BioHealth® LABORATORY

Authorizing Provider:
BioHealth Laboratory Inc
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USA

Accession Number: T068794
Patient: Sample 1
Age: 58 Sex: Female
Date Collected: 06/01/2015
Date Received: 06/04/2015
Report Date: 06/03/2015

Metabolic Assessment Profile - 101

Parameter	Result	Reference Range	Units
Urinary Indican	Positive (+2)		

POS (+1) = LOW; POS (+2) = MODERATE; POS (+3) = HIGH; POS (+4) = VERY HIGH

Urinary Indican is an effective screening tool for assessment of protein digestion, dysbiosis, SIBO, and malabsorption states. Also known as indoxyl sulfate, indican is produced when there is putrefaction of tryptophan from dietary protein by dysbiotic bacteria in the gastrointestinal tract. Problems with protein digestion are often caused by the following factors: Helicobacter pylori, parasite infections, dysbiosis, a lack of digestive enzymes, and liver dysfunction. Inability to digest protein can lead to bowel putrefaction, adverse effects on glycemic control, and hormone imbalance.

Urinary Lipid Peroxides	**9.00***	<7	umol/g

Lipid peroxidation is a mechanism of cellular injury and is used as an indicator of oxidative stress. The elevation of lipid peroxides serves as an early warning of the potential long-term effects of oxidative stress. Oxidative stress can result from exposure to toxins or pathogens, inappropriate lifestyle - such as over-exercising and smoking - or byproducts of normal metabolism. Lipid peroxides are unstable and decompose to form a series of compounds, such as malondialdehyde (MDA). MDA can be quantified through a controlled reaction with thiobarbituric acid, generating Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Substances (TBARS).

Urinary Bile Acids	21.0	11.0 - 84.0	umol/g

Bile acids are synthesized by liver cells from cholesterol. They are then stored in the gallbladder after conjugation. After entering the intestinal lumen subsequent to gallbladder contraction, bile acids are reabsorbed in the ileum and cleared from the portal circulation on the first pass through the liver. Elevated bile acids in urine represent bile acids that were not cleared by the liver, indicating liver dysfunction. A low level of bile acids is suggestive of inflammatory bowel disease, chronic malabsorption, diarrhea, or starvation.

Lipid Peroxides and Bile Acids are measured in units of creatinine concentration. For research purposes only.