

A COMPARISON OF THE ALCAT TEST FOR FOOD REACTIONS AMONGST 2 POPULATION SUB-GROUPS

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In order to characterize a negative population with respect to the ALCAT Test, a group of healthy young athletes was compared to an age matched group of patients with suspected food sensitivities.

Each group consisted of 25 subjects and the same panel of 9 major dietary components was performed on each subject using the ALCAT Test. The healthy, asymptomatic group (A) was selected on the basis of three criteria:

- 1> Member of the University of Miami Hurricanes Football Team on a nutritionally balanced diet plan;
- 2> no history of food sensitivities; and
- 3> subject fell into the 18-25 age bracket.

The patient group (B) consisted of 18 males and 7 females in the same age bracket as group (A).

Reactions were measured as a change in peak area between a control sample and a test sample and were converted to % reaction. Based on a mean of 8.68% from the average of 450 results, a standard deviation of +/- 4.29% was established. From this data, a one-tailed acceptance region was formed consisting of the upper limit of the deviation. The region served as a delimiter for positive result identification. Of the 225 reactions observed for each group.

Group (A) had a total of 5 positive results compared to 47 positive results for Group (B). The mean for Group (A) was 6.56% whereas the mean for Group (B) was 10.80%

The ALCAT Test can discriminate between a healthy (negative) and a patient population group. The mean in a patient group is significantly higher than in a healthy group.