

# TEST KIT UPDATE 2019



Equilibrium

03 9578 1229

info@kinesiologyshop.com  
www.kinesiologyshop.com

- 7 new test kits & 2 test kit updates. Details below.
- Scroll down to page 2 for sale vials & the annual updated vaccination vials.
- See Page 3 for full pricelist.
- New test contents can be viewed by scrolling down to page 4 +  
Contents of all kits can be viewed at: <https://www.kinesiologyshop.com/testing-kits/>

## New Test Kits 2019

### • Cancer Drugs



Drugs used in the treatment of cancer. 62 vials

To see the full contents list go to page 4

62 vials, \$189

### • Periodontal test Kit



Bacteria, biofilms and nosodes related to periodontal disease. Periodontal disease has a major impact on health. It has been implicated in susceptibility to strokes, heart disease, diabetes and dementia

To see the full contents list go to page 8

35 vials, \$107

### • UPDATED Electromagnetic Test Kit



This kit is an update for those who have the previous EM kit of 14 vials. This update kit of 11 new vials will bring your Electromagnetic Test Kit up to date with the current 25 vial version (2019). You can also buy the current full kit of 25 vials.

To see the list go to page 7

11 vials, \$43

### • Biofilms Test Kit

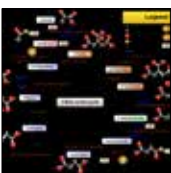


Biofilms can make bacteria in the body difficult to find and counteract. A biofilm comprises any group of microorganisms in which cells stick to each other and often also to a surface. 15 vials

To see the full contents list go to page 6

15 vials, \$53

### • Body Biochemicals #8 Test Kit



More hormones and other body biochemicals particularly ones associated with the Citric Acid Cycle (Krebs Cycle).

To see the full contents list go to page 18

25 vials, \$109

### • Equine Test Kit



Healthy and diseased tissues, virus, vaccinations and parasites relating to horses.

To see the full contents list go to page 10

30 vials, \$98

### • Feline Test Kits 1 & 2



Kit 1: Histology and pathology specifically related to domestic cats.

Kit 2: Vaccines, parasites etc. specific to cats.

To see the full contents list go to page 12

Kit 1: 85 vials, \$280

Kit 2: 33 vials, \$109

### • UPDATED Minerals & Metals Test Kit



9 new vials have been added to the M&M kit. This is an update kit to the previously titled Common Metals Test Kit of 24 vials. If you have purchased this kit in the past you can now update it with these 9 new vials to bring it up to the current kit of 32 vials.

To see the list go to page 17

9 vials, \$43

## Vaccination Update Vials:

Each year one of the Influenza Vaccination vials in the kit is updated. In old Vaccination kit this was vial #10, but in the new 2017 Vaccination kit, it is now vial # 27

### Influenza Vaccination 2018/2019 annual update vials (set of 3): \$19

This is three vials containing the 2018/2019 flu vaccine strains covering the two delivery methods, and the over 65's

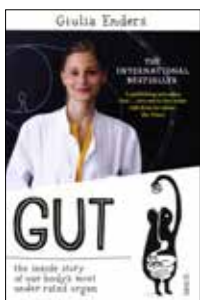
1. Influenza Vaccination Tetra, 2018/2019
2. Influenza Vaccination Nasal, 2018/2019
3. Influenza Vaccination for Over 65s, 2018/2019

*You can check the date on your vial to see how current it is. If you have not updated this for awhile you can get the.....*

### Vaccination 1992 to 2018/2019 update vial: \$14

This vial covers: 1992 - 2019, including both the injectable and the nasal versions from 2015/2016 to 2018/2019.

## GUT



### GUT by Giulia Enders \$30

#### The Inside Story of our Body's Most Under-rated organ

Our gut is one of the most complex, important and even miraculous parts of our body. This book is a great tour of the workings of our gut and of the latest research showing that gut bacteria can play a role in everything from obesity and allergies to Alzheimer's. A 'easy' readable & entertaining book that also includes topics such as the Brain & the Gut, the Immune System & our Bacteria, Gut Flora - the bad & the good guys, related Allergies & Sensitivities, the 3 gut types and much more. Includes pictures & diagrams.

## SALE Vials:

Herpes Zoster (Shingles) \$11

Meningitis C (\$5)

Fructose (\$9)

Candida Albicans (\$12)

Bartonella Alsaticca (\$3)

Borrelia Hispanica (\$7)

**VIRUSES:** (note - these are all from Virus Test Kit 1, which is \$69 for 21 vials)

Zika Virus (\$7)

Mumps Virus (\$7)

Hepatitis A (\$7)

Hepatitis B (\$7)

Hepatitis C (\$7)

HIV (\$7)

Rubella (German Measles) (\$7)

Measles (\$7)

Polio (\$7)

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (\$7)

Smallpox Virus (\$7)

Yellow Fever Virus (\$7)

Coxsackie (\$7)

## More Coming in 2019

- More Interleukins
- Ticks
- And some more pathology/histology too

If you would like to be contacted when any of these kits become available, please let us know.

