

Patient: **SAMPLE**
PATIENT

DOB:

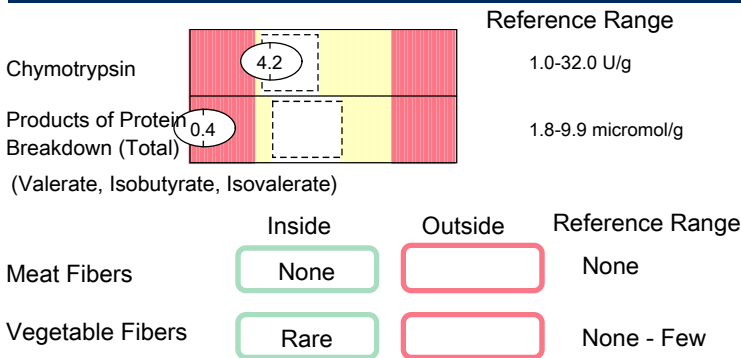
Sex:

MRN:

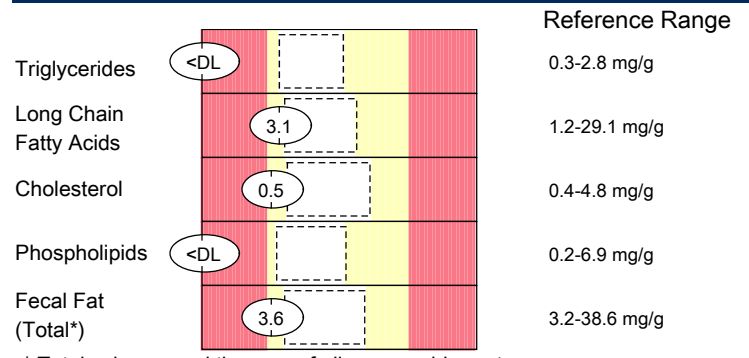
2001 CDSA/P (Comprehensive Digestive Stool Analysis/Parasitology) - Stool

Methodology: MALDI-TOF MS, Automated and Manual Biochemical Methods, Vitek 2® System Microbial identification and Antibiotic susceptibility, Automated Chemistry, GC-FID, Microscopic Evaluation, ELISA, Ion Selective Electrode, Immunoassay, GCMS

Digestion

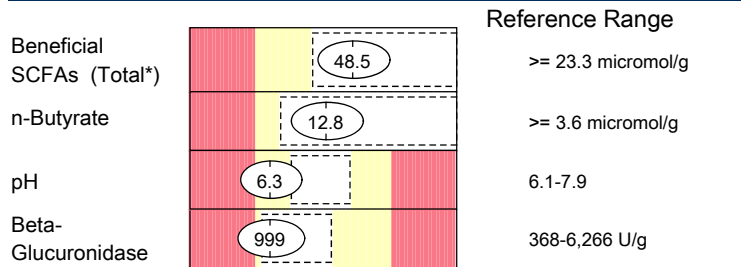


Absorption



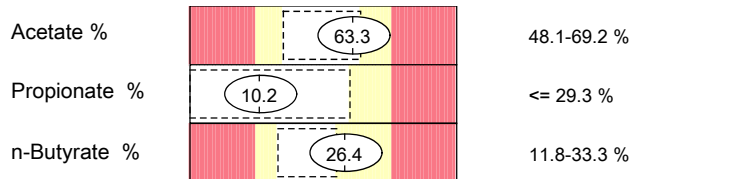
* Total values equal the sum of all measurable parts.

Metabolic Markers



* Total values equal the sum of all measurable parts.

SCFA distribution



Microbiology

Bacteriology

Beneficial Bacteria

Lactobacillus species	*NG
Escherichia coli	*NG
Bifidobacterium	(4+)

Additional Bacteria

Klebsiella pneumoniae	PP	(4+)
Enterobacter cloacae	PP	(4+)
Klebsiella oxytoca	PP	(4+)
Enterococcus durans	NP	(4+)

Mycology

Candida species	NP	(1+)
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Immunology

	Inside	Outside	Reference Range
Fecal Lactoferrin ♦	Negative		Negative

Macroscopic

	Inside	Outside	Reference Range
Color	Brown		Brown
Mucus	Negative		Negative
Occult blood ♦	Negative		Negative

