

Item	Content	Purpose	Price (NT\$)
Testing for Typhoid Fever	Bacillary dysentery test (Stool test)	Bacillary dysentery screen	200
Rubella Test	Anti-Rubella IgG	Detecting antibodies in the blood that develop in response to a rubella infection or immunization.	240
Diabetes Test	HbA1c	Primarily to identify the three-month average plasma glucose concentration for diabetes detection	250
	Insulin/HOMA-IR	Check whether there is any abnormality in insulin resistance and evaluate the reference for prediabetes	300
Serum ferritin test	Ferritin	Iron stores in the body are assessed to diagnose iron deficiency anemia and hemochromatosis due to excessive iron accumulation.	300
	Anti-HAV IgG	Detection of Hepatitis A and immunity to hepatitis A (had been vaccinated).	250
	Anti-HAV IgM	Detection of current Hepatitis A	240
Hepatitis Screening	HBeAg	Detection of Hepatitis B e-Antigen	250
	Anti-HCV	Detection of Hepatitis C infection	250
	HBV Viral load test	To detect the amount Hepatitis B virus	2,200
	HCV Viral load test	Detection of Hepatitis C infection	2,420
Test of Autoimmune Disease	CTD Screen	To find antibodies mistakenly target healthy cells and tissues	350
Inflammation Test	RA	Rheumatoid factor (RF) is the autoantibody (antibody directed against an organism's own tissues) that is most relevant in rheumatoid arthritis.	350
Thyroid Function Test	TSH	Thyroid Function test to determine hyper- or hypothyroidism.	300
	Т3	T3 concentration is the best indicator to assess hyperthyroidism	350
	Free T4	Reference indicators for thyroid disease. Above normal, it indicates hyperthyroidism, and if it is below normal, it indicates hypothyroidism.	220
	hs-CRP	Help predict the risk of developing cardiovascular disease.	350
Heart Function Test	Homocysteine	Risk assessment of myocardial infarction and stroke risk factors, diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular diseases.	700
Detection of Nutrients	25-OH Vitamin D	Predictors of cancer, autoimmunity, infectious diseases, and cardiovascular disease	800



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Serologic Test of Syphilis	VDRL	Preliminary screening of syphilis.	70
Naso-pharyngealScope	Naso-pharyngeal Scope (Invasive)	Check the nasopharynx for tumors and polyps	1,500
	Inhalant/Food Allergen Test (15 items)	Detect substances that can easily cause acute allergy symptoms in individuals (e.g. house dust, treats, cockroaches, animal fur, tree pollen, food and microbial microfungi) as a preventive reference	1,700
Allergy Test	Food Intolerance Test (24 items)	Detect foods that are prone to trigger acute allergy symptoms in individuals as a preventive reference.	1,700
	36 kinds of Allergen	Test for substances that are likely to trigger acute allergy symptoms in an individual	1,950
	Pancreatic cancer (CA199)	Reference indicators for pancreatic cancer and cholangiocarcinoma	400
	Carcinoembryonic antigen(CEA)	Reference indicators for colorectal and rectal cancer	400
	Prostate carcinoma(PSA)	Screening indicators for prostate carcinoma	400
	Testicular carcinoma, choriocarcinoma	Reference indicators for testicular carcinoma and choriocarcinoma	400
	Breast cancer(CA-153)	Reference indicators for breast cancer	400
Tumor Makers	Ovarian cancer(CA-125)	Reference indicators for ovarian cancer	400
	Squamous cell carcinoma(SCC)	Screening for squamous cell carcinoma, esophageal cancer, and cervical cancer.	400
	Non-small cell lung cancer(CYFRA)	Reference indicators for lung cancer	935
	Pro-Gastrin-Releasing Peptide(ProGRP) small cell lung cancer	The indicator of small cell lung cancer diagnosis. ProGRP is the most sensitive biomarker of small cell lung cancer.	1,300
	Nasopharyngeal carcinoma(EBV-IgA)	Dection of naso-pharyngeal cancer.	600
DR-70	DR-70	Blood biomarker( DR-70) for early detection of cancer.	3,900
	Abdominal X-Ray (KUB)	Detection of stone, tumor and structural anomalies etc. in the abdomen.	200
	Lumbar X-ray (AP view & Lateral view)	To detect spine curvature disorders, osteophyte or spine degeneration	450
X-Ray Exammination	Bone Mineral Density	Measuring bone mass and bone density; screening for osteoporosis and osteopenia.	800



