *Weakly positive.* Signs of a reaction, showing a weak degree of allergy.
- Above 3.0** *Positive.* A reaction showing allergy to the given substance.
- Above 10** *Strongly positive.* A strong reaction, where blood cells multiply at least 10 times.

Explaining the details on your report

Test report

Test report number
Every test is given a unique number

2,492

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Negative control
This is the value produced by your cells when nothing is added. It is expressed in 'cpm' which means 'counts per minute'. It tells the doctor how sensitive your blood test is.

Substance code
This is the laboratory code for the substances tested

Positive control
Pokeweed is a substance that all white blood cells react to, used here as a safety check

Substance name & concentration
Substances are tested in at least two concentrations if there are enough blood cells. So 'Inorganic Mercury I' is a higher concentration than 'Inorganic Mercury II'

Stimulation Index
As explained above

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Test overview

The blood was tested for five different potential allergens, each in different concentrations. The results: positive to one metal (Nickel) and weakly positive to two metals (Silver, Inorganic Mercury). The below panels give a brief description of the metals the blood was tested for and possible sources of exposure. Please note that MELISA detects the body's reaction to various metals, not the level of metals in the body.

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|--|---|
| 1 Nickel Positive Highest SI reading: 8.9 | Nickel triggers more hypersensitive reactions than any other metal – up to 15% of the population suffers from some form of nickel allergy, mostly women. Nickel is exceptionally common: in cigarettes, jewellery, buttons and in coins (including the Euro). It may be found in dental restorations, prostheses (hip, knee, cochlear and cardiac implants), colour pigments, cosmetics, stainless steel cutlery, razors and pots. Even hard cleaning of kitchenware has been shown to release nickel in washing-up water. Nickel can pollute drinking water near factories which use it. Nutritionists have developed low-nickel diets, which cuts out certain foods (eg. nuts, beans, pulses, chocolate, oats). |
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|---|---|
| 2 Silver Weakly positive Highest SI reading: 2.6 | Silver is frequently used in dentistry, and is often part of a mercury-based amalgam compound. It is also found in jewellery and even food coloring (E174). Water filters often use a form of silver to kill bacteria, so silver nitrate can be found in drinking water filtered at home. Many women know they are allergic to silver, and avoid wearing silver jewellery against their skin. But a risk remains if silver is inside the mouth, as part of dental restoration, a risk which MELISA® can detect. One side-effect of chronic silver exposure is "argyria", where the skin turns grey. |
|---|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| 3 Inorganic Mercury Weakly positive Highest SI reading: 2.5 | Inorganic mercury, or 'metallic mercury', is a frequent source of metal allergy. It composes 50% of dental amalgam fillings. Dental authorities accept that mercury vapour evaporates from fillings, but argue this is below a safe limit. However for hypersensitive patients, there is no safe limit. Replacing amalgam fillings with ceramic substances has delivered marked health improvements in patients who tested MELISA®-positive for mercury. In the body, bacteria can transform inorganic mercury into the organic form methylmercury. |
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4 Tin

Negative

Highest SI reading: 1.7

Tin is an everyday metal, mainly found as a component in amalgam fillings and gold alloys. It is found naturally in food in amounts of 0.1–1 parts per million (ppm), and especially in food or juice from tin containers. Canned food from so-called 'lacquered' cans contains less than 25 ppm of tin since the lacquer prevents the food from reacting with the tin. But food from unlacquered cans contains up to 100 ppm of tin, through normal reaction with the food. The tin content of canned food can be increased when the food is stored in open cans for a long time.

5 Copper

Negative

Highest SI reading: 0.3

Copper is a regular component of silver amalgam fillings, composing between 3% and 6% of the compound. "Copper amalgam" contains around 30% copper and always contains impurities of nickel. High levels of copper may come from fertilizers, pesticides, septic systems, animal feedlots, industrial waste, and food processing waste. Copper may occur in drinking water either from contaminated well water or corroded copper pipes.
