



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

Legend

Not Tested

Within Range

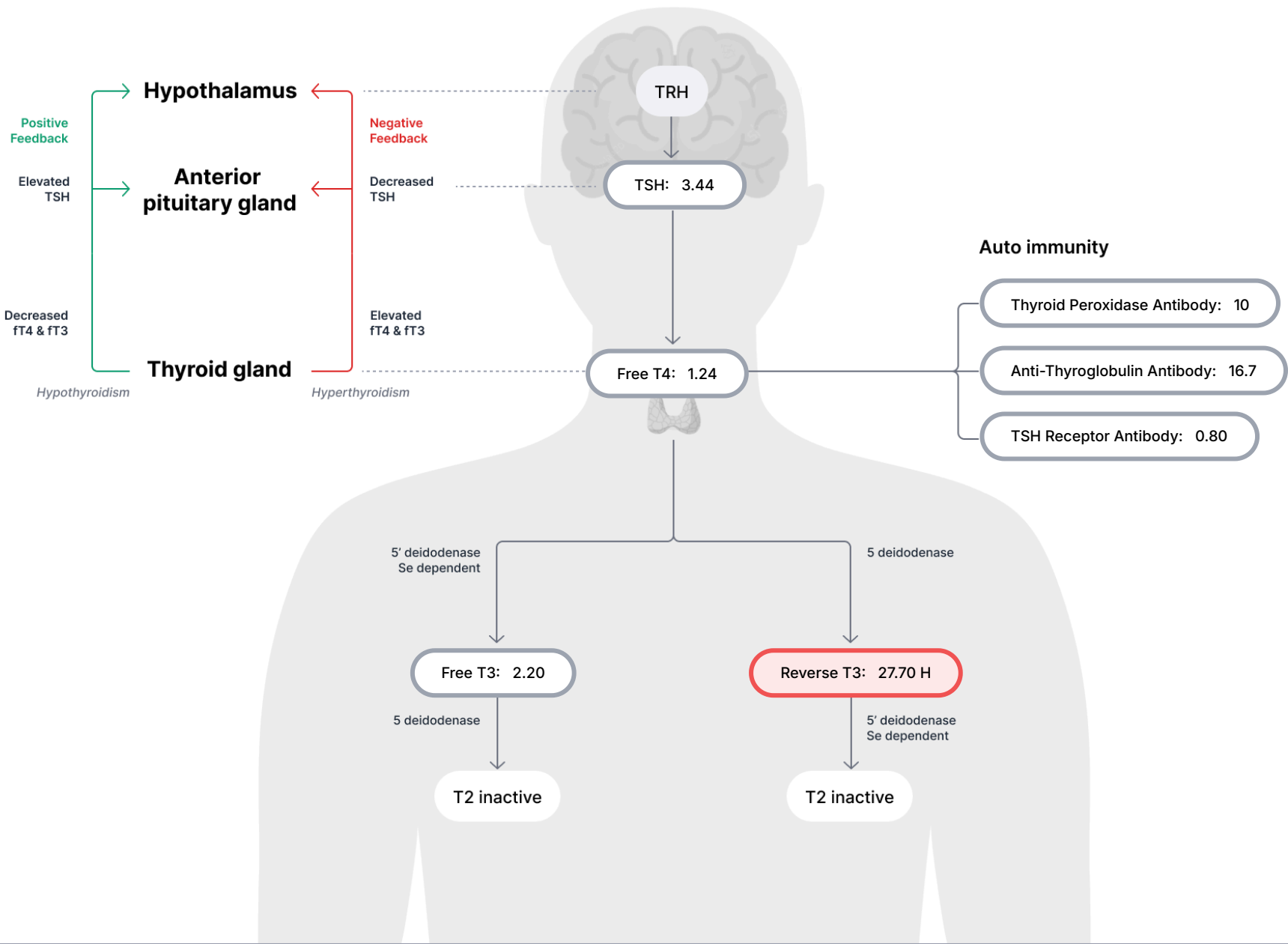
Out of Range

L = Low, LL = Critically Low H = High, HH = Critically High

Regulator

Enzyme

Thyroid System



THYROID FUNCTION

TEST	RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS
TSH:	3.44			(0.40-4.50)	mIU/L
Free T4:	1.24			(0.82-1.77)	ng/dl
Free T3:	2.20			(2.00-4.40)	pg/ml
Reverse T3:	27.70	H		(9.20-24.10)	ng/dl
FT3/RT3 Ratio:	7.94	L		(>20.00)	ratio
Anti-Thyroglobulin Antibody:	16.7			(<60.0)	IU/mL
Thyroid Peroxidase Antibody:	10			(<35)	IU/mL
TSH Receptor Antibody:	0.80			(<1.80)	IU/L

**Practitioner Name**

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

HORMONE HEALTH

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Progesterone:	0.4			ng/mL
Estradiol (E2):	42			pg/ml
DHEAS:	258		(99-340)	ug/dL
Sex Hormone Binding Globulin (SHBG):	64		(25-122)	nmol/L
Testosterone, Total:	43		(10-55)	ng/dl
Free Testosterone (Vermeulen):	4.70		(0.30-9.80)	pg/ml

HORMONE REFERENCE RANGES

Phase/Cycle	PROGESTERONE (ng/ml)	ESTRADIOL (pg/ml)
Follicular Phase	0.10 - 0.90	12.4 - 233
Ovulation Phase	0.055 - 4.15	41.0 - 398
Luteal Phase	1.80 - 23.9	22.3 - 341
Post-menopause	0.00 - 0.20	6.0 - 54.7
Pregnant - 1st Trimester	11.0 - 44.3	153 - 3237
Pregnant - 2nd Trimester	25.4 - 83.3	1558 - 21243
Pregnant - 3rd Trimester	58.8 - 214	8510 - 29947
Male	0.20 - 1.40	11.2 - 43.2



