



Green Health

MEDICAL GROUP

a collaborative thinktank of ecologically minded beings

405 Alberto Way Suite C and Suite 1

Los Gatos, CA 95032

408 458 8201

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CHEMICAL TOXICITY SCAN

Sample Demo

Signal	Lvl	% Imbalance	7/18/26 notes	
Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> N-Acetyl (2-Cyanoethyl) Cysteine (NACE) NACE is a metabolite of acrylonitrile, which is used in the production of acrylic fibers, resins, and rubber. Acrylonitrile is metabolized by the cytochrome P450s and then conjugated to glutathione. Consider supplementation with glutathione to reduce elevated levels.	10		99	
Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> Perchlorate Perchlorate is used in the production of rocket fuel, missiles, fi reworks, fl ares, explosives, fertilizers, and bleach. Studies show that perchlorate is often found to contaminate water supplies and food sources. It can disrupt the thyroid's ability to produce hormones. The EPA has also labeled perchlorate a likely human carcinogen. Reverse osmosis can remove perchlorates from drinking water.	3		97	
Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> N-Acetyl (Carbomethyl) Cysteine (NAE) NAE is a metabolite of acrylamide, which is detoxified through a two-step process. First acrylamide is metabolized by the cytochrome P450s. Second it is conjugated to glutathione in order to make it more water soluble. Acrylamide is used in many industrial processes such as plastics, food packaging, cosmetics, nail polish, dyes, and treatment of drinking water. Supplementation with glutathione can assist in the elimination of this compound.	10		96	
Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> N-Acetyl (2,Hydroxypropl) Cysteine (NAHP) NAHP is a metabolite of propylene oxide which is used in the production of plastics and as a fumigant. It is also used in the preparation of lubricants, surfactants, and oil demulsifiers and as a food additive, an herbicide, a microbicide, an insecticide, a fungicide, and a miticide. Propylene oxide is a probable human carcinogen.	1		92	
Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> Glycophosphate Glyphosate is the world's most widely produced herbicide and is the primary toxic chemical in	5		82	



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<p>Roundup™, as well as in many other herbicides. Usage of glyphosate amplified after the introduction of genetically modified (GMO) glyphosate-resistant crops that can grow well in the presence of this chemical in soil. More than 90% of corn and soy used are now of the GMO type. In addition, non-GMO wheat is commonly treated with glyphosate as a drying procedure. Another concern is that the toxicity of the surfactant commonly mixed with glyphosate, polyoxyethyleneamine (POEA), is greater than the toxicity of glyphosate alone. In 2014, Enlist Duo™, a herbicide product which contains a 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) salt and glyphosate, was approved for use in Canada and the U.S. for use on genetically modified soybeans and genetically modified maize, both of which were modified to be resistant to both 2,4-D and glyphosate.</p> <p>Recent studies have discovered glyphosate exposure to be a cause of many chronic health problems. It can enter the body by direct absorption through the skin, by eating foods treated with glyphosate, or by drinking water contaminated with glyphosate. A recent study stated that a coherent body of evidence indicates that glyphosate could be toxic below the regulatory lowest observed adverse effect level for chronic toxic effects, and that it has teratogenic, tumorigenic and hepatorenal effects. The World Health Organization International Agency for Research on Cancer published a summary in March 2015 that classified glyphosate as a probable carcinogen in humans. Studies have also indicated that glyphosate disrupts the microbiome in the intestine, causing a decrease in the ratio of beneficial to harmful bacteria.</p> <p>Eating non-GMO and organic foods and drinking reverse osmosis water are two of the best ways to avoid glyphosate exposure. A recent study showed that people eating organic food had considerably lower concentrations of glyphosate in the urine.</p>				
<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> Diethylphosphate (DEP) Organophosphates metabolite. Organophosphates are one of the most toxic groups of substances in the world, primarily in found in pesticide formulations. They are inhibitors of cholinesterase enzymes, leading to overstimulation of nerve cells, causing sweating, salivation, diarrhea, abnormal behavior, including aggression and depression. Children exposed to organophosphates have more than twice the risk of developing pervasive developmental disorder (PDD), an autism spectrum disorder. Maternal</p>	9		74	



