

knewhealth

EVEXIA LABS

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## Free Tests:

Lab Test	Price	Description
<b>CBC with Diff</b>	\$0.00	Hematocrit; hemoglobin; mean corpuscular volume (MCV); mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH); mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC); red cell distribution width (RDW); percentage and absolute differential counts; platelet count (RBC); red cell count; white blood cell count (WBC)
<b>Comprehensive Metabolic Panel</b>	\$0.00	Alanine aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT); albumin: globulin (A:G) ratio; albumin, serum; alkaline phosphatase, serum; aspartate aminotransferase (AST/SGOT); bilirubin, total; BUN; BUN: creatinine ratio; calcium, serum; carbon dioxide, total; chloride, serum; creatinine, serum; eGFR calculation; globulin, total; glucose, serum; potassium, serum; protein, total, serum; sodium, serum
<b>Insulin</b>	\$0.00	Immunoreactive Insulin



# Individual Tests:

Lab Test	Price	Description
<b>Vitamin D, 1,25-Dihydroxy (Calcitriol), LC/MS-MS</b>	\$63	Aid in the diagnosis of primary hyperparathyroidism, hypoparathyroidism, pseudohypoparathyroidism, renal osteodystrophy, and vitamin D-resistant rickets
<b>ABO Grouping and Rho(D)</b>	\$10.50	Determination of ABO blood group and Rh type for transfusion candidates. Group and typing of expectant mothers and newborns may indicate potential for ABO hemolytic disease of the fetus/newborn. Rh typing is used to determine Rh immune globulin candidacy for prenatal and postpartum
<b>Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)</b>	\$4.20	Causes of high alkaline phosphatase include bone growth, healing fracture, acromegaly, osteogenic sarcoma, liver or bone metastases, leukemia, myelofibrosis, and rarely myeloma. Alkaline phosphatase is used as a tumor marker.
<b>Amylase</b>	\$7.35	Work-up for abdominal pain, epigastric tenderness, nausea, and vomiting.
<b>Bilirubin, Total and Direct</b>	\$5.25	Liver and biliary tests are useful in the differential diagnosis of jaundice from bilirubin overproduction (hemolysis), decreased uptake (Gilbert disease), decreased conjugation (hepatocellular disease, familial, drug-induced, pregnancy; obstructive bile duct disease).
<b>Complete Blood Count (CBC) With Differential</b>	\$5.25	As a screening test to evaluate overall health; detect and/or identify a wide range of hematologic disorders; assist in managing medications/chemotherapeutic decisions.
<b>Comprehensive Metabolic Panel (CMP-14)</b>	\$7.35	Screening of 14 tests to measure current status of liver, kidneys, electrolyte, and acid/base balance. Also gives the current status of your blood sugar and blood proteins.
<b>Copper, Serum or Plasma</b>	\$17.85	It is used, along with serum ceruloplasmin and urine copper, to test for Wilson's disease and (more often) in monitoring the nutritional adequacy of parenteral or enteral nutrition, especially when copper deficiency may be suspected because of ongoing gastrointestinal losses of the element.
<b>Cortisol</b>	\$11.55	Establish the diagnosis of adrenocortical insufficiency, Addison's disease, adrenocortical hypersecretion, Cushing's syndrome.
<b>C-Peptide</b>	\$13.65	The principal use of C-peptide is in the evaluation of hypoglycemia.
<b>C-Reactive Protein (CRP), High Sensitivity</b>	\$12.60	Measurement of CRP by high sensitivity CRP assays may add to the predictive value of other markers used to assess the risk of cardiovascular and peripheral vascular disease.

