

# Pet Wellness Test

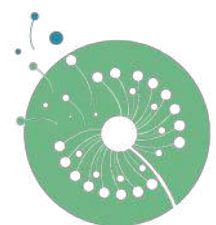
## WHAT WE TEST

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The Pet Wellness Test examines intolerances, sensitivities and health vulnerabilities for pets/animals, including:

- environmental stressors,
- chemicals, pests and other environmental factors,
- body & organ vulnerabilities,
- pathogens known to affect the respective species

On this list you will find all items or areas for which the sample you sent is tested.



**testintolerance**

## AIR POLLUTANTS

Acid rain  
Automobile exhaust  
Dust  
Tobacco smoke

## ANIMAL DANDERS

Bird  
Camel  
Cat  
Cattle  
Dog  
Goat  
Horse  
Rabbit  
Rodents  
Sheep

## CHEMICALS

Detergents  
Dyes  
Fertilisers  
Fungicides  
Herbicides  
Industrial pollutants  
Insecticides  
Pesticides  
Solvents

## FOSSIL FUELS

Aviation fuel  
Coal  
Diesel  
Gasoline/Petrol  
Kerosene  
Natural gas  
Oil

## HEAVY METALS

Aluminum  
Antimony  
Arsenic  
Barium  
Beryllium  
Bismuth  
Cadmium  
Cobalt  
Copper  
Gold  
Lead  
Mercury  
Nickel  
Palladium  
Silver  
Strontium  
Thallium

Tin  
Titanium

## PESTS

Ant  
Bee  
Cockroach  
Dust mite  
Hornet  
Housefly  
Mite  
Mosquito  
Spider  
Termite  
Wasp

## MATERIALS

Acrylic  
Cotton  
Dacron  
Down  
Leather  
Nylon  
Polyester  
Rayon  
Rubber  
Silicon  
Silk  
Wool

## PHENOLS

Acetaldehyde  
Apiol  
Butylated  
hydroxytoluene  
Caffeic acid  
Candida albicans  
Chlorogenic acid  
Cinnamic acid  
Coniferyl alcohol  
Coumarin  
Gallic acid  
Histamine  
Indole  
Malvin  
Mannan  
Menadione  
Norepinephrine  
Octopamine  
Phenylalanine  
Phenylisothiocyanate  
Phloridzin  
Piperine  
Salsolinol

## NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT

Amino acids  
- adenosine  
- alanine  
- arginine  
- aspartic acid  
- carnitine  
- creatine  
- cysteine/l-cysteine  
- DNA & RNA  
- GABA  
- glutamic acid  
- glutamine  
- glycine  
- histidine  
- inosine  
- isoleucine  
- L-carnitine  
- L-theanine  
- leucine  
- lysine/l-lysine  
- methionine  
- ornithine  
- phenylalanine  
- proline  
- serine  
- taurine  
- threonine  
- tryptophan  
- tyrosine  
- valine

Enzyme signatures

- amylase  
- cellulase  
- hydrochloric acid  
- invertase  
- lactase  
- lipase  
- maltase  
- protease

Fatty acid signatures

- blackcurrant seed oil  
- borage seed oil  
- docosahexaenoic acid  
- eicosapentaenoic acid  
- evening primrose oil  
- flax seed oil  
- gamma linolenic acid  
- omega 3  
- omega 6

Mineral signatures

- boron  
- calcium  
- calcium orotate  
- chromium  
- cobalt  
- copper  
- flourine  
- germanium

- iodine  
- iron  
- magnesium  
- magnesium orotate  
- manganese  
- molybdenum  
- phosphorus  
- potassium  
- selenium  
- silicon  
- sodium  
- sulphur  
- zinc  
- bismuth  
- lithium  
- manganese/cobalt  
- manganese/copper  
- manganese/copper  
/cobalt  
- zinc/copper  
- zinc/nickel/cobalt

Supplements

- acidophilus  
- alpha-lipoic acid  
- antioxidants  
/bioflavonoids  
- bee pollen  
- chlorella  
- choline  
- coenzyme Q10  
- DHEA  
- dietary fibre  
- DMAE  
- spirulina  
- trimethylglycine