orders@kinesiologysshop.com, 03 9578 1229

# PRICELIST May 2019

Test Kit Title	Price
ACU MERIDIANS TEST KIT (14 vials)	\$55
AMINO ACIDS KIT (21 vials)	\$67
ANAESTHETIC & PAIN KIT (48 vials)	\$169
<b>ANIMALS: CANINE KIT (60) NEW 2018</b>	<b>\$198</b>
<b>ANIMALS: EQUINE KIT (30) NEW 2019</b>	<b>\$98</b>
<b>ANIMALS: FELINE KIT 1 (85) NEW 2019</b>	<b>\$280</b>
<b>ANIMALS: FELINE KIT 2 (33) NEW 2019</b>	<b>\$109</b>
BACH FLOWER REMEDIES (39 vials)	\$170
BACTERIA KIT 1 (56 vials)	\$179
BACTERIA KIT 2 (37 vials)	\$119
BACTERIA KIT 3 (56 vials) NEW 2017	\$185
<b>BIOFILMS KIT (15 vials) NEW 2019</b>	<b>\$53</b>
BODY BIOCHEMICAL KIT 1 (25 vials)	\$109
BODY BIOCHEMICAL KIT 2 (25 vials)	\$109
BODY BIOCHEMICAL KIT 3 (25 vials)	\$109
BODY BIOCHEMICAL KIT 4 (25 vials)	\$109
BODY BIOCHEMICAL KIT 5 (25 vials)	\$109
BODY BIOCHEMICAL KIT 6 (25 vials)	\$109
BODY BIOCHEMICAL KIT 7 (25 vials)	\$109
<b>BODY BIOCHEMICAL KIT 8 (25 vials) NEW 2019</b>	<b>\$109</b>
<b>BOWEL NOSODES (11 vials) NEW 2018</b>	<b>\$39</b>
<b>CANCER DRUGS KIT (62 vials) NEW 2019</b>	<b>\$189</b>
CANDIDA KIT (13 vials)	\$47
CHEMICALS AND INHALANTS KIT (39vials)	\$125
CYTOKINE & IMMUNE TEST KIT (40 vials)	\$188
<b>CYTOKINE &amp; IMMUNE TEST KIT (13 vials) NEW</b>	<b>\$198</b>
DENTAL KIT (50 vials)	\$166
DIGESTIVE ENZYME KIT (16 vials)	\$55
DRINKS: ALCOHOL A (26 vials)	\$86
DRINKS: ALCOHOL B (21 vials)	\$69
EARTH ENERGIES (7 vials)	\$35
ELECTROMAGNETIC (25 vials)	\$83
ELEMENTS KIT (85 vials)	\$253
EMOTIONAL STATES COMPOSITE (10 vials)	\$45
ESSENTIAL OILS KIT A (37 vials)	\$119
ESSENTIAL OILS KIT B (37 vials)	\$119
FOOD ADDITIVE KIT A (31 vials)	\$99
FOOD ADDITIVE KIT B (25 vials)	\$85
FOODS TEST KIT A (56 vials)	\$175
FOODS TEST KIT B (52 vials)	\$165
FOODS TEST KIT C (50 vials)	\$155
FOODS TEST KIT D (42 vials)	\$135
FOODS TEST KIT E (25 vials)	\$79
FOODS TEST KIT F (25 vials)	\$79
FOODS TEST KIT G (50 vials)	\$165
FOOD PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS KIT (14 vials)	\$55
<b>FOOD - FLOURS (41 vials) NEW 2018</b>	<b>\$135</b>
FOOD - MILK & MILK SUBS (18 vials)	\$65
FOOD - MUSHROOMS (14 vials)	\$55
<b>FOOD - VEGETABLE OILS (29 vials) NEW 2018</b>	<b>\$93</b>
FOOD - PULSES (19 vials)	\$60
<b>FOOD - TOXINS(10 vials) NEW 2018</b>	<b>\$62</b>
FRAGRANCE KIT (27 vials)	\$95
FUNGUS, PROTO, RICKS & CHLAM KIT 1 (30 vials)	\$99
FUNGUS etc. KIT 2 (30 Vials)	\$99
FUNGUS Kit 3 (24 vials)	\$95
HUMAN HISTOLOGY - Healthy Tissues (75 Vials)	\$269
HOMEOPATHIC KIT A (54 vials)	\$210
HOMEOPATHIC KIT B (50 vials)	\$198
HORMONE TEST KIT (30 vials)	\$98
IMMUNOGLOBULIN KIT (5 vials)	\$29
INDUSTRIAL & ENVIRO CHEMICALS 1 (25 vials)	\$85
INDUSTRIAL & ENVIRO CHEMICALS 2 (25 vials)	\$85
INDUSTRIAL & ENVIRO CHEMICALS 3 (25 vials)	\$85
INDUSTRIAL & ENV. CHEM. 4 (25 vials)	\$85

INTERLEUKINS (14 vials)	\$69
INVASIVE ORGANISMS - COMPOSITES (8 vials)	\$39
LECTINS (7 vials)	\$37
LYME TEST KIT (61 vials)	\$215
MEDICINAL HERBS KIT (50 vials)	\$165
MED. HERBS for WOMEN KIT (25 vials)	\$83
METALS & MINERALS KIT (32 vials)	\$106
MYCOTOXINS (27 vials)	\$98
NEUROTRANSMITTER (13 vials)	\$47
NUTRITION KIT 1 (21 vials)	\$69
NUTRITION KIT 2 (25 vials)	\$85
PARASITE KIT 1 (31 vials)	\$110
PARASITE KIT 2 (35 vials)	\$124
PARASITE KIT 3 (28 vials) NEW 2016	\$105
<b>PERIODONTAL KIT (35 vials) NEW 2019</b>	<b>\$107</b>
PERSONAL CARE KIT (31 Vials)	\$110
PESTICIDE KIT 1 (25 vials)	\$105
PESTICIDES KIT 2 (25 vials)	\$105
PESTICIDES KIT 3 (25 vials)	\$105
POLLENS, DUST AND MOULDS KIT 1 (22 vials)	\$79
POLLENS ETC. KIT 2 (28 vials)	\$95
PROTOZOA TEST KIT (37 vials) NEW 2016	\$135
RECREATIONAL DRUGS KIT (14 vials)	\$45
SALICYLATES KIT (10 vials)	\$44
SIBO TEST KIT (25 vials)	\$85
<b>SPIDERS &amp; SCORPIONS KIT (12 vials) NEW 2018</b>	<b>\$42</b>
SWEETENERS TEST KIT (24 vials)	\$89
VACCINATION KIT (58 vials) UPDATED 2017	\$213
VIRUS KIT 1 (21 vials)	\$69
VIRUS KIT 2 (25 vials)	\$85
VIRUS KIT 3 (25 vials)	\$85
WEIGHT TEST KIT (38 vials)	\$135

## Pathology Histology Test Kits

P/H KIT 1: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (25 vials)	\$89
P/H KIT 2: LOWER DIGESTIVE (28 vials)	\$99
P/H KIT 3: UPPER DIGESTIVE (31 vials)	\$109
P/H KIT 4: ENDOCRINE (27 vials)	\$95
P/H KIT 5: GALL BLADDER & LIVER (28 Vials)	\$99
P/H KIT 6: BRAIN & NERVOUS SYSTEM (25 vials)	\$89
P/H KIT 6B: MORE BRAIN (50 vials)	\$176
P/H KIT 6C: YET MORE BRAIN (26 vials)	\$92
P/H KIT 6C: CRANIAL NERVES (26 vials) New 2017	\$92
P/H KIT 7: SKELETAL SYSTEM (25 Vials)	\$89
P/H Kit 7B: VERTEBRAE (34 vials)	\$123
P/H KIT 8: MUSCLE &CONNECTIVE (26 vials)	\$94
P/H KIT 9: URINARY (33 vials)	\$115
P/H KIT 10: LYMPH, BLOOD, IMMUNE (37 vials)	\$130
P/H KIT 11: CIRCULATORY (27 Vials)	\$95
P/H KIT 12: FEMALE BREAST (25 vials)	\$95
P/H KIT 13: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE (33 Vials)	\$115
P/H KIT 14: MALE REPRODUCTIVE (25 vials)	\$89
P/H KIT 15: NEONATAL, PREGNANCY (21 vials)	\$75
P/H KIT 16: EARS,NOSE,EYES,MOUTH (25 vials)	\$89
P/H KIT 17: SKIN (26 vials)	\$92
<b>P/H KIT 18: CHROMOSOMES + (26 vials)</b>	<b>\$92</b>

## Boxes

72 vial flat foam inlay cardboard box: \$42, \$35 with kits  
 100 vial plastic vials upright box: \$17, \$14 with kits  
 50 vial plastic vials upright box: \$13, \$9 with kits

## Empty Vials

Empty glass vials for Liquids: \$52 per 100 pack  
 Empty glass vials for Solids: \$69 per 100 pack

# Cancer Drugs Test Kit

## 62 vials

Drugs used in the treatment of cancer.

