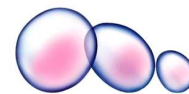


Test report  
123456

TEST LTT-MELISA®

Test report for		Neg.Ctrl	Test date	Referred by
Rose MAY		734	21-Apr-11	Dr Jivago
Date of birth		Sex		
07-Aug-74		Female		
Code	Substance (in order of reaction)	SI	Comments	Microscopic observations
PWM	Positive control	220.8	Positive control	+++++
1	TiO2 Titanium dioxide I	15.0	Strongly positive	+++
	Titanium dioxide II	11.3	Strongly positive	++
2	Al Aluminium I	11.4	Strongly positive	++
	Aluminium II	9.6	Positive	+
3	BIS-GMA Bis-GMA I	10.1	Strongly positive	++
	Bis-GMA II	9.5	Positive	+
	Bis-GMA III	7.3	Positive	+
4	HEMA HEMA I	2.5	Weakly positive	+
	HEMA II	1.9		
	HEMA III	1.4		
5	Sn Tin I	1.3		
	Tin II	1.9		
6	Ag Silver I	1.6		
	Silver II	1.8		
	Silver III	1.4		
7	TEGMA TEGDMA I	1.6		
	TEGDMA II	1.0		
	TEGDMA III	0.9		
8	Camph Camphoroquinone I	1.3		
	Camphoroquinone II	0.7		
	Camphoroquinone III	1.0		
9	PH Phenylmercury I	0.6		

C. Dalphin ing. chim. Dr E. Bachmann C. Cagide dipl. biol. S. Birsan spécialistes FAMH

Légende: \*résultats hors valeurs de référence ^analyse sous-traitée °analyse hors accréditation



Test report  
**123456**



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Test report **Neg.Ctrl** Test date **Referred by**  
 734 21-Apr-11 Dr Jivago

**Rose MAY**

Date of birth **Sex**  
 07-Aug-74 Female

Code	Substance (in order of reaction)	SI	Comments	Microscopic observations
	Phenylmercury II	1.0		
	Phenylmercury III	0.8		
10 Hg	Inorganic Mercury I	1.0		
	Inorganic Mercury II	0.7		
11 Pd	Palladium I	0.8		
	Palladium II	0.8		
12 MH	Methylmercury I	0.6		
	Methylmercury II	0.8		
	Methylmercury III	0.6		

**Microscopic observations**

Strongly positive to: Bis-GMA, Titanium dioxide, Aluminium. Weakly positive to: HEMA. Negative to all other antigens tested.