<b>C-Reactive Protein (CRP, Quantitative)</b>	\$9.45	CRP is an acute phase reactant, which can be used as a test for inflammatory diseases, infections, and neoplastic diseases. Progressive increases correlate with increases of inflammation/injury.
<b>Creatine Kinase (CK), Total</b>	\$4.20	Test for acute myocardial infarct and for skeletal muscular damage; elevated in some patients with myxedema (hypothyroidism), malignant hyperthermia syndrome, and muscular dystrophy.
<b>Creatinine</b>	\$4.20	A renal function test.
<b>Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) Sulfate</b>	\$15.75	Work up women with infertility, amenorrhea, or hirsutism to identify the source of excessive androgen; aid in the evaluation of androgen excess (hirsutism and/or virilization), including Stein-Leventhal syndrome and adrenocortical diseases, including congenital adrenal hyperplasia and adrenal tumor.
<b>Dihydrotestosterone (DHT)</b>	\$42	May be used for differential diagnosis of diseases of sexual differentiation (DSD) by measuring ratio of testosterone. May also be monitored to follow effectiveness of 5 $\alpha$ -reductase inhibitor treatment in female alopecia.
<b>Estradiol</b>	\$14.70	Investigation of fertility of women of reproductive age and for the support of in vitro fertilization. Due to the risk of cross-reactivity, this estradiol assay should not be used when monitoring estradiol levels in patients treated with fulvestrant (Faslodex®).
<b>Estriol (E3)</b>	\$16.80	Evaluate fetal distress and placental function in the management of patients facing complications such as preëclampsia, fetal growth retardation, diabetes, Rh immunization, choriocarcinoma, and hydatidiform mole.
<b>Estrogens, Total</b>	\$26.25	Evaluate for ovarian estrogen producing tumor in the premenarcheal and postmenopausal female; evaluate estrogen excess in males. Estrogen analysis may be helpful in establishing time of ovulation and optimal time for conception.
<b>Estrone, LC/MS</b>	\$57.75	To measure or monitor your estrogen levels; to detect an abnormal level or hormone imbalance as a cause of your signs and symptoms; to monitor treatment for infertility or symptoms of menopause.
<b>Ferritin</b>	\$7.35	Diagnose hypochromic, microcytic anemias. Decreased in iron deficiency anemia and increased in iron overload.
<b>Fibrinogen Activity (Factor I Activity)</b>	\$9.45	Diagnosis of homozygous and heterozygous fibrinogen deficiency as well as dysfibrinogenemia; diagnosis of disseminated intravascular coagulation; fibrinogen levels can be used to assess the effectiveness of thrombolytic therapy.

<b>Folate (Folic Acid)</b>	\$8.40	Detect folate deficiency; monitor therapy with folate; evaluate megaloblastic and macrocytic anemia; evaluate alcoholic patients and those with prior jejunioileal bypass for morbid obesity or those with intestinal blind-loop syndrome.
<b>Follicle-stimulating Hormone (FSH) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH)</b>	\$23.10	Determine the cause of infertility. Diagnose conditions associated with dysfunction of the ovaries or testicles.
<b>Follicle-stimulating Hormone (FSH)</b>	\$11.55	Useful to distinguish primary gonadal failure from secondary (hypothalamic/pituitary) causes of gonadal failure, menstrual disturbances, and amenorrhea. Useful in defining menstrual cycle phases in infertility evaluation of women and testicular dysfunction in men.
<b>Glucose 6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G6PD), Quantitative, Whole Blood and Red Blood Cell Count (RBC)</b>	\$9.45	Evaluate glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency. G6PD deficiency, an X-linked disorder, is the most common enzymatic disorder of red blood cells in humans, affecting more than 400 million people worldwide.
<b>Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)</b>	\$3.15	A biliary enzyme that is especially useful in the diagnosis of obstructive jaundice, intrahepatic cholestasis, and pancreatitis.
<b>Glucose</b>	\$4.20	Diagnose diabetes mellitus; evaluate disorders of carbohydrate metabolism including alcoholism; evaluate acidosis and ketoacidosis; evaluate dehydration, coma, hypoglycemia of insulinoma, neuroglycopenia.
<b>Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c)</b>	\$8.40	Used to assess glucose control in diabetes.
<b>Homocyst(e)ine</b>	\$18.90	Screen patients who may be at risk for heart disease and stroke.
<b>Immunoglobulin A (IgA), Quantitative</b>	\$8.40	Evaluate humoral immunity; monitor therapy in IgA myeloma.
<b>Immunoglobulin E (IgE), Total</b>	\$10.50	Evaluate immunoglobulin status in possible atopic disease.
<b>Immunoglobulin G (IgG), Quantitative</b>	\$8.40	Evaluate humoral immunity; monitor therapy in IgG myeloma; evaluate patients, especially children and those with lymphoma, with propensity to infections.
<b>Immunoglobulin M (IgM), Quantitative</b>	\$8.40	Evaluate humoral immunity; establish the diagnosis and monitor therapy in macroglobulinemia of Waldenström or plasma cell myeloma. IgM levels are used to evaluate likelihood of in utero infections or acuteness of infection.