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

Legend

Not Tested

Within Range

Out of Range

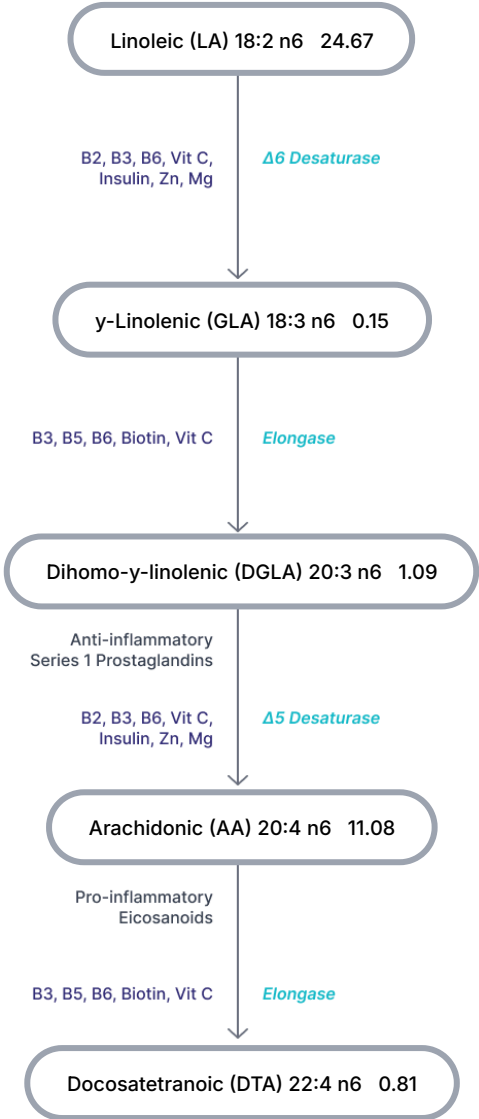
L = Low, LL = Critically Low H = High, HH = Critically High

Regulator

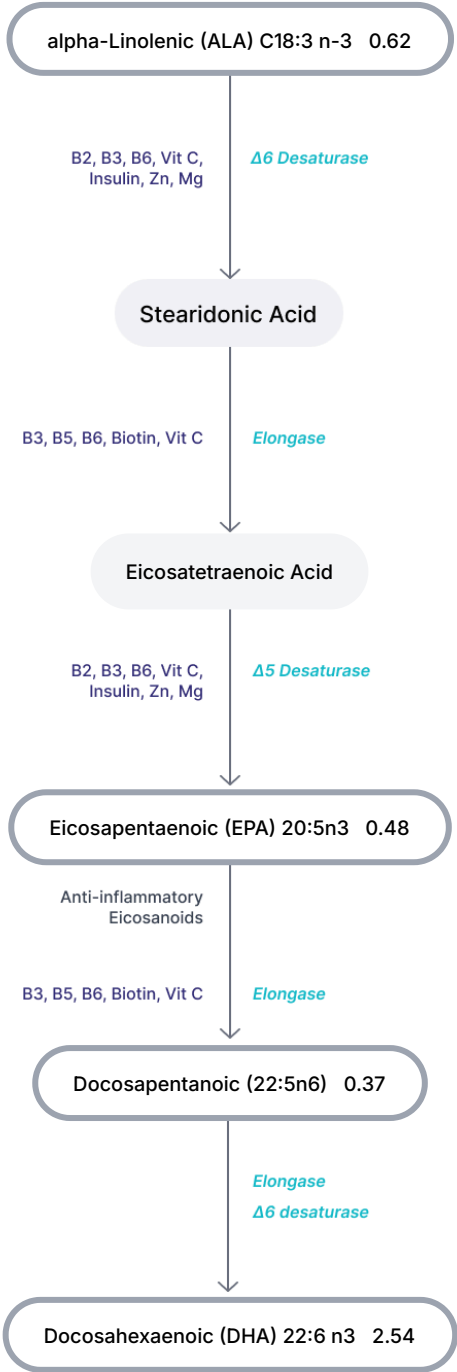
Enzyme

Essential Fatty Acids Pathway

Omega-6 Metabolism



Omega-3 Metabolism



Analysed essential fatty acids,
with molecular structure

Analyte with molecular structure shorthand

Linoleic acid (18:2 n-6)
γ-Linolenic acid (18:3 n-6)
Dihomo-γ-linolenic acid (20:3 n-6)
Arachidonic acid (20:4 n-6)
Docosatetraenoic acid (22:4 n-6)

Analyte with molecular structure shorthand

α-Linolenic acid (18:3 n-3)
Eicosatetraenoic acid (20:4 n-3)
Eicosapentaenoic acid (20:5 n-3)
Docosapentaenoic acid (22:5 n-3)
Docosahexaenoic acid (22:6 n-3)



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

RED CELL FATTY ACIDS SUMMARY

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Saturated Fats, Total	34.59		(29.89-42.10)	%
Monounsaturated Fats, Total	21.66		(15.65-31.82)	%
Omega 3 Fatty Acids, Total	4.74		(2.57-15.15)	%
Omega 6 Fatty Acids, Total	38.36		(24.85-44.15)	%
Omega 3/Omega 6 Ratio	0.12		(0.07-5.30)	ratio
AA/EPA Ratio	23.08		(1.10-30.00)	ratio
Omega 3 Index	4.03		(>4.00)	%
Delta 6 Desaturase Activity (LA/DGLA)	22.63		(6.00-25.00)	ratio