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<p>organophosphate exposure has been associated with various adverse outcomes including having shorter pregnancies and children with impaired reflexes. DMP and DEP are major metabolites of 147 organophosphate pesticides. Reduce exposure by eating organic foods and avoiding use of pesticides in your home or garden. Living near agricultural areas or golf courses and areas regularly sprayed with pesticides will increase exposure. Elimination can be accelerated by sauna treatment.</p>				
<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> Monoethylphthalate (MEP) Metabolite of Diethylphthalates. Phthalates may be the most widespread group of toxins in our environment, commonly found in many bath and beauty products, cosmetics, perfumes, oral pharmaceuticals, insect repellants, adhesives, inks, and varnishes. Phthalates have been implicated in reproductive damage, depressed leukocyte function, and cancer. Phthalates have also been found to impede blood coagulation, lower testosterone, and alter sexual development in children. Low levels of phthalates can feminize the male brain of the fetus, while high levels can hyper-masculinize the developing male brain. MEP from diethyl phthalate is the most abundant phthalate metabolite found in urine. Diethyl phthalate is used in plastic products. Elevated values indicate exposure from various possible sources. Elimination of phthalates may be accelerated by sauna treatment.</p>	12		72	
<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> N-acetyl phenyl cysteine (NAP) Benzene metabolite. Benzene is an organic solvent that is widespread in the environment. Benzene is a by-product of all types of industrial processes and combustion, including motor vehicle exhaust and cigarette smoke, and is released by outgassing from synthetic materials. Benzene is an extremely toxic chemical that is mutagenic and carcinogenic. High exposures to benzene cause symptoms of nausea, vomiting, dizziness, lack of coordination, central nervous system depression, and death. It can also cause hematological abnormalities.</p>	1		71	
<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> 2-Hydroxyethyl Mercapturic Acid (HEMA) HEMA is a metabolite of ethylene oxide, which is used in the production of agrochemicals, detergents, pharmaceuticals, and personal care products. Chronic exposure to</p>	9		69	



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ethylene oxide has been determined to be mutagenic to humans. HEMA is also a metabolite of vinyl chloride and halopropane, which are used in many commercial chemical processes such as foam glueing, dry cleaning, and in the production of solvents. Supplementation with glutathione should assist in the detoxification process of these chemicals.				
Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> N-Acetyl (3,4-Dihydroxybutyl) (NABD) NADB is a metabolite of 1,3 butadiene, which is evident of exposure to synthetic rubber such as tires. 1,3 butadiene is a known carcinogen and has been linked to increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Individuals that come into contact with rubber, such as car tires, could absorb 1,3 butadiene through the skin.	1		65	
Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> 2-3-4 Methylhippuric Acid (2,-3-,4-MHA) Xylene metabolite. Xylenes (dimethylbenzenes) are found not only in common products such as paints, lacquers, pesticides, cleaning fluids, fuel and exhaust fumes, but also in perfumes and insect repellents. Xylenes are oxidized in the liver and bound to glycine before eliminated in urine. High exposures to xylene create an increase in oxidative stress, causing symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, dizziness, central nervous system depression, and death. Occupational exposure is often found in pathology laboratories where xylene is used for tissue processing.	7		59	
Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> 2-Hydroxyisobutyric Acid (2HIB) Marker for MTBE and ETBE, gasoline additives used to improve octane ratings. Exposure to these compounds is most likely due to groundwater contamination, and inhalation or skin exposure to gasoline or its vapors and exhaust fumes. MTBE has been demonstrated to cause hepatic, kidney, and central nervous system toxicity, peripheral neurotoxicity, cancer in animals, and very high values have been reported in genetic disorders. Since the metabolites of these compounds are the same, ETBE may be similarly toxic. Elevated levels indicate environmental exposure. Use of purified water is useful if local water is contaminated.	12		56	
Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> N-Acetyl (Propyl) Cysteine (NAPR) NAPR is a metabolite of 1-bromopropane. Chronic exposure can lead to	10		49	



