

Genetics in Practice: Enhancing Outcomes through Nutrigenomics

Coordination of Nutritional Recommendations Utilizing Blood Chemistry and Genetic Testing

Arizona Association of Chiropractic

June 14, 2026

Cindy M. Howard, DC, DABCI, DACBN, FIAMA, FICC

DR. Cindy!

Thank You!



DR.
Cindy!

Current:

Board Certified Chiropractic Internist and Nutritionist

Fellowship International Academy of Medical Acupuncture

Fellowship International College of Chiropractors

Owner Innovative Health & Wellness Center

VP of operations, Inguardia Health

Medical Advisory Board, Fullscript

DC Consulting, Owner

Illinois Delegate American Chiropractic Association

ACA Committee member: Nominating, Professional Development, Guidelines and Membership

Past President, College of Pharmacology and Toxicology

Executive Board Member Chiropractic Defense Council

Medical Advisory Board Functional Medicine University

Post graduate instructor for DABCI diplomate

Mom of three amazing kids

Past History:

Original Director of Functional Medicine Aligned Modern Health, Chicago, Illinois

Director of Functional Nutrition for Neurosport Elite, Davie, Florida

Past President of the Council on Diagnosis and Internal Disorders

Past President of the ACA College of Pharmacology and Toxicology

Medical Advisory Board Integrative Therapeutics

Executive Board Member Doc:s

Board member Frankfort Falcons Youth Football Association Team Chiropractic Physician for Dreamz Elite Cheer

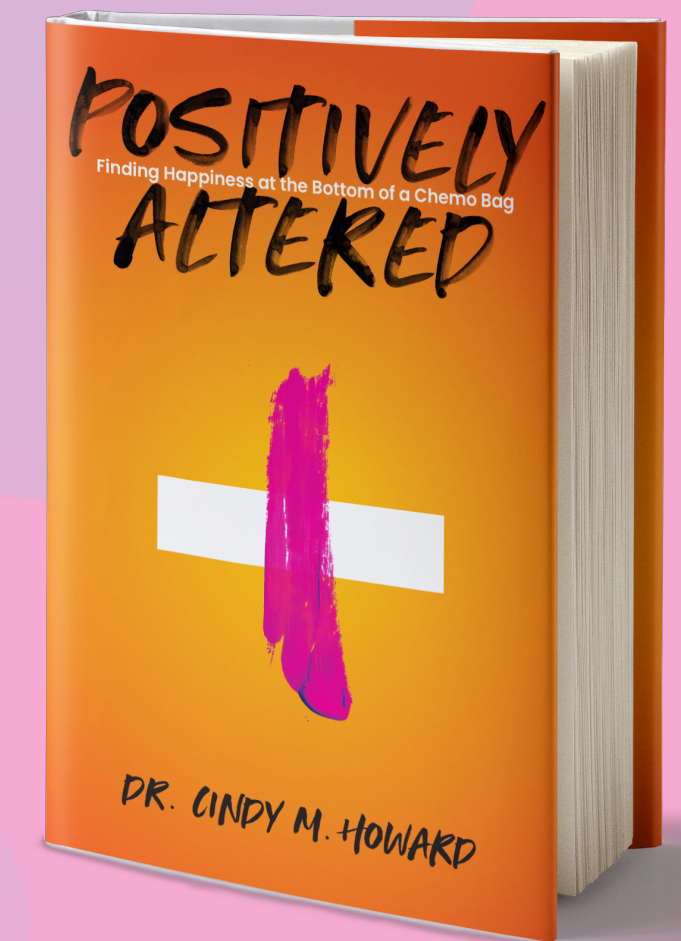
Dr. Cindy M. Howard

drcindyhoward@msn.com

708-646-6561

Text DRCINDY to 66866

drcindyspeaks.com



Different types of patients



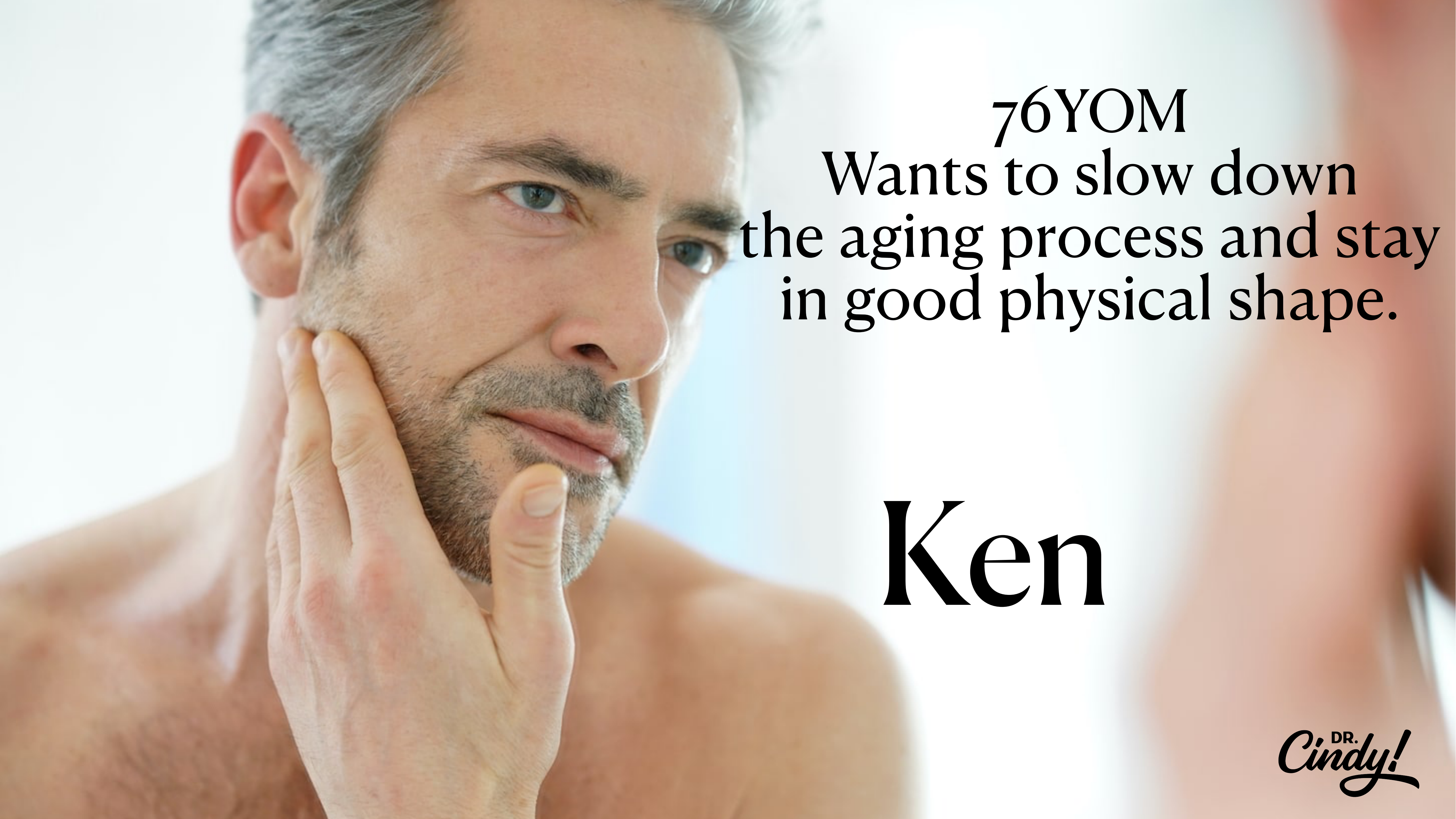
A photograph of a man and a woman embracing in a park. The woman is wearing a light-colored blazer and jeans, and the man is wearing a grey sweater and jeans. They are standing on a paved path with trees and a fence in the background.

Patricia & Tom

31YOF and 41YOM

Want to have more kids

2 miscarriages



76YOM

Wants to slow down
the aging process and stay
in good physical shape.

Ken

DR.
Cindy!

Jimmy

25 YOM

Fatigue

Body aches

Trouble sleeping

Low weight

Poor appetite

Abby

34YOF
GI issues





Improper/Lack of Testing

Common Cause of Misdiagnosis

BASE LINE TESTING

Comprehensive Blood Work
MicroNutrient Testing

Genetic Testing

Metabolic Performance Testing

Nutrigen**etics** vs Nutrigen**omics**

Nutrigen**etics**: how genes affect your nutritional status.

Absorption, transportation, activation and elimination of vitamins and minerals.

Nutrigen**omics**: how nutrients impact your genes.

Affects disease prevention or creation.

We can have a profound effect when we match genetics to diet, nutrition and lifestyle.

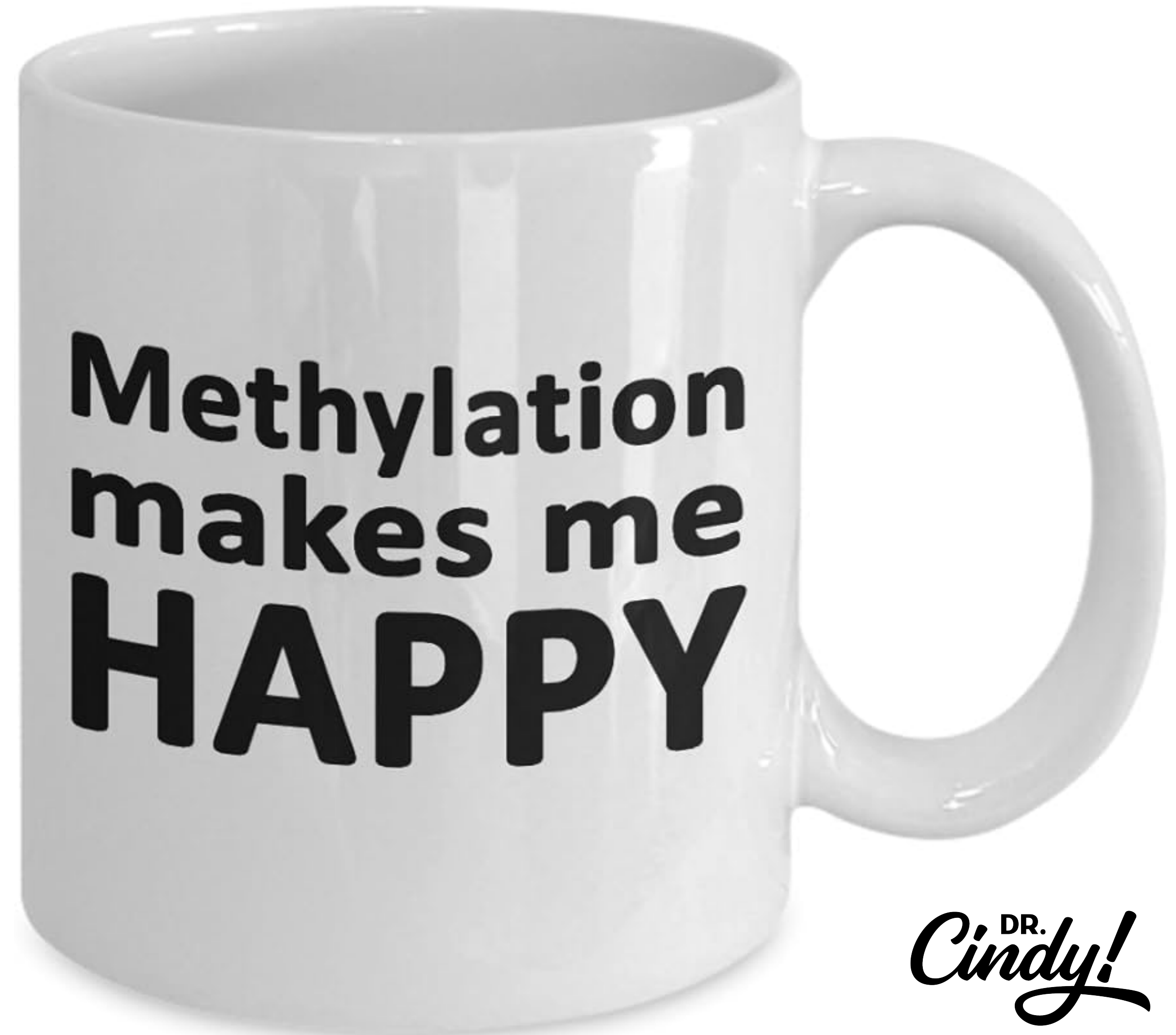
Nutrigenetics can explain why two individuals of similar age, stature, and activity levels will react differently to the same diet.

Why bother?



Provide insight as to whether we will develop disease, offer clues for the root cause of disease and symptoms, reduce guessing in helping treat patients.

Methylation???





**Babies methylate in utero.
Governs development.
Regulates brain chemicals.
Manages inflammation.
Removes environmental toxins.**

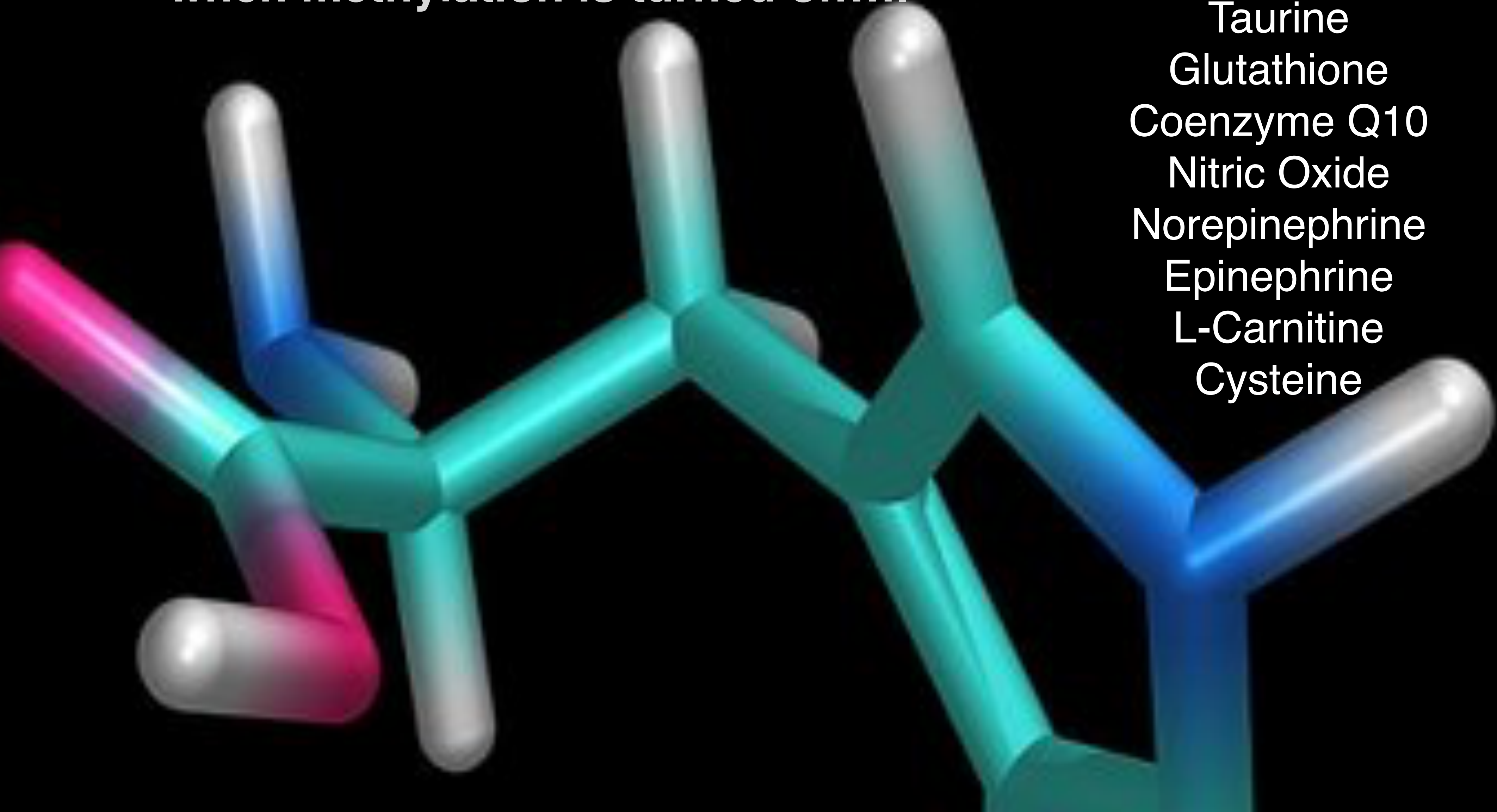
Methylation H_3C

POMC DNA
PER 2 DNA

DR.
Cindy!