OMEGA 3 FATTY ACIDS

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
alpha-Linolenic (ALA) C18:3 n-3	0.62		(0.10-1.90)	%
Eicosapentaenoic (EPA) 20:5n3	0.48		(0.14-6.92)	%
Docosapentaenoic (DPA) 22:5 n3	1.10		(0.53-2.81)	%
Docosahexaenoic (DHA) 22:6 n3	2.54		(1.00-6.50)	%
Total Omega 3 Fatty Acids	4.74		(2.57-15.15)	%

OMEGA 6 FATTY ACIDS

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Linoleic (LA) 18:2 n6	24.67		(14.00-31.30)	%
y-Linolenic (GLA) 18:3 n6	0.15		(0.05-0.72)	%
Eicosadienoic 20:2 n6	0.19		(0.10-0.43)	%
Dihomo-y-linolenic (DGLA) 20:3 n6	1.09		(0.50-2.50)	%
Arachidonic (AA) 20:4 n6	11.08		(5.00-14.80)	%
Docosatetranoic (DTA) 22:4 n6	0.81		(0.30-2.50)	%
Docosapentanoic (22:5n6)	0.37		(0.08-0.83)	%
Total Omega 6 Fatty Acids	38.36		(24.85-44.15)	%

MONOUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Palmitoleic 16:1 n7	0.93		(0.13-2.90)	%
Vaccenic 18:1 n7	0.86		(0.00-1.50)	%
Oleic 18:1 n9	18.18		(14.20-29.50)	%
Gondoic 20:1 n9	0.21		(0.10-0.77)	%
Nervonic 24:1 n9	1.48		(0.50-3.00)	%
Total Monounsaturated Fatty Acids	21.66		(15.65-31.82)	%



**Clinical
Laboratory
Improvement
Amendments**

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Total Omega 9 Fatty Acids	19.87		(16.00-27.00)	%

[illegible][illegible]

Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

ESSENTIAL AMINO ACIDS

SERVICE		RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
1	Histidine	55.4		(39.0-123.0)	nmol/ml
2	Isoleucine	63.7		(36.0-107.0)	nmol/ml
3	Leucine	132.0		(68.0-254.0)	nmol/ml
4	Lysine	145.0		(71.0-434.0)	nmol/ml
5	Methionine	22.4		(4.0-44.0)	nmol/ml
6	Phenylalanine	36.4		(35.0-80.0)	nmol/ml
7	Threonine	93.2		(59.0-231.0)	nmol/ml
8	Tryptophan	45.9		(29.0-77.0)	nmol/ml
9	Valine	252.0		(119.0-336.0)	nmol/ml
10	Total Branched Chain AAs	448		(223-697)	nmol/ml

CONDITIONALLY ESSENTIAL AMINO ACIDS

[illegible]

NON-ESSENTIAL AMINO ACIDS

[illegible]



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

Amino Acids Comment

ASPARAGINE LOW:

Description: Asparagine is a non-essential amino acid involved in protein synthesis, nervous system function, and the synthesis of glycoproteins.

Clinical Significance: Low plasma asparagine is uncommonly significant in isolation but may reflect reduced transamination capacity or low overall amino acid availability. It can be seen in states of protein depletion or nitrogen wasting.

Suggested Treatment: Ensure adequate dietary protein intake from varied sources. Address any underlying protein malabsorption or catabolic conditions. Reassess in conjunction with other amino acid findings.



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

MICROBIAL OVERGROWTH

3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic Acid (3,4-DHBA)
4-Hydroxybenzoic Acid (4-HBA)
Benzoic Acid

YEAST/FUNGAL METABOLITES

N/A

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES

4-Hydroxybenzoic Acid (4-HBA)
Benzoic Acid

MITOCHONDRIA/ENERGY

2-Oxoglutaric Acid

FATTY ACID / KETONE METABOLISM

N/A

CARBOHYDRATE / GLYCAEMIC
METABOLISM

N/A

NEUROTRANSMITTER METABOLISM

Picolinic Acid
Xanthurenic Acid

AMINO ACIDS METABOLISM

N/A

VITAMINS / NUTRITIONAL MARKERS

N-Acetylcysteine (NAC)
Pantothenic Acid (Vit B5)
Picolinic Acid
Xanthurenic Acid

DETOXIFICATION / GLUTATHIONE
FUNCTION

N-Acetylcysteine (NAC)

OXIDATIVE DAMAGE / INFLAMMATION

N/A

OXALATE METABOLISM

N/A



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

ORGANIC ACIDS INTRODUCTION

Organic acids are small carbon-based molecules produced as by-products of everyday metabolic processes in the body. They are measurable in urine and serve as functional windows into the biochemical pathways that govern energy production, detoxification, immune regulation, neurotransmitter synthesis, and nutritional status. Organic acid testing offers a uniquely deep and clinically meaningful picture of a patient's metabolic health.

The Organic Acids Test (OAT) is a comprehensive urine-based analysis that examines over 120 individual metabolic markers across the following key domains:

Microbial Overgrowth - Identifies markers associated with bacterial dysbiosis and overgrowth of potentially pathogenic organisms in the gastrointestinal tract, including phenolic and aromatic compounds produced by microbial fermentation of dietary substrates.

Yeast & Fungal Metabolites - Screens for metabolites associated with yeast and fungal overgrowth, including Candida-related markers such as arabinitol, tartaric acid, and tricarballic acid, which may interfere with mitochondrial function and nutrient absorption.

Mitochondrial & Energy Metabolism - Evaluates the functional integrity of the citric acid (TCA) cycle through measurement of key intermediates including citric acid, cis-aconitic acid, isocitric acid, and alpha-ketoglutaric acid.

Fatty Acid Oxidation & Ketone Metabolism - Assesses the efficiency of both mitochondrial beta-oxidation and the alternative omega-oxidation pathway through dicarboxylic acid markers, providing insight into fatty acid handling, carnitine sufficiency, and metabolic flexibility.