*NG	NP	PP	P
*NG			
No Growth	Non-Pathogen	Possible Pathogen	Pathogen



Parasitology

Microscopic O&P Results

Microscopic O&P is capable of detecting all described gastrointestinal parasites. The organisms listed in the box represent those commonly found in microscopic stool analysis. Should an organism be detected that is not included in the list below, it will be reported in the Additional Results section. For an extensive reference of all potentially detectable organisms, please visit www.gdx.net/product/gi-effects-comprehensive-stool-test

Genus/species	Result
Nematodes - roundworms	
<i>Ancylostoma/Necator</i> (Hookworm)	Not Detected
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	Not Detected
<i>Capillaria philippinensis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Enterobius vermicularis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Trichuris trichiura</i>	Not Detected
Cestodes - tapeworms	
<i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>	Not Detected
<i>Dipylidium caninum</i>	Not Detected
<i>Hymenolepis diminuta</i>	Not Detected
<i>Hymenolepis nana</i>	Not Detected
<i>Taenia</i> spp.	Not Detected
Trematodes - flukes	
<i>Clonorchis/Opisthorchis</i> spp.	Not Detected
<i>Fasciola</i> spp./ <i>Fasciolopsis buski</i>	Not Detected
<i>Heterophyes/Metagonimus</i>	Not Detected
<i>Paragonimus</i> spp.	Not Detected
<i>Schistosoma</i> spp.	Not Detected
Protozoa	
<i>Balantidium coli</i>	Not Detected
<i>Blastocystis</i> spp.	Not Detected
<i>Chilomastix mesnili</i>	Not Detected
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.	Not Detected
<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba coli</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba histolytica/dispar</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba hartmanii</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba polecki</i>	Not Detected
<i>Endolimax nana</i>	Not Detected
<i>Giardia</i>	Not Detected
<i>Iodamoeba buetschlii</i>	Not Detected
<i>Cystoisospora</i> spp.	Not Detected
<i>Trichomonads</i> (e.g. <i>Pentatrichomonas</i>)	Not Detected
Additional Findings	
White Blood Cells	Not Detected
Charcot-Leyden Crystals	Not Detected
Other Infectious Findings	

**Additional Tests (if indicated)****Parasitology EIA Tests***Methodology: EIA*

	Result	Expected Result
Cryptosporidium ♦	Negative	Negative
Giardia lamblia ♦	Negative	Negative
Entamoeba histoytica ♦	Negative	Negative

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Prescriptive Agents					
KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE					
	R	I	S-DD*	S	NI*
Ampicillin	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Amox./Clavulanic Acid	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cephalothin	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ciprofloxacin	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>
Tetracycline	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>
Trimethoprim/Sulfa	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>

Natural Agents	
KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE	
	Low Inhibition High Inhibition
Berberine	
Oregano	
Plant Tannins	
Uva-Ursi	

Prescriptive Agents:

The R (Resistant) category implies isolate is not inhibited by obtainable levels of pharmaceutical agent.

The I (Intermediate) category includes isolates for which the minimum inhibition concentration (MIC) values usually approach obtainable pharmaceutical agent levels and for which response rates may be lower than for susceptible isolates.

* The S-DD (Susceptible-Dose Dependent) category implies clinical efficacy when higher than normal dosage of a drug can be used and maximal concentration achieved.

The S (Susceptible) column implies that isolates are inhibited by the usually achievable concentrations of the pharmaceutical agent.

* NI (No Interpretive guidelines established) category is used for organisms that currently do not have established guidelines for MIC interpretation.

Refer to published pharmaceutical guidelines for appropriate dosage therapy.

Natural Agents:

In this assay, inhibition is defined as the reduction level on organism growth as a direct result of inhibition by a substance. The level of inhibition is an indicator of how effective the substance was at limiting the growth of an organism in an in vitro environment. High inhibition indicates a greater ability by the substance to limit growth, while Low Inhibition a lesser ability to limit growth. The designated natural products should be considered investigational in nature and not be viewed as standard clinical treatment substances.

This test has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by Genova Diagnostics, Inc. It has not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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Prescriptive Agents					
ENTEROBACTER CLOACAE					
	R	I	S-DD*	S	NI*
Ampicillin	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Amox./Clavulanic Acid	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cephalothin	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ciprofloxacin	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>
Tetracycline	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>
Trimethoprim/Sulfa	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>

Natural Agents	
ENTEROBACTER CLOACAE	
	Low Inhibition High Inhibition
Berberine	<input type="text"/>
Oregano	<input type="text"/>
Plant Tannins	<input type="text"/>
Uva-Ursi	<input type="text"/>

Prescriptive Agents:

The R (Resistant) category implies isolate is not inhibited by obtainable levels of pharmaceutical agent.