Code	Name	Alt Name	Main Oncology Uses
CD 01	5-Fluorouracil	5FU / Aduvicol	Colon cancer, oesophageal cancer, stomach cancer, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, and cervical cancer. As a cream it is used for actinic keratosis and basal cell carcinoma.
CD 02	Abiraterone	Zytiga	Prostate cancer that has spread to other parts of your body.
CD 03	Bendamustine	Treanda	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL), multiple myeloma, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
CD 04	Bevacizumab	Avastin	Colon cancer, lung cancer, glioblastoma, and renal-cell carcinoma.
CD 05	Bleomycin		Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, testicular cancer, ovarian cancer, and cervical cancer among others.
CD 06	Bortezomib	Velcade / Chemobort / Bortecad	Multiple myelomas.
CD 07	Busulphan	Busilvex / Myleran	With cyclophosphamide or fludarabine/clofarabine as a conditioning agent prior to bone marrow transplantation, especially in chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML) and other leukaemias, lymphomas, and myeloproliferative disorders.
CD 08	Capecitabine	Xeloda	Breast and colorectal cancers.
CD 09	Carboplatin	Paraplatin	Ovarian cancer, lung cancer, head and neck cancer, brain cancer, and neuroblastoma.
CD 10	Carmustine	BiCNU	Lymphomas, myeloma and brain tumours.
CD 11	Cetuximab	Erbix	Metastatic colorectal cancer, metastatic non-small cell lung cancer and head and neck cancer.
CD 12	Chlorambucil	Leukeran	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, Hodgkin lymphoma, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
CD 13	Cisplatin	Platinol	Testicular, ovarian, bladder, head and neck, and non-small cell lung cancer.
CD 14	Cyclophosphamide	Cytophosphane	Lymphomas, leukaemias, myeloma, lung cancer and breast cancer. Also used to suppress an overactive immune system in conditions including lupus, myositis and vasculitis.
CD 15	Dacarbazine	Imidazole Carboxamide / DTIC-Dome	Melanoma and Hodgkin's lymphoma.
CD 16	Dactinomycin	Cosmegen Lyovac	Wilms tumour, rhabdomyosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, trophoblastic neoplasm, testicular cancer, and certain types of ovarian cancer.
CD 17	Daunorubicin	Daunomycin	Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) and acute lymphocytic leukaemia (ALL).
CD 18	Denosumab	Prolia / Xgeva	Metastases to bone, and giant cell tumours of bone.
CD 19	Dexamethasone		Reduce sickness from chemotherapy and/or improve appetite.
CD 20	Docetaxel	Taxotere	Breast, prostate, non-small cell lung cancer, stomach and head and neck cancers.
CD 21	Doxorubicin	Adriamycin	Breast cancer, bladder cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphoma, and acute lymphocytic leukaemia.
CD 22	Epirubicin	Pharmorubicin	Many different types of cancer.
CD 23	Erlotinib	Tarceva	Non-small cell lung cancer, pancreatic cancer and several other types of cancer.
CD 24	Estramustine	Emcyt	Prostate cancer that has progressed or spread.
CD 25	Etoposide	Etopophos / Vepesid	Small cell lung cancer, ovarian cancer, testicular cancer, leukaemia and lymphoma.
CD 26	Everolimus	Afinitor	Kidney cancer, advanced pancreatic neuroendocrine cancer and breast cancer that has spread.
CD 27	Folinic Acid	Leucovorin	Decrease the toxic effects of methotrexate and pyrimethamine; also used in combination with 5-fluorouracil to treat colorectal cancer.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Alt Name</b>	<b>Main Oncology Uses</b>
CD 28	Floxuridine	FUDR, Fluorodeoxyuridine	Colorectal cancer.
CD 29	Gemcitabine	Gemzar	Breast cancer, ovarian cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, and bladder cancer.
CD 30	Goserelin Acetate	Zoladex	Breast and prostate cancer.
CD 31	Ibrutinib	Imbruvica	B cell cancers like mantle cell lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, and Waldenström's macroglobulinemia.
CD 32	Idarubicin	Zavedos	Leukaemia and advanced breast cancer.
CD 33	Ifosfamide	Mitoxana	Testicular cancer, sarcomas (soft tissue and bone sarcomas) and some types of lymphoma.
CD 34	Imatinib	Gleevec	Chronic myelogenous leukaemia and acute lymphocytic leukaemia.
CD 35	Ipilimumab	Yervoy	Advanced melanoma.
CD 36	Irinotecan	Camptothecin-11, CPT-11, Camptosar	Metastatic colon or rectal cancer.
CD 37	Lenalidomide	Revlimid	Myeloma and blood disorders called myelodysplastic syndromes.
CD 38	Liposomal Doxorubicin	Caelyx, Myocet	Ovary or breast cancer, myeloma and Aids-related Kaposi's sarcoma.
CD 39	Lomustine	CCNU	Brain tumours, melanomas, lung cancer or lymphoma.
CD 40	Melphalan	Alkeran	Myeloma, melanoma and ovarian cancer.
CD 41	Methotrexate	Maxtrex / MTX	Breast cancer, leukaemia, lung cancer, lymphoma, and osteosarcoma
CD 42	Mitomycin	Mitomycin C Kyowa	Breast, bladder, gullet (oesophagus), stomach, pancreas, lung and liver cancers.
CD 43	Mitoxantrone		Acute myeloid leukaemia, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, advanced breast and advanced primary liver cancer.
CD 44	Nilotinib	Tasigna	Chronic myeloid leukaemia.
CD 45	Oxaliplatin	Eloxatin	Colorectal cancer and cancer of the gullet (oesophagus).
CD 46	Paclitaxel	Taxol	Ovarian, breast and non-small cell lung cancer.
CD 47	Pegfilgrastim	Neulasta	Used to stimulate the growth of healthy white blood cells in the bone marrow, once chemotherapy is given.
CD 48	Pemetrexed	Alimta	Pleural mesothelioma and non-small cell lung cancer.
CD 49	Prednisolone		A steroid drug used to treat the cancer itself, reduce inflammation, reduce the immune response (for example, after a bone marrow transplant), help reduce sickness when having chemotherapy and/or improve appetite.
CD 50	Procarbazine		Hodgkin lymphoma and some other types of cancer.
CD 51	Raltitrexed	Tomudex	Bowel cancer.
CD 52	Rituximab	Rituxan / MabThera	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukaemia.
CD 53	Sorafenib	Nexavar	Renal cell sarcoma and liver cancer.
CD 54	Sunitinib Malate	Sutent	Gastrointestinal stromal tumour, pancreatic cancer and renal cell carcinoma.
CD 55	Temozolomide	Temodal	Brain tumour called a glioma.
CD 56	Trastuzumab	Herceptin	HER2 breast cancer, stomach and oesophagus cancers.
CD 57	Treosulfan		Ovarian cancer.
CD 58	Trofosfamide	Ixoten	Ependymomas, medulloblastomas, sarcoma, soft tissue, supratentorial PNETs, and recurrent brain tumours.
CD 59	UFT	UFUR	Contains Tegafur and Uracil. Primarily bowel cancer.
CD 60	Vinblastine Sulphate		Hodgkin's disease; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; carcinoma of the breast; methotrexate-resistant choriocarcinoma; renal cell carcinoma; testicular teratoma and seminoma; histiocytosis X.
CD 61	Vincristine Sulphate		Leukaemias, malignant lymphomas, multiple myeloma, solid tumours and idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.
CD 62	Vinorelbine	Navelbine / NVB	Breast cancer and non-small cell lung cancer.



# Biofilms Test Kit

15 vials

Biofilms can make bacteria in the body difficult to find and counteract. A biofilm can also “HIDE” other organisms too.

Bacteria living in a biofilm usually have significantly different properties from free-floating bacteria of the same species, as the dense and protected environment of the film allows them to cooperate and interact in various ways.