Amino Acid & Branched-Chain Metabolism - Examines the catabolism of essential and branched-chain amino acids, identifying impairments in leucine, isoleucine, valine, methionine, threonine, and tyrosine pathways that may contribute to fatigue, mood dysregulation, and neurological symptoms.

Neurotransmitter Metabolism - Profiles the major catecholamine and indole pathways, including dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin metabolites, as well as the tryptophan-kynurenine pathway, offering functional insight into mood, cognition, stress response, and sleep regulation.

Vitamins & Nutritional Cofactor Markers - Provides functional assessment of B-vitamin status (B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, B12, folate, biotin), glutathione and antioxidant capacity, and key cofactors required for enzymatic activity across multiple metabolic pathways.

Detoxification & Glutathione Function - Evaluates markers of phase I and phase II hepatic detoxification, glutathione cycling via pyroglutamic acid, and NAC status, reflecting the body's capacity to manage oxidative burden and chemical exposure.

Oxidative Stress & Inflammation - Measures markers of DNA oxidative damage and inflammatory mediators, including 8-hydroxy-deoxyguanosine and leukotriene E4, providing a functional picture of systemic oxidative load.

Oxalate Metabolism - Screens for markers of excess oxalate production or absorption, which may be associated with gut dysbiosis, dietary factors, or impaired detoxification.

Environmental & Xenobiotic Exposures - Identifies urinary metabolites of common environmental chemicals including xylene, benzene, toluene, phthalates, parabens, and endocrine-disrupting compounds such as Bisphenol A (BPA) and Bisphenol S (BPS), providing objective evidence of toxic load.

Please Note: We acknowledge that certain compounds appear in multiple sections of the report. This is intentional, as these analytes have relevance across different clinical pathways. Their inclusion in multiple categories supports more accurate pattern recognition and enhances the interpretive value of Organic Acids testing.

Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

MICROBIAL OVERGROWTH

TEST		RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS
1	Benzoic Acid	50.00	H		(<9.30)	mmol/molCR
2	Hippuric Acid	0.4			(<603.0)	mmol/molCR
3	4-Hydroxybenzoic Acid (4-HBA)	1.89	H		(<0.57)	mmol/molCR
4	3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic Acid (3,4-DHBA)	225.00	H		(<45.00)	mmol/molCR
5	3-Hydroxyphenylacetic Acid (3-HPAA)	4.68			(<10.00)	mmol/molCR
6	3,4-Dihydroxyphenylpropionic Acid (DHPPA)	0.42			(<5.30)	mmol/molCR
7	Furancarbonylglycine	0.03			(<2.00)	mmol/molCR

Amino Acid Metabolism

8	Phenylacetic Acid (PAA)	0.53		(<3.90)	mmol/molCR
9	Phenylpropionic Acid	0.00		(<0.10)	mmol/molCR
10	3-Phenyllactic Acid (3-PLA)	0.56		(<2.00)	mmol/molCR
11	2-Hydroxyphenylacetic Acid (2-HPAA)	0.45		(0.05-0.70)	mmol/molCR
12	4-Hydroxyphenyllactic Acid (4-HPLA)	3.02		(<3.90)	mmol/molCR

SCFA Metabolism

13	3-Hydroxypropionic Acid (3-HPA)	1.07		(<17.00)	mmol/molCR
----	---------------------------------	------	---	----------	------------

Clostridial Markers

14	4-Cresol	1.10		(<3.00)	ug/mgCR
15	4-Hydroxyphenylacetic Acid (4-HPAA)	6.44		(<14.60)	mmol/molCR
16	Indoleacetic Acid (IAA)	4.36		(<11.00)	mmol/molCR
17	3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-3-hydroxypropionic Acid (HPHPA)	11.40		(<120.00)	mmol/molCR

YEASTS & FUNGAL METABOLITES

TEST		RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
18	Arabinitol	24.6		(<36.0)	mmol/molCR
19	Arabinose	2.56		(<32.00)	mmol/molCR
20	Citramalic Acid	1.71		(<3.60)	mmol/molCR
21	3-Oxoglutaric Acid	0.12		(<0.50)	mmol/molCR

Aspergillus Markers

22	5-Hydroxymethyl-2-furoic Acid	1.24		(<10.00)	mmol/molCR
23	Furan-2,5-dicarboxylic Acid	1.47		(<15.00)	mmol/molCR
24	Tartaric Acid	0.22		(<15.00)	mmol/molCR

Fusarium

RECEIVED
23-May-26

Legend Not Tested Within Range Out of Range L = Low, LL = Critically Low H = High, HH = Critically High

Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

FATTY ACID OXIDATION & KETONE METABOLISM

TEST		RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS
50	Adipic Acid	0.66			(<3.80)	mmol/molCR
51	Pimelic Acid	2.07			(<4.00)	mmol/molCR
52	Suberic Acid	0.65			(<2.20)	mmol/molCR
53	Azelaic Acid	1.49			(<10.00)	mmol/molCR
54	Sebacic Acid	0.13			(<0.24)	mmol/molCR
55	Ethylmalonic Acid	1.93			(<5.80)	mmol/molCR
56	Propionylglycine	0.13			(<2.00)	mmol/molCR
57	N-Butyrylglycine	0.42			(<3.00)	mmol/molCR
58	Isovalerylglycine	0.33			(<4.50)	mmol/molCR
59	N-(2-Methylbutyryl)glycine	0.45			(<2.00)	mmol/molCR
60	3-Methylcrotonylglycine	0.00			(<10.00)	mmol/molCR
61	Tiglylglycine	0.06			(<10.00)	mmol/molCR
62	Hexanoylglycine	1.14			(<10.00)	mmol/molCR
63	Suberylglycine	0.13			(<3.00)	mmol/molCR