Test report  
**123456**

Test report for

**Rose MAY**

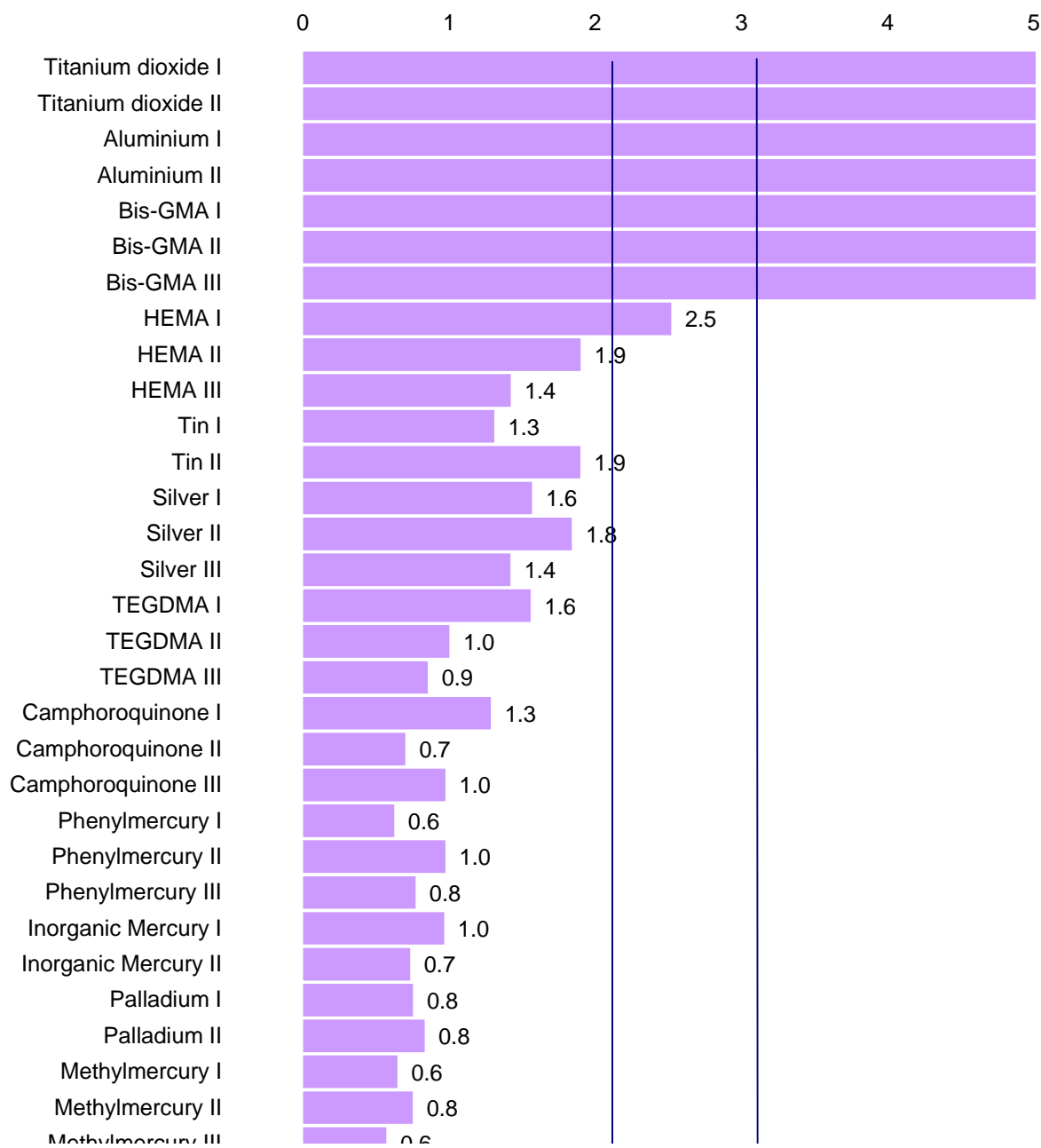
Date of birth  
 07-Aug-74

Neg.Ctrl 734 Test date 21-Apr-11

Referred by  
 Dr Jivago

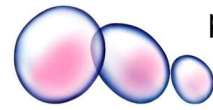
Sex Female

**Allergens graphic**



C. Dalphin ing. chim. Dr E. Bachmann C. Cagide dipl. biol. S. Birsan spécialistes FAMH

Légende: \*résultats hors valeurs de référence ^analyse sous-traitée °analyse hors accréditation



Test report  
**123456**

Test report for  
**Rose MAY**

Date of birth 07-Aug-74 Sex Female

**What is the MELISA test?**

MELISA is the world's most advanced blood test for metal allergy. White blood cells from blood samples are tested against a range of suspect metals, and the reaction monitored. An allergy is indicated when the white blood cells (called lymphocytes) start to expand and multiply. This process is detected by MELISA by using a radioactive tracer, which counts the lymphocytes before and after exposure to the metal. The level of allergy is determined by how many lymphocytes were found after each reading.

**What is the Stimulation Index?**

The Stimulation Index shows the degree of allergy, using a scale which varies for each patient. An SI of 3.0, for example, means blood cells multiplied three times over - indicating an allergic reaction. Here is the SI scale used to evaluate your MELISA results:

- Below 0.3** Toxic. This indicates that the number of blood cells actually declined over the five days. This is a rare reaction, whose clinical relevance is unclear.
- Above 2.0** Weakly positive. Signs of a reaction, showing a weak degree of allergy.
- Above 3.0** Positive. A reaction showing allergy to the given substance.
- Above 10** Strongly positive. A strong reaction, where blood cells multiply at least 10 times.

**Explaining the details on your report**

Test report  
**123456**

**Test report number**  
Every test is given a unique number

**Negative control**  
This is the value produced by your cells when nothing is added. It is expressed in 'cpm' which means 'counts per minute'. It tells the doctor how sensitive your blood test is.

Test report for		Neg. control	Test date	Referred by
<b>Rose MAY</b>		734	21-Apr-11	Dr Jivago
Date of birth	Sex			
07-Aug-74	Female			
Code	Substance (in order of reaction)	Stimulation Index	Comments	Microscopic observations
PWM	Positive control	221	Positive control	+++++
1	TiO2 Titanium dioxide	15.0	Strongly positive	++
	Titanium dioxide	11.3	Strongly positive	
2	Al Aluminium I	11.4	Strongly positive	

**Substance code**  
This is the laboratory code for the substances tested

**Positive control**  
Pokeweed is a substance that all white blood cells react to, used here as a safety check

**Substance name & concentration**  
Substances are tested in at least two concentrations if there are enough blood cells.

**Stimulation Index**  
As explained above

**Morphological validation**



Test report

123456



Test report for

Neg.Ctrl Test date

Referred by

Rose MAY

734

21-Apr-11

Dr Jivago

Date of birth

Sex

07-Aug-74

Female

## Test overview

The blood was tested for one different potential allergens, à in decreasing concentrations. The below panels give a brief description of the metals the blood was tested for and possible sources of exposure. The MELISA ® test brings to light an immunological reaction against allergens tested but gives no indication of allergens concentration in the body.