<b>Insulin</b>	\$10.50	Useful in predicting susceptibility to the development of type II diabetes. This test measures the amount of insulin in the blood. Insulin and glucose blood levels must be in balance
<b>Iodine, Serum or Plasma</b>	\$42	Monitor exposure to iodine; evaluate for iodine deficiency disorders (IDDs), excessive iodine intake, or iodine in the workplace.
<b>Iron and Total Iron-binding Capacity (TIBC)</b>	\$7.35	Differential diagnosis of anemia, especially with hypochromia and/or low MCV.
<b>Iron</b>	\$3.15	Aid in the evaluation of a number of conditions involving red cell production and destruction, iron metabolism, or iron transport.
<b>Lactic Acid Dehydrogenase (LD / LDH)</b>	\$3.15	Elevated serum levels of LDH have been observed in a variety of disease states.
<b>Lipase</b>	\$6.30	Diagnose pancreatitis, more specific for pancreatitis than is serum amylase; diagnose peritonitis, strangulated or infarcted bowel, pancreatic cyst.
<b>Lipid Panel + VLDL + Non-HDL Cholesterol + TC/HDL Ratio</b>	\$9.45	
<b>Luteinizing Hormone (LH)</b>	\$11.55	The primary clinical use of LH measurement is in evaluating the normalcy of hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis. Measurement of serum gonadotropin levels will allow for distinguishing between primary gonadal failure and deficient gonadal stimulation. LH measurement may also be of clinical importance because growth hormone and LH are frequently the first hormones to be affected by pituitary disease. The serum analysis of LH has also been found to be very useful in the diagnosis and treatment of infertility in women.
<b>Magnesium, RBC</b>	\$10.50	Evaluate magnesium deficiency.
<b>Magnesium</b>	\$5.25	Used to check to see if you have too little or too much magnesium in the blood.
<b>Methylmalonic Acid (MMA), Serum or Plasma</b>	\$42	Serum methylmalonic acid (MMA) measurement is used to evaluate individuals with signs and symptoms associated with vitamin B12 deficiency or congenital methylmalonic academia.

<b>Phosphorus</b>	\$4.20	Measures the amount of phosphate in your blood. Phosphates are vital for energy production, muscle and nerve function, and bone growth.
<b>Pregnenolone, LC/MS-MS</b>	\$42	This test measures the amount of pregnenolone in the blood in order to help detect rare forms of congenital adrenal hyperplasia.
<b>Progesterone</b>	\$13.65	The determination of progesterone is utilized in fertility diagnosis for the detection of ovulation and assessment of the luteal phase.
<b>Prostate-specific Antigen (PSA)</b>	\$11.55	Evaluation of men at risk for prostate cancer, Assistance in pretreatment staging & Risk assessment posttreatment monitoring.
<b>Prostate-specific Antigen (PSA), Free: Total Ratio</b>	\$21	Measure the percentage of free (uncomplexed) PSA relative to the total amount of PSA in men with serum PSA concentrations between 4.0-10.0 ng/mL.
<b>Reticulocyte Count</b>	\$6.30	Evaluate erythropoietic activity which is increased in acute and chronic hemorrhage, and hemolytic anemias; evaluate erythropoietic response to antianemic therapy.
<b>Reverse T3</b>	\$24.15	Measures the inactive form of the hormone T3 or Triiodothyronine.
<b>Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) Factor</b>	\$8.40	Help in the differential diagnosis and prognosis of arthritic disorders.
<b>Sedimentation Rate, Modified Westergren (ESR)</b>	\$7.35	Evaluate the nonspecific activity of infections, inflammatory states, autoimmune disorders, and plasma cell dyscrasias.
<b>Selenium, Serum or Plasma</b>	\$23.10	Monitor selenium deficiency and occupational exposure.
<b>Sex Hormone-binding Globulin (SHBG)</b>	\$16.80	May be used to help evaluate men for low testosterone and women for excess testosterone production.
<b>T3 Uptake</b>	\$5.25	Thyroid function test for the diagnosis of hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism, used with thyroxine (T4) or equivalent to provide free T4 index, FTI.



