

“I can honestly say I feel like a new person; I have my life back.”

Sue Collins from the United Kingdom tested positive to several metals found in her dental restorations and surgical implants. After having the metals removed, her oral symptoms, irritable bowel syndrome and fibromyalgia disappeared.

How to get tested

Before testing it is helpful to establish current and past metal exposure. Your doctor should get a complete medical background from you.

A blood sample can be sent to any licensed MELISA laboratory, as long as it arrives within 24 hours. The blood should be kept at room temperature and sent in tubes containing sodium citrate.

The amount of blood required depends on how many antigens are to be tested. For adults, a screening of 10 metals, 36 ml (or 4 large 9ml tubes) of blood is needed. For testing of children, less blood is sufficient.

Taking steroids or other immunosuppressant drugs may affect the test result.

Patients must book an appointment for testing by calling 1.866.370.5227 (8am-4:30pm MST) or email melisa@rmlab.com.



Worldwide testing locations

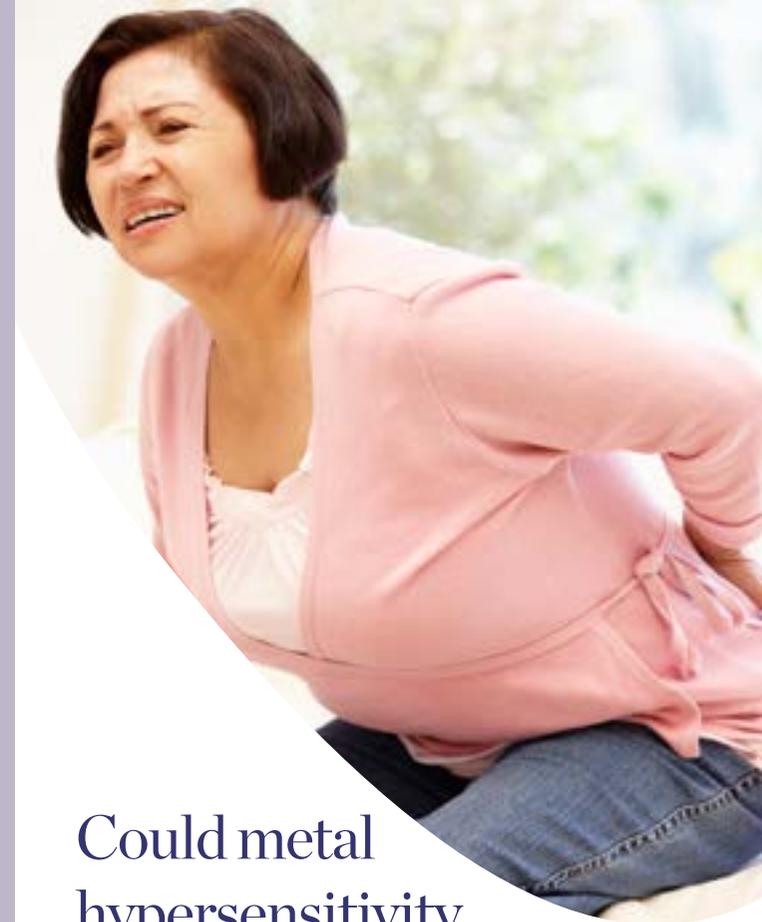
Licensed laboratories performing MELISA testing are located in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, United Kingdom and USA.

To find a health care professional offering our testing please visit: www.rmlab.com



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Could metal hypersensitivity contribute to your health problems?



MELISA testing and metal hypersensitivity

Metal hypersensitivity is a cell-mediated immune response that can lead to various symptoms and conditions. Healthcare professionals may recognise localized signs of metal hypersensitivity such as rashes, hives and mouth ulcers but metal hypersensitivity can have systemic effects as well.

Patients with metal hypersensitivity may have numerous symptoms associated with an activated immune system, including chronic fatigue, joint and muscle pain, cognitive impairment, depression, headaches and fibromyalgia. MELISA is a scientifically proven and clinically validated blood test that detects delayed hypersensitivity (type-IV hypersensitivity) to metals, such as mercury, nickel and titanium.

Hypersensitivity to metals also is increasingly recognized as one of the causes of joint replacement failure.



Why use MELISA testing?

Exposure to metals in dental fillings and crowns, surgical implants, joint prostheses, environmental pollutants and jewellery can lead to health problems in sensitive individuals as they may be causing a hypersensitive reaction.

MELISA testing can identify those individuals who may suffer side effects from metal exposure. The test results will show which metals the body tolerates and which it doesn't, so it can be used prior to insertion of implants.

High success rates

In a clinical trial, 76% of patients with chronic fatigue like symptoms experienced health improvements after removing dental metal restorations highlighted as problematic by MELISA testing.

An additional study of mercury allergic patients with autoimmune diseases showed that 71% improved after having their amalgam fillings removed.

For published articles on MELISA testing, including the studies mentioned above, please see: www.meliscanada.com

Allergy vs. toxicity

MELISA measures whether the immune system reacts to specific metals: it does not show the levels of metals in the body. Other tests, such as hair analysis, quantify excreted or current levels of mercury or other metals, but these are usually found to be below the official "safe limit". For hypersensitive individuals, there is no such thing as a "safe" level; even trace amounts may contribute to health problems if the substance triggers a hypersensitive reaction. The reaction will be ongoing unless the source of the exposure is removed.

Test procedure

The subject's white blood cells (lymphocytes) are separated from the whole blood and placed into a culture with the suspected allergens that are selected based on the subject's medical and dental history.

The cellular reaction is measured by two separate methods: uptake of a radioisotope by dividing lymphocytes and evaluation of cellular stimulation under microscope. The test results are summarized in a report, displaying the reaction in the form of a Stimulation Index. In addition, the most common sources of exposure to the metals tested are listed.