VITAMIN & NUTRITIONAL COFACTOR MARKERS

TEST		RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE		UNITS
B-Vitamin Functional Markers						
64	Methylmalonic Acid (MMA)	0.74			(<1.90)	mmol/molCR
65	Formiminoglutamic Acid (FIGLU)	0.26			(<1.50)	mmol/molCR
66	Xanthurenic Acid	1.54	H		(<0.96)	mmol/molCR
67	Kynurenic Acid	1.75			(<2.20)	mmol/molCR
68	Quinolinic Acid	1.26			(<9.10)	mmol/molCR
69	Picolinic Acid	50.00	H		(<10.28)	mmol/molCR
70	3-Hydroxyisovaleric Acid	17.63			(<29.00)	mmol/molCR
Vitamin-specific/Antioxidant Markers						
71	Pyroglutamic Acid	23.44			(4.50-33.00)	mmol/molCR
72	N-Acetylcysteine (NAC)	0.42	H		(0.02-0.28)	mmol/molCR
73	Glutaric Acid (Vit B2)	0.06			(0.02-0.36)	mmol/molCR
74	Pantothenic Acid (Vit B5)	0.03	L		(0.10-10.00)	mmol/molCR
75	Pyridoxic Acid (Vit B6)	4.71			(0.68-34.00)	mmol/molCR
76	Ascorbic Acid (Vit C)	2.93			(0.50-200.00)	mmol/molCR
77	Methylcitric Acid (Biotin/Vitamin H)	3.79			(0.10-15.00)	mmol/molCR
78	3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaric Acid (CoQ10)	1.92			(0.10-5.00)	mmol/molCR



Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

(Phenylalanine, Tyrosine)

Inhibitory (Serotonin)

Excitatory (Dopamine)

[illegible]

Legend Not Tested Within Range Out of Range L = Low, LL = Critically Low H = High, HH = Critically High Regulator Enzyme

The diagram illustrates the synthesis pathway of catecholamines. It begins with Phenylalanine, which can be converted to PEA (Phenylethylamine) via Vitamin B6. Phenylalanine is also converted to Tyrosine, a step requiring MTHF, BH4, Fe, and Vitamins B3, C, and D. Tyrosine is then converted to L-DOPA, also requiring MTHF, BH4, Fe, and Vitamins B3, C, and D. L-DOPA is converted to Dopamine via Vitamin B6. Dopamine can be converted to 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic Acid (DOPAC) via MAO, which then leads to Homovanillic Acid (HVA). Dopamine is also converted to Noradrenalin via MTHF, BH4, Fe, and Vitamins B3, C, and D. Noradrenalin can be converted to Normetanephrine via COMT (requiring Mg and S-adenosylmethionine, S-AMe) or to DHPG via MAO. Adrenalin is converted to Metanephrine via COMT (requiring Mg and S-AMe). Normetanephrine, DHPG, and Metanephrine are all converted to MHPG via MAO (requiring Cu and Vitamin B2). Finally, MHPG is converted to Vanillylmandelic Acid (VMA) via COMT (requiring Mg). The final products are DOPAC (1.25), HVA (0.97), and VMA (1.47).

```
graph TD
    Phenylalanine -- "Vit B6" --> PEA
    Phenylalanine -- "MTHF, BH4, Fe, Vits B3, C, D" --> Tyrosine
    Tyrosine -- "Vit B6" --> Tyramine
    Tyrosine -- "MTHF, BH4, Fe, Vits B3, C, D" --> LDOPA[L-DOPA]
    LDOPA -- "Vit B6" --> Dopamine
    Dopamine -- "MTHF, BH4, Fe, Vits B3, C, D" --> Noradrenalin
    Dopamine -- "MAO" --> DOPAC["3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic Acid (DOPAC) 1.25"]
    DOPAC --> HVA["Homovanillic Acid (HVA) 0.97"]
    Noradrenalin -- "COMT (Mg, S-AMe)" --> Normetanephrine
    Noradrenalin -- "MAO" --> DHPG
    Adrenalin -- "COMT (Mg, S-AMe)" --> Metanephrine
    Normetanephrine -- "MAO (Cu, Vit B2)" --> MHPG
    DHPG -- "COMT (Mg, S-AMe)" --> MHPG
    Metanephrine -- "MAO (Cu, Vit B2)" --> MHPG
    MHPG -- "COMT (Mg)" --> VMA["Vanillylmandelic Acid (VMA) 1.47"]
```



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

TRYPTOPHAN/KYNURENINE PATHWAY

(Tryptophan, B6, Antioxidants)

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Inhibitory				
109 5-Hydroxyindoleacetic Acid (5-HIAA)	3.82		(<4.30)	mmol/molCR
Inflammatory				
110 Kynurenic Acid	1.75		(<2.20)	mmol/molCR
111 Quinolinic Acid	1.26		(<9.10)	mmol/molCR
112 Picolinic Acid	50.00	H	(<10.28)	mmol/molCR
113 Xanthurenic Acid	1.54	H	(<0.96)	mmol/molCR
114 Kynurenic/Quinolinic Ratio	1.4		(<2.0)	ratio
115 Quinolinic Acid/5-HIAA Ratio	0.3		(<5.0)	ratio

