



Vitamins, Nutrition and Lifestyle

VITAMIN B PROFILE

Vitamin B1
Vitamin B2
Vitamin B3
Vitamin B6
Vitamin B9 (red cell)
Vitamin B12 (Active)

**TAT
5
DAYS**

VBP

A A B

VITAMIN PROFILE 1

Vitamin A
Beta Carotene
Vitamin B1
Vitamin B2
Vitamin B6
Vitamin C (Frozen)
Vitamin E

**TAT
5
DAYS**

VITS

A B B⁷

MINERAL SCREEN

Calcium
Magnesium
Zinc
Iron
Copper
Chromium
Manganese

**TAT
5
DAYS**

MINE

B K

SPORTS/PERFORMANCE PROFILE

FBC/ESR
Biochemistry Profile
HDL/LDL
Ferritin
C-Reactive Protein
Omega 3/Omega 6
Mineral Screen
Vitamin B9 (Red Cell Folate)
Vitamin B12 (Active)

**TAT
5
DAYS**

SPOR

A A A B B B B
G K⁴

VITAMIN PROFILE 2

Vitamin A
Beta Carotene
Vitamin B1
Vitamin B2
Vitamin B3
Vitamin B6
Vitamin B9 (Red Cell Folate)
Vitamin B12 (Active)
Vitamin C (Frozen)
Vitamin D (25-OH)
Vitamin E

**TAT
5
DAYS**

VIT2

A A A B B^{7,13}

**MINERAL SCREEN
- WHOLE BLOOD**

Whole Blood Potassium
Whole Blood Magnesium
Whole Blood Calcium
Whole Blood Manganese
Whole Blood Zinc
Whole Blood Copper
Whole Blood Selenium
Whole Blood Chromium

**TAT
5
DAYS**

RMIN

H H

Patients taking supplements may be advised to stop medication prior to testing.

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| TEST | CODE | SAMPLE REQ | TAT |
|---|------|---|-----------|
| Ceruloplasmin | CERU | B | 1 day |
| Copper (Serum) | COPP | B | 5 days |
| Essential Fatty Acid Profile (Red Cell) | EFAR | A ⁴ | 10 days |
| Folate (Red Cell) | RBCF | A | 2 days |
| Glutathione (Red Cell) | GLUR | H ⁵ | 5 days |
| Glutathione Peroxidase | GLPX | H | 5 days |
| Lutein | LUTE | B ¹³ | 2 weeks |
| Lycopene | LYCO | B | 2 weeks |
| Magnesium (Whole blood) | RCMG | A or H | 4 days |
| Mineral Screen | MINE | B K | 5 days |
| Mineral Screen (Whole blood) | RMIN | H H | 5 days |
| Mineral Screen and Industrial Heavy Metal Screen (Trace Metals) | TRAC | A B H K | 7-10 days |
| Omega 3/Omega 6 (see page 3) | OMG3 | A ⁴ | 4 days |
| Selenium (Serum) | SELE | B | 4 days |
| Selenium (Whole Blood) | SELR | A or H | 4 days |
| Sports/Performance Profile | SPOR | A A A B B B B G K ⁴ | 5 days |
| Xylose Tolerance Test | XTT | J ¹ | 7 days |
| Zinc (Serum/Plasma) | ZINC | K | 1 day |
| Zinc (Urine) | URZN | CU | 5 days |
| Zinc (Whole Blood) | RBCZ | A or H | 5 days |

This provides valuable diagnostic information, which can be assimilated with other diagnostic markers in the assessment of nutritional status, and compares favourably to semi-quantitative functional assays.

| TEST | CODE | SAMPLE REQ | TAT |
|---------------------------------------|------|---|----------|
| 1,25 Vitamin D | D3 | B | 5-8 days |
| Beta Carotene | CARO | B | 5 days |
| Biotin | BIOS | B | 1 week |
| Carotenes | CARO | B ¹³ | 5 days |
| Vitamin A (Retinol) | VITA | B | 5 days |
| Vitamin B (Functional) | FUNC | A A or H ¹³ | 5 days |
| Vitamin B Profile | VBP | A A B | 5 days |
| Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) | VIT1 | A | 5 days |
| Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) | VIB2 | A | 5 days |
| Vitamin B3 (Nicotinamide) | VIB3 | B | 5 days |
| Vitamin B5 (Pantothenic Acid) | VB5S | B | 5 days |
| Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine) | VITB | A | 5 days |
| Vitamin B8 (Biotin) | BIOS | B | 5 days |
| Vitamin B9 (Folic acid) – Red cell | RBCF | A | 2 days |
| Vitamin B9 (Folic acid) – Serum | FOLA | B | 1 day |
| Vitamin B12 (Active) | B12 | B | 1 day |
| Vitamin B12 (Active)/ Red Cell Folate | B12F | A B | 2 days |

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| TEST | CODE | SAMPLE REQS | TAT |
|------------------------------|------|--|----------|
| Vitamin C (Active) | VITC | B (Frozen) ⁷ | 5 days |
| Vitamin D (1, 25 Dihydroxy) | D3 | B | 5-8 days |
| Vitamin D (25-OH) | VITD | B | 4 hours |
| Vitamin E (Alpha Tocopherol) | VITE | B | 5 days |
| Vitamin K (Nutritional) | VKN | B ¹³ | 5 days |
| Vitamin Profile 1 | VITS | A B B ⁷ | 5 days |
| Vitamin Profile 2 | VIT2 | A A A B B ^{7,13} | 5 days |

Omega3/6

Essential Red Cell Fatty Acids Omega-3/Omega-6

Omega-3 is the name given to a family of polyunsaturated fatty acids, which the body needs but cannot manufacture itself. Omega-3 fats are used as the building blocks for fat derived hormones such as prostaglandins and leukotrienes. The hormones with an Omega-3 base tend to reduce inflammation, while those that have an Omega-6 base increase inflammation. In the cell membrane the competition between these two essential fats has a direct bearing on the type of local hormone produced and the level of inflammation in the cell.

The Omega-6 to Omega-3 ratio in the cell membranes is key to the development of inflammatory disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and heart disease. Diets low in oily fish and high in grains will promote inflammation and affect good health. The ratio of Omega-6 to Omega-3 in the West is around 15 to 1, fifteen times more Omega-6 on the cell membrane promoting inflammation. Having twice as much Omega-6 is considered by most experts to be the optimal amount but a ratio of 2:1 is not easy to produce by diet alone. Many people are aware of the health benefits of Omega-3 but the supplementation to achieve optimal health is erratic. Being able to test for Essential Red Cell Fatty Acids (Omega-6/Omega-3 ratio) identifies a person's current status and is sufficiently specific to allow an accurate supplementation recommendation to be made.

Results show the Omega Ratio with a clear recommendation for the required level of Omega Supplementation (if any) to achieve optimal levels.

Results show the ratio of Omega 3 to Omega 6, against an optimal ratio and provide a supplementation recommendation to achieve this optimal ratio.

| TEST | CODE | SAMPLE REQS | TAT |
|-----------------|------|-----------------------|--------|
| Omega 3/Omega 6 | OMG3 | A ⁴ | 4 days |