The following molecules are not produced in enough quantity when methylation is turned off....

Serotonin
Melatonin
Taurine
Glutathione
Coenzyme Q10
Nitric Oxide
Norepinephrine
Epinephrine
L-Carnitine
Cysteine



Are you Under methylating?....SAME too low?

Digestive issues

IBS

Bloating

Constipation

Diarrhea

Stomach pain

Unexplained nausea

Poor absorption of nutrients

Food intolerance

Seasonal allergies

Brain fog

Focus

Disrupted sleep

Anxiety

Sick Often

Cancer

Strong Willed

Good tolerance of cold

Poor tolerance of heat

Thyroid

Weight fluctuations

Fatigue

Joint pain

Inflammation intolerance

Addiction

Competitive

Low pain tolerance

High libido

Inner tension

Phobias

Social Isolation

Headaches

Mood disorders

Autism

Dementia

Neuropathy(peripheral)

Self motivated

Cardiometabolic syndrome

Common lab results seen in under methylators.

High toxic metals.

Elevated basophils.

Elevated histamine.

High homocysteine.

Elevated MMA.

Low copper.

Low Zinc.

Low serotonin.

Low dopamine.

Low folate.

High FIGLU in urine.

Urinary estrogen metabolites high.

Over methylation

Creative
Sensitive
Underachiever
Learning issues
Internal tension
Anxiety
Overactive
Empathetic
Depression
Weight gain
Food/chemical sensitivities
Obsession w/o conclusion
Low libido
Brain fog
Circadian rhythm dysfunction
Dry skin

Fatigue
Trouble sitting still
Hyperactivity
Panic attacks
High tolerance for pain
Pear shaped
Heavy body hair
Eczema
Immune system dysfunction
Poor motivation
Over sleeping
Dry eyes
Dry mouth
Upper body/neck/head pain
Antidepressants don't work
Relationship to schizophrenia

Lab results for over methylation.

Elevated serotonin.

Elevated dopamine.

Low histamine.

High copper.

High epinephrine.

Low basophils.

Low Zinc.

OR....

Many people with over methylation have zero health problems and don't need treatment.

Treatment for over methylation doesn't always fix you but if it does it can take months.

Good for Overmethylation

Choline

DMAE

Vitamin D

Vitamin C

Vitamin B12

Vitamin B6

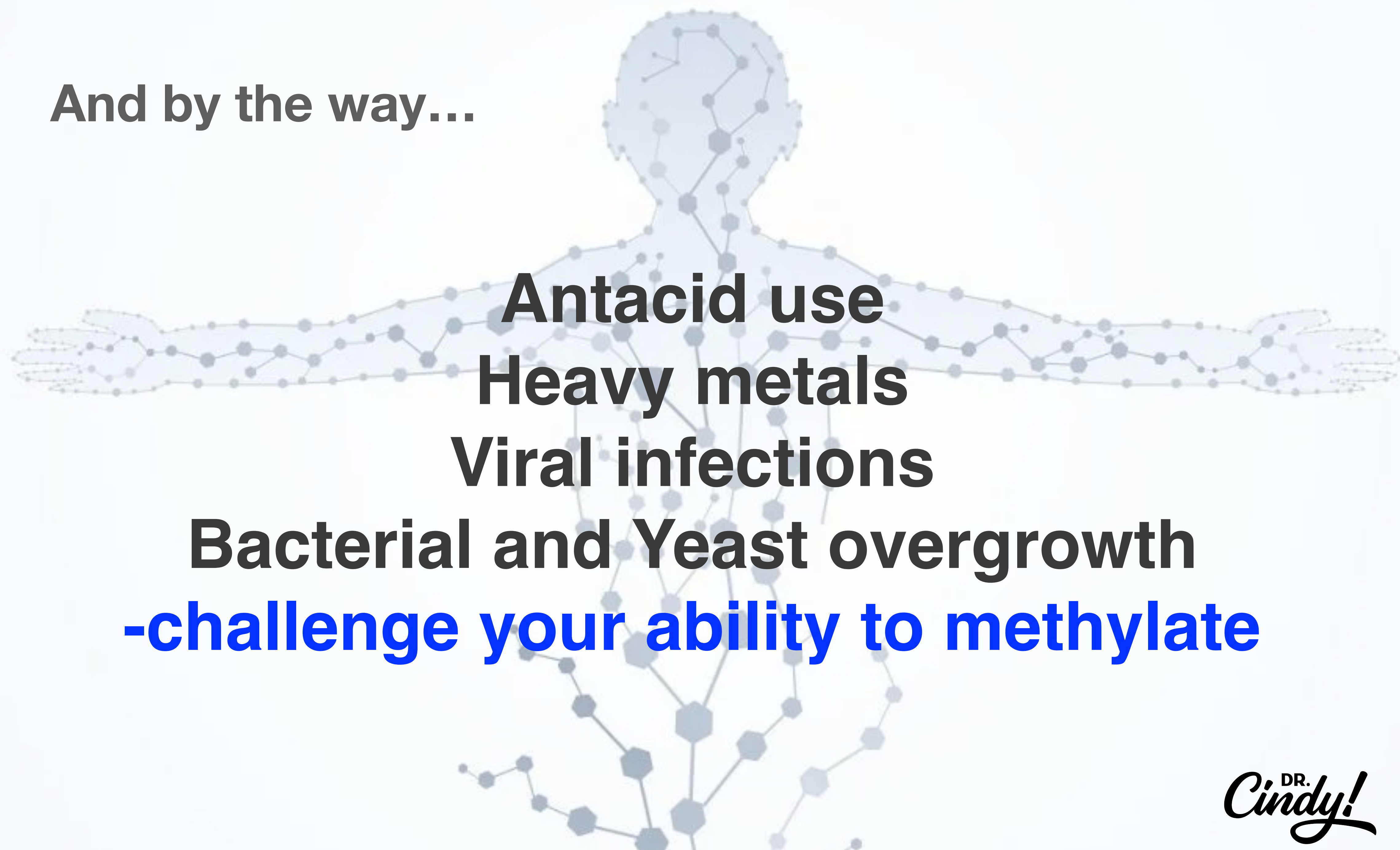
Zinc

Omega- 3 fatty acids

Magnesium

Methyl-folate

And by the way...



Antacid use
Heavy metals
Viral infections
Bacterial and Yeast overgrowth
-challenge your ability to methylate

DR.
Cindy!



MTRR

Higher toxic burden

Low bilirubin

Low B12

High MMA

High GGT

Low Methionine

Low SAMe

High CRP

EPHX1

**Plays a dual role in the biotransformation of xenobiotics.
Gets rid of physiological useless compounds.**

**Defects in this gene: preeclampsia.
Plays a role in fatigue, obesity and inflammation.**

4-OHE1

Bad Estrogen

Minor pathway of estrogen metabolism.

Direct primary estrogen down a different pathway.

Choline, Folate, B12, NAC, Resveratrol, DIM, Calcium D-glucarate, sulforaphanes.

Xenobiotics

**Xenobiotics disrupt the microbiome.
Affects testicular function lowering sperm count.
Prevents ovulation.
Early ovarian failure (premature menopause).**

**Food additives, flavorings, fragrances, pesticides,
cosmetics, drugs, plant constituents,
environmental and industrial pollutants.**

COMT

Alteration in COMT



Build up of hydroxy estrogens



Estrogen Dominance

*SAMe is the methyl donor and Magnesium
Needed to break down estrogen*

REDUCE
ESTROGEN
DOMINANCE

COMT



Processes estrogen and Neurotransmitters.
(Dopamine, epinephrine, norepinephrine)

Mutations are linked to premature ovarian insufficiency and preeclampsia, altered testicular cells and male fertility.

Reduced COMT activity increases the risk of hormone dependent disease: enhances estrogen, accumulation of catechol estrogens and oxidative DNA damage.

COMT

How to alter...

Manage stress: assess cortisol levels and correct.

Limit exposure to endocrine disruptors.

Restrict exposure to Mercury.

Daily bowels.

Limit caffeine, alcohol and smoking to reduce oxidative stress.

Limit strenuous exercise.

CYP1B1

Regulates endogenous metabolic pathways,
including the metabolism of
steroid hormones, fatty acids, melatonin, and vitamins.

Key enzyme in the hydroxylation of E2 to 4-hydroxyestradiol.

May be a potent carcinogenic agent.

Mainly expressed in mammary, uterus and ovary tissue .

DR.
Cindy!

Polymorphisms in CYP1B1 modify the risk of idiopathic male infertility with abnormal semen quality.

Abstract

Background: It is acknowledged that Cytochrome P450 1B1 (CYP1B1) plays a crucial role in metabolism and is involved in lots of diseases. We carried out this study to evaluate the association between CYP1B1 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and male infertility in the Han-Chinese population with abnormal semen parameters.

Methods: We genotyped five CYP1B1 polymorphisms by using TaqMan allelic discrimination assay and Genome Lab SNP-stream. A total of 591 idiopathic infertile men and 419 fertile controls were comprised in the research. Semen quality analysis was performed using computer-assisted sperm analysis. According to semen parameters, we divided

Results: In our study, we only found genetic variant rs1056836 may decrease the risk of abnormal sperm parameters with male infertility.

Conclusions: Our results suggested that polymorphisms in CYP1B1 modify the risk of abnormal sperm parameters. These findings should be validated by more epidemiological and functional studies.

Genetic variant rs 1056836 correlated with idiopathic male infertility
May decrease the risk of abnormal sperm motility.

Caution as as it may also promote obesity and hypertension.

DR.
Cindy!

CYP1A2

Can it affect pregnancy?

CYP1A2 is responsible for the metabolism of estrogens and exogenous compounds including caffeine.

Epidemiological Studies: same dosage of caffeine exposure increases risk of pregnancy disorders in women with higher CYP1A2 enzyme activity.

CYP 1A2

An illustration of a blood vessel with a cholesterol plaque. The vessel is shown in cross-section, with a large, yellow, textured plaque on the right side. The interior of the vessel is filled with numerous red blood cells, depicted as red, biconcave discs. The background is a dark red color, suggesting the interior of the vessel.

Cholesterol Abnormalities

High levels of circulation lipids may cause hormonal imbalances decreasing fertility and in men and can lower quantity of sperm with poorer quality and abnormal morphology.

**Oversensitivity to histamine.
Regulates immune response, gut function.
Acts as a neurotransmitter.**

Symptoms include abdominal pain, itching or sweating after food consumption.

The balance of DAO and histamine plays a role in pregnancy

**Reduced DAO activities: complications include diabetes, threatened and missed abortion and trophoblastic disorders
High risk pregnancy .**

**Assess for leaky gut and food allergies/sensitivities.
DAO is dependent on B6, B12, iron, copper and Vitamin C.**



DR.
Cindy!

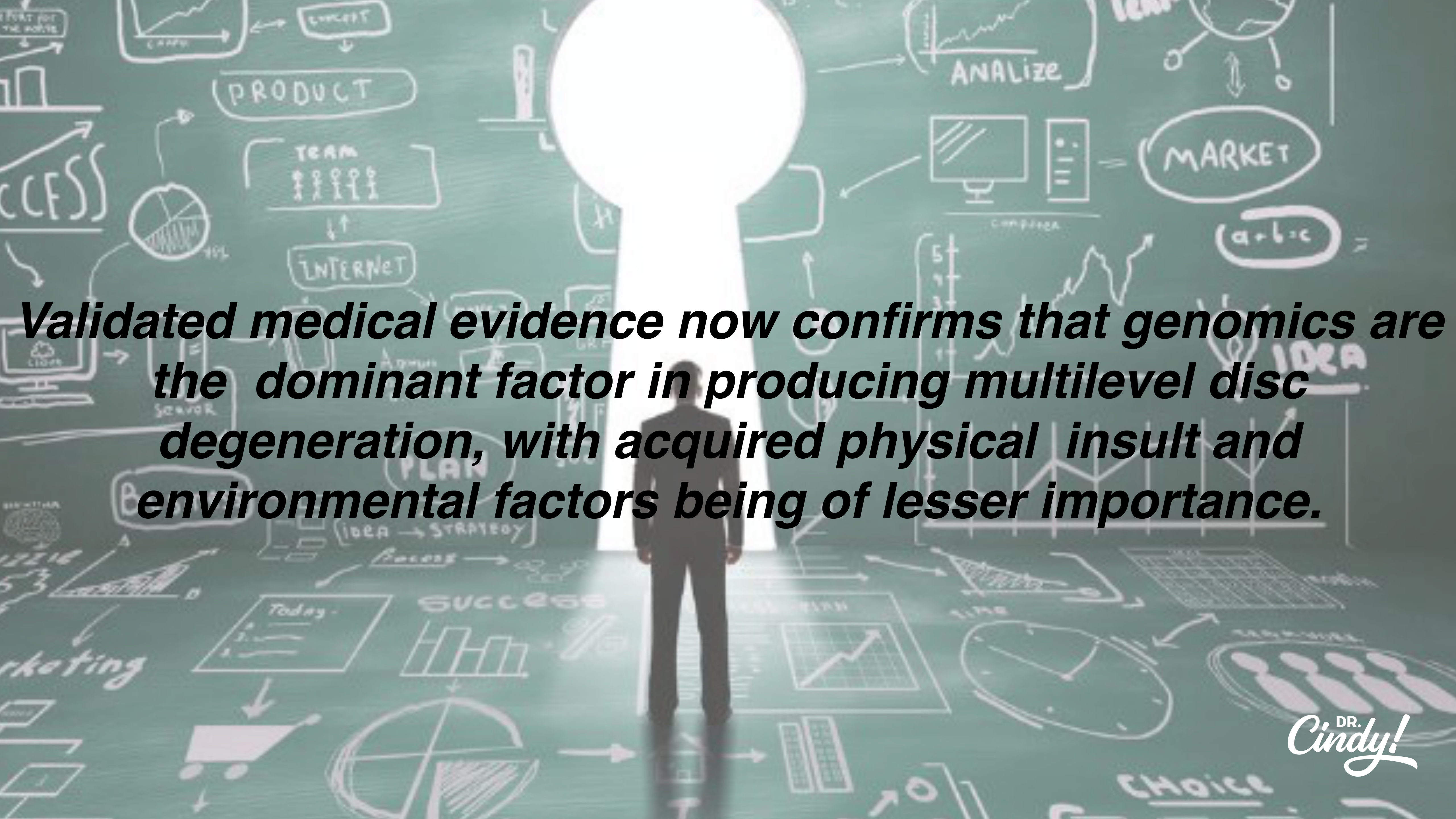


Undermethylation
Poor tolerance to pain

A medical professional in a white coat is holding a human spine model. Another person's hand is pointing at the model. The background is a soft, out-of-focus white.

“Spinal health is directly and intensely related to nutritional status,” explains Amir Vokshoor, MD, the director of spine at St. John’s Health Center in California.

“Our genetic predisposition and our microbiome, which relates to the gut flora and our ability to digest and absorb nutrients, can directly affect spinal pain, skeletal integrity, and our ability to heal and recover from surgery or injury,”



Validated medical evidence now confirms that genomics are the dominant factor in producing multilevel disc degeneration, with acquired physical insult and environmental factors being of lesser importance.



[Int J Biol Sci.](#) 2008; 4(5): 283–290.

Published online 2008 Sep 2. doi: [10.7150/ijbs.4.283](https://doi.org/10.7150/ijbs.4.283)

PMCID: PMC2532796

PMID: [18781226](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18781226/)

Advances in Susceptibility Genetics of Intervertebral Degenerative Disc Disease

[Yin'gang Zhang](#),^{1,✉} [Zhengming Sun](#),¹ [Jiangtao Liu](#),¹ and [Xiong Guo](#)²

[Author information](#) [Article notes](#) [Copyright and License information](#) [Disclaimer](#)

This article has been [cited by](#) other articles in PMC.

Go to:

Abstract

The traditional view that the etiology of lumbar disc herniation is primarily due to age, gender, occupation, smoking and exposure to vehicular vibration dominated much of the last century. Recent research indicates that

heredity may be largely responsible for the degeneration as well as herniation of intervertebral discs. Since 1998, genetic influences have been confirmed by the identification of several genes forms associated with disc degeneration.