Legend

Not Tested

Within Range

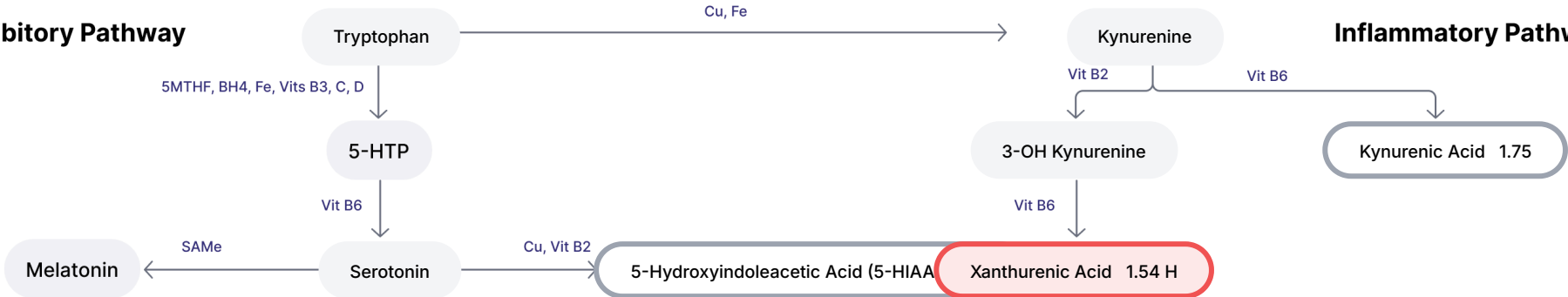
Out of Range

L = Low, LL = Critically Low H = High, HH = Critically High

Regulator

Enzyme

Inhibitory Pathway



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

DETOXIFICATION & GLUTATHIONE FUNCTION

(Arg, NAC, Meth, Mg, Antioxidants)

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Ammonia Metabolism				
116 Orotic Acid	1.14		(<3.20)	mmol/molCR
Glutathione Metabolism				
117 Pyroglutamic Acid	23.44		(4.50-33.00)	mmol/molCR
118 N-Acetylcysteine (NAC)	0.42	H	(0.02-0.28)	mmol/molCR
119 Glucaric Acid	0.11		(<11.00)	mmol/molCR
Phase I / Xenobiotic Markers				
120 2-Hydroxyhippuric Acid	0.01		(<1.50)	mmol/molCR
121 5-Hydroxymethyl-2-furoic Acid	1.24		(<10.00)	mmol/molCR
122 Furan-2,5-dicarboxylic Acid	1.47		(<15.00)	mmol/molCR

OXIDATIVE STRESS & INFLAMMATION

(Vitamin C, Other Antioxidants)

TEST		RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
123	8-hydroxy-deoxyguanosine	2.35		(<2.70)	umol/molCR
124	Leukotriene E4	0.45		(<100.00)	pg/mgCR
125	Quinolinic Acid	1.26		(<9.10)	mmol/molCR
126	Pyroglutamic Acid	23.44		(4.50-33.00)	mmol/molCR
127	Ascorbic Acid (Vit C)	2.93		(0.50-200.00)	mmol/molCR
128	Quercetin	0.20		(0.01-2.00)	mmol/molCR

OXALATE METABOLISM

[illegible]



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

ENVIRONMENTAL / XENOBIOTIC EXPOSURE

TEST		RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS
Toluene Exposure						
132	Hippuric Acid	0.4			(<603.0)	mmol/molCR
133	Benzoic Acid	50.00	H		(<9.30)	mmol/molCR
Paraben Exposure						
134	4-Hydroxybenzoic Acid (4-HBA)	1.89	H		(<0.57)	mmol/molCR
Styrene Exposure						
135	Mandelic Acid	222.7			(<340.0)	ug/gCR
136	Phenylglyoxylic Acid	147.5			(<300.0)	ug/gCR
137	Mandelic Acid + Phenylglyoxylic Acid	370.2			(<610.0)	ug/gCR
Benzene Exposure						
138	t,t-Muconic Acid	0.03			(<0.12)	mmol/molCR
Phthalate Exposure						
139	Phthalic Acid	44.48			(<170.00)	ug/gCR
140	Monoethyl Phthalate	38.14			(<100.00)	ug/gCR
141	Quinolinic Acid	1.26			(<9.10)	mmol/molCR
METB Exposure						
142	2-Hydroxylsobutyric Acid	1.50			(<6.90)	mmol/molCR
Xylene Exposure						
143	2-Methylhippuric Acid	0.01			(<0.04)	mmol/molCR
144	3-Methylhippuric Acid	< 0.01			(<0.11)	mmol/molCR
145	4-Methylhippuric Acid	< 0.05			(<1.80)	mmol/molCR
Trimethylbenzene Exposure						
146	3,4-Dimethylhippuric Acid	< 0.01			(<0.01)	mmol/molCR
147	4-Hydroxyhippuric Acid	< 0.50			(<16.50)	mmol/molCR
Nucleotide Turnover/Methylation						
148	5-Methylcytosine	27.11			(10.00-50.00)	mmol/molCR
149	Uracil	2.26			(<9.00)	mmol/molCR
150	Thymine	0.34			(<0.60)	mmol/molCR
TEST		RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS
151	Creatinine, Urine	2.90			(2.47-19.20)	mmol/L



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

NUTRITION GUIDE			
SERVICE	Nutritional Need	DOSE	UNITS

Vitamins

Vitamin-B1	Adequate	0.0	mg
Vitamin-B2	Adequate	0.0	mg
Vitamin-B3	Adequate	0.0	mg
Vitamin-B5	Moderate	100.0	mg
Vitamin-B6	HIGH	25.0	mg
Biotin	Mild	100.0	ug
Vitamin B12	Mild	500.0	ug
Vitamin-C	Moderate	750.0	mg
Vitamin-E	HIGH	500.0	U

Minerals

Chromium	Adequate	0.0	ug
Iron	Adequate	15.0	mg
Magnesium	Adequate	100.0	mg
Manganese	Adequate	0.0	mg
Vanadium	Mild	25.0	ug

Antioxidants/Cofactors

alpha-Lipoic Acid	Moderate	200.0	mg
Calcium-D-glucarate	Adequate	0.0	mg
Coenzyme Q10	Mild	150.0	mg
Glutathione	Moderate	300.0	mg
N-Acetylcysteine	Moderate	300.0	mg

