DMPS TEST

This test meaures the total body mercury burden.

THE TEST

DMPS , 2,3 di-Mercapto-1-Propane-Sulfphonic acid sodium salt, is an oral chelating agent.
It forms complexes with toxic metal ions, which are readily excreted in the urine. DMPS has been shown to be capable of inducing mercury urinary excretion which is propotional to the total body burden.[1]

TEST INDICATIONS

Illnesses with a suspicion of mercury exposure as a precipitating or aggravating factor, such as:

- Anemia
- Anorexia
- Depression
- Dermatitis
- Diarrhea
- Excitability
- Fatigue
- Gastro-intestinal disturbances
- Headache
- Hypertension
- Immune depression
- Insomnia
- Irritability
- Memory impairment
- Moodiness
- Parkinson's disease
- Periodontal disease
- Weakness

COMPLEMENTARY TESTS

Nutrients and most significant of these the trace element **selenium**, can aid the body in the detoxification of mercury. Measurement of the concentration of **trace minerals** and **anti-oxidants** i.e., lipoic acid is recommended with mercury exposure.

The DMPS test measures total body mercury burden. In order to identifying dental amalgam as a possible cause of elevated mercury, it is advisable to do a **mercury in saliva test**.

LITERATURE

- Hibberd AR et al. Mercury from dental amalgam fillings: studies on oral chelating agents for assessing and reducing mercury burdens in humans. J nutr & Environm Med 1998 8 219-231.
- Cerian et al. Estimation or mercury burden in rats by chelation with dimercaptoprocane sulphate; J. Pharmacol. Exo. Ther. 1988:245, 479-84.
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- M.R. Werbach. Nutritional Infuences on Illness. A sourcebook or clinical research. Second edition, Third Line Press, Tarzana, California. ISBN: 0-9618550-3-7.

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