A biofilm is any group of microorganisms in which cells stick to each other on a surface. These adherent cells are frequently embedded within a self-produced matrix of extracellular polymeric substance (EPS). Biofilm extracellular polymeric substance, which is also referred to as slime (although not everything described as slime is a biofilm), is a polymeric conglomeration generally composed of extracellular DNA, proteins, and polysaccharides. Microbes form a biofilm in response to many factors, which may include cellular recognition of specific or non-specific attachment sites on a surface, nutritional cues, or in some cases, by exposure of planktonic cells to subinhibitory concentrations of antibiotics.

Biofilms have been found to be involved in a wide variety of microbial infections in the body, by one estimate 80% of all infections. Infectious processes in which biofilms have been implicated include common problems such as urinary tract infections, catheter infections, middle-ear infections, formation of dental plaque, gingivitis, coating contact lenses, and less common but more lethal processes such as endocarditis, infections in cystic fibrosis, and infections of permanent indwelling devices such as joint prostheses and heart valves. More recently it has been noted that bacterial biofilms may impair cutaneous wound healing and reduce topical antibacterial efficiency in healing or treating infected skin wounds.

BIO 01

Bacillus Subtilis Biofilm

BIO 02

Candida Albicans Biofilm

BIO 03

Dental Plaque with Bacilli Biofilm

BIO 04

Dental Plaque with Bacteria and Yeast

BIO 05

Dental Plaque with Cocci Biofilm

BIO 06

Dental Plaque with Fungi & Bacteria

BIO 07

Escherichia Coli bacteria starting to develop a biofilm

BIO 08

Proteus Mirabilis Biofilm

BIO 09

Pseudomonas Aeruginosa Biofilm

BIO 10

Salmonella Enteritidis Biofilm

BIO 11

Serratia Liquefaciens Biofilm

BIO 12

Serratia Marcescens Biofilm

BIO 13

Staphylococcus Aureus Biofilm

BIO 14

Staphylococcus Epidermidis Biofilm

BIO 15

Staphylococcus Sp. Biofilm.

# Electromagnetic Test Kit

25 vials (the 11 new vials listed in RED below)

Electrical and electro-magnetic frequencies, including mobile phones, television emissions, high voltage electricity, ELFs, etc.

This kit was updated early 2019 to include vials 15 to 25. If you have the earlier EMF kit of 14 vials, you can buy the 11 new vials.

## EM 01 Computer Monitor / Visual Display Unit Emissions

## EM 02 Electricity

## EM 03 Electricity High Voltage

The way electricity is transported from power stations to sub-stations near populations. This reduces the amount of energy lost in long-distance transmission.

## EM 04 Electro-Magnetic Field

The field can be viewed as the combination of an electric field and a magnetic field. The electric field is produced by stationary charges, and the magnetic field by moving charges (currents); these two are often described as the sources of the field. Any device connected to an electrical outlet, even if the device is not switched on, will have an associated electric field.

## EM 05 Extremely Low Frequency Radiation (ELF)

ELF fields are defined as those having frequencies up to 300 Hz. Emitted by power lines, electrical wiring and common appliances (e.g. electric blankets, televisions, hair-dryers, computers, etc.). Naturally occurring ELF fields are associated with atmospheric processes such as ionospheric currents, thunderstorms and lightning.

## EM 06 Fluorescent Light

## EM 07 Microwave 750 MHz

Used for telecommunications and heating food. Able to pass through many things including human body.

## EM 08 Mobile Phone 900 MHz

## EM 09 Mobile Phone 1200 MHz

## EM 10 Mobile Phone 1800 MHz

## EM 11 Mobile Phone Mast G3

## EM 12 Satellite Television Radio Waves (UK)

Radio waves, despite their name, are used for television transmissions.

## EM 13 Tetra Mast Radiation

Terrestrial Trunked Radio (formerly known as Trans-European Trunked Radio). TETRA was specifically designed for use by government agencies, emergency services, (police forces, fire departments, ambulance) for public safety networks, rail transportation staff for train radios, transport services and the military. Used by countries in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia Pacific, Caribbean and Latin America.

## EM 14 Television Emissions

The 11 New vials start here.....

## EM 15 Broadband Radiation

## EM 16 Cordless (DECT) Phone Radiation

## EM 17 Gamma Rays

## EM 18 Halogen Light

## EM 19 Laser Beam (2940 nm)

## EM 20 LED Light (White)

## EM 21 Ultra Violet Light

## EM 22 Ultrasound

## EM 23 Visible Light Spectrum / Full Colour Rainbow

## EM 24 Wifi Radiation

## EM 25 X-Rays

# Periodontal Test Kit

35 Vials

Bacteria, biofilms and nosodes related to periodontal disease.

Periodontal disease has a major impact on health. It has been implicated in susceptibility to strokes, heart disease, diabetes and dementia.

This kit brings together vials from other kits - bacteria, biofilms, cytokine and also includes some unique vials

## **PD 01 Actinomyces Israelii**

Found in the vagina, colon, and mouth. Infection is established first by a breach of the mucosal barrier during various procedures (e.g. dental, and surgical) or pathologies such as diverticulitis; causes actinomycosis (formation of painful abscesses in the mouth, lungs, or gastrointestinal tract).

## **PD 02 Actinomyces Odontolyticus**

Part of the oral flora; also found in dental plaque and in deep dental caries. Causes actinomycosis.

## **PD 03 Actinomyces Viscosus**

Part of the human oral flora, occurring around the teeth, gums and throat in healthy humans. Causes dental caries particularly of the roots of teeth. Can cause abscesses in the mouth, lungs, or the gastrointestinal tract.

## **PD 04 Actinomycosis, with Actinomyces Viscosus**

An infection with the formation of abscesses in the mouth, lungs, or the gastrointestinal tract. Oral actinomycosis may occur due to trauma such as a tooth extraction or bleeding gums.

## **PD 05 Aggregatibacter Actinomycetemcomitans / Actinobacillus Actinomycetemcomitans**

Part of the human oral flora; also found in severe infections in the oral cavity, mainly the periodontium.

## **PD 06 Borrelia Vincent**

Causes severe ulcerating gingivitis (trench mouth). Typically found in those with poor oral hygiene but can also occur as a result of stress, cigarette smoking and poor nutrition; also can be found in those with serious illnesses.

## **PD 07 Campylobacter Rectus**

Implicated as a pathogen in chronic periodontitis, which can cause bone loss.

## **PD 08 Capnocytophaga Ochracea**

Found in the oral cavity of humans and contributes to early plaque formation on teeth by being a physical intermediate link between several Streptococcus species and Fusobacterium nucleatum.

## **PD 09 Capnocytophaga Sputigena**

Normal inhabitants of the human oral cavity; implicated in periodontal disease.

## **PD 10 Dental Floss: Bacteria, Plaque, Cheek Cells**

## **PD 11 Dental Floss: Bacteria, Plaque, Food**

## **PD 12 Dental Plaque With Bacilli Biofilm**

## **PD 13 Dental Plaque With Bacteria and Yeast**

## **PD 14 Dental Plaque With Cocci Biofilm**

## **PD 15 Dental Plaque With Fungal Hyphae and Bacteria**

## **PD 16 Eikenella Corrodens / Bacteroides Corrodens**

A commensal bacteria of the human mouth and upper respiratory tract.

