

True Health Diagnostics



Early Detection Of Diseases

Advanced testing provides the early detection you need to steer clear of very preventable chronic conditions like diabetes, strokes, and heart attacks.

- New testing biotechnologies uncover “hidden” warning signs
- Patient-friendly report shows color-coded results
- Interpretive comments explain what it all means to you

True Health Diagnostic testing examines proven risk indicators that other laboratory testing does not.

Disease Risk Indicators

Cardiovascular disease (CVD)

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) encompasses a number of conditions affecting the heart; however, the most common type—and the leading cause of the death in the U.S.—is coronary artery disease (CAD). CAD occurs when plaque, made up of fat, cholesterol, calcium, and other substances in the bloodstream, builds up in your coronary arteries. This buildup restricts the flow of blood to your heart. But, if the plaque ruptures, as a result of inflammation or other factors, it can also cause a blood clot that completely obstructs the passage of blood. Depending on where the obstruction occurs—in the arteries that feed the heart or the brain—blood clots can trigger a heart attack.

Diabetes mellitus

Diabetes mellitus (or diabetes) is a chronic metabolic

condition in which your body is unable to properly process food for energy and growth. When you eat, your body breaks down food into a special sugar called glucose, which fuels the cells in your body. But critical to this process is insulin, a hormone made by the pancreas that allows your cells to take in glucose and use it for energy. If you have diabetes, your body doesn't make enough insulin or doesn't effectively use the insulin it does make. This deficiency or resistance to insulin causes glucose to build up in your bloodstream and can lead to heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and lower-extremity amputations.

Metabolic syndrome

Metabolic syndrome isn't a disease. Instead, it's a group of conditions –increased blood pressure, high blood sugar, excess belly fat, and abnormal cholesterol levels–that, in combination, can increase your risk for heart disease, stroke, and diabetes. With aggressive lifestyle changes, you can minimize these risk factors and prevent or delay the serious health issues they can cause.

Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis – Fatty Liver Disease (NASH)

Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is an inflammation of the liver, caused by fat buildup there. Over time, inflammation may lead to scarring and hardening of the liver, or cirrhosis. While many people have liver fat, only in some cases does this fat lead to liver damage. NASH is not a result of alcohol abuse and often has no obvious symptoms.

Test Components

Traditional Lipid Profile

This basic group of tests to determine risk for cardiovascular and related diseases is a good start but should always be combined with advanced testing to unveil a more accurate picture of total health.

Lipoprotein Particles

Lipoprotein particle size/number and Apolipoprotein concentrations reveal levels of good and bad cholesterol particles, which provide a far better predictor of risk than traditional lipid profiles alone.

Inflammation

Inflammatory processes are independent predictors of risk. Testing reveals the level of inflammation of blood vessels that may lead to plaque rupture, ultimately resulting in a heart attack or stroke.

Heart Function

Advanced tests strain or other damage to the heart muscle, which can lead to more appropriate treatment for preventing heart attacks.

Genetics

Genetic markers predict risk for heart attacks and strokes, plus sensitivity to commonly prescribed medications.

Metabolic

Metabolic markers can lead to early detection of diabetes and cardiovascular disease, which may reduce or eliminate a patient's need for insulin.

HS-Omega-3 Index

A Fatty Acid Profile is a potent indicator of the nutrients in a patient's diet that can improve cardiovascular health.

Hormones

A hormone panel can detect deficiency or excess of hormones which can affect many different functions of the body from energy levels to metabolic function.

Tumor Markers

Tumor markers can show early detection for common cancers such as breast, blood, ovarian, prostate, or liver cancers.

For more information please visit
<http://www.truehealthdiag.com/>