Vitamins

- biotin (Vit H)  
- choline  
- cyanocobalamin (B12)  
- folic acid (B9)  
- inositol  
- menadiol (K)  
- menadione (K3)  
- menatetrenone (K2)  
- methylcobalamin (B12)  
- niacin (B3)  
- niacinamide  
- pantothenic acid (B5)  
- pyridoxine (B6)  
- riboflavin (B2)  
- thiamine (B1)  
- beta-carotene (A)  
- ascorbic acid (C)  
- Vitamin D  
- tocotrienols (E)



## HARMFUL ENERGIES

Electromagnetic  
Microwave  
Radioactive elements  
Radon gas  
Ultraviolet rays  
X-rays

## BACH REMEDIES

Agrimony  
Aspen  
Beech  
Centaur  
Cerato  
Cherry plum  
Chestnut bud  
Chicory  
Clematis  
Crab apple  
Elm  
Gentian  
Gorse  
Heather  
Holly  
Honeysuckle  
Hornbeam  
Impatiens  
Larch  
Mimulus  
Mustard  
Oak  
Olive  
Pine  
Red chestnut  
Rock rose  
Rock water  
Scleranthus  
Star of Bethlehem  
Sweet chestnut  
Vervain  
Vine  
Walnut  
Water violet  
White chestnut  
Wild oat  
Wild rose  
Willow

## ESSENTIAL OILS

Basil  
Bergamot  
Cedarwood  
Chamomile  
Cinnamon  
Clary sage  
Clove

Coriander  
Cyprus  
Eucalyptus  
Frankincense  
Geranium  
Ginger  
Grapefruit  
Jasmine  
Juniper  
Lavender  
Lemongrass  
Marjoram  
Melissa  
Myrrh  
Myrtle  
Neroli  
Orange  
Palmarosa  
Patchouli  
Peppermint  
Petitgrain  
Pine  
Rose  
Rosemary  
Sandalwood  
Tangerine  
Tea tree  
Vetiver  
Ylang Ylang

## EMOTIONAL BURDEN/ FEELINGS (indicative list; the total items tested count 1,363)

Fears  
Judgment issues  
Desires  
Family related  
Frustration  
Responsibility  
Unresolved feelings  
Pressure  
Flexibility issues  
Rejection  
Disappointment  
Self-determination  
Anxiety  
Confusion  
Instability  
Compromisation  
Impatience  
Self-expression  
Anger  
Loneliness

Tension  
Insecurity  
Guilt  
Self-esteem  
related  
Control  
Bitterness  
Apathy  
Separation

## TOXIN GROUPS

Antifreeze  
Bacteria  
De-wormers  
Drug toxicity/overdose  
Emotional toxins  
Environmental sensitivities  
Food sensitivities  
Fungus  
Geopathic  
/electromagnetic stress  
Heartworm treatment  
medicine (immiticide)  
Heavy metals  
Household chemicals  
Insecticides, herbicides  
and pesticides  
Mercury  
Metaldehyde  
Methylxanthines  
Mycoplasma  
Mycotoxins  
Non-digestible items  
Parasites  
Plant poisoning  
Rodenticide  
Toad, rodent, reptile or  
Insect poisoning  
Vaccinations  
Virus

## POLLEN MIX

Cacti  
Flowers  
Grass  
Shrubs  
Trees  
Weeds

## FOOD ADDITIVES & TOXINS

Acid (preservative)  
Aluminum  
Artificial preservatives  
Aspartame  
Butylated hydroxyanisole  
(BHA)  
Butylated hydroxytoluene  
(BHT)  
Carrageenan  
Corn  
Diacetyl  
Emulsifiers and stabilisers  
Ethoxyquin ("fish meal")  
Farm or environmental  
chemical contamination  
Food dyes  
Glyphosate  
Meat byproducts  
Microorganism  
Contamination  
Minerals  
Miscellaneous additives  
Monosodium glutamate  
Neurotoxins  
Packaging contamination  
Propylene glycol  
Rendered fat  
Salt (preservative)  
Sensory additives  
Sorbitol  
Soy  
Sugar (preservative)  
Vitamins  
Wheat gluten  
Xylitol

# FELINE PROTOCOLS (ITEMS EXCLUSIVE TO CAT TEST)

## ORGANS/PARTS VULNERABILITIES

Adrenal  
Anus  
Bladder  
Brain  
Bronchi  
Chest  
Diaphragm  
Duodenum  
Ears  
Esophagus  
Eyes  
Face  
Front legs  
Head  
Heart  
Kidney  
Lacrimal glands  
Large intestine  
Liver  
Neck  
Pancreas  
Rear legs  
Rectum  
Reproductive organs  
Rump  
Salivary glands  
Shoulder  
Small intestine  
Spleen  
Stomach  
Tail  
Thigh  
Throat  
Tongue  
Ureter  
Uterus  
Vagina