### 1 Titanium dioxide

Final interpretation

**Strongly positive**

Highest SI reading: 15

Titanium dioxide is used as a whitening agent in cosmetics and toothpastes, in sunscreen agents, paint, plastic carrier bags, jewellery and implants such as Brånemark (for teeth). It can also be used for colour in some dental cements, composites and root fillings. It is also in some candy such as Skittles and M&Ms under the code E171.

### 2 Aluminium

Final interpretation

**Strongly positive**

Highest SI reading: 11.4

Aluminium is present at low levels in food (coloring agent E173) and drinking water. It has not been conclusively linked with health defects, although controversy remains over its role in Alzheimer's disease. Exposure can be reduced by switching to aluminium-free deodorants, avoiding water treated with aluminium salts, canned food, processed cheese and cakes (which may contain moderate amounts of aluminium in the processing stage). Aluminium can also be present vaccines, soy-based infant formulas, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals such as antacids, buffered aspirin and intravenous fluids.



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Summary not available.

### 3 Bis-GMA

Final interpretation

**Strongly positive**

Highest SI reading: 10.1

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Summary not available.

### 4 HEMA

Final interpretation

**Weakly positive**

Highest SI reading: 2.5

### 5 Tin

Final interpretation

**Negative**

Highest SI reading: 1.9

Tin is an everyday metal, mainly found as a component in amalgam fillings and gold alloys. It is found naturally in food in amounts of 0.1–1 parts per million (ppm), and especially in food or juice from tin containers. Canned food from so-called 'lacquered' cans contains less than 25 ppm of tin since the lacquer prevents the food from reacting with the tin. But food from unlacquered cans contains up to 100 ppm of tin, through normal reaction with the food. The tin content of canned food can be increased when the food is stored in open cans for a long time.

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**123456****6 Silver**

Final interpretation

**Negative**

Highest SI reading: 1.8

Silver is frequently used in dentistry, and is often part of a mercury-based amalgam compound. It is also found in jewellery and even food coloring (E174). Water filters often use a form of silver to kill bacteria, so silver nitrate can be found in drinking water filtered at home. Many women know they are allergic to silver, and avoid wearing silver jewellery against their skin. But a risk remains if silver is inside the mouth, as part of dental restoration, a risk which MELISA® can detect. One side-effect of chronic silver exposure is "argyria", where the skin turns grey.

Summary not available.

**7 TEGDMA**

Final interpretation

**Negative**

Highest SI reading: 1.6

Summary not available.

**8 Camphoroquinone**

Final interpretation

**Negative**

Highest SI reading: 1.3

Test report

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## 9 Phenylmercury

Final interpretation

**Negative**

Highest SI reading: 1

Phenyl mercury is the organic mercury most commonly found in dental root fillings. While it has been phased out in many countries, it is also used as a preservative in eye drops and nose drops. It is less toxic than methylmercury and ethylmercury, because it is rapidly metabolised. Phenylmercury is used to control the growth of fungus in some interior latex paints manufactured before 1991, some exterior and oil base paints, some caulks, some eye-area cosmetics, toiletries, and other products. When these products are used, mercury metal vapour gets into the air and can be inhaled.

## 10 Inorganic Mercury

Final interpretation

**Negative**

Highest SI reading: 1

Inorganic mercury, or 'metallic mercury', is a frequent source of metal allergy. It composes 50% of dental amalgam fillings. Dental authorities accept that mercury vapour evaporates from fillings, but argue this is below a safe limit. However for hypersensitive patients, there is no safe limit. Replacing amalgam fillings with ceramic substances has delivered marked health improvements in patients who tested MELISA®-positive for mercury. In the body, bacteria can transform inorganic mercury into the organic form methylmercury.

## 11 Palladium

Final interpretation

**Negative**

Highest SI reading: 0.8

Palladium is found in dental crowns, bridges and root pins - which is, by far, the most common form of exposure. New evidence points to palladium exposure through razors and electric shavers, where the metal contains palladium. It is also found in car exhaust and as pollution from spinning- and weaving mills. Palladium is mixed with gold to make "white gold" for jewellery.





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**123456****12 Methylmercury**

Final interpretation

**Negative**

Highest SI reading: 0.8

Methylmercury is found naturally in fish which is why doctors advise pregnant women to avoid excessive amounts of fish to avoid exposing the baby. Infants and children are also at high risk from methylmercury-contaminated fish and breast milk contaminated by the mother. Like all forms of mercury, it is exceptionally toxic. It survives up the food chain, so the large fish at the top of the food chain such as shark, swordfish, and large mouth bass have the highest concentrations. It is distributed evenly across fish, and is not affected by cooking. This form of mercury is also found in contaminated soil and grain. Bacteria in the body can transform inorganic mercury into methylmercury.