

Heavy Metals – Screen Test

Chronic metal stress are now common and are vastly underrated. Metals are catalysts for oxidation, i.e. they promote the formation of free radicals, which can then lead to cell and tissue damage, inflammation and aging processes. They are responsible for a share in everyday illnesses and displace minerals and trace elements from their places of enzyme so that the metabolism is blocked. This results in a deficiency of the displaced minerals (such as magnesium and zink). Chronic metal stress can alter proteins, which can lead to infections, hypersensitivity reactions and autoimmune diseases.

What results are expected?

The scientifically-documented **Heavy Metals – Screen Test** allows the detection of free electrically-active heavy metal ions in an aqueous solution by means of a simple procedure - and in just a few minutes! This exploratory procedure, employed as an in vitro screen tool, is based on the dithizone reaction method, which has been known to chemical science for more than 60 years.

Advisory Notes

The information the kit provides is for general educational purposes only. The test is not intended to replace advice from a competent and knowledgeable healthcare professional. If you are experiencing serious symptoms or believe you have acute heavy metal poisoning, contact your health care provider immediately. Seek healthcare advice for the treatment of any illness or disease.

Specifications

This test contains:

- 1 Test-tube filled with Testsol
- 1 Pipette
- 1 Dithizone test paper
- Instruction with color chart

Test preparation

Preparation for Screening

- Do not take mineral supplements, anti-oxidants or vitamins for 36 hours before testing
- Don't drink tap water the day before the test or drink coffee the morning of the test

Urine: Collect the **second** morning discharge. Urine samples taken during the day can be screened as well but results will be more diluted.

Water: Always check first morning water sample from faucet. Prepare the test. (Step 1 and2)

Add 7ml of the water into the test tube. Shake vigorously for 5-10 sec. Color change occurs immediately. If the color turns into whitish/beige it is due to chemicals. Note: Good drinking water should always give a green color.

Dust, Dirt, Paint, Other Substances such as Rice Milk, Food etc.: Take small amounts of material (from vacuum cleaner bag, air conditioner, or scratch a small amount of paint from an object) and place in a

plastic container. Add 30 ml of distilled water. Shake content vigorously and let settle overnight. Screen the water(7 ml) after 24 hours.

Dishes or glasses: Boil distilled water and pour into your ceramic or lead crystal. Let solution stand for 12 hours, than screen the water.

Safety Information: The testing material contains oils derived from pine oil that have no health risk. Despite this, should skin or eye contact arise, rinse thoroughly with water. Store at room temperature. Keep out of the reach of children.

Method of use

1st Step

Open test-tube and empty the content (Testsol). Place the small square test-paper into test-tube solution and close it.



2nd Step

Shake test-tube gently for 30 seconds until test-solution is green



3. Schritt

Fill the liquid solution you want to test with the pipette tot he 3 ml line. The fluid should be at the 3 ml mark. Close the tube and shake **vigorously** for 15 sec. Allow to stand for 30-60 seconds.



4th Step

Observe the band(ring) of color at the top of the solution with the color chart. Ignore the color at the bottom of the solution. If the green color stays, there are no heavy metal in the liquid.



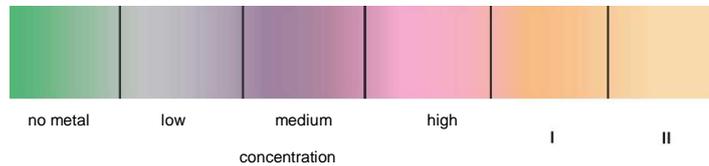
If the color changes to yellow or light yellow, then the test results are not valid. Due to a high oxidation in urine, the test reagent has been changed.

Remark: To make sure that the test works correctly, the solution should first change to green.

After 10 minutest the color ring gets yellow to orange because dithizone is degrading. This is normal.

Farbtabelle

Compare the color ring on the surface with the table to know the concentration of heavy metals.



Result Interpretation

Any color change deviating from green viewed directly below the surface level of the test tube represents the presence of free or unbound metal ions. A grey color indicates a conglomeration of different metals. A detoxification procedure in tandem with the elimination of all sources of additional contamination is therefore recommended.

The reagent only binds to the unbound or free metal ions. In other words, the metals that have not been neutralized by the body and are therefore increasing free radical production, are screened. In a healthy body, with a functioning detoxification system, or in the absence of heavy metals, there should be no free heavy metals found in the urine. Or the sooner (1st or 2nd titration) the green color changes, the higher the concentration of unbound metal ions. The type of metal present is actually secondary, since all free metal ions are toxic to our body. Even metals that are usually considered beneficial such as zinc or copper should not be present in free form at high or medium concentrations under normal circumstances.

Note: High amounts of unbound copper and zinc ions in the urine is a typical symptom of sub-acute mercury and cadmium intoxication, since these metals block the access to the metabolic process within the cell. These reactions are called displacement reactions and occur when heavy metals grab the biological spaces that should be filled by necessary minerals.

By taking the biological spaces of the essential minerals, (like a broken key which will plug up the lock) heavy metals create simultaneously a toxic accumulation of essential minerals!

At this stage of toxic contamination, the discharge of copper and zinc from the organism is not yet relevant, but as free electrically active metals they can be made visible in our test. The valuable essential metals copper and zinc, have in effect become toxic metals. Diagnostically, the test indicates that the body can not handle the heavy metals and uses liver, kidneys and other tissue as waste deposit sites. It is no surprise that other trace elements like calcium, magnesium and iron are also displaced and becoming deficient.

If the screen does show a low to no metal concentration – even though the person shows all signs of heavy metal intoxication – it is very likely that at this stage of metal toxicity, the body's detoxification capacities (liver, kidneys, lymphatic system, etc.) are exhausted. Ask your health care professional for further investigation.