## **PD 17 Enterococcus Faecalis / Streptococcus Faecalis**

Can cause life-threatening infections in humans, especially in the hospital environment. Frequently found in root canal-treated teeth. Can cause endocarditis and bacteremia; also can be responsible for urinary tract infections, meningitis, and other infections. Among the main constituents of some probiotic food supplements.



**PD 18 Eubacterium Yurii**

Causes periodontal disease.

**PD 19 Fusobacterium Nucleatum**

Found in the mouth and upper respiratory tract. A key component of dental plaque. Possible role in periodontal disease and colon cancer. Occasional cause of abscesses and blood infections.

**PD 20 Gingiva**

Gums.

**PD 21 Gingivitis, Acute**

Inflammation of the gums, with redness, swelling and bleeding of the gums.

**PD 22 Interleukin-8**

Interleukins are cytokines produced by the body as part of the immune system. This particular one often associated with inflammation (e.g. in gingivitis and psoriasis).

**PD 23 Peptostreptococcus Sp.**

Commensal organisms in humans, living predominantly in the mouth, skin, gastrointestinal, vagina and urinary tracts, and compose a portion of the bacterial gut flora

**PD 24 Periodontal Ligament Fibres**

A group of specialised connective tissue fibres that attach a tooth to the alveolar bone within which it sits.

**PD 25 Periodontitis caused by Porphyromonas Gingivalis****PD 26 Periodontitis caused by Prevotella Intermedia****PD 27 Periodontitis caused by Prevotella Melaninogenica****PD 28 Porphyromonas Gingivalis / Bacteroides Gingivalis**

Bacteria that is part of the normal flora of the mouth, intestine and urogenital tract. Found in periodontal lesions and associated with adult gingivitis, periodontal disease and mouth abscesses; could be a risk factor for oesophageal cancer.

**PD 29 Prevotella Intermedia / Bacteroides Intermedia / Bacteroides Melaninogenicu**

Bacteria involved in periodontal infections, including gingivitis and periodontitis.

**PD 30 Serratia Marcescens / Bacterium Prodigosum**

Found on the sub-gingival biofilm of teeth. Involved in eye infections. Commonly found in the respiratory and urinary tracts of hospitalised adults and in the gastro-intestinal system of children. May cause pneumonia and urinary tract infections. Often found growing in bathrooms as a pink discoloration and slimy film.

**PD 31 Streptococcus Mutans**

Commonly found in the human oral cavity and is a significant contributor to tooth decay.

**PD 32 Streptococcus Salivarius**

The principal commensal bacterium of the oral cavity and a normal inhabitant of the upper respiratory tract. The first bacterium that colonises dental plaque, creating favourable conditions for other bacteria.

**PD 33 Streptococcus Sanguinis / Streptococcus Sanguis**

A normal inhabitant of the healthy mouth, particularly found in dental plaque, where it modifies the environment to make it less hospitable for other strains of Streptococcus that cause cavities, such as Streptococcus mutans. The most common cause of subacute bacterial endocarditis.

**PD 34 Treponema Denticola**

Part of the microbial community within the oral cavity ; associated with the incidence and severity of human periodontal disease. Having elevated T. denticola levels in the mouth is considered one of the main causes of periodontitis.

**PD 35 Veillonella**

Part of the microbial community within the mouth and intestine. Very occasionally implicated in cases of osteomyelitis and endocarditis.

# Equine Test Kit

## 30 Vials

Healthy and diseased tissues, virus, vaccinations and parasites.

AE 01	Kidney	Healthy Tissue	
AE 02	Testicle	Healthy Tissue	
AE 03	Uterus	Healthy Tissue	
AE 04	Equine Melanoma	Tumour	The third most common type of skin cancer in horses.
AE 05	Equine Sarcoid	Tumour	the most common skin tumour in horses and ponies and, although they may look like warts, they are locally destructive and are therefore considered by many vets as a form of skin cancer.
AE 06	Equine Herpes	Nosode	Highly contagious.
AE 07	Equine Toxoplasma	Nosode	Usually occurs without symptoms.
AE 08	Glanders/Farcy	Nosode	Caused by infection with the bacterium <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> ; symptoms include nodular lesions in the lungs and ulceration of the mucous membranes in the upper respiratory tract. The acute form results in coughing, fever, and the release of an infectious nasal discharge, followed by septicaemia and death within days. In the chronic form, nasal and subcutaneous nodules develop, eventually ulcerating. Death can occur within months, while survivors act as carriers.
AE 09	Grease / Dermatitis Verrucosa / Seborrheic Dermatitis / Mud Fever	Nosode	Dermatitis of the heel that occurs in spring and autumn.
AE 10	Equine Streptococcus	Bacteria	Causes Strangles, upper respiratory tract inflammation, a muco-purulent nasal discharge, and inflammation of the regional lymph nodes, followed by abscesses; highly contagious, and horses can be carriers and shed the infection, although they themselves may show no outward clinical signs.
AE 11	Equine Herpesvirus 1	Virus	Causes rhinopneumonitis; the most important viral cause of respiratory infection in foals; causes a lifelong latent infection in affected animals.
AE 12	Equine Herpesvirus 4	Virus	Causes rhinopneumonitis; the most important viral cause of respiratory infection in foals; causes a lifelong latent infection in affected animals.
AE 13	Equine Papilloma Virus	Virus	Causes warts.
AE 14	Equine Ehrliche Risticii Vacc	Vaccination	Vaccine against Potomac Horse Fever.
AE 15	Equine Encephalomyelitis & Tetanus Vaccination	Vaccination	Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern, Western, Venezuelan, killed virus) & Tetanus Vaccine

AE 16	Equine Flu & Tetanus Vacc	Vaccination	ProteqFlu
AE 17	Equine Influenza (A1/A2) Vacc	Vaccination	Vaccine made from killed A1 and A2 strains of the equine influenza virus
AE 18	Equine Rhino-Pneumonitis	Vaccination	Herpes 1/4"EquiVac EHV-1/4") Equine Rhinopneumonitis vaccine made from killed strains of type 1 and type 4 viruses.
AE 19	West Nile Equine Vaccination	Vaccination	
AE 20	Anoplocephala Magna	Parasite	Tapeworm; In light infections, no signs of disease are present; in heavy infections, GI disturbances may be seen. Failure to thrive and anaemia may also occur.
AE 21	Anoplocephala Perfoliata	Parasite	Tapeworm; In light infections, no signs of disease are present; in heavy infections, GI disturbances may be seen. Failure to thrive and anaemia may also occur.
AE 22	Cyathostome Spp.	Parasite	May cause lethargy, sudden weight loss, debilitation, and diarrhoea.
AE 23	Draschia Spp.	Parasite	Produces tumour-like enlargements filled with necrotic material and a large number of worms; the enlargements are covered by intact epithelium, except for a small opening through which the eggs pass. Rarely, these nodules rupture and cause fatal peritonitis.
AE 24	Habronema Spp.	Parasite	Produces tumour-like enlargements filled with necrotic material and a large number of worms; the enlargements are covered by intact epithelium, except for a small opening through which the eggs pass. Rarely, these nodules rupture and cause fatal peritonitis.
AE 25	Oxyuris Equi	Parasite	Chronically infected horses have a very poor appearance and may cause severe irritability and itching. Severe cases can lead to nervousness and anorexia. Rubbing and scratching at the perianal region cause irritation, dull hair coat, and loss of hair.
AE 26	Strongylus Edentatus	Parasite	In mild cases can cause diarrhoea, weakness and anaemia if there is significant blood loss, and abdominal discomfort; in severe cases can show signs of having severe colic, rupture of the intestines, and death.
AE 27	Strongylus Equinus	Parasite	In mild cases can cause diarrhoea, weakness and anaemia if there is significant blood loss, and abdominal discomfort; in severe cases can show signs of having severe colic, rupture of the intestines, and death.
AE 28	Strongylus Vulgaris	Parasite	Common parasite; in mild cases can cause diarrhoea, weakness and anaemia if there is significant blood loss, and abdominal discomfort; in severe cases can show signs of having severe colic, rupture of the intestines, and death.
AE 29	Trichostrongylus	Parasite	Produce a chronic catarrhal gastritis, which may result in weight loss.
AE 30	Tridontophorus	Parasite	May cause ulceration of the colon.