<b>Testosterone, Free, Equilibrium Ultrafiltration With Total Testosterone, LC/MS-MS</b>	\$36.75	Evaluate hirsutism and masculinization in women; evaluate testicular function in clinical states in which the testosterone-binding proteins may be altered (obesity, cirrhosis, thyroid disorders).
<b>Testosterone, Total (Women, Children, and Hypogonadal Males), LC/MS-MS</b>	\$18.90	This assay provides the sensitivity and specificity required for the assessment of the low testosterone levels found in women, children, adolescents, and hypogonadal men.
<b>THYROID ANTIBODIES (THYROGLOBULIN ANTIBODY + THYROID PEROXIDASE (TPO) ANTIBODY)</b>	\$14.70	Differential diagnosis of hypothyroidism and thyroiditis.
<b>Thyroid Profile With TSH</b>	\$15.75	Free thyroxine index; T3 uptake (THBR); thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH); thyroxine (T4).
<b>Thyroid Peroxidase (TPO) Antibodies</b>	\$11.55	Differential diagnosis of hypothyroidism and thyroiditis. Should be used in conjunction with antithyroglobulin test, since autoimmune thyroiditis may demonstrate a response to antigens other than thyroid microsomes.
<b>Thyroxine (T4)</b>	\$5.25	Thyroid function test. Used to diagnose T4 toxicosis.
<b>Thyroxine (T4), Free, Direct</b>	\$8.40	Free T4 may be indicated when binding globulin (TBG) problems are perceived, or when conventional test results seem inconsistent with clinical observations.
<b>Thyroxine-binding Globulin (TBG), Serum</b>	\$16.80	Distinguish between high T4 levels due to hyperthyroidism and due to increased binding by TBG in euthyroid individuals who have normal levels of free hormones; document cases of hereditary deficiency or increase of TBG; work-up of thyroid disease.
<b>Transferrin</b>	\$9.45	Increased in iron deficiency anemia. It is decreased in chronic inflammatory states, hereditary atransferrinemia, some instances of acquired liver disease, neoplasia, and renal disease. Transferrin is an index of nutritional status.
<b>Triiodothyronine (T3)</b>	\$7.35	Thyroid function which is particularly useful in the diagnosis of T3 thyrotoxicosis, in which T3 is increased and T4 is within normal limits. Recommended for patients with supraventricular tachycardia, for patients with fatigue and weight loss not otherwise explained, or for those with proximal myopathy and in whom T4 levels are not elevated.
<b>Triiodothyronine (T3), Free</b>	\$10.50	Evaluate thyroid function and assess abnormal binding protein disorders.

<b>Thyroid-stimulating Hormone (TSH)</b>	\$6.30	Thyroid function test. Investigation of low thyroxine (T4) result; the differential diagnosis of primary hypothyroidism from normal, and the differential diagnosis of primary hypothyroidism from pituitary/hypothalamic hypothyroidism. TSH is high in primary hypothyroidism.
<b>Uric Acid</b>	\$3.15	Uric acid measurements are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of gout, renal failure, and a variety of other disorders including leukemia, psoriasis, starvation, and other wasting conditions. Patients receiving cytotoxic drugs may be monitored with uric acid measurements.
<b>Urinalysis, Routine</b>	\$5.25	Detect abnormalities of urine; diagnose and manage renal diseases, urinary tract infection, urinary tract neoplasms, systemic diseases, and inflammatory or neoplastic diseases adjacent to the urinary tract.
<b>Urinalysis, Complete With Microscopic Examination</b>	\$6.30	Color; appearance; specific gravity; pH; protein; glucose; occult blood; ketones; leukocyte esterase; nitrite; bilirubin; urobilinogen; microscopic examination of urine sediment.
<b>Vitamin A (Retinol)</b>	\$26.25	Differential diagnosis of hypervitaminosis A. A combination of a low serum carotene level and a low vitamin A suggests inadequate vitamin A nutrition.
<b>Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin)</b>	\$9.45	Detect B12 deficiency as in pernicious anemia; diagnose folic acid deficiency; evaluate hypersegmentation of granulocyte nuclei; follow up MCV >100; diagnose macrocytic anemia; diagnose megaloblastic anemia; evaluate alcoholism, prenatal care; evaluate malabsorption, neurological disorders, or the elevation of B12 as seen in liver cell damage or myeloid leukemia.
<b>Vitamin B12 and Folate</b>	\$13.65	Folate; vitamin B1.
<b>VITAMIN B 6 (PYRIDOXINE), PLASMA</b>	\$26.25	Detect vitamin B6 deficiency.
<b>Vitamin D, 25-Hydroxy</b>	\$18.90	Rule out vitamin D deficiency. Measures other vitamin D metabolites.
<b>Zinc, Serum or Plasma</b>	\$10.50	Monitor exposure to zinc; evaluate suspected nutritional inadequacy, especially in enteral or parental nutrition, critically ill or burn patients; cases of diabetes or delayed wound healing; growth retardation; follow therapy, for example when higher intravenous zinc doses are used to balance excessive ongoing GI losses in long-term total parenteral nutrition; follow oral zinc therapy in Wilson's disease; confirm acrodermatitis enteropathica and follow therapy.