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	Neck X-ray (AP view & Lateral view)	To detect vertebral displacement, swelling of the soft tissues, spine curvature disorders, osteophyte or spine degeneration	500
	Mammography (Female) Reservation is required.	Early detection of breast cancer, masses and/or microcalcifications.	1,250
Gynecological Examination	Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Screening Test (female)	Screening for the purpose of early cervical cancer prevention is to detect high-risk species of human papillomavirus virus.	1,800
	ThinPrep Pap Test (Female)	Detect risk factors for cervical cancer	1,800
	Blood type	To identify blood type and whether blood cells carry	30
	RH Factor	the Rh factor protein.	90
	Serological test for syphilis (VDRL)	Preliminary screening of syphilis.	70
Pre-nuptial Physical	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (Anti-HIV)	Test for HIV infection	320
Checkup	G-6-P-D	Screening for genetics of favism.	300
	Varicella-Zoster virus IgG	Zetection of IgG antibodies to Varicella Zoster.	200
	Rubella IgG	Detection of rubella antibodies, and evaluation of the measles rubella vaccination.	240
	Hb electrophoresis	Screening for thalassemia	400
	Gynecologic Ultrasound (Female)	Ultrasonic examination of uterus, ovary, and ovary duct and detect abnormalities such as ovarian cancer, endometrioma and myoma.	800
Ultrasound	Breast Ultrasound (Female)	Ultrasonic examination of breast for detecting abnormalities such as breast mass and cancer.	880
	Prostate Ultrasound (Male)	The ultrasound probe will be inserted into the rectum. It is to determine inflammation of the prostate gland, enlarged prostate gland, prostate calcification, and prostate tumor.	880
	FibroScan	It can detect the degree of liver fibrosis and quantify liver fat and can be used as an auxiliary tool for regular tracking and screening of fatty liver, viral hepatitis, cirrhosis, liver cancer, metabolic syndrome, and other diseases.	1,500
	Thyroid Ultrasound	Ultrasonic examination of thyroid for detecting abnormalities such as thyroid goiter and nodule.	950
	Thyroid ultrasound computer assisted tumor detection (need to be scheduled together with thyroid ultrasound)	It is performed to reduce uppecessary fumor bioney	2,380
	Carotid Duplex Ultrasound (only Mon. to Fri.)	Detecting extracranial carotid arterial disease and cerebrovascular symptoms. Evaluate the risk of stroke.	6,000



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Peripheral Vascular test	Ankle-brachial index test (ABI)	It is used to predict the severity of peripheral arterial disease (PAD) which is one of the indicators of high blood pressure, diabetes and coronary artery disease.	1,400
Neurological Examination	Autonomic nervous system analyzer (HRV)	Heart rate variability analysis (HRV) measures the degree of heart rate variability to define the strength of the autonomic nervous system. It can be used as an essential indicator of personal health.	1,500
	Carbon 13-labeled urea breath test(UBT)	Helicobacter pylori test is used to detect a	1,500
	Helicobacter pylori (obtained endoscopically)	Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection in the stomach and upper part of the small intestine.	930
Endoscopic	Painless endoscopic examination- gastroscopy	Check the stomach and duodenum for inflammation, ulcers, polyps, tumors, etc.	4,800
Examination	Painless endoscopic examination- colonoscopy (Includes Low-residue diet meal replacement, laxative, etc.)	Check the colon and rectal for inflammation, ulcers, polyps, tumors, etc.	7,000
	Endoscopic Examination Package.	The package includes painless endoscopic examination (gastroscopy and colonoscopy)	10,800
Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)	BRCA1/2 (Breast, ovarian cancer))	Women with BCAR1 and BRCA2 gene mutations have relatively higher rates of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, and prostate cancer. Therefore, by receiving BRCA 1/2 genetic testing, you can understand the risk of cancer caused by genetic influence.	24,000
Image Examination			
	Brain CT	To diagnose hemorrhage, infarction, transient ischemic attack, and tumor of brain.	6,000
	Chest CT	Screening of mediastinal tumor and lung tumor.	6,000
640-slice CT	Coronary artery calcium score analysis.	Assessment for the calcified score of coronary artery. An important risk index of coronary artery of heart	6,000
	Low radiation dose chest CT	Screening of lung tumor, such as adenocarcinoma	6,600
	Abdominal CT (with contrast)	Detecting intestine and renal tumor	12,000
	Coronary CT angiography (with contrast)	Scanning for coronary artery disease by detecting coronary artery calcification, the crucial indicator for early-stage of coronary arteriosclerosis, stenosis and atherosclerotic plaque deposition.	23,000



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	Head MRI	Detecting abnormalities of brain including tumor, hemorrhage, infarction, atrophy, hemangioma, etc.	12,000
	Cervical Spine MRI	Detecting abnormalities of cervical spine such as bone spur, nerve compression and tumor	12,000
	Lumbar MRI	Detection of lumber abnormalities including tumor, herniated intervertebral disc, fracture, ligament calcification, hemangioma, scoliosis.	12,000
	Upper abdomen MRI	Detection of abdominal abnormalities	12,000
	Pelvic MRI	Detection of pelvic abnormalities. For Female, it includes the womb (uterus), cervix, ovaries, and fallopian tubes. For male, it includes the prostate gland and testicles.	12,000
3T-MRI	Nasopharyngeal and Cervical MRI	To detect the structure of lymph nodes, thyroid, nasopharynx, etc.	12,000
	Whole Spine MRI	Detecting Intervertebral disc anatomical problems and degenerated disease of spine such as herniated intervertebral disc, spondylolisthesis and tumor.	16,000
	Abodominal-Pelvic MRI (with contrast)	Detection of abdominal and pelvic abnormalities.	18,000
	Breast MRI(with contrast)	MRI axamination of breast and to detect abnormalities.	16,000
	3T Whole Body MRI(with contrast)	Whole body tumor survey including brain, neck, chest, spine, abdominal(without intestine), pelvic, lymph node, tyroid, etc.	60,000
<b>3T MRI-Head and</b> Cervial (MRA)	Head and Cervical MRA(with contrast)	MRI examination of head and cervical and to detect abnormalities including tumor, hemorrhage, infarction, atrophy, hemangioma and stenosis, etc.	20,000
FDG-PET CT Scan	Positron Emission Tomography Computed Tomography	Whole Body Tumor Survey. PET-CT has incomparable abilities to determine the metabolic activity of tissues that helps detecting ealy-stage cancer.	36,500

Remark :

1. Please inform us of any add-on items when making the reservation.

- 2. Payment Options: Cash or Credit Cards (expect American Express)
- 3. Address: No.1, Yida Road, Jiaosu Village, Yanchao District, Kaohsiung City 82445, Taiwan, R.O.C.

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