# Feline Test Kit ONE

## 85 Vials

Histology and pathology specifically related to domestic cats.

Please note these tissues come from cats, not other animals or humans.

Also available is Feline Kit 2 - see following pages

CODE	NAME	TYPE	COMMENTS
AF1 01	Adrenal Gland	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 02	Artery & Vein, Small	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 03	Bladder	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 04	Cardiac Muscle	Healthy Tissue	An involuntary, striated muscle that is found in the walls of the heart.
AF1 05	Cardio-Oesophageal Junction	Healthy Tissue	The abrupt transition from oesophageal mucosa to that of the cardiac portion of stomach, demarcated internally in the living by the z-line, and approximated externally by the cardiac notch.
AF1 06	Cerebellum	Healthy Tissue	Involved in physical coordination, balance and posture.
AF1 07	Cerebral Cortex	Healthy Tissue	Plays a key role in memory, attention, perception, cognition, awareness and thought.
AF1 08	Corneo-Sclerotic Junction	Healthy Tissue	Junction between cornea and sclera.
AF1 09	Diaphragm, Striated Muscle	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 10	Duodenum	Healthy Tissue	First section of small intestine.
AF1 11	Epididymis	Healthy Tissue	A tube located at the back of the testicles that stores and carries sperm.
AF1 12	Fundic Gland	Healthy Tissue	Found in the fundus and body of the stomach. They are simple almost straight tubes, two or more of which open into a single duct. Oxyntic means acid-secreting and they secrete hydrochloric acid (HCl) and intrinsic factor.
AF1 13	Gall Bladder	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 14	Ganglion, Autonomic	Healthy Tissue	A cluster of nerve cell bodies (a ganglion) in the autonomic nervous system.
AF1 15	Ganglion, Spinal	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 16	Head, Foetal	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 17	Ileum	Healthy Tissue	Third portion of small intestine.
AF1 18	Intestine, Columnar Epithelium	Healthy Tissue	These cells secrete mucous for lubrication.
AF1 19	Intestine, Involuntary Muscle	Healthy Tissue	Muscles that relax and contract to move food down the intestine.
AF1 20	Jaw, Kitten	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 21	Jejunum	Healthy Tissue	Second part of small intestine.
AF1 22	Kidney	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 23	Large Intestine	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 24	Lip, Tactile Papillae	Healthy Tissue	Nerve endings in lips giving a sense of touch.
AF1 25	Liver	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 26	Liver and Bile Capillaries	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 27	Lung	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 28	Lung, Foetal	Healthy Tissue	

CODE	NAME	TYPE	COMMENTS
AF1 29	Lymph Gland	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 30	Lymph Gland, Reticular Cells	Healthy Tissue	The reticular cell network distributes key molecules and provides a structure for immune cells to move around on. (During infections, the network can suffer damage.)
AF1 31	Mammary Gland, Active	Healthy Tissue	Lactating breast.
AF1 32	Medulla Oblongata	Healthy Tissue	Located in the brainstem; responsible for autonomic (involuntary) functions ranging from vomiting to sneezing.
AF1 33	Mesentery	Healthy Tissue	A fold of the peritoneum which attaches the stomach, small intestine, pancreas, spleen, and other organs to the posterior wall of the abdomen.
AF1 34	Muscle, Skeletal	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 35	Nerve	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 36	Oesophagus / Esophagus	Healthy Tissue	Also known as food pipe or gullet.
AF1 37	Olfactory Epithelium, Kitten	Healthy Tissue	A specialised epithelial tissue inside the nasal cavity that is involved in smell.
AF1 38	Olfactory Mucosa	Healthy Tissue	Located in the upper region of the nasal cavity and is made up of the olfactory epithelium and the underlying lamina propria, connective tissue containing fibroblasts, blood vessels, Bowman's glands and bundles of fine axons from the olfactory neurons.
AF1 39	Optic Nerve	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 40	Ovary	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 41	Pancreas	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 42	Pancreas, Kitten	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 43	Pancreas, Pacinian / Lamellar Corpuscle, Nerve Endings	Healthy Tissue	Pancian corpuscle cells detect vibration and possibly very low frequency sounds.
AF1 44	Parathyroid	Healthy Tissue	Four small glands in the neck that control the body's calcium levels.
AF1 45	Parotid Gland / Salivary Gland	Healthy Tissue	Makes saliva.
AF1 46	Pars Optica Retinae	Healthy Tissue	The posterior part of the retina with its specialised neurons (rods and cones, bipolar and ganglion cells) and supporting cells.
AF1 47	Pituitary	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 48	Prostate	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 49	Pyloro-Duodenal Junction	Healthy Tissue	The opening from the stomach into the duodenum.
AF1 50	Pylorus	Healthy Tissue	The fustest part of the stomach that connects to the duodenum.
AF1 51	Rectum, Unstriated Muscle	Healthy Tissue	Muscles in the rectum that contract without conscious control.
AF1 52	Sciatic Nerve	Healthy Tissue	Begins in the lower back and runs through the buttock and down the rear leg; provides the connection to the nervous system for nearly the whole of the skin of the leg, the muscles of the back of the thigh, and those of the leg and paw.
AF1 53	Small Intestine	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 54	Small Intestine, Kitten	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 55	Soft Palate	Healthy Tissue	The fleshy, flexible part towards the back of the roof of the mouth.
AF1 56	Spinal Chord, Cervical	Healthy Tissue	



