

PYRROLE DISORDER

<http://www.hriptc.org/hriptc/pyro.html>

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Other Terms: Pyroluria

Background:

Pyrrrole disorder is characterized by an inborn genetic disorder in pyrrole chemistry causing an excess of kryptopyrrole molecules. Kryptopyrrole is a byproduct of hemoglobin synthesis. It binds with Vitamin B6 and with available zinc, thus causing a depletion of both. Zinc and Vitamin B6 are essential in supporting neurotransmitters. Elevated urinary pyrroles is a good biomarker for oxidative stress.

Manifestations and Symptoms:

- Labile emotions, often described as "Jekyll & Hyde" personality
- Low stress tolerance
- May have sensitivity to light, sound, touch, and texture of food or clothing (tags, elastic or material)
- Fears or phobias
- Easily fatigued, irritated, or overwhelmed
- Poor dream recall
- Poor appetite in the morning (may be prone to AM nausea or motion sickness)
- Light complexion and hair color compared to others in family
- Sunburns easily, may itch in the sun
- May complain of a "stitch in side"
- Premature graying of hair
- Skin concerns (e.g., acne, stretch marks, eczema, psoriasis, cold sores)
- Soft, brittle nails
- Prone to misperceptions and amnesia

Conditions Which Worsen Pyrrole Disorder :

- Stress (emotional or physical)
- Hormone fluctuation associated with puberty, menstruation, pregnancy, post-partum, menopause and andropause
- Illness

Other Diagnoses Seen in Patients with Pyrrole Disorder:

- Depression
- ADD/ADHD
- Autism
- Learning Disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Bipolar Disorder
- Poor Anger Management
- Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)
- Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) or Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD)

Diagnoses and Treatment:

Urine testing to measure the kryptole molecules along with a full evaluation by our medical doctor determines the diagnosis of pyrrole disorder.

Targeted, advanced individualized nutrient program is prescribed dependent on diagnostic findings.