These researches are paving the way for a better understanding of the biologic mechanisms. Now, **many researchers unanimously agree that lumbar disc herniation appears to be similar to other complex diseases, whose etiology has both environmental and hereditary influence**, each with a part of contribution and relative risk. Then addressing the etiological of lumbar disc herniation, it is important to integrate heredity with the environment factors. For the purpose of this review, we have limited our discussion to several susceptibility genes associated with disc degeneration.

Keywords: Intervertebral disc Disease, Degeneration, Candidate Genes, Familial Aggregation

DR.
Cindy!

Lower back disease may be in your genes: New study indicates predisposition to lumbar disc disease could be inherited

February 2, 2011

American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons

Symptomatic lumbar disc disease, a condition caused by degeneration or herniation of the discs of the lower spine, may be inherited, according to a new study published in the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (JBJS)*.

"Previous studies, including studies of twin siblings and subsequent genetic marker studies, have suggested a genetic predisposition for the development of symptomatic lumbar disc disease but have been limited by a small number of patients," noted study author Alpesh A. Patel, MD FACS, assistant professor of orthopaedic surgery at the University of Utah School of Medicine. "The results of this study provide evidence based on a population of more than 2 million people, indicating that there likely is a genetic component in the development of this disease. Additionally, **the factors that differentiate a symptomatic disc from a non-painful disc may also be affected by genetics.**"

- The researchers used data contained in the Utah Population Database, a public information repository containing health and genealogical data of more than 2 million Utah residents, examining health and family records of 1,264 individuals with lumbar disc disease, defined as either lumbar disc degeneration or lumbar disc herniation.
- To measure how closely patients were related, the researchers used the Genealogical Index of Familiarity, which compares the average relatedness of affected individuals with expected relatedness in the general population. Relatedness is measured by generations or degrees:
 - first-degree relatives (or immediate family) including parents, offspring and siblings;
 - second-degree including grandchildren, grandparents, uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews, and half-siblings; and
 - third-degree comprising great-grandchildren, great-grandparents, great-aunts and great-uncles, grandnieces and grandnephews and first cousins.
 - In this study, only patients with at least three generations of genealogical data in the database were included.
- The researchers also determined and calculated the Relative Risk (RR) for relatives. This measure defines the risk of lumbar disc disease among family members of patients compared to individuals without disease. Important Findings:
 - Individuals with lumbar disc disease were more likely to have family members with disc disease.
 - Relative risk for lumbar disc disease was significantly elevated in both close and distant relatives.
 - The combination of the two findings, given the large patient population, strongly supports a genetic basis to symptomatic lumbar disc disease.

"Although excess risk in the immediate family might indicate evidence of a genetic contribution, it could also simply indicate shared environment risks or household exposure that may be contributing to the disease," Dr. Patel noted. "Conversely, excess risks in second and third-degree relatives strongly support a genetic contribution to disease, given the measurable genetic sharing in these more distant relatives and the relative absence of shared household risks."

"There are limitations to our study. We could not measure disease severity or response to treatment. Furthermore, the population of Utah is genetically representative of a US or North European background. As such, this study does not prove a purely genetic basis for disease but suggests that it may play an important role." Dr. Patel noted. "With additional data, this hypothesis can be tested with larger sample sizes."

According to data from the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS), back pain is a common problem, and in 2008, attracted more than 12 million physician visits. Dr. Patel said identifying the factors that contribute to the disease can have far-reaching implications.

"Lumbar disc disease is likely due to a number of factors, including mechanical stresses to the spine, age-dependent disc degeneration, biochemical factors and genetics," he said. **"This study identified an inheritable predisposition to the development of symptomatic lumbar disc disease and also identified high-risk families in the Utah population, which can be studied to identify genes responsible for this predisposition. Identification of these specific genes may help in the future development of drugs or other interventions to prevent and/or treat lumbar disc disease in the public at large."**

1 A. A. Patel, W. R. Spiker, M. Daubs, D. Brodke, L. A. Cannon-Albright. **Evidence for an Inherited Predisposition to Lumbar Disc Disease.** *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery*, 2011; 93 (3): 225 DOI: 10.2106/JBJS.J.00276

Science News

Genetic clues to spinal stenosis

Date:

October 13, 2017

Source:

Wiley

A new study published in the *Journal of Orthopaedic Research* indicates that certain genetic changes are linked with an increased risk of developing lumbar spinal stenosis, a narrowing of the open spaces in the lower spine that can lead to pain in the legs when individuals walk.

The results from the study, which included 469 individuals, provide insights into the potential causes of spinal stenosis. "Our study represents a tremendous leap forward in our understanding of the condition," said senior author Dr. Dino Samartzis. "With a better understanding of the condition and the identification of genetic markers, individuals who are at increased risk can be identified early and preventative measures can be initiated. The information may also help investigators develop more novel and precision-based management options for affected patients."

Lead author Dr. Jason Cheung added, "We finally have a clearer understanding regarding the genetic and developmental background of spinal canal narrowing. The bony spinal canal diameter is a unique phenotype that should not be mistaken for a canal measurement at the level of the disc, where it is highly influenced by disc degeneration features."

New back pain gene identified in largest genetic study of its kind

Date: September 24, 2012

Source: King's College London

Summary: Researchers have for the first time identified a gene linked to age-related degeneration of the intervertebral discs in the spine, a common cause of lower back pain.

The Annals of Rheumatic Diseases reported in a large study an association of the PARK2 gene and Lumbar disc degeneration.

MRI images of more than 4,600 people whose genes had been mapped, scientists found that the **PARK2** gene was implicated in people with degenerate discs and could affect the speed at which they deteriorate.

We have shown that the gene may be switched off in people with the condition.”

Dr. Frances Williams

Department of Twin Research and Genetic Epidemiology at King's College London.

LDD is inherited in up to 80 percent of people with the condition.

Researchers say that the results of this study indicate that the PARK2 gene appears not to be working in people with LDD.

Influenced by environmental factors, such as lifestyle and diet, which in turn make changes known as epigenetic modifications to the gene.

DR.
Cindy!

Scoliosis linked to essential mineral

Children with severely curved spines may be unable to use manganese

Date:

October 9, 2018

Source:

Washington University School of Medicine

3 million cases of Scoliosis a year.

Tend to cluster in families.

Many genes may play a small role increasing the risk.

Severe scoliosis may be due to the body's inability to fully utilize manganese.

Twice as likely to carry the gene variant.

Manganese is important for growing bones and cartilage.

Inflammation

IL6, TNF, IL 16

Look for CRP in the blood.

Vitamin E and C, D

Glycine and Magnesium helps with elevated TNF.

Alpha lipoid acid

Curcumin /Black seed oil

Fish oil

Ginger

Photobiomodulation

Arthritis



Joint damage due to too much iron is most commonly seen in the knees, hands, and wrists.

Hemochromatosis: Abnormal storage of iron.

Body absorbs more iron than it uses.

No way to remove the extra iron.

Stores it in the joints and organs — especially the liver, heart, and pancreas.

More common in male Caucasians of Northern European descent.

30-50 YO.

Women after age 50 or after menopause.

Family HX increases risk.

Most common genetic disorder in the US.

1 of every 8 to 12 Caucasians in America is a carrier, with 1 copy of the gene defect, and about 5 of every 1,000 have 2 copies of the HFE defect, which puts them at risk for developing the disease. It is also estimated that about half of those with two copies of the HFE defect will eventually develop the disease.

A couple is shown from the waist down, embracing each other in a park. The woman is wearing a light grey sweater and blue jeans, and the man is wearing a dark grey sweater and blue jeans. They are standing on a paved path next to a grassy area. In the background, there are trees with autumn foliage and buildings under a warm, golden sunset sky.

Patricia & Tom

Want to have more kids

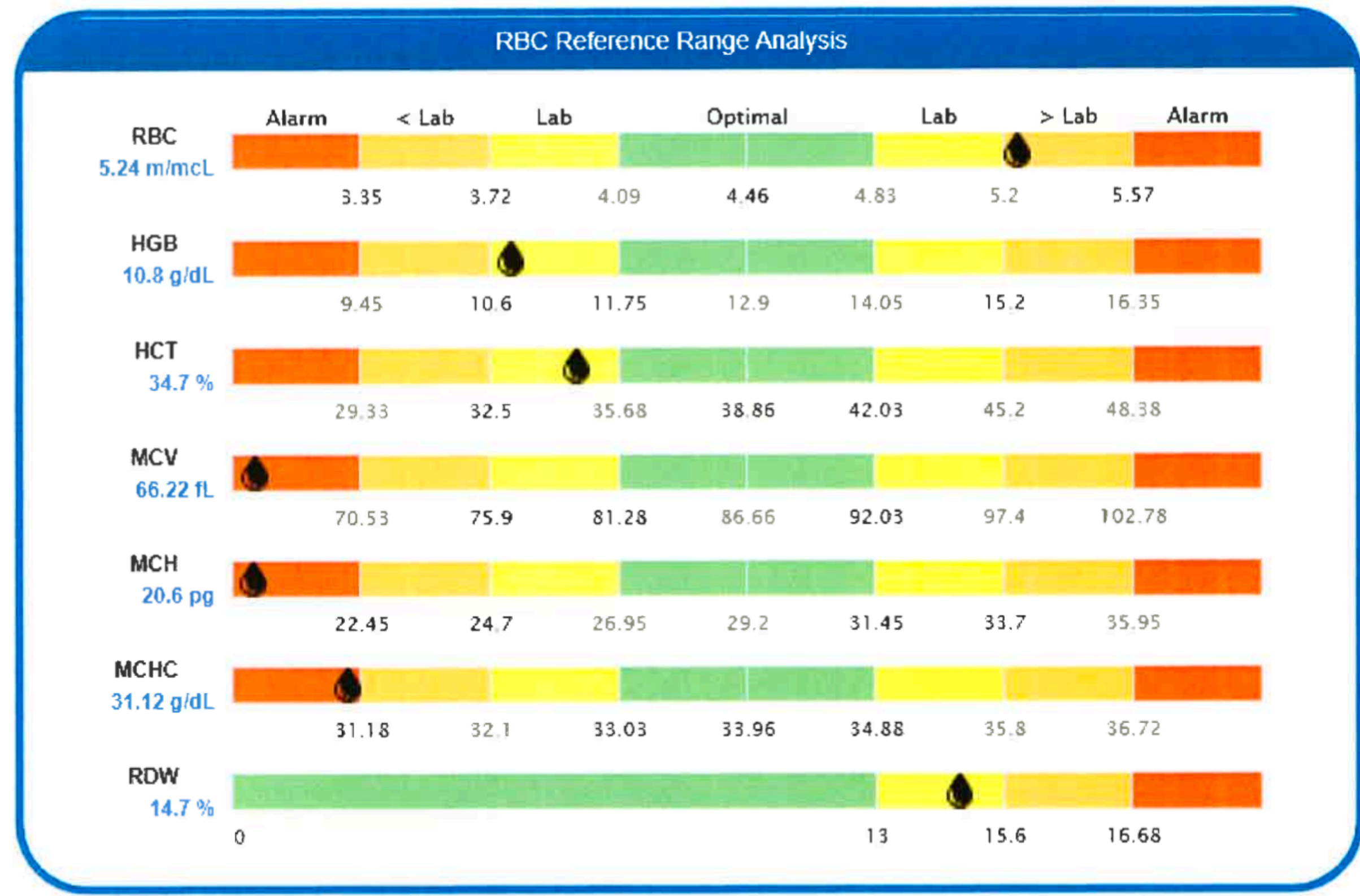
2 miscarriages

DR.
Cindy!

| TEST | RESULT | FINAL REPORTED | ABNORMAL |
|---|--------|------------------|----------|
| FERRITIN / IRON / TRANSFERRIN / TIBC | | 12/28/2022 02:28 | |
| Iron | 121 | | |
| Transferrin | 248 | | |
| Ferritin | 50.5 | | |
| TIBC | 347 | | |
| Iron Saturation | 35 | | |
| T3 TOTAL | | 12/28/2022 02:28 | |
| T3, Total | 1.0 | | |
| THYROGLOBULIN ANTIBODY (Anti-Tg) | | 12/28/2022 02:37 | |
| Thyroglobulin Antibody | <1.0 | | |
| This assay was performed using Beckman Coulter reagents and test kits. Values obtained with other assay methods or kits cannot be used interchangeably. | | | |
| TPO ANTIBODY | | 12/28/2022 02:23 | |
| Thyroperoxidase Antibodies | 1.0 | | |
| TSH | | 12/28/2022 02:21 | |
| TSH | 1.56 | | |
| T4 FREE | | 12/28/2022 02:28 | |
| T4, Free | 0.94 | | |
| T4 (THYROXINE) | | 12/28/2022 02:17 | |
| T4, Total | 8.18 | | |
| FREE T3 | | 12/28/2022 02:21 | |
| T3, Free | 3.06 | | |
| CBC W/DIFF | | 12/28/2022 01:23 | |
| WBC | 5.8 | | |
| RBC | 5.24 | | L |
| *** (Based on documented legal sex) 4.10-5.30 | | | |
| HGB | 10.8 | | L |
| *** (Based on documented legal sex) 11.9-15.8 | | | |
| HCT | 34.7 | | L |
| *** (Based on documented legal sex) 37.4-48.3 | | | |
| MCV | 66.2 | | L |
| MCH | 20.6 | | L |
| MCHC | 31.1 | | L |
| RDW | 14.7 | | |
| PLT | 193 | | |

Hypochromic Microcytic Anemia

Red Blood Cell (RBC) Analysis



3.6-10.2 10³/uL
 *** 10⁶/uL
 *** g/dL
 *** %
 82.0-99.0 fL
 27.0-33.0 pg
 32.0-36.0 g/dL
 11.0-15.0 %
 150-450 10³/uL



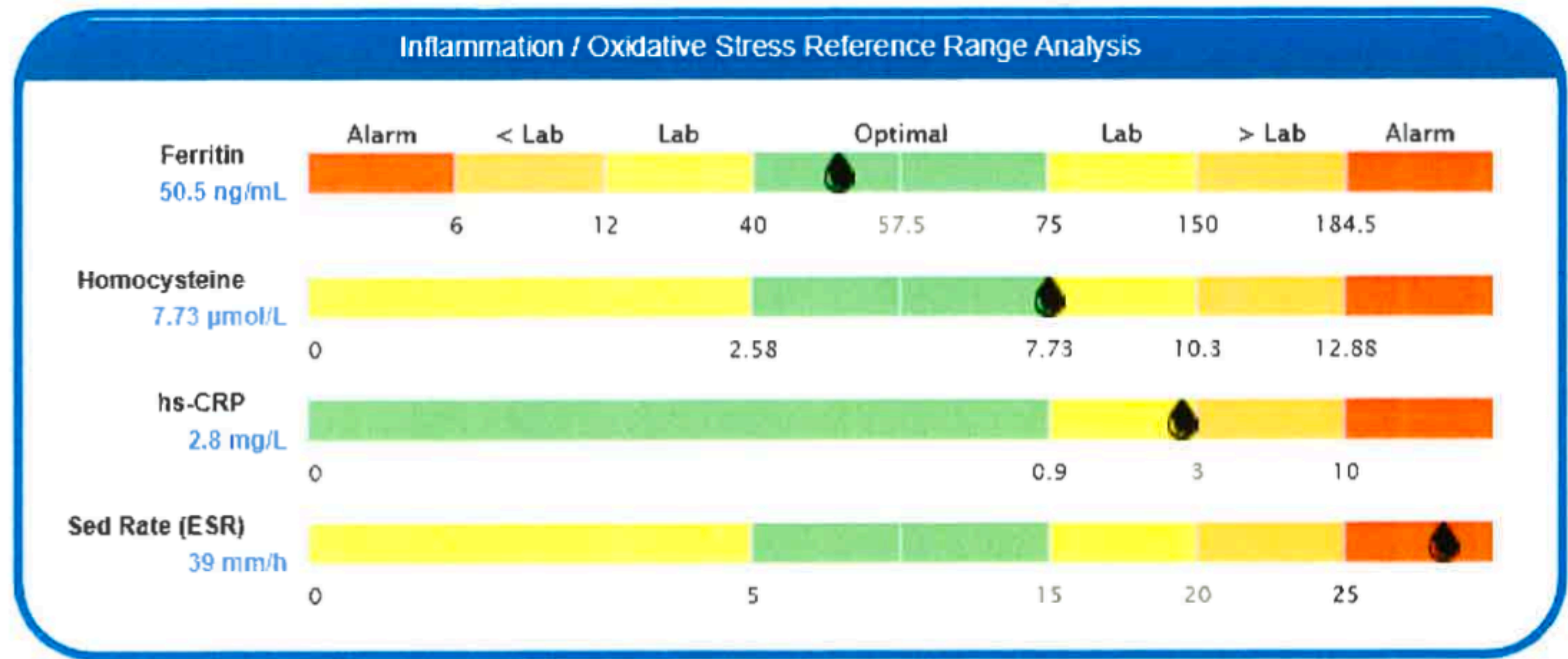
DR. *Cindy!*

| TEST | RESULT | FINAL REPORTED | AB |
|------|--------|----------------|----|
|------|--------|----------------|----|

Inflammation/Oxidative Stress Analysis

MPV

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Not measured | |
| NRBC's | 0.0 |
| Absolute NRBCs | 0.0 |
| Neutrophils | 67.3 |
| Lymphocytes | 19.5 |
| Monocytes | 11.7 |
| Eosinophils | 1.0 |
| Basophils | 0.3 |
| Immature Granulocytes | 0.2 |
| *** No defined reference range | |
| Absolute Neutrophils | 3.9 |
| Absolute Lymphocytes | 1.1 |
| Absolute Monocytes | 0.7 |
| Absolute Eosinophils | 0.1 |
| Absolute Basophils | 0.0 |
| Absolute Immature Granulocytes | 0.0 |



12/28/2022 1:21 AM: P indicates partial results on a panel. Additional results will follow.
 12/28/2022 1:21 AM: This result has been final verified. No changed results are expected.