The I (Intermediate) category includes isolates for which the minimum inhibition concentration (MIC) values usually approach obtainable pharmaceutical agent levels and for which response rates may be lower than for susceptible isolates.

* The S-DD (Susceptible-Dose Dependent) category implies clinical efficacy when higher than normal dosage of a drug can be used and maximal concentration achieved.

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Refer to published pharmaceutical guidelines for appropriate dosage therapy.

Natural Agents:

In this assay, inhibition is defined as the reduction level on organism growth as a direct result of inhibition by a substance. The level of inhibition is an indicator of how effective the substance was at limiting the growth of an organism in an in vitro environment. High inhibition indicates a greater ability by the substance to limit growth, while Low Inhibition a lesser ability to limit growth. The designated natural products should be considered investigational in nature and not be viewed as standard clinical treatment substances.

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Bacterial Sensitivity

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Prescriptive Agents					
KLEBSIELLA OXYTOCA					
	R	I	S-DD*	S	NI*
Ampicillin	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Amox./Clavulanic Acid	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cephalothin	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ciprofloxacin	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>
Tetracycline	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>
Trimethoprim/Sulfa	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<input type="text"/>

Natural Agents	
KLEBSIELLA OXYTOCA	
	Low Inhibition High Inhibition
Berberine	
Oregano	
Plant Tannins	
Uva-Ursi	

Prescriptive Agents:

The R (Resistant) category implies isolate is not inhibited by obtainable levels of pharmaceutical agent.

The I (Intermediate) category includes isolates for which the minimum inhibition concentration (MIC) values usually approach obtainable pharmaceutical agent levels and for which response rates may be lower than for susceptible isolates.

* The S-DD (Susceptible-Dose Dependent) category implies clinical efficacy when higher than normal dosage of a drug can be used and maximal concentration achieved.

The S (Susceptible) column implies that isolates are inhibited by the usually achievable concentrations of the pharmaceutical agent.

* NI (No Interpretive guidelines established) category is used for organisms that currently do not have established guidelines for MIC interpretation.

Refer to published pharmaceutical guidelines for appropriate dosage therapy.

Natural Agents:

In this assay, inhibition is defined as the reduction level on organism growth as a direct result of inhibition by a substance. The level of inhibition is an indicator of how effective the substance was at limiting the growth of an organism in an in vitro environment. High inhibition indicates a greater ability by the substance to limit growth, while Low Inhibition a lesser ability to limit growth. The designated natural products should be considered investigational in nature and not be viewed as standard clinical treatment substances.

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Azole Antifungals					
CANDIDA SPECIES	R	I	S-DD*	S	NI*
Fluconazole	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="NI"/>
Voriconazole	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="NI"/>

Non-absorbed Antifungals	
CANDIDA SPECIES	Low Inhibition High Inhibition
Nystatin	<input type="text"/>

Natural Antifungals	
CANDIDA SPECIES	Low Inhibition High Inhibition
Berberine	<input type="text"/>
Caprylic Acid	<input type="text"/>
Garlic	<input type="text"/>
Undecylenic Acid	<input type="text"/>
Plant tannins	<input type="text"/>
Uva-Ursi	<input type="text"/>

Prescriptive Agents:

The R (Resistant) category implies isolate is not inhibited by obtainable levels of pharmaceutical agent.

The I (Intermediate) category includes isolates for which the minimum inhibition concentration (MIC) values usually approach obtainable pharmaceutical agent levels and for which response rates may be lower than for susceptible isolates.

* The S-DD (Susceptible-Dose Dependent) category implies clinical efficacy when higher than normal dosage of a drug can be used and maximal concentration achieved.

The S (Susceptible) column implies that isolates are inhibited by the usually achievable concentrations of the pharmaceutical agent.

* NI (No Interpretive guidelines established) category is used for organisms that currently do not have established guidelines for MIC interpretation.

Refer to published pharmaceutical guidelines for appropriate dosage therapy.

Nystatin and Natural Agents:

Results for Nystatin are being reported with natural antifungals in this category in accordance with laboratory guidelines for reporting sensitivities. In this assay, inhibition is defined as the reduction level on organism growth as a direct result of inhibition by a natural substance. The level of inhibition is an indicator of how effective the substance was at limiting the growth of an organism in an in vitro environment. High inhibition indicates a greater ability by the substance to limit growth, while Low Inhibition a lesser ability to limit growth. The designated natural products should be considered investigational in nature and not be viewed as standard clinical treatment substances.

Sensitivities performed by manual MIC assay.

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