NUTRITION GUIDE			
SERVICE	Nutritional Need	DOSE	UNITS

Amino Acids

5-HTP	Moderate	50.0	mg
Acetyl-L-Carnitine	Adequate	0.0	mg
L-Arginine	Adequate	1000.0	mg
Aspartic Acid	Adequate	500.0	mg
Glutamine	Moderate	1000.0	mg
Glycine	Adequate	0.0	mg
Lysine	Mild	500.0	mg
Methionine	Mild	200.0	mg
Ornithine	Moderate	1000.0	mg
Phenylalanine	Mild	250.0	mg
Serine	Adequate	0.0	mg
Taurine	Mild	500.0	mg
Tryptophan	Moderate	600.0	mg
Tyrosine	Moderate	1000.0	mg

Probiotics

D-Lactate-free probiotics	Adequate	0.0	billion CFU
Lactobacillus	Adequate	0.0	billion CFU
Probiotics (Multistrain)	Mild	20.0	billion CFU

Other

Malic Acid	Adequate	0.0	mg
EPA/DHA	Mild	1500.0	mg
Folinic Acid	HIGH	400.0	ug



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

About the Nutrition Guide & Supplement Schedule

The Nutrition Guide presented in this report represents a personalised supplementation schedule generated directly from the organic acid findings of this individual patient. It is not a generic recommendation it is dynamically calculated for each patient based on the specific metabolic pattern identified across all measured domains.

The schedule is generated using a proprietary weighted algorithm developed by our clinical and scientific team. The algorithm analyses the full pattern of organic acid results not individual markers in isolation and assigns a weighted score to each finding based on its functional significance, its relationship to nutrient-dependent enzymatic pathways, and its interaction with other metabolic markers present in the same report. The outcome of this calculation determines both the nutritional priority level (Adequate, Mild, Moderate, or High) and the suggested starting dose for each nutrient, amino acid, probiotic, or cofactor listed.

Important Disclaimer

The Nutrition Guide and supplementation suggestions in this report are generated for clinical decision-support purposes only and are not intended as standalone medical advice or a prescription.

The proprietary algorithm used to generate this schedule is based on established relationships between organic acid biomarkers and nutritional cofactor requirements. However, it operates solely on biochemical data and cannot account for a patient's complete medical history, current medications, existing diagnoses, organ function, pregnancy or breastfeeding status, or any other health condition that may influence the safety or appropriateness of the suggested nutrients and doses.

The final therapeutic decision including whether to implement, modify, or withhold any recommendation in this report rests entirely with the treating practitioner. It is the practitioner's responsibility to integrate these findings with the full clinical picture before making any therapeutic recommendation.

This report does not diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease or medical condition.

Nutritional Guide Practitioner Notes

Bacterial Dysbiosis Comment

BENZOIC ACID ELEVATED (URINE):

Elevated urinary benzoic acid suggests increased exposure to benzoate-containing foods, preservatives, or altered gut microbial metabolism. Benzoic acid is detoxified primarily through glycine conjugation to form hippuric acid.

Clinically, elevated benzoic acid may be associated with headaches, fatigue, gastrointestinal discomfort, or chemical sensitivity, although symptoms are often non-specific.

From an organic acid pattern perspective, elevated benzoic acid may be observed alongside elevated hippuric acid, indicating increased benzoate load or increased demand on glycine-dependent conjugation pathways.

From a functional medicine perspective, elevated benzoic acid should be interpreted in the context of dietary intake, glycine availability, gut microbial activity, and overall detoxification capacity rather than as an isolated finding.

Consider: treatment for dysbiosis and diet changes, mucosal support, pre and probiotics

4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID ELEVATED (URINE):

Elevated urinary 4-hydroxybenzoic acid suggests increased exposure to parabens or altered metabolism of aromatic compounds. It may also arise from gut microbial metabolism of dietary polyphenols.



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

Clinically, elevated levels may be associated with non-specific symptoms such as headaches, fatigue, or chemical sensitivity. From an organic acid pattern perspective, elevated 4-hydroxybenzoic acid may be observed alongside other aromatic metabolites, reflecting increased aromatic compound load or altered gut microbial activity. From a functional medicine perspective, this finding should be interpreted in the context of environmental exposure, dietary polyphenol intake, and gut microbiome balance. Consider: Treatment for dysbiosis and diet changes, mucosal support, pre and probiotics.

3,4-DIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID ELEVATED:

Description:

Elevated 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid reflects increased catecholamine metabolism, enhanced polyphenol biotransformation by gut microbiota, or oxidative degradation of dopamine.

Clinical Significance:

Persistent elevation may indicate excessive catecholamine turnover, increased oxidative stress, or heightened gut microbial phenolic metabolism. Associated with inflammatory states and dysbiosis patterns.

Suggested Treatment:

Evaluate catecholamine pathway function and oxidative stress markers. Support antioxidant status with N-acetylcysteine, glutathione precursors, and vitamin C. Address gut dysbiosis if implicated.



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

Mitochondrial/Energy Metabolism Comment

2-OXOGLUTARIC ACID LOW (URINE):

Low urinary alpha-ketoglutaric acid suggests reduced TCA cycle activity and reduced amino-acid flux into energy pathways.

Clinically, this may be associated with low energy and reduced metabolic drive.

From an organic acid pattern perspective, this finding may accompany globally reduced TCA intermediates.

From a functional medicine perspective, this pattern reflects reduced mitochondrial throughput rather than isolated dysfunction.

B-Vitamins/Amino Acids Comment

XANTHURENIC ACID ELEVATED (URINE):

Elevated urinary xanthurenic acid suggests altered tryptophan metabolism, most commonly reflecting reduced vitamin B6-dependent enzymatic activity.