SEDIMENTATION RATE, ESR 12/28/2022 02:08
Sedimentation Rate 39
 *** (Based on documented legal sex) 0-20

HEMOGLOBIN A1C 12/28/2022 03:16 0-5.6 %
 Hemoglobin A1c 5.2
 The American Diabetes Association recommends that a primary goal of therapy should be a HBA1C of < 7% and that physicians should reevaluate the treatment regimen in patients with HBA1C values consistently > 8%.
 <5.7% Normal
 5.7 - 6.4% Increased risk for diabetes
 >=6.5% Diagnostic of diabetes
 <7.0% Goal of therapy
 >8.0% Action suggested

LDH, SERUM 12/28/2022 02:16 140-271 units/L
 LDH 143

URIC ACID 12/28/2022 02:16 2.3-6.6 mg/dL
 Uric Acid 4.2

Inflammation

Patricia

DR. *Cindy!*

Patricia

| Micronutrient | Serum | | | WBC | | | RBC | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|---------|----------|------------------------|---------|----------|---------------|
| | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref |
| Vitamin A | 48.6 | | 40.8~154.5 (mcg/dL) | 5.6 | | 0.9~17.3 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin B1 | 14.4 | | 1.4~71.3 (nmol/L) | 0.20 | | 0.10~7.00 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin B2 | 16.8 | | 5.6~126.1 (mcg/L) | 0.8 | | 0.2~3.6 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin B3 | 19.3 | | 2.6~36.1 (ng/mL) | 60.4 | | 39.6~303.5 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin B6 | 11.0 | | 2.8~76.2 (ng/mL) | 0.8 | | 0.5~9.7 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin B12 | 656 | | 232~1245 (pg/mL) | 6.18 | | 2.00~11.99 | | | |
| Vitamin B5 | 47.7 | | 22.7~429.2 (mcg/L) | 3.5 | | 2.5~32.8 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin C | 1.1 | | 0.2~1.1 (mg/dL) | 4.0 | | 0.5~1.7 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin D3 | 0.8 | | 0.4~1.8 (ng/mL) | 77.0 | | 5.9~246.6 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin D, 25-OH | 48.7 | | 30.0~108.0 (ng/mL) | | | | | | |
| Vitamin E | 11.3 | | 7.1~30.6 (mg/L) | 26.6 | | 18.4~101.1 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin K1 | 0.66 | | 0.10~8.10 (ng/mL) | 0.23 | | 0.10~0.71 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin K2 | 0.13 | | 0.10~5.19 (ng/mL) | 0.16 | | 0.10~0.89 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Folate | 3.4 ↓ | | ≥4.6 (ng/mL) | | | | 216.7 | | ≥95.5 (ng/mL) |

Vitamins

Very Low Folate:
neural tube defect and lowers progesterone
Improvement for all Bs.

DR. Cindy!

Patricia

Inositol for sustained physiological pregnancy.

| Micronutrient | Serum | | | WBC | | | RBC | | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref |
| Calcium | 9.0 | | 8.9~10.6 (mg/dL) | 32 | | 15~120 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Manganese | 0.6 | | 0.3~2.0 (ng/mL) | 27 | | 2~75 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Zinc | 0.5 | | 0.5~1.0 (mcg/mL) | 7 | | 4~15 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Copper | 1.1 | | 0.6~1.8 (mcg/mL) | 5 | | 2~15 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Chromium | 0.20 | | 0.10~0.70 (ng/mL) | | | | | | |
| Iron | 106 | | 37~145 (ug/dL) | | | | | | 88.9~117.0 (mg/dL) |
| Magnesium | 2.3 | | 1.6~2.6 (mg/dL) | | | | 6.1 | | 3.6~7.7 (ug/dL) |
| Copper to Zinc Ratio | 2.2 | | 0.9~2.6 | | | | | | |
| Choline | 7.1 | | 6.8~31.0 (nmol/mL) | 0.8 | | 0.2~1.5 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Inositol | 17.4 ↓ | | 20.5~60.7 (nmol/mL) | 0.17 | | 0.10~2.50 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Carnitine | 24.9 | | 11.6~43.4 (nmol/mL) | 1.0 | | 0.3~1.5 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| MMA | 0.12 | | 0.10~0.50 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Sodium | 141 | | 136~145 (mmol/L) | | | | | | |
| Potassium | 4.3 | | 3.5~5.1 (mmol/L) | | | | | | |

Minerals

Metabolites

DR.
Cindy!

Patricia

| Micronutrient | Serum | | | WBC | | | RBC | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------------------------|---------|----------|-----|
| | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref |
| Asparagine | 47.6 | | 39.2~89.8 (nmol/mL) | 0.8 | | 0.5~2.8 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Glutamine | 409.0 | | 393.5~699.3 (nmol/mL) | 5.4 | | 1.4~7.0 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Serine | 130.9 | | 94.2~246.8 (nmol/mL) | 4.0 | | 1.8~19.8 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Arginine | 110.6 | | 81.6~249.0 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Citrulline | 16.7 ↓ | | 18.7~47.5 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Isoleucine | 27.2 | | 25.5~158.9 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Valine | 146.2 ↓ | | 155.9~368.0 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Leucine | 121.0 | | 101.2~249.3 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Coenzyme Q10 | 0.86 | | 0.56~2.78 (µg/mL) | 88.0 | | 39.6~225.3 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Cysteine | 15.9 | | 3.4~37.0 (nmol/mL) | 195.3 | | 60.0~565.0 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Cutathione | | | | 178.6 | | 98.7~1163.0 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Selenium | 131.4 | | 109.8~218.4 (ng/mL) | 255 | | 234~1050 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |

**Citrulline: maternal vascular health,
prevent preeclampsia.**

Amino Acids

Antioxidants

DR.
Cindy!

Fatty Acids: Omega-3 & 6

Patricia

| Micronutrient | Serum | | | WBC | | | RBC | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|-----|---------|----------|-----|---------|----------|-----------------|
| | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref |
| EPA | | | | | | | 0.17 | | 0.15~2.26 (%) |
| DPA | | | | | | | 0.51 | | 0.45~1.80 (%) |
| DHA | | | | | | | 3.63 | | 2.42~10.52 (%) |
| Total Omega-3 | | | | | | | 4.30 | | 3.25~13.99 (%) |
| LA | | | | | | | 4.27 | | 3.22~10.49 (%) |
| AA | | | | | | | 12.61 | | 5.50~19.01 (%) |
| Total Omega-6 | | | | | | | 21.05 | | 11.03~34.96 (%) |
| AA/EPA | | | | | | | 74.2 ↑ | | 2.5~10.9 |
| Omega-3 Index | | | | | | | 3.80 | | 8.00~12.65 (%) |

WBC Count

| Test Name | Current | Reference Range | Previous |
|--|---------|-----------------|----------|
| Lymphocyte Count (x 10 ³ /μL) | 1.10 L | 1.18~3.74 | |
| Neutrophil Count (x 10 ³ /μL) | 3.71 | 1.56~6.13 | |
| WBC (x 10 ³ /μL) | 5.58 | 3.98~10.04 | |

Tom

| Micronutrient | Serum | | | WBC | | | RBC | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|---------|----------|-------------------------|---------|----------|---------------|
| | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref |
| Vitamin A | 54.1 | | 40.8~154.5 (mcg/dL) | 5.1 | | 0.9~17.3 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin B1 | 16.7 | | 1.4~71.3 (nmol/L) | 0.28 | | 0.10~7.00 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin B2 | 15.2 | | 5.6~126.1 (mcg/L) | 0.1 ↓ | | 0.2~3.6 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin B3 | 31.5 | | 2.6~36.1 (ng/mL) | 119.8 | | 39.6~303.5 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin B6 | 17.8 | | 2.8~76.2 (ng/mL) | 1.4 | | 0.5~9.7 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin B12 | 535 | | 72~240 (pg/mL) | 1.9 | | 2.00~1.9 | | | |
| Vitamin B5 | 55.6 | | 22.7~429.2 (mcg/L) | 7.7 | | 2.5~32.8 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin C | 0.8 | | 0.2~1.1 (mg/dL) | 3.3 | | 0.5~9.7 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin D3 | 0.7 | | 0.4~1.8 (ng/mL) | 170.9 | | 25.9~246.6 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin D, 25-OH | 32.9 | | 30.0~108.0 (ng/mL) | | | | | | |
| Vitamin E | 9.7 | | 7.4~30.6 (mg/L) | 409.7 | | 18.4~1031.1 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin K1 | 1.41 | | 0.10~8.10 (ng/mL) | 0.24 | | 0.10~0.71 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Vitamin K2 | 6.4 | | 3.20~5.19 (ng/mL) | 0.44 | | 0.1~0.8 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Folate | 6.9 | | ≥4.6 (ng/mL) | | | | 253.9 | | ≥95.5 (ng/mL) |

Vitamin D for male fertility.

B1 function of the testes.

B2 transmission of nerve impulses for erection.

DR. Cindy!

Tom

| Micronutrient | Serum | | | WBC | | | RBC | | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref |
| Calcium | 9.7 | | 8.9~10.6 (mg/dL) | 28 | | 15~120 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Manganese | 0.7 | | 0.3~2.0 (ng/mL) | 16 | | 2~75 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Zinc | 0.8 | | 0.5~1.0 (mcg/mL) | 3 ↓ | | 4~15 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Copper | 0.8 | | 0.6~1.8 (mcg/mL) | 8 | | 2~15 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Chromium | 0.18 | | 0.10~0.70 (ng/mL) | | | | | | |
| Iron | 105 | | 59~158 (ug/dL) | | | | 105.8 | | 88.9~117.0 (mg/dL) |
| Magnesium | 2.2 | | 1.6~2.6 (mg/dL) | | | | 5.6 | | 3.6~7.7 (mg/dL) |
| Copper to Zinc Ratio | 1.0 | | 0.9~2.6 | | | | | | |
| Choline | 18.4 | | 6.8~31.0 (nmol/mL) | 1.4 | | 0.2~1.5 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Inositol | 25.8 | | 0.5~2.7 (nmol/mL) | 0.2 | | 0.1~2.5 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Carnitine | 36.0 | | 11.6~43.4 (nmol/mL) | 1.2 | | 0.3~1.5 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| MMA | 0.14 | | 0.10~0.50 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Sodium | 141 | | 136~145 (mmol/L) | | | | | | |
| Potassium | 4.1 | | 3.5~5.1 (mmol/L) | | | | | | |

Zinc deficiency lowers testosterone and decreases viability of sperm.

Minerals

Metabolites

DR. *Cindy!*

Tom

| Micronutrient | Serum | | | WBC | | | RBC | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|---------|----------|-------------------------|---------|----------|-----|
| | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref |
| Asparagine | 49.7 | | 39.2~89.8 (nmol/mL) | 0.8 | | 0.5~2.8 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Glutamine | 463.7 | | 393.5~699.3 (nmol/mL) | 5.2 | | 1.4~7.0 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Serine | 162.3 | | 94.2~246.8 (nmol/mL) | 4.3 | | 1.8~19.8 (ng/MM WBC) | | | |
| Arginine | 158.7 | | 81.6~249.0 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Citrulline | 26.1 | | 18.7~47.5 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Isoleucine | 45.5 | | 25.5~158.9 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Valine | 209.8 | | 155.9~368.0 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Leucine | 152.3 | | 101.2~249.3 (nmol/mL) | | | | | | |
| Coenzyme Q10 | 1.40 | | 0.56~2.78 (µg/mL) | 198.4 | | 39.6~225.3 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Cysteine | 13.8 | | 3.4~37.0 (nmol/mL) | 172.6 | | 60.0~565.0 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Glutathione | | | | 117.5 | | 98.7~1163.0 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |
| Selenium | 158.0 | | 109.8~218.4 (ng/mL) | 230 ↓ | | 234~1050 (pg/MM WBC) | | | |

Amino Acids

Antioxidants

Selenium: sperm morphology and mobility.

DR. *Cindy!*

Tom

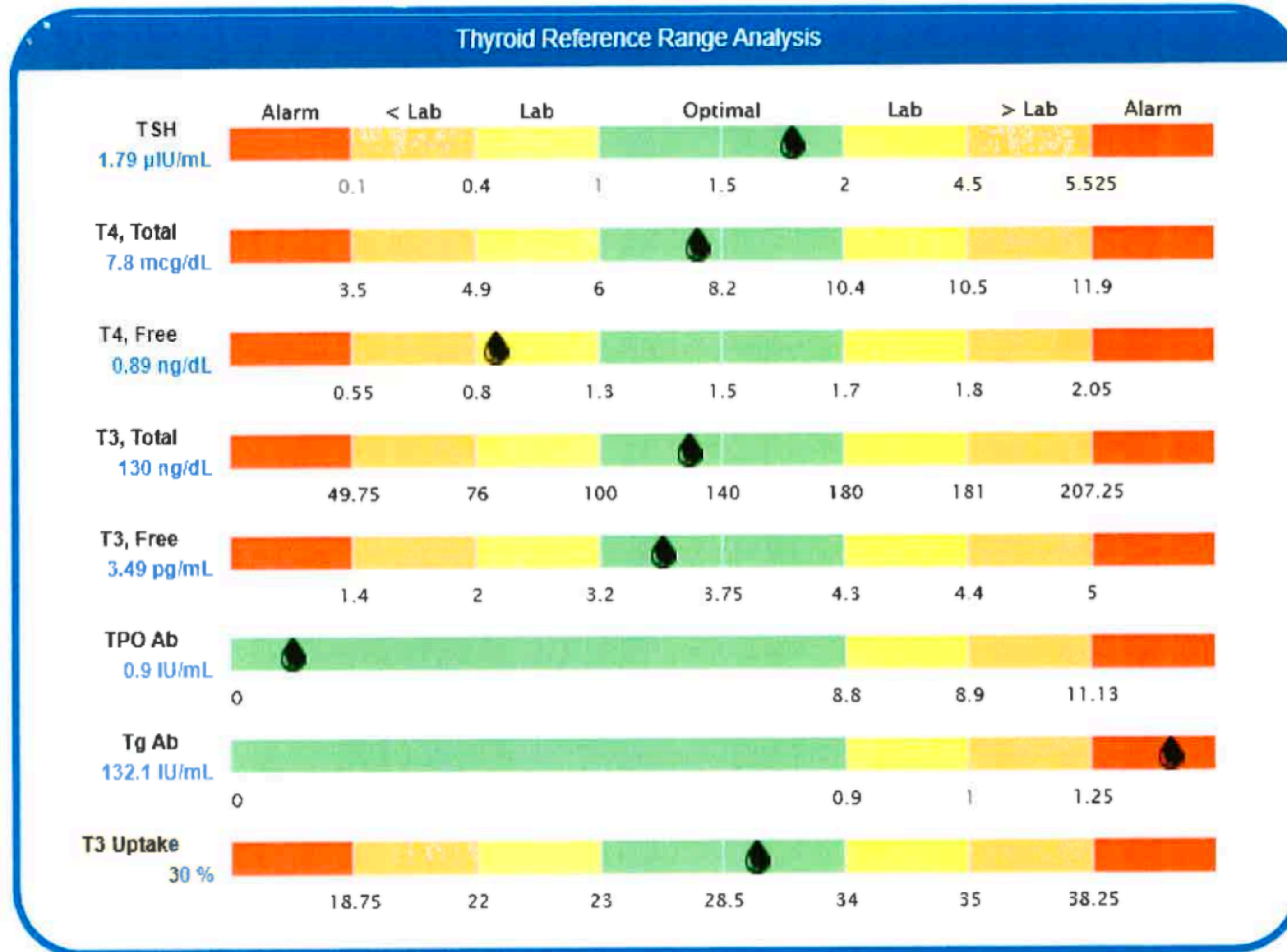
Fatty Acids: Omega-3 & 6

| Micronutrient | Serum | | | WBC | | | RBC | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|-----|---------|----------|-----|---------|----------|-----------------|
| | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref | Current | Previous | Ref |
| EPA | | | | | | | 0.15 | | 0.15~2.26 (%) |
| DPA | | | | | | | 0.55 | | 0.45~1.80 (%) |
| DHA | | | | | | | 4.99 | | 2.42~10.52 (%) |
| Total Omega-3 | | | | | | | 5.75 | | 3.25~13.99 (%) |
| LA | | | | | | | 5.79 | | 3.22~10.49 (%) |
| AA | | | | | | | 12.64 | | 5.50~19.01 (%) |
| Total Omega-6 | | | | | | | 23.10 | | 11.03~34.96 (%) |
| AA/EPA | | | | | | | 84.3 ↑ | | 2.5~10.9 |
| Omega-3 Index | | | | | | | 5.14 | | 8.00~12.65 (%) |

| WBC Count | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------|----------|
| Test Name | Current | Reference Range | Previous |
| Lymphocyte Count (x 10 ³ /μL) | 1.39 | 1.32~3.57 | |
| Neutrophil Count (x 10 ³ /μL) | 1.45 L | 1.78~5.38 | |
| WBC (x 10 ³ /μL) | 3.31 L | 4.23~9.07 | |

