

HEAVY METALS

THE EFFECTS ON THE BODY

Heavy Metal Test Kits

Can be purchased from our online store

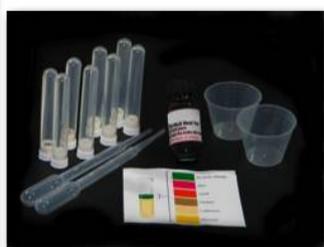
<https://www.organicherbalcoloncleanse.com>



If you are being treated for a chronic condition, on regular medication or supplements and your symptoms keep reoccurring, or perhaps you just don't feel well in general and don't know what's wrong? You may have heavy metal. The heavy metal load on the human body is being chronically increased in today's world to the extent that, although not acutely toxic, will contribute to a decrease of the overall state of health and well-being of every person.

These Australian made Heavy Metal Test kits are excellent for the detection of Ionic Metals such as: Inorganic Zinc, Lead, Copper, Cadmium, and Mercury. The personal test kit contains; 8x Test tubes (8 tests), 1x Bottle

of Test Solution, 4x Specimen cups, 2x Pipettes, and full, easy to understand direction and a colour chart. The Heavy Metal Test kits can also be used to determine the environmental sources of the



contamination such as tap water. In the event of a positive result you can clear the heavy metal in your body with the metal detox

Q1. Why is the Heavy Metal Test Kit important?

The Heavy Metal Test Kit is the only test available in the commercial market that allows for a quick test of the presence of ionic metals in our body. The normal atomic absorption method available in laboratories only shows the presence of metals, indiscriminately whether they are ionic or not, organic or inorganic. The body will normally handle, i.e. remove if not used by the body, use if required by our body, heavy metals if they are in their organic balanced state. Hence, the measurement of ionic metals is very important, not just to detect the presence of metals but also as a check on our body's chelating ability.

Q2. What does the Heavy Metal Test Kit measure?

Heavy Metal Test Kit measures our "body's chelating ability" as it shows the ionic metals present in our body through our urine. The colour indicates the kind of metals that are in ionic form indicating the presence of metal compounds, which are not removed (chelate) from our body. As we chelate, the test shows the clearing of ionic heavy metals which allows us to continuously monitor.

Q3. What do the colours represent?

The colours represent the presence of ionic metals within the sample. If the body has good chelating ability, the sample will remain green. The presence of other ionic metals will produce different colours which within the sample may become mixed and non-distinct; however any change of colour shows ionic metals are present.

Testing Method Preparation of Sample

Using a sample cup, the test subject is to provide a quarter to half cup of urine sample for testing. The sample can be taken at any time of the day. Prior to each test, please ensure that the sample cup is clean and free of any water or liquid. Cleaning with a clean tissue is recommended

Testing Protocol

1. Take a fresh coated test tube, remove the cap, and using a dedicated pipette, add approximately 0.5 ml (~ 12 drops) of Solvent to the test tube.
2. Replace the cap and shake the test tube vigorously for about 30 seconds to effect dissolution of Dithizone in the solvent. Invert the test tube and let it stand using the cap as the base for another 30 seconds. The solution should now be green and fresh and ready for use.
3. Remove the test tube cap, pick up approximately 2-3mL of testing sample from the sample cup using a clean pipette and add it to the test tube. Replace the test tube cap.
4. Shake vigorously for about 5 seconds, then place the test tube into one of the support holes in the stand provided and allow for the solution to separate.
5. Read the top layer and compare it with the chart provided with the stand. If colour stays green, no ionic metals.

The following are general notes that may assist in the reading:

1. You may not find exactly the same colours as the chart in every day reality. This is due to the complexity of Urine and the reaction to dithizone.
2. Sometimes, not only the 'ring' on top of the liquid changes colour, but also the entire solution (urine) below the ring may change colour as well.
3. Ionic heavy metals can be 'lodged' in tissues and will be difficult to eliminate. In some cases, these heavy metals can only be dislodged if similar organically bounding material is available. It is essential therefore that a person undergoing elimination of the heavy metals from their tissues uses a good organic mineral.