<b>Zinc, RBC</b>	\$12.60	Zinc is an essential trace element. Subnormal levels are associated with alcoholic cirrhosis, cystic fibrosis, myocardial infarction, acute and chronic infections. High levels may be due to industrial exposure.
<b>Vitamin B 1 (Thiamine), Whole Blood</b>	\$36.75	For the assessment of thiamine deficiency The biologically active form of the vitamin, thiamine pyrophosphate (TPP), is best measured in whole blood and is not found in measurable concentration in plasma. Plasma thiamine concentration reflects recent intake rather than body stores; therefore, whole blood is the preferred specimen for thiamine assessment.
<b>Vitamin E (alpha and gamma tocopherol)</b>	\$26.25	Evaluate vitamin E deficiency in hemolytic disease in premature infants, and neuromuscular disease in infants (and adults) with chronic cholestasis; evaluate patients on long-term parenteral nutrition; patients with malignancy or malabsorption (eg, patients with cystic fibrosis, cases of intestinal bypass surgery); investigate brown-bowel syndrome.
<b>Glutathione, Total</b>	\$47.25	Results of this test are for investigational purposes only. Decreased glutathione levels in whole blood have been associated with Parkinson's disease, HIV, liver disease, renal failure, as well as preëclampsia.
<b>Folate, RBC</b>	\$28.35	Detect folate deficiency; monitor therapy with folate; evaluate megaloblastic and macrocytic anemia.
<b>Mercury, Whole Blood</b>	\$35.70	Monitor exposure to mercury.



# Health Panels:

Lab Test	Price	Labs
Knew Follow-on for Insulin Resistance Panel	\$51.45	Hemoglobin A1c
		hs-CRP
		Insulin
		Lipid Panel
		Magnesium, RB
Knew Follow-on for Autoimmune Panel	\$64.05	ANA Screen, IFA with Reflex to Titer and Pattern, IFA *
		CBC (includes Differential and Platelets)
		Ferritin
		hs-CRP
		Vitamin D, 25-Hydroxy, Total, Immunoassay
		Zinc, RBC
Knew Follow-On for Cardio Health Panel	\$58.80	Fibrinogen Activity, Clauss
		Hemoglobin A1c
		Homocysteine
		hs-CRP
		Lipid Panel
Knew Follow-on for Inflammation Panel	\$44.10	ANA Screen, IFA with Reflex to Titer and Pattern, IFA *
		Comprehensive Metabolic Panel (CMP-14)
		Ferritin
		hs-CRP
		Lipid Panel
Knew Follow-on for Sluggish Thyroid Panel	\$80.85	Ferritin
		T3, Reverse, LC/MS/MS
		T3, Free (FT3)
		T4, Free (FT4)
		Thyroid Peroxidase and Thyroglobulin Antibodies
		TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)
		Zinc, RBC
Knew Follow-on for Stomach Acid Panel	\$37.80	Comprehensive Metabolic Panel (CMP-14)
		Ferritin
		Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin)

