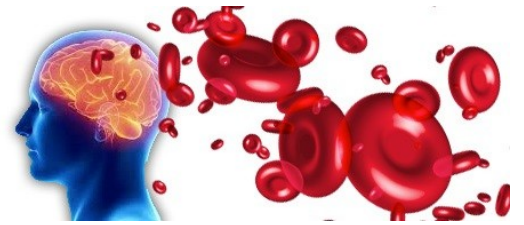


Urinary Kryptopyrrole (Mauve Factor)



Mauve factor is the correct term for what is still called kryptopyrrole. More commonly referred to as pyrrole disorder, this urinary test analyses the level of HPL (hydroxyhemopyrrolin-2-one), a neurotoxic substance found in high levels in schizophrenia, autism, ADHD, alcoholism, violent offenders and other mental health disorders. High levels of kryptopyrrole is associated with vitamin B6 and zinc deficiencies, and treatment with these nutrients results in symptom resolution, as well as lowered levels of urinary kryptopyrrole.

Symptom improvement with vitamin B6 and zinc supplements can be experienced in patients in as little as two days and kryptopyrrole levels have been observed to decrease by as much as 50% after 1 month of treatment. Discontinuation of the supplements may result in deterioration of the patient in as little as 48 hours. Many of the symptoms observed in high kryptopyrrole patients (see Table 1) can be attributed to zinc, vitamin B6 and biotin deficiencies.

Abdominal pain	Impotence in males
Acne	Irregular periods
Allergies	Migraines
Anxiety	Morning nausea
Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity	Pale skin
Cold hands or feet	Pessimism
Constipation	Poor dream recall
Delayed puberty	Sensitivity to light, sound and odor
Depression	Social withdrawal
Dyslexia	Stress intolerance
Eosinophilia	Stretch marks in the skin
Explosive temper and mood swings	Vitamin B6-responsive anemia
Hypoglycemia	White spots in fingernails

Many neurotransmitters such as serotonin, dopamine and gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) require vitamin B6 and/or zinc for their production. Therefore it is not surprising that individuals with high kryptopyrrole levels, and therefore vitamins B6 and zinc deficiencies, may have neurological imbalances.

The Kryptopyrrole Test

Urine is collected in two vials, one containing ascorbic acid, wrapped in aluminium foil then frozen immediately for transport. The analysis is very sensitive and results are expressed as µg/dL (micro grams of urinary pyrrole per decilitre of urine). Samples containing urinary pyrroles at a level of 0 - 10 µg/dL are considered normal or negative, samples of 10 - 15 µg/dL are considered borderline, and samples above 15 µg/dL are considered positive.



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John Pietryka
 Biomedical Naturopath
 55 Marianne Way
 MT WAVERLEY 3149
www.allnaturaladvantage.com.au
 Phone: (03) 8802 7687
 E-mail: pietryka@optusnet.com.au

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