Thyroid Analysis

Tom



Jimmy

Fatigue

Body aches

Trouble sleeping

Low weight

Poor appetite

ALLERGY & SENSITIVITY

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Extracellular Histamine | | | Migraines, hypotension/hypertension, menstrual cycle irregularities, arrhythmia, urticaria, atopic skin, psoriasis, nasal congestion, asthma, ibs, constipation, satiety issues, vomiting, fibromyalgia, muscle & bone pain. | Low DAO, High Plasma Histamine, Tryptase, Chromogranin-A, LPS- Binding Protein | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs1049793 | GC - Hetero | | | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs10156191 | CC - Wild | | | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs1049742 | CC - Wild | | | |
| Intracellular Histamine | | | | High Histamine, Tryptase, Chromogranin- A, LPS- Binding Protein | |
| HNMT | rs11558538 | CC - Wild | | | |
| Gluten Sensitivity | | | Diarrhea, fatigue, weight loss, bloating, gas, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, constipation | Food Sensitivity Testing, Celiac panel | |
| HLA-DQ8 | rs7454108 | CT - Hetero | | | |
| HLA-DQ2.5 | rs2187668 | TC - Hetero | | | |

BLOOD SUGAR & CARDIOVASCULAR

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|---|---|--|
| Blood Sugar | | | Frequent urination, increased thirst, fatigue, slow healing wounds, blurred vision, dizziness | HGB-A1C, Insulin, Glucose | |
| ADRA2A | rs553668 | GG - Wild | | | |
| TCF7L2 | rs7903146 | CT - Hetero | | | |
| FTO | rs9939609 | AT - Hetero | | | |
| Cardiovascular | | | Inflammation, low mood, cardiovascular issues, chronic disease, high toxin-burden | low B12, high MMA(urinary), high homocysteine, low methionine, low SAME, high CRP | |
| MTHFR A1298C | rs1801131 | AA - Wild | | | |
| MTHFR C677T | rs1801133 | CC - Wild | | | |
| Factor 5 | rs6025 | CC - Wild | Family history of clotting disorders, cold/numbness/pain of extremities, other cardiovascular symptoms. | Prothrombin Time, Fibrinogen, Cardio IQ or Boston Heart. | |
| Prothrombin | rs1799963 | GG - Wild | | | |
| PAI-1 | rs1799889 | AG - Hetero | | | |
| ACE | rs4343 | GG - Homo | Hypertension | Sodium / Metabolic Panel | |

ELIMINATION

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Estrogen | | | Inflammation, fatigue, brain fog, headaches, weight issues | Dutch testing/ 4-OH-E1 | | | | |
| EPHX1 | rs2234922 | AA - Wild | | | | | | |
| CYP1A1 | rs1048943 | TT - Wild | | | | | | |
| CYP19A1 | rs4646 | CA - Hetero | | | | | | |
| CYP1B1 | rs1056836 | GG - Homo | | | | | | |
| COMT | rs4680 | GA - Hetero | Increased E1 (Aromatase) | | | | | |
| Glutathione | | | Inflammation, fatigue, brain fog, kidney pain, headaches, weight issues, cellulite, acne, eczema, yellow sclera, red palms, low back pain, hair loss, indigestion, achy joints, right upper quadrant abdominal pain, loose stools, itchy skin | Low RBC GSH, low bilirubin, elevated LFTs, high GGT, high homocysteine, low methionine, low SAME, high CRP | | | | |
| CBS | rs4920037 | GG - Wild | | | | | | |
| CTH | rs1021737 | GT - Hetero | | | | | | |
| GPX1 | rs1050450 | GG - Wild | | | | | | |
| GSTP1 | rs1695 | AA - Wild | | | | | | |
| GSTP1 | rs1138272 | CC - Wild | | | | | | |
| Other | | | Inflammation, fatigue, brain fog, kidney pain, headaches, weight issues, cellulite, acne, eczema, yellow sclera, red palms, hair loss, indigestion, achy joints, right upper quadrant | High CRP, elevated LFTs, cholesterol abnormalities | | | | |
| ABCC2 | rs3740066 | CC - Wild | | | | | | |
| ABCC2 | rs717620 | CC - Wild | | | | | | |
| ALDH2 | rs671 | GG - Wild | | | | Alcohol Flushing | | |
| CYP2E1 *6 | rs6413432 | TT - Wild | | | | Increased NAPQI from Tylenol use | Avoid Tylenol | |
| SRD5A1 | rs1691053 | TT - Wild | | | | Family History of Prostate Cancer | Testosterone & DHT | |
| PONI | rs662 | CT - Hetero | | | | Pesticide Sensitivity | Environmental Toxins | |

Jimmy

ELIMINATION CONTINUED

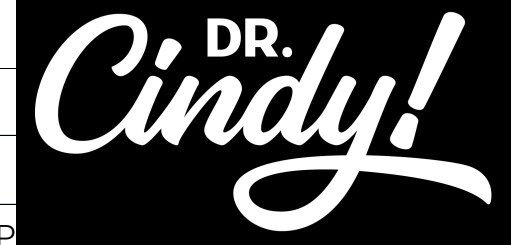
| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|---|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Methylation | | | Fat consumption: diarrhea, fatigue, weight issues, keto diet issues | Lipids | | | | |
| ACAT | rs1044925 | AA - Homo | | | | | | |
| ACAT | rs3741049 | GG - Wild | | | | | | |
| BHMT | rs3733890 | GA - Hetero | Low mood, anxiety, Inflammation, chronic disease, high toxin-burden | Homocysteine | | | | |
| BHMT | rs3797546 | TT - Wild | | | | | | |
| CBS | rs4920037 | GG - Wild | (Slows down gene): Hypertension, ulcers, neurological issues. | Elevated Homocysteine & NO | | | | |
| CBS (699) | rs234706 | GG - Wild | (Speeds up gene), halitosis, Sulphur flatulence, hypotension, bowel issues. | High NH4, liver enzymes, Neuro abnormalities, low NO | | | | |
| GAMT | rs17851582 | GG - Wild | Low creatine | Creatine | | | | |
| MATIA | rs3851059 | GG - Wild | Irritability, depression, anxiety, gut issues, impulsivity, sleep issues | Neurotransmitter/SAME abnormalities | | | | |
| MTHFR A1298C | rs1801131 | AA - Wild | Low mood, anxiety, Inflammation, chronic disease, high toxin-burden | Low bilirubin, low B12, high (urinary) mma, elevated LFTs, high GGT, high homocysteine, low methionine, low SAME, high CRP | | | | |
| MTHFR C677T | rs1801133 | CC - Wild | | | | | | |
| MTR | rs1805087 | AG - Hetero | | | | | | |
| MTRR | rs1532268 | TT - Homo | | | | | | |
| MTRR | rs1801394 | AA - Wild | | | | | | |
| MTHFD1 | rs2236225 | GG - Wild | | | | | | |
| SHMT1 | rs1979277 | GG - Wild | | | | | | |
| SLC19A1 (RFC) | rs1051266 | CT - Hetero | | | | | | |
| PEMT | rs7946 | CC - Homo | | | | Brain Fog, Fatty Liver Syndrome | ALT, AST, GGT, Ferritin | |

ENERGY & METABOLISM

| | | | | | |
|--------|------------|-------------|--|---|--|
| PPARG | rs1801282 | CC - Wild | After carbs: bloating, low energy, weight issues, cravings, always hungry. | Low B1, B3, Blood sugar irregularities, high fasting insulin/HgbA1C | |
| ADIPOQ | rs17366568 | GA - Hetero | | | |
| FTO | rs1121980 | GA - Hetero | Obesity | | |
| FTO | rs9939609 | AT - Hetero | | | |
| LEPR | rs2025804 | AA - Wild | obesity, decreased sense of satiety | Leptin | |
| MC4R | rs17782313 | TC - Hetero | | | |

GI & DIGESTION

| | | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|--|---|--|
| DAO (AOC1) | rs1049793 | GC - Hetero | Extracellular histamine issues. GI Lining issues | Low DAO, High Histamine, LPS-Binding Protein, Stool Testing | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs10156191 | CC - Wild | | | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs1049742 | CC - Wild | | | |
| SPPI | rs2853744 | GG - Wild | Oxalate symptoms | Urinary Oxalic Acid (OAT) | |
| MYO9B | rs2305764 | GA - Hetero | Leaky Gut, Autoimmune | Zonulin, Gluten Markers | |
| FUT2 | rs601338 | GA - Hetero | Norovirus immunity And Dysbiosis | AA - Non Secreter | |



NEUROLOGICAL & MOOD

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|-------|-----------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| APOE | rs429358 | TT - Wild | RESULT: E3/E3 - Normal | Environmental toxins, Lipid panel, heavy metal analysis. | [REDACTED] |
| APOE | rs7412 | CC - Wild | | | |
| BDNF | rs6265 | CT - Hetero | Cognitive Symptoms | | |
| COMT | rs4680 | GA - Hetero | RESULT: (Normal Activity) | OAT/NT testing | |
| DAOA | rs2391191 | GA - Hetero | Behavioral issues, anxiety | Low B6, low or normal histamine, normal or over methylation status. | |
| GAD1 | rs2241165 | TT - Wild | | | |
| GAD1 | rs3749034 | GG - Wild | | | |
| GCH1 | rs841 | GG - Wild | Decreased BH4 | NT Testing | |
| MAO-A | RS6323 | GG - Homo | (RESULT: Increased Activity) Anger, Depression | OAT/NT testing | |
| TPH2 | rs4570625 | GG - Wild | Behavioral issues, anxiety | OAT/NT testing | |
| PEMT | rs7946 | CC - Homo | Anxiety, Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver | Micronutrient testing | |

OXIDATIVE STRESS & INFLAMMATION

| Oxidative Stress & Inflammation | | | Fatigue, brain fog, chemical sensitivity, cardiovascular issues. | Oxidative stress markers (8-OH-DG) |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|---|
| CAT | rs769214 | AG - Hetero | Fatigue, brain fog, early signs of aging, low stamina | Oxidative stress markers (8-OH-DG) |
| IDH1 | rs11554137 | GG - Wild | | |
| IDH2 | rs11630814 | AA - Homo | | |
| TALDO1 | rs3901233 | AT - Hetero | Inflammation,neoplasms, chronic disease, estrogen issues, toxin sensitivity | Low GSH, low bilirubin, elevated LFTs, high GGT, high CRP, environmental toxins |
| NFE2L2 | rs10183914 | CT - Hetero | | |
| NQO1 | rs1800566 | GG - Wild | | |
| SOD1 | rs2070424 | AA - Wild | Inflammation, sleep issues, hypertension, fatigue, brain fog, early signs of aging, high toxic-burden | High CRP, low bilirubin, High 8-OH-DG |
| SOD1 | rs1041740 | TC - Hetero | | |
| SOD2 | rs4880 | AA - Wild | | |
| SOD3 | rs1799895 | CC - Wild | | |
| Inflammation | | | Inflammation, immune dysregulation | CRP, oxidative stress markers |
| IL-6 | rs1800795 | GG - Homo | | |
| TNF-alpha | rs1799724 | CC - Wild | | |
| TNF-alpha | rs1800629 | AG - Hetero | | |
| G6PD | rs1050829 | TT - Wild | G6PD deficiency | G6PD |
| Fatty Acids | | | Inflammation, immune dysregulation, O3/O6 ratio issues, decreased O3 in breast milk | Omega 3/6 Panels, Lipid Panel, CRP |
| FADS | rs174537 | GG - Homo | | |
| FADS | rs174548 | CC - Wild | | |
| FADS2 | rs1535 | AA - Wild | | |
| Autophagy | | | Age spots/premature aging, chronic disease, history of neoplasms, chronic infections (Lyme), chronic viruses, neurodegenerative diseases, weight issues | Telomere Testing |
| ATG13 | rs13448 | TC - Hetero | | |
| JAK2 | rs12340895 | CG - Hetero | | |
| Nitric Oxide | | | Decreased libido, poor concentration and low memory, fatigue, irritability, anxiety, depression, hypertension, poor sleep, symptoms of heart disease, asthma | Low nitric oxide, (test strips) |
| NOS3 | rs1799983 | GT - Hetero | | |
| NOS3 | rs2070744 | CC - Homo | | |
| NOS3 | rs891512 | GG - Wild | | |

Jimmy

ADDITIONAL NUTRIENTS

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support | |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Vitamin A | | | | | | |
| BCMO1 | rs12934922 | AT - Hetero | Low retinol conversion | Serum Retinol | [REDACTED] | |
| BCMO1 | rs7501331 | TC - Hetero | | | | |
| B12 | | | | | | |
| CUBN | rs180122 | GG - Wild | Decreased B12 Absorption | Serum B12 | | |
| FUT2 | rs601338 | GA - Hetero | Increases Haptocorin (inert B12) | Potentially false B12 Elevation | | |
| MTRR | rs1532268 | TT - Homo | Decreased B12 levels. | B12, MMA (Urinary), B12 sat. | | |
| MTRR | rs1801394 | AA - Wild | | | | |
| TCN2 | rs1801198 | GC - Hetero | Decreased B12 binding | | | |
| Iron (Excess) | | | | | | |
| HFE | rs1799945 | CC - Wild | Inflammation, early signs of aging (skin), age spots | Abnormalities in iron studies. | | |
| HFE | rs1800562 | GG - Wild | | | | |
| TF | rs1049296 | TT - Homo | | | | |
| Vitamin D | | | | | | |
| CYP2R1 | rs10741657 | GA - Hetero | Decreased Vitamin D levels and receptor activity. Some diabetes associations | Vitamin D 1,25 OH and 25 OH | | |
| GC | rs2282679 | TT - Wild | | | | |
| VDR | rs2228570 | GG - Wild | | | | |
| VDR | rs731236 | GA - Hetero | | | | |
| Vitamin C | | | | | | |
| SLC23A1 | rs33972313 | CC - Wild | (TT) Low Vit C. | Vit. C | | |
| Zinc | | | | | | |
| SLC30A8 | rs13266634 | CC - Protective | Low Zinc | Zinc | | |
| CoQ10 | | | | | | |
| SLCO1B1 | rs4149056 | TC - Hetero | Low CoQ10 / caution w/statins | CoQ10 / oxidative stress markers | | |
| Phos-Choline | | | | | | |
| PEMT | rs7946 | CC - Homo | Anxiety, Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver | Micronutrient testing | | |

DR. *Cindy!*

Jimmy

Allergy & Sensitivity

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Extracellular Histamine | <div style="width: 25%;"></div> | |
| Intracellular Histamine | <div style="width: 5%;"></div> | |
| Gluten Intolerance | <div style="width: 20%;"></div> | |

Blood Sugar & Cardiovascular

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Blood Sugar | <div style="width: 35%;"></div> | |
| Cardiovascular | <div style="width: 35%;"></div> | |

Elimination

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Estrogen | <div style="width: 40%;"></div> | |
| Glutathione | <div style="width: 15%;"></div> | |
| Methylation | <div style="width: 30%;"></div> | |
| Other | <div style="width: 20%;"></div> | |

Energy & Metabolism

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Energy & Metabolism | <div style="width: 5%;"></div> | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|

GI & Digestion

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| GI & Digestion | <div style="width: 15%;"></div> | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--|

Neurological & Mood

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Neurological & Mood | <div style="width: 60%;"></div> | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|

Oxidative Stress & Inflammation

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Oxidative Stress | <div style="width: 15%;"></div> | |
| Inflammation | <div style="width: 50%;"></div> | |
| Fatty Acids | <div style="width: 35%;"></div> | |
| Autophagy | <div style="width: 25%;"></div> | |
| Nitric Oxide | <div style="width: 50%;"></div> | |

Additional Nutrients

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Vitamin A | <div style="width: 25%;"></div> | |
| Vitamin D | <div style="width: 15%;"></div> | |
| Vitamin C | <div style="width: 5%;"></div> | |
| B12 | <div style="width: 55%;"></div> | |
| Iron (Excess) | <div style="width: 20%;"></div> | |
| Zinc | <div style="width: 5%;"></div> | |
| CoQ10 | <div style="width: 30%;"></div> | |
| Phosphatidylcholine | <div style="width: 55%;"></div> | |

Add to favorites...