Testing Mediums

Urine, Saliva, Perspiration and even a blood sample may be tested for Heavy Metals using the same procedure. The Heavy Metal Test Kit can also be used to determine the environmental sources of the contamination in aqueous solutions such as tap water.

Since all Heavy Metal ions are water soluble, solids like food items, porcelain dishes, dust samples from carpets, wall paints and wall paper etc. can be tested for Heavy Metals after soaking them in distilled water. In addition to being an initial analytical screening tool for Urine, Saliva, Perspiration and Blood the test is also useful for finding the causes of contamination in the patient's environment.

How excessive heavy metals affect you

Mercury

Mercury is the only metal which is liquid at ordinary temperatures. It rarely occurs free in nature and is a heavy, silvery-white liquid metal.

Once consumed, mercury and the bivalent metals are engaged in a continuous fight against one another which results in the replacement of the "lighter" element by the "heavier" one, in terms of their atomic masses. Replacement reactions, also called "fight for the site," occur when heavy metals grab the biological spaces that should be filled by necessary organic minerals.

Just as carbon monoxide replaces essential oxygen, other elements and compounds cause their toxic effect by replacing chemicals essential to bio-chemical functions. Mercury, found in amalgam fillings, paints, and some industrial processes, is not recognised in having any use in the body. Mercury is not taken up by plants, however, it may turn up in food as it can be spread within food chains by smaller organisms which are consumed by humans, and one example is through fish. Concentrations of Mercury in fish usually greatly exceed the concentrations in their environment. **Beef products** can also contain eminent quantities of mercury. Mercury is not commonly found in plant products, but it can enter our bodies through vegetables and other crops, when sprays containing mercury are applied in agriculture.

Adverse Health effects of Mercury

Mercury salts will compete with zinc in its bio-chemical reactions hence preventing zinc performing its functions in the body. Therefore the leaching of mercury into the body from whatever source will cause zinc deficient symptoms to appear such as fatigue, PMS, thyroid problem, loss of smell and

taste, macular degeneration, prostate enlargement, rheumatoid arthritis, sterility, immune suppression, etc., even if there is plenty of zinc available. Studies show that mercury is eight times more concentrated in the foetus than in the rest of the body.

Direct exposure to mercury can cause lung irritation, skin rashes, nerve, brain and kidney damage, eye irritation, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Mercury and its many effects on our bodies at elevated levels can be simplified into the following main effects:

- Disrupting the nervous pathways;
- Damage to brain function, can cause degradation of learning abilities, personality changes, tremors, vision changes, deafness, and muscle in-coordination and memory loss;
- DNA damage and chromosomal damage - chromosomal damage is known to cause mongolism;
- Allergic reactions, resulting in skin rashes, tiredness and headaches;
- Negative reproductive effects, such as sperm damage, birth defects and miscarriages.

Cadmium

Cadmium, in industry is a by-product from the extraction of zinc, lead and copper. Cadmium is found in pesticides and manures therefore are seen to enter the environment from terra-forming. People's uptake of cadmium takes place mainly through food. An exposure to significantly higher cadmium levels occur when people use tobacco. The cadmium in tobacco smoke enters the bloodstream via the respiratory system and distributed to the rest of the body. Cadmium can severely damage the lungs and may even cause death.

Once the cadmium reaches the liver where it is bonded to protein forming complexes, which are then transported to the kidneys where accumulation causes damage to the filtration process. This damage allows essential proteins and glycol nutrients to be excreted from the body causing even further kidney damage.

Adverse Health effects of Cadmium

Health effects that can be caused by cadmium are:

- Damage to the central nervous system;
- Damage to the immune system;
- Fragile bones;
- Psychological disorders and possibly DNA damage or cancer development.
- Reproductive failure and possibly even infertility;

Lead

Lead can be present in drinking water as a result of dissolution from natural sources, or from household plumbing systems containing lead. These may include lead in pipes, or in solder used to seal joins. The amount of lead dissolved will depend on a number of factors including pH, water hardness, and the standing time of the water.