## PATHOGENS & DISORDERS

Ancylostomi  
Dipylidium caninum  
Ollanulus tricuspi  
Physalopetra spp  
Spirometra mansonioides  
Toxascaris leonina  
Toxocara cati  
Trichuris vulpis  
Uncinaria stenocephola  
  
Entamoeba histolytica  
Giardia  
Isospora felis  
Toxoplasma gondii

### gastrointestinal flukes

Alaria alata  
Alaria canis  
Apophallus donicum  
Cryptocotyle lingua  
Heterobilharzia  
americana  
Nanophyetus  
salmincola

### liver flukes

Opisthorchis felineus  
Platynosomum concinnum

### bladder parasites

Capillaria feliscati  
Capillaria plica

### lung parasites

Aelurostrongylus Abstrusus  
Capillaria aerophila  
Eucoleus aerophilus

Dirofilaria immitis  
(heartworm)

Baylisascaris procyonis  
Gurltia paralysans  
Paragonimus spp.

### intracellular parasites

Babesia spp  
Cytauxzoonosis  
Eperythrozoon  
Haemobartonella  
Hepatozoon felis  
Mycoplasma haemocanis  
Trypanosoma brucei  
Trypanosoma cruzi  
Trypanosoma evans

## FOODS

### dairy

Butter (unsalted)  
Egg (white)  
Chicken eggs  
Egg (yolk)  
Margarine  
Milk (full) - cow  
Milk - goat  
Milk - raw  
Milk - sheep

### grains

Barley  
Corn/maize  
Gluten  
Oats  
Rice (white, refined)  
Wheat

### meat & poultry

Beef  
Chicken  
Cornish hen  
Pork  
Rabbit  
Turkey  
Veal

### oils & fats

Canola oil  
Corn oil  
Cottonseed  
Hydrogenated  
/trans fats  
Menhaden fish oil  
Olive oil  
Safflower  
Salmon oil  
Sesame oil  
Soy oil  
Sunflower oil  
Vegetable oil

### vegetables

Asparagus  
Broccoli  
Carrot  
Green bean  
/string bean  
Green pea  
Pea  
Potato  
Pumpkin  
Spinach  
Split pea  
Squash

### fruit

Banana  
Blueberry  
Cantaloupe

### fish & seafood

Albacore  
Anchovy  
Bass  
Black bass  
Catfish  
Clam  
Cod  
Crab  
Fish meal  
Flat fish  
Flounder  
Haddock  
Halibut  
Herring  
Krill  
Lobster  
Mackerel  
Mahi mahi  
Menhaden fish  
Oyster  
Perch  
Pollock  
Red snapper  
Salmon  
Sardine  
Scallop  
Shark  
Shellfish  
Shrimp  
Sole  
Swordfish  
Tilapia  
Trout  
Tuna

### gastrointestinal parasites

### protozoa



# CANINE PROTOCOLS (ITEMS EXCLUSIVE TO DOG TEST)

## ORGANS/PARTS VULNERABILITIES

Adrenal  
Anus  
Bladder  
Brain  
Bronchi  
Chest  
Diaphragm  
Duodenum  
Ears  
Esophagus  
Eyes  
Face  
Front legs  
Head  
Heart  
Kidney  
Lacrimal glands  
Large intestine  
Liver  
Nasal glands  
Neck  
Pancreas  
Rear legs  
Rectum  
Reproductive organs  
Rump  
Salivary glands  
Shoulder  
Small intestine  
Spleen  
Stomach  
Tail  
Thigh  
Throat  
Tongue  
Ureter  
Uterus  
Vagina

## PATHOGENS & DISORDERS

Ancylostomi  
(hookworms)  
Dipyllobothrium spp.  
(tapeworm)  
Dipylidium caninum  
(tapeworm)  
Echinococcus granulosus  
(tapeworm)  
Mesocystoides spp.  
(tapeworm)  
Spirometra mansonioides  
(tapeworm)  
Taenia spp. (tapeworm)

Toxascaris leonina  
(roundworm)  
Toxocara canis  
(roundworm)  
Trichuris vulpis  
(whipworm)

### gastrointestinal flukes

Alaria alata  
Alaria canis  
Apophallus donicum  
Cryptocotyle lingua  
Heterobilharzia  
americana  
Nanophyetus  
salmincola

### g/i protozoa

Entamoeba histolytica  
Giardia  
Hammondia spp.  
Isospora spp.  
Sarcocystis spp.