Sulphoraphanes: enzyme needed for conversion in the small intestine for phase 2 detox.

DIM: metabolic byproduct of indole-3-carbinol found in broccoli and cabbage.

Supports processing estrogen metabolites and estrogen metabolism to favor health ratios.

Calcium-D-Glucarate: supports healthy estrogen metabolism, phase 2 liver processes and lipid metabolism.

*DR.
Cindy!*

Add to favorites...



B3 Niacinamide: supports heart, blood lipids and nerves.

Serrapeptidase: systemic enzymatic support.

Quercetin, MSM, Turmeric, Boswellia, Ginger, Rutin, NAC: lowers high levels of oxidative stress.

^{DR.}
Cindy!

Add to favorites...

BH₄-tetrahydrobiopterin: important for NT and NO production.

SAMe and 5-Methyltetrahydrofolate: support proper methylation and cell production.

Lithium: to increase BH₄ levels.

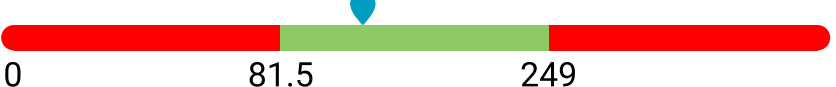








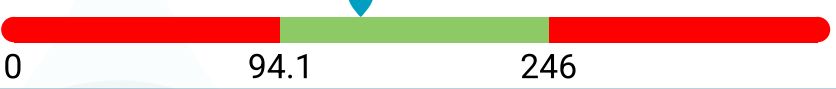







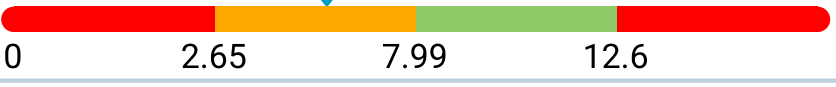

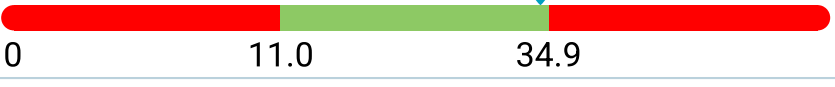
| Micronutrients | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Blood Cell Count | | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
| Lymphocyte Count | Cellular | 2.32 | | | 1.32-3.57 (x 10 ³ /μL) |
| Neutrophil Count | Cellular | 2.08 | | | 1.78-5.38 (x 10 ³ /μL) |
| WBC | Cellular | 5.16 | | | 4.23-9.07 (x 10 ³ /μL) |
| Vitamins | | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
| Vitamin A | Serum | 54.5 | | | 40.8-154.5 (mcg/dL) |
| | Cellular | 1.1 | | | 0.9-17.3 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Vitamin B1 | Serum | 14.6 | | | 1.4-71.3 (nmol/L) |
| | Cellular | 0.19 | | | 0.1-7.0 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Vitamin B2 | Serum | 6.3 | | | 5.6-126.1 (mcg/L) |
| | Cellular | 0.6 | | | 0.2-3.6 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Vitamin B3 | Serum | 1.7 | | | 2.6-36.1 (ng/mL) |
| | Cellular | 73.7 | | | 39.6-303.5 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Vitamin B5 | Serum | 39.6 | | | 22.7-429.2 (mcg/L) |
| | Cellular | 4.9 | | | 2.5-32.8 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Vitamin B6 | Serum | 6.7 | | | 2.8-76.2 (ng/mL) |
| | Cellular | 2.9 | | | 0.5-9.7 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Folate (Vitamin B9) | Serum | 11.2 | | | ≥4.6 (ng/mL) |
| | Cellular | 145.4 | | | ≥95.5 (ng/mL) |
| Vitamin B12 | Serum | 652 | | | 232.0-1245.0 (pg/mL) |
| | Cellular | 4.58 | | | 2.0-11.99 |
| Vitamin C | Serum | 0.7 | | | 0.2-1.1 (mg/dL) |
| | Cellular | 2.0 | | | 0.5-9.7 (ng/MM WBC) |
| Vitamin D, 25-OH | Serum | 60.1 | | | 30.0-108.0 (ng/mL) |

Jimmy

| Micronutrients | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------------|
| Vitamins | | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
| Vitamin D3 | Serum | 1.0 | | | 0.4-1.8 (ng/mL) |
| | Cellular | 32.3 | | | 25.9-246.6 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Vitamin E | Serum | 11.3 | | | 7.4-30.6 (mg/L) |
| | Cellular | 21.0 | | | 18.4-1031.1 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Vitamin K1 | Serum | 0.45 | | | 0.1-8.1 (ng/mL) |
| | Cellular | 0.10 | | | 0.1-0.71 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Vitamin K2 | Serum | 0.17 | | | 0.1-5.19 (ng/mL) |
| | Cellular | 0.09 | | | 0.1-0.89 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Minerals | | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
| Copper | Serum | 0.6 | | | 0.6-1.8 (mcg/mL) |
| | Cellular | 3 | | | 2.0-15.0 (ng/MM WBC) |
| Zinc | Serum | 0.5 | | | 0.5-1.0 (mcg/mL) |
| | Cellular | 5 | | | 4.0-15.0 (ng/MM WBC) |
| Copper to Zinc Ratio | Serum | 1.2 | | | 0.9-2.6 |
| Calcium | Serum | 9.3 | | | 8.9-10.6 (mg/dL) |
| | Cellular | 45 | | | 15.0-120.0 (ng/MM WBC) |
| Chromium | Serum | 0.46 | | | 0.1-0.7 (ng/mL) |
| Iron | Serum | 68 | | | 59.0-158.0 (ug/dL) |
| | Cellular | 99.3 | | | 88.9-117.0 (mg/dL) |
| Magnesium | Serum | 2.3 | | | 1.6-2.6 (mg/dL) |
| | Cellular | 5.3 | | | 3.6-7.7 (mg/dL) |
| Manganese | Serum | 0.5 | | | 0.3-2.0 (ng/mL) |
| | Cellular | 11 | | | 0.5-75.0 (pg/MM WBC) |














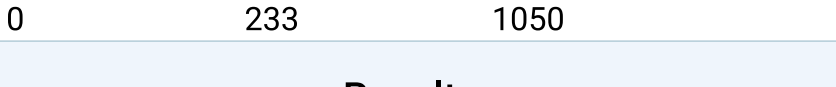


Cindy!

Micronutrients

| Micronutrients | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|--|-----------------------|
| Amino Acids | | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
| Arginine | Serum | 132.3 | |  | 81.6-249.0 (nmol/mL) |
| Citrulline | Serum | 26.2 | |  | 18.7-47.5 (nmol/mL) |
| Asparagine | Serum | 48.6 | |  | 39.2-89.8 (nmol/mL) |
| | Cellular | 0.8 | |  | 0.5-2.8 (ng/MM WBC) |
| Glutamine | Serum | 543.3 | |  | 393.5-699.3 (nmol/mL) |
| | Cellular | 2.4 | |  | 1.4-7.0 (ng/MM WBC) |
| Isoleucine | Serum | 108.0 | |  | 25.5-158.9 (nmol/mL) |
| Leucine | Serum | 186.6 | |  | 101.2-249.3 (nmol/mL) |
| Valine | Serum | 370.7 | |  | 155.9-368.0 (nmol/mL) |
| Serine | Serum | 140.0 | |  | 94.2-246.8 (nmol/mL) |
| | Cellular | 2.8 | |  | 1.8-19.8 (ng/MM WBC) |
| Fatty Acids: Omega-3 & 6 | | | | | |
| | | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
| AA (Arachidonic acid) | Cellular | 19.67 | |  | 5.5-19.01 (%) |
| AA/EPA | Cellular | 72.9 | |  | 2.5-10.9 |
| DHA | Cellular | 5.38 | |  | 2.42-10.52 (%) |
| DPA | Cellular | 0.95 | |  | 0.45-1.8 (%) |
| EPA | Cellular | 0.27 | |  | 0.15-2.26 (%) |
| LA (Linoleic acid) | Cellular | 8.94 | |  | 3.22-10.49 (%) |
| Omega-3 Index | Cellular | 5.65 | |  | 8.0-12.65 (%) |
| Total Omega-3 | Cellular | 7.45 | |  | 3.25-13.99 (%) |
| Total Omega-6 | Cellular | 34.27 | |  | 11.03-34.96 (%) |

Jimmy

Micronutrients

| Micronutrients | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---|--------------------------|
| Metabolites | | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
| Carnitine | Serum | 34.1 | |  | 11.6-43.4 (nmol/mL) |
| | Cellular | 0.5 | |  | 0.3-1.5 (ng/MM WBC) |
| Choline | Serum | 17.8 | |  | 6.8-31.0 (nmol/mL) |
| | Cellular | 0.7 | |  | 0.2-1.5 (ng/MM WBC) |
| Inositol | Serum | 27.3 | |  | 20.5-60.7 (nmol/mL) |
| | Cellular | 0.07 | |  | 0.1-2.5 (ng/MM WBC) |
| MMA (Methylmalonic acid) | Serum | 0.11 | |  | 0.1-0.5 (nmol/mL) |
| Antioxidants | | | | | |
| | | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
| Coenzyme Q10 | Serum | 0.85 | |  | 0.56-2.78 (µg/mL) |
| | Cellular | 75.7 | |  | 39.6-225.3 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Cysteine | Serum | 20.9 | |  | 3.4-37.0 (nmol/mL) |
| | Cellular | 45.6 | |  | 60.0-565.0 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Glutathione | Cellular | 219.7 | |  | 98.7-1163.0 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Selenium | Serum | 216.9 | |  | 109.8-218.4 (ng/mL) |
| | Cellular | 290 | |  | 234.0-1050.0 (pg/MM WBC) |
| Electrolytes | | | | | |
| | | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
| Potassium | Serum | 4.4 | |  | 3.5-5.1 (mmol/L) |
| Sodium | Serum | 138 | |  | 136.0-145.0 (mmol/L) |

DR. *Cindy!*

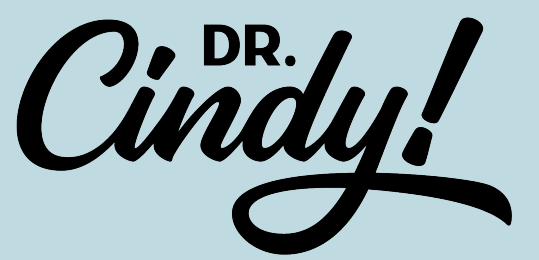
Total Tox Burden - Summary

Jimmy

| High | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|--------|-------|-----------|--|
| Test Name | Current | Previous | Result | | Reference | |
| | | | 75th | 95th | | |
| 2,2-bis(4-Chlorophenyl) acetic acid (DDA) (ug/g) | 66.21 | | 7.9 | 19 | ≤19 | |
| Aflatoxin G2 (ng/g) | 11.72 | | 6.08 | 10.8 | ≤10.8 | |
| Citrinin (CTN) (ng/g) | 24.24 | | 7.05 | 12.53 | ≤12.53 | |
| Deoxynivalenol(DON) (ng/g) | 78.14 | | 37.95 | 67.47 | ≤67.47 | |
| Fumonisin B3 (ng/g) | 13.72 | | 6.08 | 10.8 | ≤10.8 | |
| Roridin E (ng/g) | 4.17 | | 0.75 | 1.33 | ≤1.33 | |
| Sterigmatocystin (STC) (ng/g) | 1.06 | | 0.3 | 0.53 | ≤0.53 | |

| Suboptimal | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|------|-----------|--|
| Test Name | Current | Previous | Result | | Reference | |
| | | | 75th | 95th | | |
| Bisphenol A (BPA)^ (ug/g) | 2.36 | | 2.12 | 5.09 | ≤5.09 | |
| Diethyl phosphate (DEP)^ (ug/g) | 4.93 | | 3.2 | 15.7 | ≤15.7 | |
| Dimethyl phosphate (DMP)^ (ug/g) | 20.64 | | 9.1 | 33.6 | ≤33.6 | |
| Barium^ (ug/g) | 2.54 | | 2.33 | 5.59 | ≤5.59 | |
| Beryllium^ (ug/g) | 0.34 | | 0.2 | 0.76 | ≤0.76 | |
| Lead^ (ug/g) | 0.66 | | 0.52 | 1.16 | ≤1.16 | |
| Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) (ng/g) | 6.19 | | 3.9 | 6.93 | ≤6.93 | |
| Aflatoxin M1 (ng/g) | 4.86 | | 3.6 | 6.4 | ≤6.4 | |
| Fumonisin B2 (ng/g) | 6.40 | | 4.05 | 7.2 | ≤7.2 | |
| Patulin (ng/g) | 10.49 | | 6.53 | 11.6 | ≤11.6 | |
| Verrucaric acid (ng/g) | 0.98 | | 0.75 | 1.33 | ≤1.33 | |

| Creatinine | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| Test Name | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
| Urine Creatinine (mg/mL) | 0.52 | | 0 0.24 2.16 | 0.25-2.16 |



Abby

GI issues

Overweight



ALLERGY & SENSITIVITY

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Extracellular Histamine | | | Migraines, hypotension/hypertension, menstrual cycle irregularities, arrhythmia, urticaria, atopic skin, psoriasis, nasal congestion, asthma, ibs, constipation, satiety issues, vomiting, fibromyalgia, muscle & bone pain. | Low DAO, High Plasma Histamine, Tryptase, Chromogranin-A, LPS- Binding Protein | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs1049793 | CC - Wild | | | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs10156191 | CC - Wild | | | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs1049742 | CC - Wild | High Histamine, Tryptase, Chromogranin- A, LPS- Binding Protein | | |
| Intracellular Histamine | | | | | |
| HNMT | rs11558538 | TC - Hetero | | | |
| Gluten Sensitivity | | | Diarrhea, fatigue, weight loss, bloating, gas, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, constipation | Food Sensitivity Testing, Celiac panel | |
| HLA-DQ8 | rs7454108 | TT - Wild | | | |
| HLA-DQ2.5 | rs2187668 | TC - Hetero | | | |

BLOOD SUGAR & CARDIOVASCULAR

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Blood Sugar | | | Frequent urination, increased thirst, fatigue, slow healing wounds, blurred vision, dizziness | HGB-A1C, Insulin, Glucose | |
| ADRA2A | rs553668 | GG - Wild | | | |
| TCF7L2 | rs7903146 | CT - Hetero | | | |
| FTO | rs9939609 | AA - Homo | Inflammation, low mood, cardiovascular issues, chronic disease, high toxin-burden | low B12, high MMA(urinary), high homocysteine, low methionine, low SAME, high CRP | |
| Cardiovascular | | | | | |
| MTHFR A1298C | rs1801131 | CA - Hetero | | | |
| MTHFR C677T | rs1801133 | CC - Wild | Family history of clotting disorders, cold/numbness/pain of extremities, other cardiovascular symptoms. | Prothrombin Time, Fibrinogen, Cardio IQ or Boston Heart. | |
| Factor 5 | rs6025 | CC - Wild | | | |
| Prothrombin | rs1799963 | GG - Wild | | | |
| PAI-1 | rs1799889 | AG - Hetero | | | |
| ACE | rs4343 | AG - Hetero | | | Hypertension |