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decreased cognitive function and impairment of the central nervous system. Acute exposure can lead to headaches.				
<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> Dimethylphosphate (DMP) Organophosphates metabolite. Organophosphates are one of the most toxic groups of substances in the world, primarily in found in pesticide formulations. They are inhibitors of cholinesterase enzymes, leading to overstimulation of nerve cells, causing sweating, salivation, diarrhea, abnormal behavior, including aggression and depression. Children exposed to organophosphates have more than twice the risk of developing pervasive developmental disorder (PDD), an autism spectrum disorder. Maternal organophosphate exposure has been associated with various adverse outcomes including having shorter pregnancies and children with impaired reflexes. DMP and DEP are major metabolites of 147 organophosphate pesticides. Reduce exposure by eating organic foods and avoiding use of pesticides in your home or garden. Living near agricultural areas or golf courses and areas regularly sprayed with pesticides will increase exposure. Elimination can be accelerated by sauna treatment.</p>	4		47	
<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> Thiodiglycolic Acid (TDG) Vinyl Chloride metabolite. Vinyl chloride is an intermediate in the synthesis of several commercial chemicals, including polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Exposure to vinyl chloride may cause central nervous system depression, nausea, headache, dizziness, liver damage, degenerative bone changes, thrombocytopenia, enlargement of the spleen, and death. Elevated urinary values of TDG, the vinyl chloride metabolite, may also be found after ingestion of large amounts of fresh onion, or after vitamin B12 administration, due to stimulation of the sulfur amino acid metabolism.</p>	3		39	
<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> Tiglyglycine (TG) Tiglyglycine (TG) is a marker for mitochondrial disorders resulting from mutations of mitochondrial DNA, which can manifest from exposure to toxic chemicals, infections, inflammation, and nutritional deficiencies. TG indicates mitochondrial dysfunction by monitoring a metabolite that is elevated in mitochondrial deficiency of cofactors such as NAD+, flavin-containing coenzymes, and CoQ10.</p>	8		36	



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<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> 3-Phenoxybenzoic Acid (3PBA) Pyrethroid metabolite - includes Permethrin, Cypermethrin, Cyhalothrins, Fenpropathrin, Deltamethrin, Trihalomethrin. Pyrethrins are widely used as insecticides. Exposure during pregnancy doubles the likelihood of autism. Pyrethrins may affect neurological development, disrupt hormones, induce cancer, and suppress the immune system. 3-Phenoxybenzoic acid is a metabolite of six different pyrethroid insecticides. Elimination can be accelerated by sauna treatments.</p>	12	■	14	
<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> Diphenyl Phosphate This is a metabolite of the organophosphate flame retardant triphenyl phosphate (TPHP), which is used in plastics, electronic equipment, nail polish, and resins. TPHP can cause endocrine disruption. Studies have also linked TPHP to reproductive and developmental issues.</p>	9	■	14	
<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2-,4-D) 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D) is a very common herbicide that was a part of Agent Orange, which was used by the U.S. in the Vietnam War. It is most commonly used in agriculture on genetically modified foods, and as a weed killer for lawns. Exposure to 2, 4-D via skin or oral ingestion is associated with neuritis, weakness, nausea, abdominal pain, headache, dizziness, peripheral neuropathy, stupor, seizures, brain damage, and impaired reflexes. 2, 4-D is a known endocrine disruptor, and can block hormone distribution and cause glandular breakdown.</p>	3	■	2	
<p>Chemical Toxicity Metabolites Screen -> Phenylglyoxilic Acid (PGO) Styrene/Ethylbenzene metabolite. Styrene is used in the manufacturing of plastics, in building materials, and is found in car exhaust fumes. Polystyrene and its copolymers are widely used as food-packaging materials. The ability of styrene monomer to leach from polystyrene packaging to food has been reported. Occupational exposure due to inhalation of large amounts of styrene adversely impacts the central nervous system, causes concentration problems, muscle weakness, fatigue, and nausea, and irritates the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and throat. Reduce exposure by eliminating the use of plastic and styrofoam containers for cooking, reheating, eating or drinking. Elimination of styrene can be</p>	3		0	



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accelerated by supplementing with glutathione and N-acetyl cysteine (NAC).				
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