Hair Tissue Mineral Analysis

Hair Tissue Mineral Analysis (HTMA) is a safe and non-invasive pathology test. It measures the levels and comparative ratios of essential and toxic minerals found in hair. HTMA is unique in that it inexpensively provides information directly about cellular activity, which is the main site of nutritional metabolism. As important as vitamins are, they can do nothing for the body without proper mineral intake. Vitamins cannot function and are unable to be assimilated without the aid of minerals.

HTMA has been shown to be reliable in identifying over-exposure to toxic metals such as aluminium, lead, arsenic and mercury. This makes the test a cheap and invaluable screening tool in diagnosing underlying health problems and in preventive health care. Children in particular can accumulate heavy metals more readily as they play on the ground where heavy metals accumulate, and absorb heavy metals more readily than adults due to their higher metabolism.





The HTMA measures:

- Essential minerals Calcium, Magnesium, Phosphorus, Potassium and Sodium
- Trace minerals Chromium, Copper, Iron, Manganese, Selenium, Silicon and Zinc
- Toxic metals Aluminium, Arsenic, Cadmium, Lead, Mercury and Nickel

Who would this test benefit?

Children, especially if suspected or diagnosed with behavioural disorders (ADHD or autism spectrum disorder):

- non-invasive sample collection
- assesses nutritional status in "picky eaters" and failing to thrive
- children readily accumulate heavy metals such as lead, aluminium, mercury
- ADHD—low zinc and iron, high copper
- poor immunity
- calcium, magnesium, for bone and nervous system support

In adults a HTMA can give valuable information as to the persons:

- toxic metal exposure (mercury, lead, arsenic, nickel, etc)
- malabsorption & gastrointestinal function
- thyroid function
- adrenal function
- pancreatic function
- fatigue
- allergies
- mood



A HTMA is a non expensive test, that together with a comprehensive clinical history is an invaluable tool to identify the underlying causes to the persons symptoms or illness.



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Taking the guesswork out of diagnosis

Some examples of hair test results of patients that have attended my clinic.

A 6 year old autistic girl, with severe teeth grinding and behavioural issues

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		RESULT μg/g	REFERENCE INTERVAL	PERCENTILE 68 th 95 th	This girls hair mercury
Aluminum	(AI)	12	< 8.0		was very high. Parents
Antimony	(Sb)	0.012	< 0.066	-	took her to a GP to confirm
Arsenic	(As)	0.13	< 0.080		with blood mercury testing.
Barium	(Ba)	1.2	< 0.75		with blood mercury testing.
Beryllium	(Be)	< 0.01	< 0.020		Blood mercury: 113 nmol/L
Bismuth	(Bi)	0.047	< 2.0		Biood morodry: 110 miles
Cadmium	(Cd)	0.076	< 0.070		Ref range: 0-50 nmol/L
Lead	(Pb)	0.17	< 1.0		
Mercury	(Hg)	9.5	< 0.40		"GP did not know what to
Platinum	(Pt)	< 0.003	< 0.005		do with the result"
Thallium	(TI)	0.001	< 0.002		do mar aro rooda
Thorium	(Th)	0.001	< 0.002	After 5 months treatment levels	dropped to 56 pmol/l
Uranium	(U)	0.017	< 0.060		
Nickel	(Ni)	1.7	< 0.30	The girl improved immensely and	a continued to improve as
Silver	(Ag)	0.09	< 0.20	mercury levels dropped.	
Tin	(Sn)	0.12	< 0.30		
Titanium	(Ti)	0.26	< 0.90		
Total Toxic Representation		•	•		

A 30 year old female presenting with low mood and high stress levels

ESSENTIAL AND OTHER ELEMENTS						
		RESULT μg/g	REFERENCE INTERVAL	PERCENTILE 2.5 th 16 th 50 th 84 th 31.5 th		
Calcium	(Ca)	260	125- 370			
Magnesium	(Mg)	16	12- 30			
Sodium	(Na)	*	20- 200			
Potassium	(K)	< 3	12- 200			
Copper	(Cu)	140	11- 18			
Zinc	(Zn)	150	100- 190			
Manganese	(Mn)	0.77	0.10- 0.50			
Chromium	(Cr)	0.49	0.43- 0.80			
Vanadium	(V)	0.061	0.030- 0.10			
Molybdenum	(Mo)	0.038	0.050- 0.13			

This patient has very high copper levels and low hair potassium. Note that molybdenum is also low due to the high copper levels.

High copper levels can contribute to headaches and mood disorders as well as allergies, learning disorders, anaemia and increased susceptibility to viral infections.

Low potassium and sodium in a hair test reflects adrenal stress, particularly due to high levels of emotional stress.

A 4 year old child described as a "picky eater" and failure to thrive

ESSENTIAL AND OTHER ELEMENTS							
		RESULT	REFERENCE INTERVAL	2.5 th 16 th 50 th 84 th 97.5 th			
Calcium	(Ca)	121	125- 370				
Magnesium	(Mg)	6	12- 30				
Sodium	(Na)	11	20- 200				
Potassium	(K)	21	12- 200				
Copper	(Cu)	22	11- 18				
Zinc	(Zn)	78	100- 190				
Manganese	(Mn)	0.11	0.10- 0.50				
Chromium	(Cr)	0.41	0.43- 0.80				
Vanadium	(V)	0.054	0.030- 0.10	•			
Molybdenum	(Mo)	0.11	0.050- 0.13	_			
Boron	(B)	0.62	0.70- 5.0				
lodine	(I)	0.73	0.25- 1.3	—			
Lithium	(Li)	< 0.004	0.007- 0.020				
Phosphorus	(P)	171	150- 220				
Selenium	(Se)	0.65	0.70- 1.1				
Strontium	(Sr)	0.09	0.16- 1.0				
Sulfur	(S)	51500	45500- 53000				
Cobalt	(Co)	0.009	0.004- 0.020				
Iron	(Fe)	8.5	7.0- 16				
Germanium	(Ge)	0.031	0.030- 0.040				
Rubidium	(Rb)	0.022	0.016- 0.18				
Zirconium	(Zr)	0.13	0.040- 1.0				

This child's essential mineral levels are mostly all below the 50% line (to the left) of the white column.

Restoring this child's zinc and iron levels saw an improvement in the child's appetite, sleep, energy and weight.

The Hair Tissue Mineral Analysis test, when interpreted by an experienced practitioner can be a very valuable tool in diagnosing underlying health issues.