ELIMINATION

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|---|--|------------------------|
| Estrogen | | | Inflammation, fatigue, brain fog, headaches, weight issues | Increased 2-OHE1 | Dutch testing/ 4-OH-E1 |
| EPHX1 | rs2234922 | AG - Hetero | | | |
| CYP1A1 | rs1048943 | TT - Wild | | | |
| CYP19A1 | rs4646 | CC - Wild | | | |
| CYP1B1 | rs1056836 | CG - Hetero | | | |
| COMT | rs4680 | GA - Hetero | RESULT: (Normal Activity) | | |
| Glutathione | | | Inflammation, fatigue, brain fog, kidney pain, headaches, weight issues, cellulite, acne, eczema, yellow sclera, red palms, low back pain, hair loss, indigestion, achy joints, right upper quadrant abdominal pain, loose stools, itchy skin | Low RBC GSH, low bilirubin, elevated LFTs, high GGT, high homocysteine, low methionine, low SAME, high CRP | |
| CBS | rs4920037 | GG - Wild | | | |
| CTH | rs1021737 | GG - Wild | | | |
| GPX1 | rs1050450 | GG - Wild | | | |
| GSTP1 | rs1695 | GA - Hetero | | | |
| GSTP1 | rs1138272 | CC - Wild | | | |
| Other | | | Inflammation, fatigue, brain fog, kidney pain, headaches, weight issues, cellulite, acne, eczema, yellow sclera, red palms, hair loss, indigestion, achy joints, right upper quadrant | High CRP, elevated LFTs, cholesterol abnormalities | |
| ABCC2 | rs3740066 | TC - Hetero | | | |
| ABCC2 | rs717620 | CC - Wild | | | |
| ALDH2 | rs671 | GG - Wild | | | |
| CYP2E1 *6 | rs6413432 | TT - Wild | | | |
| SRD5A1 | rs1691053 | TT - Wild | | | |
| PON1 | rs662 | CT - Hetero | | | |

ABBY

ELIMINATION CONTINUED

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Methylation | | | Fat consumption: diarrhea, fatigue, weight issues, keto diet issues | Lipids | |
| ACAT | rs1044925 | AA - Homo | | | |
| ACAT | rs3741049 | GG - Wild | Low mood, anxiety, Inflammation, chronic disease, high toxin-burden | Homocysteine | |
| BHMT | rs3733890 | AA - Homo | | | |
| BHMT | rs3797546 | TT - Wild | (Slows down gene): Hypertension, ulcers, neurological issues. | Elevated Homocysteine & NO | |
| CBS | rs4920037 | GG - Wild | | | |
| CBS (699) | rs234706 | GG - Wild | (Speeds up gene), halitosis, Sulphur flatulence, hypotension, bowel issues. | High NH4, liver enzymes, Neuro abnormalities, low NO | |
| GAMT | rs17851582 | GG - Wild | Low creatine | Creatine | |
| MATIA | rs3851059 | AA - Homo | Irritability, depression, anxiety, gut issues, impulsivity, sleep issues | Neurotransmitter/SAME abnormalities | |
| MTHFR A1298C | rs1801131 | CA - Hetero | Low mood, anxiety, Inflammation, chronic disease, high toxin-burden | Low bilirubin, low B12, high (urinary) mma, elevated LFTs, high GGT, high homocysteine, low methionine, low SAME, high CRP | |
| MTHFR C677T | rs1801133 | CC - Wild | | | |
| MTR | rs1805087 | AG - Hetero | | | |
| MTRR | rs1532268 | CC - Wild | | | |
| MTRR | rs1801394 | AA - Wild | | | |
| MTHFD1 | rs2236225 | AG - Hetero | | | |
| SHMT1 | rs1979277 | GG - Wild | | | |
| SLC19A1 (RFC) | rs1051266 | CT - Hetero | | | |
| PEMT | rs7946 | TT - Wild | Brain Fog, Fatty Liver Syndrome | ALT, AST, GGT, Ferritin | |

ENERGY & METABOLISM

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|--------|------------|-----------|--|---|-----------------|
| PPARG | rs1801282 | CC - Wild | After carbs: bloating, low energy, weight issues, cravings, always hungry. | Low B1, B3, Blood sugar irregularities, high fasting Insulin/HgbA1C | |
| ADIPOQ | rs17366568 | GG - Wild | | | |
| FTO | rs1121980 | AA - Homo | Obesity | | |
| FTO | rs9939609 | AA - Homo | | | |
| LEPR | rs2025804 | AA - Wild | obesity, decreased sense of satiety | Leptin | |
| MC4R | rs17782313 | TT - Wild | | | |

GI & DIGESTION

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|------------|------------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| DAO (AOC1) | rs1049793 | CC - Wild | Extracellular histamine issues. GI Lining issues | Low DAO, High Histamine, LPS-Binding Protein, Stool Testing | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs10156191 | CC - Wild | | | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs1049742 | CC - Wild | | | |
| SPP1 | rs2853744 | GG - Wild | Oxalate symptoms | Urinary Oxalic Acid (OAT) | |
| MYO9B | rs2305764 | GA - Hetero | Leaky Gut, Autoimmune | Zonulin, Gluten Markers | |
| FUT2 | rs601338 | GA - Hetero | Norovirus immunity And Dysbiosis | AA - Non Secreter | |



NEUROLOGICAL & MOOD

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|-------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| APOE | rs429358 | TT - Wild | RESULT: E3/E3 - Normal | Environmental toxins, Lipid panel, heavy metal analysis. | |
| APOE | rs7412 | CC - Wild | | | |
| BDNF | rs6265 | CT - Hetero | Cognitive Symptoms | | |
| COMT | rs4680 | GA - Hetero | RESULT: (Normal Activity) | OAT/NT testing | |
| DAOA | rs2391191 | GG - Wild | Behavioral issues, anxiety | Low B6, low or normal histamine, normal or over methylation status. | |
| GAD1 | rs2241165 | TT - Wild | | | |
| GAD1 | rs3749034 | GG - Wild | | | |
| GCH1 | rs841 | GG - Wild | Decreased BH4 | NT Testing | |
| MAO-A | RS6323 | GT - Hetero | (RESULT: Normal Activity) | OAT/NT testing | |
| TPH2 | rs4570625 | GT - Hetero | Behavioral issues, anxiety | OAT/NT testing | |
| PEMT | rs7946 | TT - Wild | Anxiety, Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver | Micronutrient testing | |

OXIDATIVE STRESS & INFLAMMATION

| Oxidative Stress & Inflammation | | | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| CAT | rs769214 | AG - Hetero | Fatigue, brain fog, chemical sensitivity, cardiovascular issues. | Oxidative stress markers (8-OH-DG) | | |
| DH1 | rs11554137 | GG - Wild | Fatigue, brain fog, early signs of aging, low stamina | Oxidative stress markers (8-OH-DG) | | |
| DH2 | rs11630814 | AG - Hetero | | | | |
| TALDO1 | rs3901233 | AT - Hetero | | | | |
| NFE2L2 | rs10183914 | CC - Wild | Inflammation, neoplasms, chronic disease, estrogen issues, toxin sensitivity | Low GSH, low bilirubin, elevated LFTs, high GGT, high CRP, environmental toxins | | |
| NQO1 | rs1800566 | GA - Hetero | Inflammation, sleep issues, hypertension, fatigue, brain fog, early signs of aging, high toxic-burden | High CRP, low bilirubin, High 8-OH-DG | | |
| SOD1 | rs2070424 | AA - Wild | | | | |
| SOD1 | rs1041740 | TC - Hetero | | | | |
| SOD2 | rs4880 | AA - Wild | | | | |
| SOD3 | rs1799895 | CC - Wild | | | | |
| Inflammation | | | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support | |
| IL-6 | rs1800795 | CC - Wild | Inflammation, immune dysregulation | CRP, oxidative stress markers | | |
| TNF-alpha | rs1799724 | CC - Wild | | | | |
| TNF-alpha | rs1800629 | AG - Hetero | | | | |
| G6PD | rs1050829 | TT - Wild | G6PD deficiency | G6PD | | |
| Fatty Acids | | | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | | Product/Support |
| FADS | rs174537 | TT - Wild | Inflammation, immune dysregulation, O3/O6 ratio issues, decreased O3 in breast milk | Omega 3/6 Panels, Lipid Panel, CRP | | |
| FADS | rs174548 | GG - Homo | | | | |
| FADS2 | rs1535 | GG - Homo | | | | |
| Autophagy | | | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | | Product/Support |
| ATG13 | rs13448 | TT - Wild | Age spots/premature aging, chronic disease, history of neoplasms, chronic infections (Lyme), chronic viruses, neurodegenerative diseases, weight issues | Telomere Testing | | |
| AK2 | rs12340895 | CC - Wild | | | | |
| Nitric Oxide | | | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support | |
| NOS3 | rs1799983 | GT - Hetero | Decreased libido, poor concentration and low memory, fatigue, irritability, anxiety, depression, hypertension, poor sleep, symptoms of heart disease, asthma | Low nitric oxide, (test strips) | | |
| NOS3 | rs2070744 | CT - Hetero | | | | |
| NOS3 | rs891512 | GA - Hetero | | | | |

ABBY

ELIMINATION CONTINUED

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Methylation | | | | | | |
| ACAT | rs1044925 | AA - Homo | Fat consumption: diarrhea, fatigue, weight issues, keto diet issues | Lipids | | |
| ACAT | rs3741049 | GG - Wild | | | | |
| BHMT | rs3733890 | AA - Homo | Low mood, anxiety, Inflammation, chronic disease, high toxin-burden | Homocysteine | | |
| BHMT | rs3797546 | TT - Wild | | | | |
| CBS | rs4920037 | GG - Wild | (Slows down gene): Hypertension, ulcers, neurological issues. | Elevated Homocysteine & NO | | |
| CBS (699) | rs234706 | GG - Wild | (Speeds up gene), halitosis, Sulphur flatulence, hypotension, bowel issues. | High NH4, liver enzymes, Neuro abnormalities, low NO | | |
| GAMT | rs17851582 | GG - Wild | Low creatine | Creatine | | |
| MATIA | rs3851059 | AA - Homo | Irritability, depression, anxiety, gut issues, impulsivity, sleep issues | Neurotransmitter/SAME abnormalities | | |
| MTHFR A1298C | rs1801131 | CA - Hetero | Low mood, anxiety, Inflammation, chronic disease, high toxin-burden | Low bilirubin, low B12, high (urinary) mma, elevated LFTs, high GGT, high homocysteine, low methionine, low SAME, high CRP | | |
| MTHFR C677T | rs1801133 | CC - Wild | | | | |
| MTR | rs1805087 | AC - Hetero | | | | |
| MTRR | rs1532268 | CC - Wild | | | | |
| MTRR | rs1801394 | AA - Wild | | | | |
| MTHFD1 | rs2236225 | AC - Hetero | | | | |
| SHMT1 | rs1979277 | GG - Wild | | | | |
| SLC19A1 (RFC) | rs1051266 | CT - Hetero | | | | |
| PEMT | rs7946 | TT - Wild | | | Brain Fog, Fatty Liver Syndrome | ALT, AST, GGT, Ferritin |

ENERGY & METABOLISM

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|--------|------------|-----------|--|---|-----------------|
| PPARG | rs1801282 | CC - Wild | After carbs: bloating, low energy, weight issues, cravings, always hungry. | Low B1, B3, Blood sugar irregularities, high fasting Insulin/HgbA1C | |
| ADIPOQ | rs17366568 | GG - Wild | | | |
| FTO | rs1121980 | AA - Homo | Obesity | | |
| FTO | rs9939609 | AA - Homo | | | |
| LEPR | rs2025804 | AA - Wild | obesity, decreased sense of satiety | Leptin | |
| MC4R | rs17782313 | TT - Wild | | | |

GI & DIGESTION

| Gene | RS# | Result | Signs & Symptoms | Labs | Product/Support |
|------------|------------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| DAO (AOC1) | rs1049793 | CC - Wild | Extracellular histamine issues. GI Lining issues | Low DAO, High Histamine, LPS-Binding Protein, Stool Testing | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs10156191 | CC - Wild | | | |
| DAO (AOC1) | rs1049742 | CC - Wild | | | |
| SPP1 | rs2853744 | GG - Wild | Oxalate symptoms | Urinary Oxalic Acid (OAT) | |
| MYO9B | rs2305764 | GA - Hetero | Leaky Gut, Autoimmune | Zonulin, Gluten Markers | |
| FUT2 | rs601338 | GA - Hetero | Norovirus immunity And Dysbiosis | AA - Non Secreter | |

DR. Cindy!

ABBY

GUT ISSUES

Allergy & Sensitivity

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Extracellular Histamine | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Intracellular Histamine | <div style="width: 40%;"></div> |
| Gluten Intolerance | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |

Blood Sugar & Cardiovascular

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Blood Sugar | <div style="width: 70%;"></div> |
| Cardiovascular | <div style="width: 40%;"></div> |

Elimination

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Estrogen | <div style="width: 20%;"></div> |
| Glutathione | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Methylation | <div style="width: 70%;"></div> |
| Other | <div style="width: 30%;"></div> |

Energy & Metabolism

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Energy & Metabolism | <div style="width: 70%;"></div> |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|

GI & Digestion

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| GI & Digestion | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
|----------------|---------------------------------|

Neurological & Mood

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Neurological & Mood | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|

Oxidative Stress & Inflammation

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Oxidative Stress | <div style="width: 20%;"></div> |
| Inflammation | <div style="width: 30%;"></div> |
| Fatty Acids | <div style="width: 70%;"></div> |
| Autophagy | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Nitric Oxide | <div style="width: 40%;"></div> |

Additional Nutrients

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Vitamin A | <div style="width: 30%;"></div> |
| Vitamin D | <div style="width: 40%;"></div> |
| Vitamin C | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| B12 | <div style="width: 70%;"></div> |
| Iron (Excess) | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| Zinc | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |
| CoQ10 | <div style="width: 70%;"></div> |
| Phosphatidylcholine | <div style="width: 10%;"></div> |

Gut Commensals

SUGGESTED SUPPLEMENTS INCLUDE:

Omega-3 Fatty Acids, Vitamin D, Isoflavone, Taurine, Chitin-glucan, Protease, Amyloglucosidase, Beta-glucanase, Alpha-galactosidase, Lipase, Amylases, Glycine, Pantothenic Acid, Riboflavin, Vitamin B6, Folate, Vitamin B12, Betaine, Whey Protein Concentrate, Watercress, Green Tea Catechins, Berberine, Origanum Vulgare, Wormwood Oil, Lemon Balm Oil, Barberry Root Extract, Resveratrol, Epigallocatechin, Curcumin, Quercetin, Boswellia, Selenium, Milk Thistle Extract, Alpha-lipoic Acid, N-acetyl-L-cysteine, L-glutamine, Immunoglobulin G, Zinc Carnosine, Licorice Root Extract, Calcium

INFLAMMATION MARKERS

| Test Name | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
|-----------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
|-----------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--|----------------------------------|-------|
| Beta defensin 2 (ng/mL) | 74.8 | | <div style="width: 100%;"></div> | ≤34.9 |
|-------------------------|------|--|----------------------------------|-------|

Beta-defensin 2 is an antibiotic peptide locally regulated by inflammation in humans. It is produced by a number of epithelial cells and exhibits potent antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative bacteria and Candida, but not Gram-positive bacteria. It has been speculated that beta-defensin 2 may contribute to the infrequency of Gram-negative infections on skin and lung tissue.

DIGESTIVE INSUFFICIENCY AND MALABSORPTION MARKERS

| ENZYME INSUFFICIENCY | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
|----------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
|----------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------------------|--------|
| Pancreatic elastase 1 (mcg/g) | 151.1 | | <div style="width: 100%;"></div> | ≥200.0 |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------------------|--------|

Consider digestive support with betaine HCL. Consider pepsin, plant or pancreatic enzyme supplements, digestive herbs, bile salts, and taurine. Micronutrient evaluation recommended, especially for fat soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K.

| DIETARY FIBER MARKERS | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
|-----------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--|--|--|
| Vegetable fiber | DETECTED | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--|--|--|

Vegetable fiber: Presence of vegetable fibers is indicative of improper chewing or digestive insufficiency.

| FAT MALABSORPTION | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------|--|----------------------------------|----------|
| Total Fecal Fat (mg/g) | 55.2 | | <div style="width: 100%;"></div> | 2.9-37.5 |
|------------------------|------|--|----------------------------------|----------|

This test measures the amount of fat in a stool sample. Excess fecal fat (termed steatorrhea) in stool is indicative of malabsorption disorder. The absorption of fat can be varied by production of bile in the gallbladder or liver, production of digestive enzymes in the pancreas, and normal functioning of the intestines. Decreased absorption of fat can be a sign of many different illnesses, including celiac disease, crohn's disease, cystic fibrosis, pancreatitis, etc.