### liver flukes

Clonorchis sinensis  
Eurytrema procyonis  
Metorchis albidus  
Metorchis conjunctus  
Opisthorchis felinus  
Platynosomum  
concinnum

### lung parasites

Capillaria plica  
(bladder parasite)  
Capillaria aerophila  
Crenosoma vulpis  
Eucoleus aerophilus  
Filaroides hirthi  
Oslerus osleri

Angiostrongylus vasorum  
(heart parasite)  
Dirofilaria immitis  
(heart parasite)

### Intracell parasites

Babesia spp.  
Hepatozoon americanum  
Hepatozoon canis  
Mycoplasma haemocanis  
Neospora caninum  
Trypanosoma brucei  
Trypanosoma cruzi

### CNS parasites

Baylisascaris procyonis  
Echinococcus granulosus  
Paragonimus spp.  
Schistosomes spp.  
Taenia multiceps  
Toxocara spp.

## FOODS

### dairy

Butter (unsalted)  
Egg (white)  
Chicken eggs  
Egg (yolk)  
Margarine  
Milk - coconut  
Milk - goat  
Milk - raw  
Milk - sheep

### grain

Amaranth  
Barley  
Buckwheat  
Corn/maize  
Gluten  
Millet  
Oats  
Quinoa  
Rice (white, refined)  
Rice (brown)  
Teff  
Wheat  
Wheat - bran  
Wheat - germ

### oils & fats

Canola oil  
Corn oil  
Cottonseed  
Hydrogenated  
/trans fats  
Menhaden fish oil  
Olive oil  
Safflower  
Salmon oil  
Sesame oil  
Soy oil  
Sunflower oil  
Vegetable oil

### vegetables

Broccoli  
Brussels sprout  
Carrot  
Celery  
Cucumber  
Green bean  
/string bean  
Green pea  
Potato

### fruit

Apple  
Banana  
Blueberry  
Cantaloupe  
Mango

### fish & seafood

Albacore  
Cod  
Crab  
Flat fish  
Flounder  
Haddock  
Halibut  
Herring  
Perch  
Pollock  
Salmon  
Sole  
Swordfish  
Tilapia  
Trout  
Tuna

### meat & poultry

Beef  
Chicken  
Cornish hen  
Pork  
Rabbit  
Turkey  
Veal

# EQUINE PROTOCOLS (ITEMS EXCLUSIVE TO HORSE TEST)

## ORGANS/PARTS VULNERABILITIES

Adrenal  
Bladder  
Brain  
Chest  
Colon  
Diaphragm  
Duodenum  
Ears  
Esophagus  
External genitalia  
Face  
Front legs  
Head  
Heart  
Hind quarters  
Hip  
Kidney  
Liver  
Lungs  
Mediastinum  
Neck  
Ovaries  
Pancreas  
Perineum  
Poll  
Rear legs  
Rectum  
Shoulder  
Spleen  
Stomach  
Thorax  
Throat  
Tongue  
Trachea  
Uterus

## DISEASES & DISORDERS

Abscess  
Acorn poisoning  
Aflatoxin poisoning  
Anemia  
Aneurysm  
Anthrax  
Autoimmune disease  
Back pain  
Blister beetle  
Blood disorder  
Born with no anus/rectum  
Botfly infection  
Bracken poisoning  
Brain & spinal cord  
Poisoning  
Broken bones

Bruising  
Bryony plant poisoning  
Buttress foot  
Cerebellar abiotrophy  
Coital exanthema  
Colic  
Colitis-x  
Combined immunodeficiency disease  
Constipation & colic  
Contagious Equine Metritis  
Contracted tendons  
Corneal ulcers  
Corns  
Cracked heels  
Cribbing  
Curb  
Cushing's syndrome  
Cystitis  
Cysts (epidermoid)  
Diarrhea  
Diarrhea-causing bacterial disease  
Eating of non-food items  
Entropion  
Epiphysitis  
Equine arthritis  
Equine herpes virus  
Equine infectious anemia  
Flu virus  
Forage poisoning  
Fusing joints  
Head shaking  
Hepatitis  
Hernia  
Inner ear plaque  
Intestinal bacterial infections  
Kidney inflammation  
Laurel poisoning  
Lead poisoning  
Lice infestation  
Muscle tremor disorder  
Muscular & skeletal illness  
Neurological virus  
Nightshade poisoning  
Nose bleed  
Pink eye  
Pregnancy loss  
Rat poison toxicity (cholecalciferol)  
Retained dental cap  
Trauma, concussion or other brain injuries  
Unable to sweat  
Undescended testicles