		Zinc, RBC
<b>Knew Health Panel Comprehensive Panel (Includes CBC, CMP &amp; Insulin) (QD-PP)</b>	\$171.15	CBC (includes Differential and Platelets)
		Iron, Total and Total Iron Binding Capacity
		Hemoglobin A1c
		hs-CRP
		Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin) and Folate Panel, Serum
		TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)
		Ferritin
		ANA Screen, IFA with Reflex to Titer and Pattern, IFA *
		T4, Free (FT4)
		Insulin
		Lipid Panel
		Vitamin D, 25-Hydroxy, Total, Immunoassay
		Homocysteine
		T3, Free (FT3)
		Comprehensive Metabolic Panel (CMP-14)



## Specialty Tests (Kit-Based):

<b>GI-MAP (GI MICROBIAL ASSAY PLUS)</b>	\$326.76	Comprehensive stool testing. It relies exclusively on quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) technology to detect parasites, bacteria, fungi, and more, by targeting the specific DNA of the organisms tested. The GI-MAP™ (GI-Microbial Assay Plus) quantitatively assesses a patient's microbiome with attention to bacterial, parasitic, and viral pathogens that can cause disease, disrupt the normal microbial balance, and contribute to chronic GI illness.
<b>NutrEval FMV</b>	\$450.45	(First Morning Void) test identifies key nutritional deficiencies. The NutrEval FMV evaluates overall nutritional status to determine personalized supplementation needs for antioxidants, B-vitamins, minerals, essential fatty acids, amino acids, digestive support, and other select nutrients.
<b>NutrEval Plasma</b>	\$450.45	Advanced nutritional analysis designed to reveal nutritional imbalances or inadequacies. NutrEval Plasma evaluates the functional need for antioxidants, B-vitamins, minerals, essential fatty acids, amino acids, digestive support, and other select nutrients.
<b>FIT 22 Food Inflammation Test</b>	\$105	Food Inflammation Test: This test evaluates 22 of the most common food sensitivities. The test measures IgG & Immune Complexes the same way the FIT 132 test does. The test is run using a blood sample obtained from a finger prick.
<b>FIT 132 Test: Finger Stick Kit</b>	\$299.25	Food Inflammation Test: The test is run using a blood sample obtained from a finger prick. Measures sensitivities to up to 132 different foods and additives spanning all major food groups. Dairy / Grains / Fruits / Meats/Nuts / Fish / Seeds / Beans / Fowl/Shellfish / Vegetables / Spices/Microbial / Additives / Extracts.
<b>DUTCH Complete</b>	\$315	The DUTCH Complete™ is the most advanced hormone test, offering an extensive profile of sex and adrenal hormones and melatonin, along with their metabolites, to identify symptoms of hormonal imbalances. Easily collected in the comfort of your own home, samples are then sent to our lab to be processed. The DUTCH Complete™ is the most accurate test providing a complete assessment of hormonal health.
<b>DUTCH Plus</b>	\$420	Analysis of 35 different hormones: estrogen, progesterone, testosterone, DHEA-S, and cortisol along with their metabolites, plus the cortisol awakening response (CAR). DUTCH OATs: Melatonin (6OHMS), 8-Hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG), and six organic acid tests (OATs) including markers for vitamin B12 (methylmalonate), vitamin B6 (xanthurenate), kynurenate, glutathione (pyroglutamate), dopamine (homovanillate), norepinephrine/epinephrine (vanilmandelate).

<b>DUTCH Cycle Mapping</b>	\$414.75	Comprehensive stool testing. It relies exclusively on quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) technology to detect parasites, bacteria, fungi, and more, by targeting the specific DNA of the organisms tested. The GI-MAP™ (GI-Microbial Assay Plus) quantitatively assesses a patient's microbiome with attention to bacterial, parasitic, and viral pathogens that can cause disease, disrupt the normal microbial balance, and contribute to chronic GI illness.
<b>DUTCH Cortisol Awakening Response (CAR)</b>	\$183.75	Analysis of cortisol awakening response (CAR) from cortisone (5) and cortisol.
<b>Premium Food Sensitivity Test</b>	\$98.70	Analysis of blood sample for food specific (IgG) reactions to over 200 food and drink ingredients.

