



SAMPLE REPORT

09-May-1990 Female

16 HARKER STREET
BURWOOD VIC 3125

P: 1300 688 522
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Dr.SAMPLE REPORT
TEST HEALTH CENTRE
123 TEST STREET
BURWOOD VIC 3125

LAB ID : 3814137
UR NO. :
Collection Date : 09-May-2022
Received Date:09-May-2022



3814137

INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE

BLOOD - EDTA Result Range Units

HLA DQ/DR Haplotypes

HLA DR/DQ Genotyping:

| | |
|----------|----------|
| HLA-DR | 12, 15 |
| DRB-1 | 12, 15 |
| HLA-DQ | 6, 7 |
| HLA-DQA1 | 01, 05 |
| HLA-DQB1 | 0301, 06 |

Test performed by accredited laboratory NATA: 2133

INTERPRETATION:

For CIRRS/Moulds biotoxins exposure:
The following possible HLA-DR haplotypes were detected:

12-3-52B - Multisusceptible

15-6-51 - Post Lyme/MS/Narcolepsy

Haplotype: MULTISUSCEPTIBLE 4-7-53, 12-3-52B, 13-3-52A, 14-5-52B

With regard to biotoxin susceptibility it is reported that this haplotype is statistically correlated with an increased susceptibility to multiple biotoxins, including but not limited to: Mould, Lyme, Ciguatera, Pfisteria, Dinoflagellates, Cyanobacteria derived from blue-green algae, Venom from the northern recluse spider, Venom from rattlesnakes

It has been suggested that the immune system of those with this haplotype may be unable or less able to properly identify and eliminate these toxins. Multisusceptible haplotypes have been casually referred to as the 'dreaded' genes on occasion, however first hand experiences of many seem to suggest that those with this haplotype can be treated just as easily as others.

13-3-52A was originally classified as benign, however it was reclassified as multisusceptible by Dr. Shoemaker in his book - State of the Art Answers to 500 Questions @ #177.

Disease Risk:

Elements of this haplotype may confer additional risk of Hashimoto's Thyroiditis.
Some versions of elements of this haplotype may confer additional risk of Rheumatoid Arthritis.

Disease Protection:

Elements of this haplotype are reported to be protective against Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Psoriasis, Rheumatoid Arthritis or Multiple Sclerosis,

Research suggests that elements of this haplotype may have a protective effect against many autoimmune diseases.

Some versions of this haplotype are reported to be protective against Type 1 Diabetes.

Post Lyme/MS/Narcolepsy 15-6-51

With regard to biotoxin susceptibility it is reported that this haplotype is statistically correlated with an increased incidence of chronic persistent lyme disease. Importantly, possessing this haplotype does not mean that you have lyme disease. Rather it means only that you may be at an increased risk of developing persistent lyme disease should you initially develop lyme disease by traditional means, such as being bitten by a tick. It has been said that the immune system of those with this haplotype may be unable or less able to properly identify and eliminate toxins associated with lyme disease, specifically those produced by bacteria of the Borrelia type.

Aspects of this haplotype have also been statistically correlated with an increased incidence of multiple



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sclerosis. Again, it is important to understand that possessing this haplotype does not mean that you have multiple sclerosis. Rather it means only that you may be at an increased risk of developing multiple sclerosis. In fact, research has suggested that this increased risk is related to low levels of vitamin D, and that it may be possible to offset the increased risk associated with this haplotype by always ensuring sufficiency.

Aspects of this haplotype have also been statistically correlated with an increased incidence of narcolepsy. This does not mean that you have narcolepsy. Rather it means only that you may be at an increased risk of developing narcolepsy.

Disease Risk:

Some versions of this haplotype may confer additional risk of Multiple Sclerosis, Narcolepsy, Parkinson's Disease or Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.

Elements of this haplotype may confer additional susceptibility to Aspergillosis. Some versions of this haplotype may confer additional risk of Alzheimer's Disease.

Disease Protection:

Some versions of this haplotype are reported to be protective against Type 1 Diabetes.

COMMENT:

If biotoxins exposure is suspected, biotoxin load may be reduced through removal from the source of exposure and the use of Cholestyramine. Natural alternatives include calcium bentonite, charcoal, chitosan and chlorella (however may take longer to have the same effect).

If 3 or more of the following factors are present, treatment for CIRS should be undertaken;

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| i. VCS Deficits | iv. HLA DQ-DR susceptibility |
| ii. MSH Deficiency | v. ADH/Osmolality dysregulation |
| iii. MMP-9 Elevation | vi. Cortisol/ACTH dysregulation |

FURTHER ASSESSMENTS:

In commencing the treatment process, other baseline assessments include Gliadin and Transglutaminase Antibody levels, anti-Cardiolipin Antibodies, and Androgen studies (DHEAS, SHBG, Testosterone).

Thereafter, specific moulds/biotoxins assays may also be of use. Assays include MSH, ADH,/Osmolality, C3a, C4a, TGFb1, MMP-9 and VEGF.



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Biotoxins Rosetta Stone

DR RITCHIE SHOEMAKER PROTOCOL HLA-DQDR ROSETTA STONE

| | DRB1 | DQ | DRB3 | DRB4 | DRB5 |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Multisusceptible | 4 11/12 14 | 3 3 5 | 52B 53B | 53 | |
| Mould Susceptible | 7 13 17 18* | 2/3 6 2 4 | 52A, B, C 52A 52A | 53 | |
| Borrelia, Post Lyme Syndrome | 15 16 | 6 5 | | | 51 51 |
| Dinoflagellates | 4 | 7/8 | | 53 | |
| Multiple Antibiotic Resistant Staph Epidermis (MARCoNS) | 11 | 7 | 52B | | |
| No recognized significance | 8 | 3, 4, 6 | | | |
| Low Risk Mould | 7 12 9 | 9 7 9 | 52B | 53 53 | |

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