## FOODS

### dairy

Butter (unsalted)  
Egg (white)  
Chicken eggs  
Egg (yolk)  
Margarine  
Milk - cow  
Milk - goat  
Milk - raw  
Milk - sheep

### grain

Amaranth  
Barley  
Buckwheat  
Corn/maize  
Malt  
Millet  
Oats  
Quinoa  
Rice (white, refined)  
Rice (brown)  
Rice (wild)  
Rye  
Spelt  
Starch/tapioca  
Teff  
Wheat  
Wheat - bran  
Wheat - germ  
Kamut  
Sorghum  
Triticale

### legumes & pulses

Adzuki bean  
Black bean  
Black-eyed pea  
Chickpea  
Fava  
Garbanzo  
Kidney bean  
Lentil  
Lima bean  
Navy bean  
Pinto bean  
Soy bean

### vegetables

Carrot  
Celery  
Corn  
Green bean  
/string bean  
Green pea  
Pea  
Pumpkin  
Split tea

### fish & seafood

Albacore  
Cod  
Crab  
Flat fish  
Flounder  
Haddock  
Halibut  
Herring  
Perch  
Pollock  
Salmon  
Sole  
Swordfish  
Tilapia  
Trout  
Tuna

### sprouts

Alfalfa  
Clover  
Mustard  
Radish  
Wheatgrass

### oils & fats

Canola oil  
Corn oil  
Cottonseed  
Hydrogenated /trans fats  
Menhaden fish oil  
Olive oil  
Safflower  
Salmon oil  
Sesame oil  
Soy oil  
Sunflower oil  
Vegetable oil

### fruit

Apple  
Banana  
Cantaloupe  
Grapes  
Papaya  
Raisin  
Strawberry

# PHENOLS

Phenols are natural chemical compounds contained in food items and environmental substances (such as plants, herbs etc.), as well as industrial products. They may have a positive or negative impact on human health, depending on various factors (amount, source, individual constitution etc.).

## Acetaldehyde

Indications: Petrochemical sensitivity, perfumes, flavors, dyes, plastics, synthetic rubber, alcohol, spreading phenomenon of allergies to foods, sugar metabolism and candida disorders.

Sources: Car exhaust, perfumes, flavors, aniline dyes, synthetic rubber, produced in body, and occurs naturally in the following foods: cow's milk, apple, avocado, banana, blackberry, blueberry, broccoli, chili powder, corn, cucumber, eggplant, grape (red and green), grapefruit, haddock, honey, hops, mushroom, orange, peach, pear, pineapple, strawberry, tomato, watermelon, yeast mix, cooked beef, cooked chicken, and cheese.

## Apiol

Sources: cow's milk, almond, bay leaf, anise seed, soybean, beef, carrot, celery, american cheese, cheddar cheese, dill, lemon, lettuce, goat's milk, nutmeg, orange, parsley, green peas, black pepper, red pepper, green pepper, tomato, and walnut.

## Butylated Hydroxytoluene

BHT is a preservative that is used in a wide variety of products ranging from cold cereals to soup. It is in numerous packaged and canned foods. Occurs naturally in cocoa.

## Caffeic Acid

This phenolic is undoubtedly one of the most widespread of all phenolics found in plants and also occurs naturally in the following foods: apple, artichoke, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, red bean, string bean, carrot, cauliflower, coffee, red and green grape, lettuce, potato, green olive, and ripe olive.



## **Candida Albicans**

The fungus *Candida* is not a phenolic, however it produces numerous phenolic compounds that may increase allergy response, weaken the immune system, and can be related with increased reactions to petrochemical based substances such as perfumes.

## **Chlorogenic Acid**

Sources: allspice, apple, apricot, cherry, coffee, green olive, ripe olive, peach, potato, sweet potato, and strawberry.