CODE	NAME	TYPE	COMMENTS
AF1 57	Spinal Chord, Lumbar	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 58	Spinal Chord, Sacral	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 59	Spinal Chord, Thoracic	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 60	Spinal Ganglion / Dorsal Root Ganglion / Posterior Root Ganglion	Healthy Tissue	A cluster of nerve cell bodies in a dorsal root of a spinal nerve.
AF1 61	Spleen	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 62	Stomach	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 63	Stomach, Cardia	Healthy Tissue	First part of the stomach.
AF1 64	Sublingual Gland	Healthy Tissue	Major salivary glands.
AF1 65	Submaxillary Gland	Healthy Tissue	A salivary gland inside the lower jaw on either side that produces most of the nocturnal saliva; discharges saliva into the mouth under the tongue.
AF1 66	Testis	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 67	Thymus, Kitten	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 68	Tongue	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 69	Tooth in Jaw	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 70	Tooth, Developing, Kitten	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 71	Trachea	Healthy Tissue	Wind pipe.
AF1 72	Trachea & Thyroid	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 73	Trachea, Hyaline Cartilage	Healthy Tissue	Hyaline cartilage provides support and flexibility.
AF1 74	Ureter	Healthy Tissue	The duct by which urine passes from the kidney to the bladder.
AF1 75	Urethra and Penis	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 76	Uterus and Placenta	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 77	Vas Deferens	Healthy Tissue	The duct which conveys sperm from the testicle to the urethra.
AF1 78	Vein, Large	Healthy Tissue	
AF1 79	Feline Gingivitis	Nosode	Inflammation of the gums and tooth problems in cats. The most commonly known causes of feline gingivitis are feline immunodeficiency virus and feline leukemia.
AF1 80	Feline Infectious Enteritis / FIE	Nosode	A disease caused by infection with feline parvovirus (FPV), also known as feline panleukopenia virus.
AF1 81	Feline Infectious Peritonitis	Nosode	An uncommon, but usually fatal, aberrant immune response to infection with feline coronavirus.
AF1 82	Feline Influenza/ Upper Respiratory Infection	Nosode	A very common disease that can vary considerably in severity, and on occasions can even be life-threatening.
AF1 83	Feline Leukaemia	Nosode	Symptoms include loss of appetite, poor coat condition, uneven pupils, infections of the skin, bladder, and respiratory tract, oral disease, seizures, swollen lymph nodes, skin lesions, fatigue, fever, weight loss, gingivitis, recurring bacterial and viral illnesses, anaemia, diarrhoea and jaundice. Can be transmitted from infected cats via saliva or nasal secretions.
AF1 84	Feline Nosode Combination	Nosode	Feline Enteritis, Rhinotracheitis, Leukaemia, Flu and Aids Nosodes
AF1 85	Feline Rhinotracheitis	Nosode	Herpesvirus disease of cats, characterised by sneezing, inflammation of the nasal passages, fever, and eye infection; inflammation of the windpipe or trachea sometimes occurs.

# Feline Test Kit TWO

33 Vials

Vaccines, parasites etc. specific to cats.

Please note these tissues come from cats, not other animals or humans.

CODE	NAME	TYPE	COMMENTS
AF2 01	Feline Immunodeficiency Virus	Virus	Compromises the immune system.
AF2 02	Campylobacter Jejuni	Bacteria	Causes problems most often in cats younger than 6 months, shelter cats, or immunocompromised cats. The bacteria can also be found in healthy cats showing no symptoms. Cats may develop severe disease for three to seven days, with diarrhea and decreased appetite.
AF2 03	Clostridium Perfringens	Bacteria	Causes diarrhoea.
AF2 04	Microsporum Canis	Fungus	Common cause of ringworm in cats as well as dogs.
AF2 05	Microsporum Gypseum	Fungus	Common cause of ringworm in cats.
AF2 06	Trichophyton Mentagrophytes	Fungus	Causes ringworm.
AF2 07	Chlamydia Psittaci / Chlamydomydia Psittaci	Chlamydia	Causes chlamydia, symptoms include signs of an upper respiratory infection, such as watery eyes, runny nose, and sneezing.
AF2 08	Feline Leukaemia / FeLV	Vaccination	PUREVAX® FeLV/RCP Vaccine
AF2 09	Feline Leukaemia & Rhinotracheitis	Vaccination	PUREVAX® FELV/RCP Vaccine
AF2 10	Feline RCPL	Vaccination	Purevax® RC. Combined vaccine for feline Rhinotracheitis, Feline Calicivirus, Feline Panleucopenia and Feline Leukemia.
AF2 11	Feline Tricat Vaccine	Vaccination	Combined feline viral rhinotracheitis, calici virus and panleucopenia vaccines.
AF2 12	Ancylostoma Caninum / Hookworm	Parasite	One of the most common intestinal parasites; found in warm and temperate climates. Can cause severe disease including anaemia and serious diarrhoea; growth in young animals is stunted, and the hair coat may appear dull and dry. In severe infestations, animals may cough or develop pneumonia
AF2 13	Ancylostoma Duodenale / Hookworm, Eggs and Adult	Parasite	One of the most common intestinal parasites of cats (especially kittens), and can cause severe disease including anaemia and serious diarrhoea.
AF2 14	Ancylostoma Tubaeformae	Parasite	A hookworm that infects cats worldwide; infection can occur by penetration of the skin, eating other hosts such as birds, or by directly consuming it; causes anaemia and compromises the immune system; causes dermatitis in humans.
AF2 15	Babesia Cati	Parasite	Anorexia and lethargy.
AF2 16	Babesia Felis	Parasite	Anorexia and lethargy.
AF2 17	Ctenocephalides Canis / Dog Flea	Parasite (External)	Dog fleas can also live on cats; can spread Dipylidium caninum.
AF2 18	Ctenocephalides Felis / Cat Flea / Feline Flea	Parasite (External)	Found on cats (and also dogs); can cause flea allergy dermatitis; can cause dehydration if large infestation.
AF2 19	Cryptosporidium Parvum	Parasite	Healthy cats may be symptom free; in immunocompromised or kittens, diarrhoea, loss of appetite, low-grade fever and dehydration can develop.

CODE	NAME	TYPE	COMMENTS
AF2 20	Dipylidium Caninum / Tapeworm, Eggs, Immature and Mature Proglottid	Parasite	The most common tapeworm of the cat, causes few problems in the adult host but can result in digestive upsets and stunting of growth in kittens.
AF2 21	Dirofilaria Immitis / Dog Heartworm	Parasite	Causes heartworm disease in cats; present in many countries particularly the USA, Canada, and southern Europe.
AF2 22	Felicola Subrostratus / Felicola Subrostrata on ear	Parasite	Louse found in Australia, Europe and North America; found in large numbers only on elderly or sick cats especially if they are long-haired
AF2 23	Isospora Spp./Cystoisospora Spp., Oocysts and Adult	Parasite	Infect the intestines in cats and can cause disease, referred to as intestinal or enteric coccidiosis; can cause bloody or watery diarrhea, weight loss, dehydration, and, in more serious cases, anorexia, vomiting, and depression. In severe cases, intestinal coccidiosis can be fatal.
AF2 24	Otodectes Cynotis / Ear Mite	Parasite (External)	Tiny parasite that lives out their life cycle mostly inside the ear canal. They are quite common and can cause severe irritation and itchiness of the ears.
AF2 25	Physaloptera Spp.	Parasite	Can be asymptomatic, or may have gastric symptoms, particularly vomiting.
AF2 26	Spirometra Erinaceieuropaei	Parasite	Often asymptomatic.
AF2 27	Strongyloides Stercoralis	Parasite	Causes bloody diarrhoea. Found worldwide, especially in warmer regions in South America and southeast Asia.
AF2 28	Taenia Taeniaeformis in liver	Parasite	Parasitic tapeworm; often no symptoms.
AF2 29	Toxascaris Leonina, Egg and Larvae	Parasite	a common parasitic roundworm; may show no symptoms; may have diarrhoea, vomiting, loss of appetite, experience thinning, dull coats, and in kittens, can develop distended abdomens.
AF2 30	Toxocara Cati / Feline Roundworm	Parasite	One of the most common nematodes of cats; in adult cats, the infection – which is called toxocariasis – is usually asymptomatic, but in juvenile cats can be fatal.
AF2 31	Toxoplasma Gondii, Cysts and Trophozites	Parasite, Protozoa	Primary hosts; may be symptom-free or have lethargy, depression, fever, weight loss, etc.
AF2 32	Trichuris Trichiura / Cat Whipworm	Parasite	Diarrhoea, weight loss and dehydration.
AF2 33	Trichuris Vulpis / Cat Whipworm	Parasite	Diarrhoea, weight loss and dehydration.