DIGESTIVE INSUFFICIENCY AND MALABSORPTION MARKERS

| FAT MALABSORPTION | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--|----------------------------------|----------|
| Long chain fatty acids (mg/g) | 49.9 | | <div style="width: 100%;"></div> | 0.9-28.1 |
|-------------------------------|------|--|----------------------------------|----------|

Total long chain fatty acids

GUT METABOLITES

No markers are outside the normal reference range

OTHER MARKERS

| Test Name | Current | Previous | Result | Reference |
|-----------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
|-----------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--|----------------------------------|------------|
| Fecal Zonulin (ng/mL) | 243.8 | | <div style="width: 100%;"></div> | 25.1-160.8 |
|-----------------------|-------|--|----------------------------------|------------|


Fecal zonulin measurement may be advantageous, compared to serum zonulin when assessing intestinal permeability, as serum zonulin may constitute secretion not only from intestinal cells, but also from extraintestinal tissues such as the liver, heart and brain. Stool may therefore present a more appropriate specimen for analyzing only intestinal production of zonulin. Elevated fecal levels of zonulin have been associated with metabolic syndrome, obesity, and healthy cigarette smokers. High fecal zonulin levels in smokers irrespective of IBD point to the significant and undesirable up-regulation of gut permeability in cigarette smokers.

GUT PATHOGENS

| Bacteria | Current | Previous | Reference | Result |
|----------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
|----------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--|------|--|
| Campylobacter spp | 4.6e3 | | ≤1e2 | |
|-------------------|-------|--|------|--|

Campylobacter spp: Consider broad-spectrum antimicrobial herbs including berberine, caprylic acid, garlic oil, oil of oregano, uva ursi, olive leaf extract.



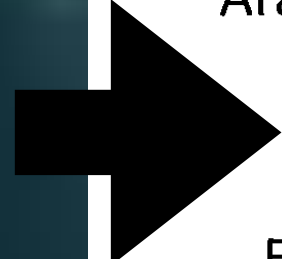
Wants to slow down
the aging process and stay
in good physical shape.

Ken

DR.
Cindy!

Your Genetic Summary

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| B12 Levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You have a risk for low serum Vitamin B12 levels. Use organic acid or homocysteine testing to verify your need for B12. |
| Methyl-B12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You have two heterozygous variations on the MTRR enzyme. This could create a need for B12 supplementation. Use organic acid or homocysteine testing to verify your need for B12. |
| B12 Sensitivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no genetic indications for Methylcobalamin sensitivity. |
| Adeno-B12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no genetic indications that you need Adenosylcobalamin supplementation. Adenosylcobalamin could be used in cases of fatigue. |
| Vitamin A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You have multiple heterozygous variants on BCMO1. This alone should not lead to Vitamin A deficiency. Test micronutrients yearly to determine your need for supplementation. |
| Vitamin D | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no indications of genetic Vitamin D metabolism issues. |
| Folate/MTHFR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are negative for the MTHFR enzyme variation. There are no further recommendations based off of your MTHFR status. |
| Folate Sensitivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no genetic indications for MethylFolate sensitivity. |
| Dietary Histamine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are not genetically predisposed to reduced DAO enzyme activity. |
| Cellular Histamine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No variant detected that increases cellular histamine. |
| DHA Fish Oil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are genetically predisposed to Omega 3 Fatty Acid deficiency, specifically due to an inability to produce DHA. Consider supplementing with high DHA fish oil. Test Omega ratios. |
| Phos-Choline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are not genetically predisposed to Phosphatidylcholine deficiency. |
| Arachidonic Acid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are not genetically prone to high or low levels of the pro-inflammatory fatty acid, Arachidonic Acid. |
| Inflammation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You do not have the genetic marker for increased levels of inflammation. There may still be inflammation present. |
| Estrogen levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You have one of the four genetic markers associated with conditions in estrogen metabolism. Monitor hormones with your doctor. |
| Bad Estrogen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you are female, you have a genetic variant associated with increased levels of 4-OH-Estradiol, which can be highly reactive. You should evaluate 4-OH-Estradiol levels yearly and seek appropriate medical intervention if needed. |
| Pesticides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are not genetically sensitive to pesticides. They should still be avoided. Consume organic foods and use a water filter. |
| Glutathione | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are genetically predisposed to reduced Glutathione production. Consider organic acid testing. |
| Probiotic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no probiotic recommendations based on your results. See the box below if there are additional recommendations. |
| Secretor Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FUT2 Secretor. There are no probiotic recommendations associated with this variant. |

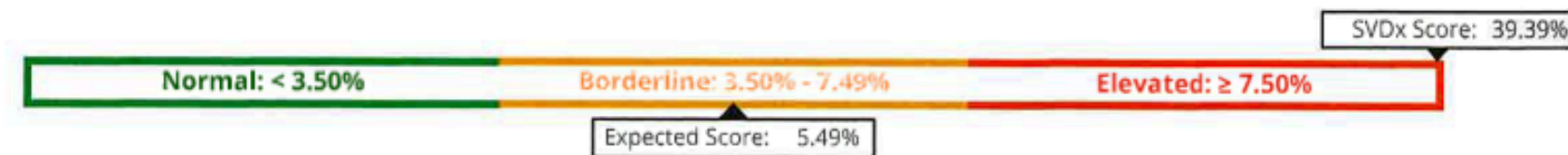


KEN

KEN

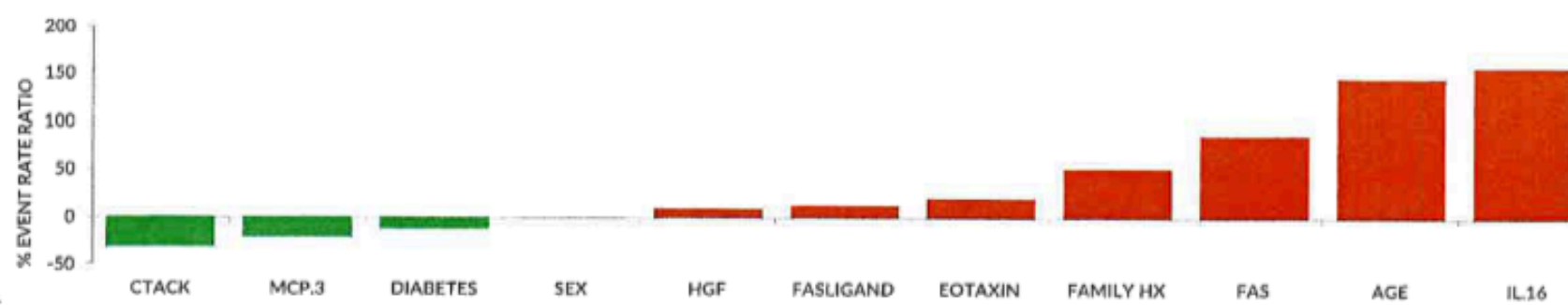
| | | |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Age 75 Sex M | Received Date/Time 12/14/2023 10:00 PT | Client ID 2770 Innovative Health & Wellness |
| DOB 7/1/1948 | Report Date/Time 12/15/2023 16:35 PT | Address 18309 Distinctive Dr. |
| Accession ID 197342 | Report Status Final | Orland Park, IL 60467 |

Patient Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) Profile is **Elevated**



Graph

The ratio size and location for each biomarker bar located on the Protein Biomarker Graph indicates the relative impact in the formation and progression of cardiac lesions. The chart reads right to left. Red bars above zero line indicate factors that increase the probability of experiencing Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS). Green bars below zero line indicate factors that decrease your probability of experiencing an ACS.



Test Interpretation:

- Your SMART Vascular Dx score indicates that **39.39%** (Absolute Risk) of individuals of your age, sex, and score had a cardiac event within a 5 year time period. Your expected score of **5.49%** is where you should be according to your current age and sex.
- Your SMART Vascular Dx score indicates that you are **7.17** times (Relative Risk) more likely to experience an ACS (heart attack) than would be expected for your age and sex.
- This SMART Vascular Dx score classifies you at **High-Risk** by AHA/ACC Cardiovascular Risk Guidelines.

| SmartVascular Dx Test | | | SmartVascular Dx Expected Score Gap | | |
|--|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | < 3.50% | 3.50% - 7.49% | 1 | < 5 Times | ≥ 5 Times |
| SmartVascular Dx Score (Absolute Risk) | | 39.39 | Expected Score for Age and Sex | 5.49 | Score Gap (Relative Risk) |
| | | | | | 7.17 |
| 3 | High | This patient is at high risk and should be treated as such. A low threshold for additional testing should be applied to this patient to better define the clinical picture and treatment plan. Aggressive lifestyle modification, supplements, and/or medication should be considered. If the clinical situation warrants it, and the patient is not currently under the care of a cardiologist, referral to a cardiologist might be warranted. | | | |

The SmartVascular Dx measures protein biomarkers of active Unstable Lesion formation and progression produced by the pathways (thrombolysis, apoptosis, cell proliferation, inflammation & angiogenesis). An integrated score calculated with established clinical risk factors demonstrates disease utility that identifies the vulnerable patient and improves accuracy in cardiovascular risk stratification, which could lead to improved vascular care and fewer deaths.

| | | |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Age 75 Sex M | Received Date/Time 12/14/2023 10:00 PT | Client ID 2770 Innovative Health & Wellness |
| DOB 7/1/1948 | Report Date/Time 12/15/2023 16:35 PT | Address 18309 Distinctive Dr. |
| Accession ID 197342 | Report Status Final | Orland Park, IL 60467 |


About this Test

The SmartVascular Dx Score quantifies endothelial damage and predicts the likelihood of Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS-heart attack, unstable angina and sudden cardiac death) within 5 years. The SmartVascular Dx test measures the body's immune response pathway of coronary endothelial damage causing the formation, progression and likelihood of cardiac lesion rupture that can lead to a heart attack.

| Protein Result | | (Relative % Contribution to the SmartVascular Dx Score) | | |
|---|---|---|--------------|--------------|
| SmartVascular Dx Biomarker | Relation To Endothelial Damage & Unstable Cardiac Lesions | Normal | Borderline | Elevated |
| Measures Immune Formation & Free Radical Damage | | | | |
| IL-16 | Signaling molecule that triggers the repair process; often associated with stress, obesity, and sleep apnea | | | 157.8 |
| Measures Immune Response | | | | |
| MCP-3 | Recruits monocyte/macrophages that form foam cells to clean up damaged cells, lipids, and cellular debris | 21.89 | | |
| Eotaxin | Recruits eosinophils that consume fibrin and facilitates repair | | | 20.13 |
| CTACK | Recruits T-cells that regulate the local inflammatory response at the site of a lesion | 32.1 | | |
| Measures Disease Progression | | | | |
| Fas | Soluble form prevents programmed cell death (apoptosis) - usually indicates healing | | | 86.41 |
| Fas Ligand | Initiates programmed cell death and recycling - associated with more acute processes | | 12.43 | |
| HGF | Governs tissue remodeling & repair | | 9.23 | |

Test Comments

DR.
Cindy!



Nutrients, Genes, & Conditions

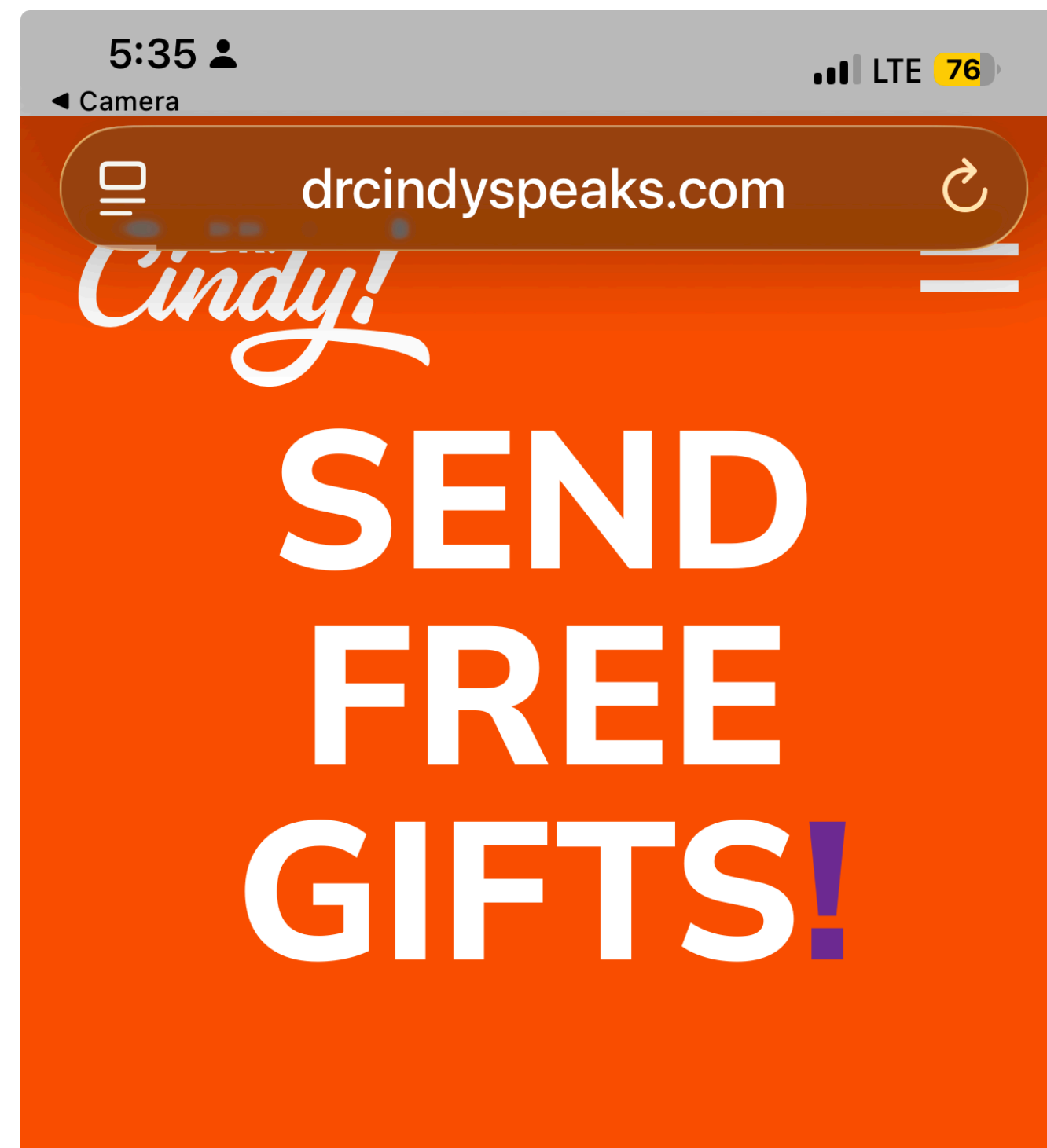
DR.
Cindy!

Free Gifts!

- A handy recap of today's topic.
- My latest list of recommended books.
- A warm welcome to my Daily Dose newsletter.

PLUS, enter to win one of my favorite books if you open my brief survey!

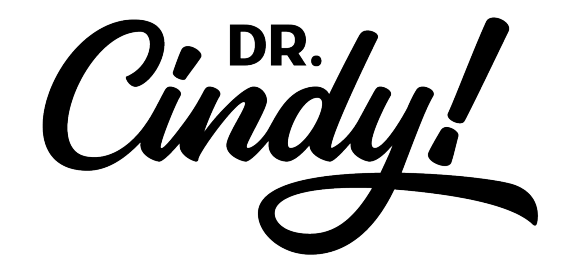




Enter your first name and email below for my guide to today's presentation, and to fill out a brief (optional) speaker survey. Thank you!

First Name *

Email *



Don't forget to find me at my **Positively Altered** Podcast!



Thank you

DR.
Cindy!



Hello@drcindyspeaks.com
drcindyhoward@msn.com

C:708.646.6561

O:708.479.0020