Lead is the most common of the heavy metals and is mined widely throughout the world. It is used in the production of lead acid batteries, solder, alloys, cable sheathing, paint pigments, rust inhibitors, ammunition, glazes and plastic stabilisers. The compounds tetramethyl and tetraethyl lead are used extensively as anti-knock and lubrication compounds in gasoline.

Adverse Health effects of Lead

Lead fulfils no essential function in the human body and can cause adverse health effects, such as:

- Behavioural disruptions of children, such as aggression, impulsive behaviour and hyperactivity.
- Brain damage;
- Disruption of the biosynthesis of haemoglobin and anaemia;
- Declined fertility of men through sperm damage;
- Diminished learning abilities of children;
- Loss of I.Q.;
- Miscarriages;
- Kidney damage;
- Rise in blood pressure;
- Disruption of nervous systems;

Copper

Copper is widely distributed in rocks and soils as carbonate and sulfide minerals.

Copper is relatively resistant to corrosion and is used in domestic water supply pipes and fittings. It is also used in the electro-plating and chemical industries, and in many household goods. Copper sulfate is used extensively to control the growth of algae in water storages. Copper can be found in many kinds of food and in drinking water, because of that, we absorb eminent quantities of copper each day by eating, drinking and breathing. Organic copper is necessary as a trace element that is essential for human health.

Long-term exposure to copper in the industry level can cause irritation of the nose, mouth and eyes and it causes headaches, stomach-aches, dizziness, vomiting and diarrhoea. Intentionally high uptakes of copper may cause liver and kidney damage and even death.

Adverse Health effects of Copper

Some adverse health effects of copper :

- Insomnia;
- Depression;
- Hypo-tension;
- Acne;
- Heart disease;
- Pre-menstrual tension;
- Postpartum depression;
- Paranoid and hallucinatory schizophrenia
- Childhood hyperactivity and autism.
- Above 50mg/Kg body weight can be lethal.

Zinc

Zinc is a very common substance and many foodstuffs contain certain concentrations of zinc. Drinking water also contains certain amounts of zinc, which may be higher when it is stored in metal tanks. Organic zinc is a trace element that is essential for human health. People deficient in zinc absorption

can experience a loss of appetite, decreased sense of taste and smell, slow wound healing, skin sores and even birth defects.

Adverse Health effects of Zinc

Some adverse health effects of Zinc when over exposed:

- Stomach cramps;
- Skin irritations;
- Vomiting, nausea, anaemia;
- Arteriosclerosis;
- Respiratory disorders.

The heavy metals mentioned above can be detected by a colour-metric system. Via the urinary tract, your body will naturally eliminate a small proportion of your toxic metal build up and so this can be a very accurate way of determining your toxicity.

Heavy metals that may be present in your urine are not visible to the naked eye. Using a chemical called 'dithazone' we can 'paint' these heavy metals with a colour making it visible. The dithazone reacts differently to each metal, so for Mercury you will always get a yellow colour and for Copper a brown colour. This test is an accurate way to measure your body's chelating ability. Taking the Multi Metal D-tox will optimise your chelating processes and the test can show you this by the colour green (no heavy metals) gradually moving back into your test results.

The difference between the Heavy Metal Test Kit and other methods for detecting heavy metals (Atomic Absorption Spectro Photometry etc.) is that this Kit will exclusively detect ionic and free radical generating heavy metals. This means that a needed element such as Zinc will not be detected with the test kits but ionic Zinc that produces free radicals will be. Many companies all over the world are offering a chelation or oral chelation therapy. Many claims are being made for the benefits of this therapy, the customer has to 'believe' what the 'seller' is promising. Often people are brainwashed into believing whatever is being claimed, often rather than being able to witness first hand what is really happening. With the Heavy Metal Test Kit we finally have a system which allows us to see whether the claims made are true or not by economically performing a test of our own.

We know that a change in colour of the green test solution indicates the presence of ionic metals. Any product that is able to 'chelate' (neutralise) ionic metals must be able to maintain a green colour once the chelate is added to the sample containing the contaminate.

This information supplied by Fulhealth Industries.

Compiled by Sarah Chambers

<https://www.organicherbalcoloncleanse.com>