## **Cinnamic Acid**

This phenolic compound is found abundantly in evergreen trees and animal danders. Sources: cows' milk, allspice, apple, apricot, avocado, banana, beet, sugar beet, blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, carrot, cherry, clove, coconut, date, red and green grape, grapefruit, honey, horseradish, lemon, lime, mango, goat milk, breast milk, green olive, ripe olive, peach, pear, plum, prune, quince, raisin, rhubarb, spearmint, strawberry, tomato, watermelon, and yeast mix.

## **Coniferyl Alcohol**

This substance is in conifers and fermented products. It occurs naturally in the following food items: asparagus, beet, sugarbeet, sage, and yeast mix.

## **Coumarin**

Commercially it is used as an aromatic ingredient in perfumes, deodorants, soaps, sun lotion, tobacco, butter, ink, and rubbers. Sources: cow's milk, apple, banana, barley, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, red bean, beef, beer, beet, sugar beet, carrot, celery, american cheese, cheddar cheese, cottage cheese, chicken, cinnamon, cocoa, corn, egg yolk, lemon, lettuce, lime, goat milk, breast milk, mutton, oat, black eyed pea, green pea, peanut, sweet potato, rice, sage, tomato, tuna fish, turkey, vanilla, wheat bran, whole wheat, and yeast mix.

## **Gallic Acid**

There are very few plants that don't contain this compound; Occurs naturally in the following foods: cow's milk, apple, apricot, banana, barley, basil, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, red bean, soybean, string bean, beer, blackberry, blueberry, brussel sprouts, cantaloupe, cashew nut, cauliflower, american cheese, cheddar cheese, cottage cheese, cocoa, coconut, peach, peanut, pear, pineapple, plum, potato, sweet potato, prune, pumpkin, quince, raisin, rhubarb, strawberry, tea, tomato, vanilla, walnut, watermelon, whole wheat, and yeast mix.

## **Histamine**

Sources: black bass, beer, cow's milk, catfish, chicken, cocoa, codfish, crabmeat, flounder, haddock, halibut, ham, lobster, goat milk, breast milk, mutton, oyster, perch, salmon, scallop, shrimp, trout, tuna fish, turkey, yeast mix.

## **Indole**

It occurs naturally in jasmine, orange flowers, and other plants that have a musk like fragrance.

## **Malvin**

Any plant that displays blue, red or purple colouring contains this compound. Sources: cow's milk, apple, apricot, avocado, banana, red bean, beet, sugar beet, blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, cabbage, carrot, cashew nut, cherry, cinnamon, corn, crabmeat, cranberry, eggplant, fig, red and green grape, grapefruit, honey, mustard seed, green olive, ripe olive, onion, papaya, blackeyed pea, green pea, peach, pear, pimento, plum, potato, quince, radish, rhubarb, strawberry, tomato, turnip, walnut, and watermelon.



## **Mannan**

It is a byproduct of *Candida Albicans* and suppresses T-lymphocyte production and can also lower glucose response. Appearing in the test results may indicate it is worth considering treatment for candida imbalances.

## **Menadione**

Sources: cow's milk, apple, artichoke, asparagus, avocado, celery, cocoa, red and green grape, lettuce, goat milk, breast milk, okra, green pea, pear, yellow squash, strawberry, turnip.

## **Norepinephrine**

Sources: banana, clam, orange, plum, potato, and sweet potato. Norepinephrine is also found in foods where enzymatic browning has taken place.

## **Octopamine**

Sources: clam, ham, lobster, cow's milk, mustard seed, mutton, onion, pork, and numerous shellfish.

## **Phenylalanine**

Sources: skimmed milk, barley, cocoa, codfish, cranberry, egg, gelatin, green and red grape, hops, potato, sweet potato, yeast mix.

## **Phenylisothiocyanate**

Sources: cow's milk, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, red bean, soybean, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cocoa, horseradish, mustard seed, mutton, onion, black eyed pea, green pea, black pepper, radish, tomato, watercress, turnips.

## **Phloridzin**

In nature it is found mainly in the rose family. Occurs naturally in apple and sugar beet.

## **Piperine**

Sources: brandy, chili powder, cucumber, black pepper, red and green pepper, sage. It is also found in household insecticides and pesticides.