Clinically, elevated xanthurenic acid may be associated with fatigue, mood disturbance, and impaired stress tolerance.

From an organic acid pattern perspective, elevations often occur alongside kynurenic and quinolinic acid, indicating inflammatory diversion of tryptophan metabolism.

From a functional medicine perspective, this finding should be interpreted in the context of vitamin B6 status and inflammatory burden.

Nutritional Markers

VITAMIN B5 (PANTOTHENIC ACID) LOW (URINE):

Low urinary pantothenic acid reflects reduced vitamin B5 availability. Vitamin B5 is required for coenzyme A (CoA) synthesis, which is essential for mitochondrial energy production, fatty acid oxidation, and adrenal steroid biosynthesis.

Clinically, low vitamin B5 may present with fatigue, reduced stress resilience, low energy, and impaired exercise tolerance.

From an organic acid pattern perspective, low B5 may contribute to elevations in fatty-acid-derived dicarboxylic acids such as adipic, suberic, or pimelic acids, reflecting impaired acetyl-CoA formation and reduced efficiency of beta-oxidation. Secondary effects may also be seen in TCA cycle intermediates (e.g. citric, succinic acids).

From a functional medicine perspective, supporting pantothenic acid intake alongside broader B-vitamin repletion and stress modulation may help restore efficient mitochondrial throughput.

Consider: Supplementation with B6.

N-ACETYLCYSTEINE (NAC) ELEVATED (URINE):

Elevated urinary N-acetylcysteine reflects increased cysteine availability, commonly due to supplementation or increased glutathione turnover. NAC is a key precursor for glutathione synthesis and detoxification capacity.

Clinically, elevated NAC is generally well tolerated, though excessive intake may occasionally be associated with gastrointestinal upset.

From an organic acid pattern perspective, elevated NAC availability may be associated with reduction in pyroglutamic acid and lower oxidative stress markers such as 8-OHdG, indicating improved glutathione recycling and antioxidant capacity.

From a functional medicine perspective, NAC status should be evaluated alongside oxidative and detoxification markers to ensure intake is appropriately supporting redox balance.

Neurotransmitter Metabolism Comment

PICOLINIC ACID ELEVATED (URINE):

Elevated urinary picolinic acid suggests increased flux through the kynurenine pathway of tryptophan metabolism. Picolinic acid is a downstream metabolite of tryptophan catabolism and plays a role in immune modulation and mineral chelation, particularly zinc.



Practitioner Name

Order ID
Lab ID
Patient ID
Ext ID
Alt ID

SAMPLE REPORT

Sex: Female • 20yrs • 18-Nov-05

RECEIVED
23-May-26

Clinically, elevated picolinic acid may be associated with non-specific symptoms such as fatigue, immune activation, or neurocognitive complaints, although findings are context dependent.

From an organic acid pattern perspective, elevated picolinic acid is often observed alongside other kynurenine pathway metabolites, such as quinolinic acid, reflecting immune or inflammatory diversion of tryptophan metabolism.

From a functional medicine perspective, this finding should be interpreted in the context of immune activation, inflammatory burden, and overall balance of tryptophan metabolism rather than as an isolated abnormality.

Consider: Supplementation with omega-3 fatty acids i.e. DHA, EPA.

Environmental/Xenobiotic Exposure Comment:

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS PROFILE:

The reported markers in the Environmental Pollutants Profile commonly originate from industrial/manufacturing products or their associated byproducts. Exposures are often occupationally-related and typically through either inhalation or topical exposure.

Metabolism of these products occurs via the liver detoxification pathways leading to excretion into the urine. Chronic exposures may also lead to build up of these products in fatty tissue deposits.

BENZOIC ACID ELEVATED (URINE):

Elevated urinary benzoic acid suggests increased exposure to benzoate-containing foods, preservatives, or altered gut microbial metabolism. Benzoic acid is detoxified primarily through glycine conjugation to form hippuric acid.

Clinically, elevated benzoic acid may be associated with headaches, fatigue, gastrointestinal discomfort, or chemical sensitivity, although symptoms are often non-specific.

From an organic acid pattern perspective, elevated benzoic acid may be observed alongside elevated hippuric acid, indicating increased benzoate load or increased demand on glycine-dependent conjugation pathways.

From a functional medicine perspective, elevated benzoic acid should be interpreted in the context of dietary intake, glycine availability, gut microbial activity, and overall detoxification capacity rather than as an isolated finding.

Treatment: Limiting exposure to toluene. Supportive supplements such as glycine and N-acetyl cysteine can support natural detoxification.

4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID ELEVATED (URINE):

Elevated urinary 4-hydroxybenzoic acid suggests increased exposure to parabens or altered metabolism of aromatic compounds. Parabens are commonly used as preservatives in cosmetics, personal care products, and some pharmaceuticals.

Clinically, elevated 4-hydroxybenzoic acid may be associated with non-specific symptoms such as fatigue, headaches, or endocrine-related concerns, although many individuals remain asymptomatic.

From an organic acid pattern perspective, elevated 4-hydroxybenzoic acid may be seen alongside other aromatic or phenolic metabolites, reflecting cumulative preservative or polyphenol exposure.

From a functional medicine perspective, this finding should be interpreted in the context of environmental and personal care exposures, hepatic conjugation capacity, and cumulative endocrine-disrupting burden, with emphasis on reducing ongoing exposure.

Treatment: Treatments focus on improving gut health through dietary changes like increasing plant-based foods, fermented foods, and prebiotics while reducing artificial sweeteners and potentially eliminating paraben-containing products.

Methodology

Gel Electrophoresis, Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS/MS), Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS), Gas Chromatography-MS (GC/MS), Automated Chemistry/Immunochemistry