



# Ca EDTA Chelation (HM) - IV Drip

## What is Ca EDTA Chelation?

EDTA Chelation therapy is a safe, effective and relatively inexpensive treatment to restore blood flow and improve cardiovascular function. EDTA Chelation therapy involves the intravenous infusion of vitamins, minerals, and the amino acid EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) in solution into the bloodstream. The EDTA molecule is able to bind to toxic heavy metals like lead, cadmium and aluminum and facilitates the removal of these unwanted substances. Additionally, EDTA binds excess calcium that accumulates in the body especially in blood vessels that are crucial to circulation.

Chelation therapy is currently approved by the US FDA for heavy metal poisoning, particularly from lead exposure and for severe digitalis toxicity. In less severe cases of heavy metal exposure chelation therapy can be used to effectively rid the body of these toxins. Recently the National Health Institute conducted a large multinational trial to assess chelation therapy in the context of heart health.

DMPS (dimethylpropanyl sulfite) may be added to your chelation protocol as it complexes with a wide range of heavy metals and enhances the efficacy of the EDTA protocol. DMPS may be given as an injection into the IV line once every two weeks. . If you have an allergy to sulphur please let your doctor know as DMPS is a related sulphur compound and may show cross-reactivity.

## Ingredients

- Ascorbic Acid
- Magnesium Sulphate
- Procaine 2%
- B5-Dexapanthenol
- B6-Methylcobalamine
- B-Complex
- Ca EDTA Disodium
- Normal Saline

## Side Effects

Common	Rare
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bruising at IV access site</li> <li>• Decreased blood pressure</li> <li>• Fatigue</li> <li>• Headache</li> <li>• Malaise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever</li> <li>• Nausea/vomiting</li> <li>• Hypocalcemia</li> <li>• Bone marrow depression</li> <li>• Allergic reaction</li> <li>• Kidney or liver complications</li> <li>• Rash</li> </ul>

## Uses

Heavy metal burden

## Aluminum

Symptoms	Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memory loss</li> <li>• Heartburn</li> <li>• Headaches</li> <li>• Paralysis</li> <li>• Weak muscles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foil</li> <li>• Cookware</li> <li>• Auto exhaust</li> <li>• Food additives</li> <li>• Antiperspirant</li> </ul>

## Arsenic

Symptoms	Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peripheral neuropathy (sensory changes)</li> <li>• Hyperpigmentation</li> <li>• Muscle tenderness</li> <li>• Nephrosis</li> <li>• Abdominal cramps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coal</li> <li>• Paints</li> <li>• Pesticides</li> <li>• Fungicides</li> <li>• Drinking water</li> </ul>

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## Cadmium

### Symptoms

- Fatigue
- Neuropathy
- Arthritis
- Osteoporosis
- Migraines
- COPD
- Kidney disease
- Arterial stiffness

### Sources

- Fertilizer
- Insecticides
- Shellfish
- Instant coffee
- Cigarette smoke

## Lead

### Symptoms

- Hypertension
- Hyperactivity
- Allergies
- Muscular weakness
- Osteoporosis
- Fatigue
- Impaired kidney function
- Impaired neurotransmitter synthesis

### Sources

- Fuels
- Cigarette smoke
- Paint
- Lead pipes
- Cosmetics

## Copper

### Symptoms

- Hyperactivity
- Insomnia
- Hypertension
- Oily skin
- Pigmentation of skin
- Hair loss

### Sources

- Copper cookware
- Fungicides
- Swimming pools
- foods

## Nickel

### Symptoms

- Dermatitis
- Low blood pressure
- Kidney dysfunction
- Intestinal cancer

### Sources

- Cigarette smoke
- Peanut butter
- Oysters
- Stainless steel pots & pans

## Mercury

### Symptoms

- Neurological impairment
- Alzheimer's disease
- Kidney damage
- Fatigue
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Migraines

### Sources

- Dental amalgams
- Certain seafood (tuna, swordfish, shark)

## Tin

### Symptoms

- Headaches
- Hyperglycemia
- Abdominal cramping
- Liver damage

### Sources

- Tin cans
- Processed foods

## Procedure

A slow infusion is needed to allow the EDTA to bind accumulations of plaques, calcium, and or heavy metals that may be present in damaged vessels.

After completion of EDTA, an injection of DMPS is often administered.

## Duration

45-60 minutes

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## Patient Prep

Please arrive on time and well-hydrated. Please ensure that you have eaten prior to the intravenous treatment.

Please inform a lab technician and/or your doctor if you have any allergies; have a history of any reaction to intravenous treatment or have any concerns regarding this treatment.

Please consult with your ND if your condition persists or worsens.

If you have any questions, please contact us at (604)738-1012, ext.1

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