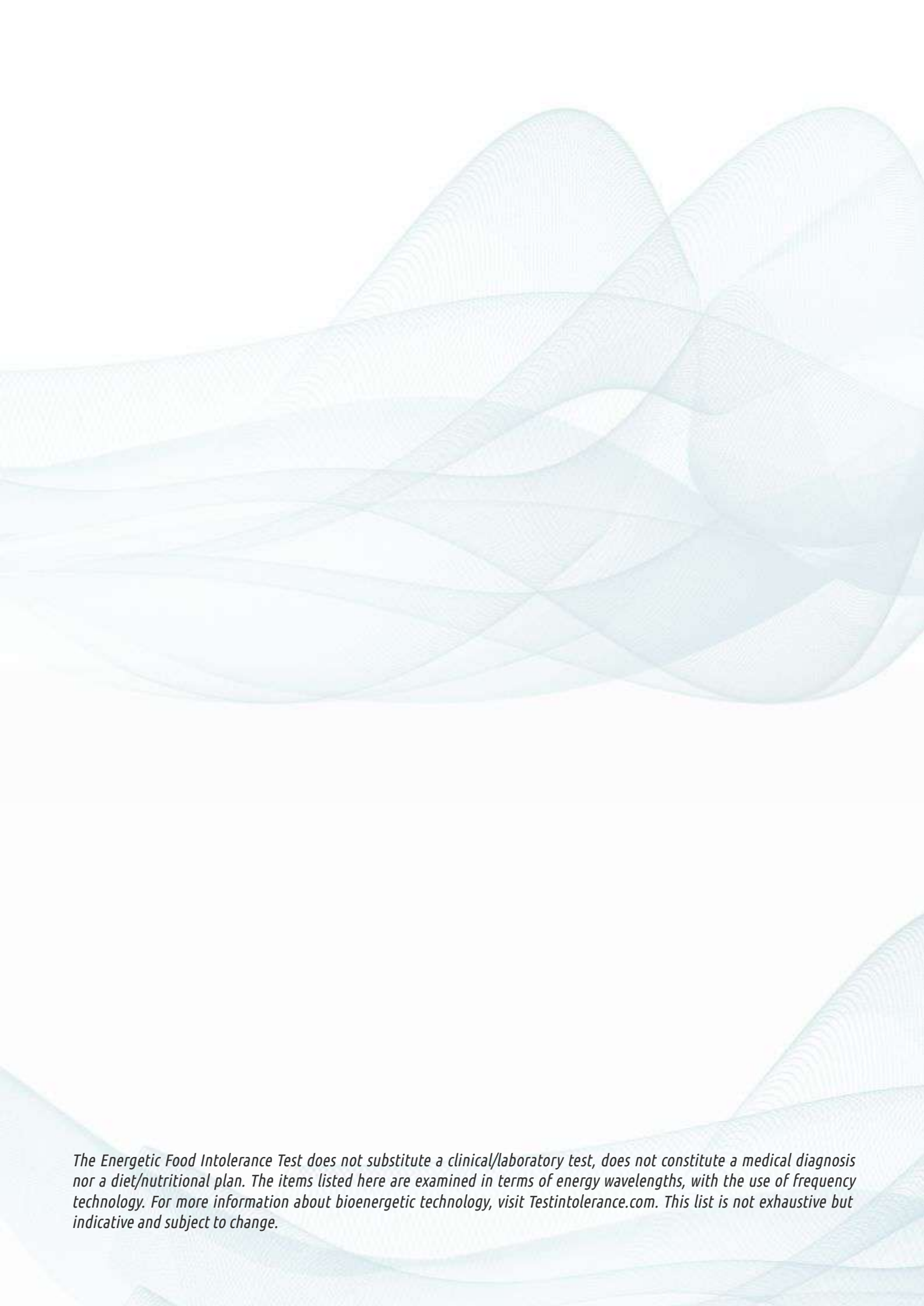
## **Pyrrole**

Pyrrole is commonly used in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals; it is also found in coal tar, auto fumes, and pesticides. Occurs naturally in egg white.

## **Salsolinol**

Occurs naturally in chocolate and alcohol.





*The Energetic Food Intolerance Test does not substitute a clinical/laboratory test, does not constitute a medical diagnosis nor a diet/nutritional plan. The items listed here are examined in terms of energy wavelengths, with the use of frequency technology. For more information about bioenergetic technology, visit [Testintolerance.com](http://Testintolerance.com). This list is not exhaustive but indicative and subject to change.*