## Metals And Minerals UPDATE Test Kit 9 vials

**NOTE:** This is an update kit to the previously title Common Metals Test Kit of 24 vials. If you have purchased this kit in the past you can now update it with these 9 new vials to bring it up to the current kit of 32 vials.

Or you can buy the full kit of 32 vials

### The 9 vials that update the Metals & Metals (Common Metals) Test Kit

CE02 Arsenic

CE07 Chlorine

CE12 Iodine

CE18 Molybdenum

CE21 Phosphorus

CE23 Potassium

CE25 Silicon

CE27 Sulphur/Sulfur

CE32 Zirconium

# Body Biochemicals 8 Test Kit

25 vials

More hormones and other body biochemicals particularly ones associated with the Citric Acid Cycle (Krebs Cycle).

Citric Acid Cycle is also known as the TCA cycle (tricarboxylic acid cycle) or the Krebs cycle.

It is a series of chemical reactions used by all aerobic organisms to release stored energy through the oxidation of acetyl-CoA derived from carbohydrates, fats, and proteins, into adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and carbon dioxide.

In addition, the cycle provides precursors of certain amino acids, as well as the reducing agent NADH, that are used in numerous other reactions. Its central importance to many biochemical pathways suggests that it was one of the earliest established components of cellular metabolism and may have originated abiogenically. Even though it is branded as a 'cycle', it is not necessary for metabolites to follow only one specific route; at least three segments of the citric acid cycle have been recognised. (Wikipedia)

Code Name Description

- BB 176 Aconitase An essential enzyme in the citric acid cycle and iron regulatory protein 1 interacts with messenger RNA to control the levels of iron inside cells.
- BB 177 Alkaline Phosphatase / ALP Present in all tissues throughout the entire body, but is particularly concentrated in liver, bile duct, kidney, bone, and the placenta; high levels can occur if the bile ducts are obstructed, in Paget's Disease of bone and in untreated coeliac disease.
- BB 178 Alpha-Ketoglutarate Dehydrogenase Part of citric acid cycle; catalyses the conversion of  $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate to succinyl-CoA and produces NADH directly providing electrons for the respiratory chain.
- BB 179 Alpha-Ketoglutaric Acid (AKA) A key intermediate in the citric acid cycle, coming after isocitrate and before succinyl CoA.
- BB 180 Asparagine An amino acid required for development and function of the brain; also plays an important role in the synthesis of ammonia.
- BB 181 Cis-Aconitic Acid An intermediate in the isomerisation of citrate to isocitrate in the citric acid cycle.
- BB 182 Citrate Synthase An enzyme active in all cells, where it is most often responsible for catalysing the first reaction of the citric acid cycle (the condensation of acetyl-CoA and oxaloacetate to form citrate).
- BB 183 Creatinine A waste product that comes from the normal wear and tear on muscles of the body.
- BB 184 Dihydrotestosterone / DHT / Androstanolone / Stanolone Involved in sexual differentiation of the male genitalia during embryogenesis, maturation of the penis and scrotum at puberty, growth of facial, body, and pubic hair, and development and maintenance of the prostate gland and seminal vesicles. It is produced from testosterone, a less potent hormone, by the enzyme 5 $\alpha$ -reductase in select tissues.
- CiBB 185 Fumarase / Fumarate Hydratase Participates in two metabolic pathways (citric acid cycle and reductive citric acid cycle); is also important in renal cell carcinoma.
- BB 186 Human Chorionic Gonadotropin / hCG A hormone produced by the placenta after implantation; its presence of hCG is detected in some pregnancy tests (HCG pregnancy strip tests); also produced by some cancer tumours.
- BB 187 Isocitrate Involved in citric acid cycle.
- BB 188 Isocitrate Dehydrogenase Involved in the citric acid cycle; responsible for catalysing the reversible conversion of isocitrate to alpha-ketoglutarate and CO<sub>2</sub> in a two-step reaction.
- BB 189 Lipotropin Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland which promotes the release of fat reserves from the liver into the bloodstream.
- BB 190 Malate Dehydrogenase An enzyme in the citric acid cycle that catalyses the conversion of malate into oxaloacetate (using NAD<sup>+</sup>) and vice versa.
- BB 191 NADH / Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Involved in citric acid cycle; a co-enzyme required for the production of energy in cells. Its effects include the stimulation of dopamine, noradrenaline, and serotonin receptors, by which mechanism it is thought to increase mental alertness and clarity and improve concentration.



- BB 192      Nagalase /  $\alpha$ -N-acetylgalactosaminidase      An extracellular matrix-degrading enzyme that is secreted by cancerous cells in the process of tumour invasion. It is also an intrinsic component of the envelope protein of various virions, such as HIV and the influenza virus. Thus, it is also secreted from virus-infected cells.
- BB 193      Oxaloacetate / Oxalacetic Acid      A metabolic intermediate in many processes that occur in the body, including gluconeogenesis, urea cycle, glyoxylate cycle, amino acid synthesis, fatty acid synthesis and citric acid cycle.
- BB 194      Phenylalanine Hydroxylase      An enzyme that catalyses the hydroxylation of the aromatic side-chain of phenylalanine to generate tyrosine.
- BB 195      Proglucagon      A precursor of glucagon, and several other components; generated in the alpha cells of the pancreas and in the intestinal L cells in the distal ileum and colon.
- BB 196      Proinsulin      The prohormone precursor to insulin made in the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans, specialized regions of the pancreas: There are higher concentrations of proinsulin after meals and lower levels when a person is fasting. Increased levels of proinsulin in the circulatory system relative to mature insulin concentrations can indicate impending insulin resistance and the development of type 2 diabetes.
- BB 197      Selenocysteine      Amino acid present in several enzymes (for example glutathione peroxidases, tetraiodothyronine 5' deiodinases, thioredoxin reductases, formate dehydrogenases, glycine reductases, and some hydrogenases).
- BB 198      Succinate      Part of citric acid cycle; also used as a supplement for symptoms related to menopause such as hot flushes and irritability.
- BB 199      Succinyl-Coenzyme A Synthetase / Succinyl-CoA synthetase / Succinate Thiokinase / Succinate-CoA Ligase      The only enzyme in the citric acid cycle that catalyses a reaction in which a nucleoside triphosphate (GTP or ATP) is formed by substrate-level phosphorylation. Defective SCS has been implemented as a cause of Fatal Infantile Lactic Acidosis.
- BB 200      Tetrahydrobiopterin      Used in the degradation of phenylalanine and in the biosynthesis of some neurotransmitters (serotonin, melatonin, dopamine, norepinephrine, epinephrine); also a cofactor for the production of nitric oxide (NO) by the nitric oxide synthases.