Urine Kryptopyrroles Test

What is Pyroluria or pyrrole disorder?

Pyroluria, kryptopyrroles or pyrrole disorder, is caused by stress that depletes the body of certain vitamins and minerals before they are able to be absorbed. Pyroluria is a condition that high level of pyrrole compound in our body which is a byproduct of hemoglobin degradation. Pyrrole compound excreted in the urine is called urine pyrrole, or Hydroxyhemopyrrolin-2-one (HPL), also known as "Mauve Factor".

HPL is harmless when circulating in our body. It will bind with Vitamin B6 and Zinc causing them to be depleted faster and preventing the use of these essential nutrients in the brain and body. If the body has high HPL level, this compound will present in urine, this indicated that body has both vitamin B6 and Zinc deficiency. Long term of these essential vitamins insufficient will effect to the nervous system and brain tissue. Heightened HPL excretion classically associates with emotional stress, which in turn is known to associate with oxidative stress.

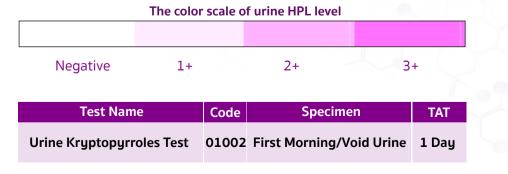
A high incidence of this is demonstrated in autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, Asperger, depression, bi-polar disorder, schizophrenia, alcoholism, Down's syndrome also associated with violent and criminal behavior and substance abuse.

High urine HPL level affects;

- o Depression and anxiety
- o Poor tolerance of physical and emotional stress, poor anger control
- o Emotional mood swings
- o Poor short term memory
- o Sensitivity to light and sound and tactile sensitivities
- o Inability to think clearly
- o Problems with sugar metabolism and allergies

Urine Kryptopyrroles (Pyroluria) Test is a simple, quick and inexpensive screening test for the evaluation of urine HPL level within 30 minutes. This screening test can indicate if patient has vitamin B6 and zinc deficiency; the urine HPL level will be high. People who have high urine HPL level need to be treated with vitamin B6 and zinc supplementation under the physician recommendation.

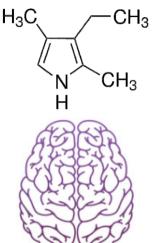
Treatment if high urine HPL: Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine), Zinc, Biotin and Niacin



References;

1. Caryn T, Matthew D. Pyrrole Disorder for Therapists. The Neuropsychotherapist. 2013;3:58-67.

2. McGinnis WR, Audhya T, Walsh WJ, Jackson JA, McLaren-Howard J, Lewis A, et al. Discerning the Mauve Factor, Part 1. Alternative therapies in health and medicine. 2008;14(2):40-50. 3. Mikirova N. Clinical Test of Pyrroles in Psychiatric Disorders: Association with Nutritional, Immunological and Metabolic Markers. Journal of nutritional therapeutics. 2015;4(1):4-11.



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