

Tests

Blood typing - Blood groups of human blood are immunologically distinct basing on presence or absence of certain antigens. Blood typing is used to determine A, B, AB or O blood type.

Blood glucose - Determining blood glucose level with glucometer (device used by people with diabetes for self-monitoring) is good initial screening for diabetes.

Urine test - It is chemical and visual analyses of urine in the routine medical workup of patients. Ideally first morning urine is interpreted for pH, Specific gravity, proteins, red blood cells, leucocytes, glucose, ketones, nitrites, urobilinogen and urinary bilirubin.

Koenisburg test - Urine sample is used to interpret adrenal function.

Oxidata test - Urine sample is used for determining of the amount of free radicals in the body.

Sulkowitch test - Urine sample is used for determining of dietary calcium uptake important for osteoporosis.

Indican test - Urine sample is used for determining of indican when overgrowth of bacteria in small bowel is suspected or malabsorption, stasis of bowel contents, maldigestion etc. are present.

Vitamin C - Urine sample is used for assessing vitamin C level in the body. It is important in for such conditions as chronic perennial rhinitis, often colds, diabetes mellitus, echymosis.

Zinc tests - This test is based on taste acuity as a measure of zinc status. It is important for determining therapy for anorexia, depression.

Gastro-Test - Gastric acid in stomach plays important role in breakdown of proteins and protection of upper GI tract from bacterial overgrowth. This is a screening test for gastric hypo- or achlorhydria. It is often associated with such symptoms as bloating, fullness, indigestion, hair loss, cracked nails, and iron deficiency.