

Patient: **SAMPLE PATIENT**

Age: 53  
Sex: F  
MRN:

**Order Number:**  
Completed: June 29, 2007  
Received: June 26, 2007  
Collected: June 21, 2007

## Microbiology

### Bacteriology

#### Beneficial Bacteria

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

#### Additional Bacteria

alpha haemolytic Streptococcus	NP	(4+)
gamma haemolytic Streptococcus	NP	(3+)
Citrobacter freundii	NP	(3+)

### Mycology





\*NG \*NG

## Additional Tests (if ordered)

Inside	Outside	Reference Range
Not Ordered		Negative
Campylobacter specific antigen		
Not Ordered		Negative
Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli Shiga-like Toxin		

Human microflora is influenced by environmental factors and the competitive ecosystem of the organisms in the GI tract. Pathological significance should be based upon clinical symptoms and reproducibility of bacterial recovery.

## Microbiology Legend

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

## Commentary

### Lab Comments

**Partial panel ordered. 06/26/07 PE**

Commentary is provided to the practitioner for educational purposes, and should not be interpreted as diagnostic or treatment recommendations. Diagnosis and treatment decisions are the responsibility of the practitioner.

Human microflora is influenced by environmental factors and the competitive ecosystem of the organisms in the GI tract. Pathological significance should be based upon clinical symptoms and reproducibility of bacterial recovery.

### *Commentary*

Sufficient amounts of Bifidobacteria and E. coli appear to be present in the stool, however Lactobacilli is below optimal levels. Ample amounts of E. coli have been associated with a balanced gut flora. The "friendly bacteria", Lactobacilli and Bifidobacteria, are important for gastrointestinal function, as they are involved in vitamin synthesis, natural antibiotic production, immune defense, digestion, detoxification of pro-carcinogens and a host of other activities. Ideally, levels of Lactobacillus and E. coli should be 2+ or greater. Bifidobacteria being a predominate anaerobe should be recovered at levels of 4+.

HpSA (Helicobacter pylori stool antigen): Helicobacter pylori is a bacterium which causes peptic ulcer disease and plays a role in the development of gastric cancer. Direct stool testing of the antigen (HpSA) is highly accurate and is appropriate for diagnosis and follow-up of infection.



Patient: **SAMPLE  
PATIENT**

Age: 53

Sex: F

MRN:

**Order Number:**

Completed: June 29, 2007

Received: June 26, 2007

Collected: June 21, 2007

<b>Helicobacter pylori Stool Antigen</b>			
	In Range	Out of Range	Ref Rg
HpSA - H. pylori	Negative		Negative

**HpSA (Helicobacter pylori stool antigen)**

*Helicobacter pylori is a bacterium which causes peptic ulcer disease and plays a role in the development of gastric cancer. Direct stool testing of the antigen (HpSA) is highly accurate and is appropriate for diagnosis and follow-up of infection.*

*Commentary is provided to the practitioner for educational purposes, and should not be interpreted as diagnostic or treatment recommendations. Diagnosis and treatment decisions are the responsibility of the practitioner.*

**Lab Comments**

**Partial panel ordered. 06/26/07 PE**

Patient: **SAMPLE PATIENT**

**Order Number:**

Completed: June 29, 2007

Age: 53

Received: June 26, 2007

Sex: F

Collected: June 21, 2007

MRN:

## Parasitology

### Microscopic Exam Results

Methodologies used for the Ova & Parasites examination are sedimentation concentration of specimens followed by analysis by iodine wet mount and Trichrome stain permanent smear.

Blastocystis hominis: Many  
Dientamoeba fragilis: Moderate Trophozoites

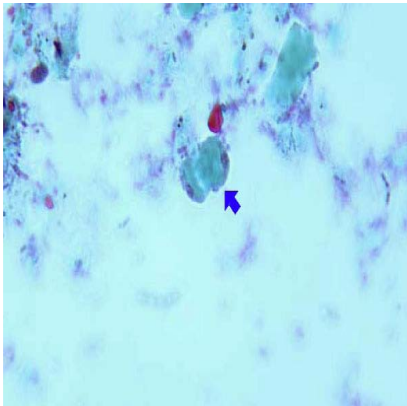
### Parasitology EIA Tests

Inside	Outside	Reference Range
Negative		Negative
Cryptosporidium		
Negative		Negative
Giardia lamblia		
Not Ordered		Negative
Entamoeba histolytica/dispar		

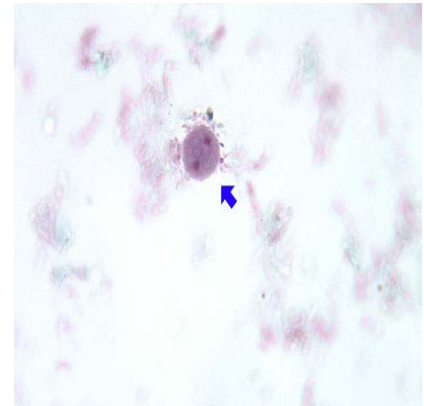
Specimen Tested: Stool

Representative photograph of organism(s)

Blastocystis hominis



Dientamoeba fragilis trophozoites



***Macroscopic Exam for Larvae (if ordered)***

No larvae seen macroscopically.

***Commentary***

Reported quantitation values were derived from a concentration of the sample(s) submitted and represent an "average" value.

**Lab Comments**

**Partial panel ordered. 06/26/07 PE**

Commentary is provided to the practitioner for educational purposes, and should not be interpreted as diagnostic or treatment recommendations. Diagnosis and treatment decisions are the responsibility of the practitioner.

Blastocystis hominis is considered by most authorities to be a pathogen. Transmission is fecal/oral, usually through contact with contaminated food or water. Blastocystis often lodges in the intestinal mucosa, making eradication difficult. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, sleeplessness, lassitude, anorexia, pruritis, irritable bowel or fever, although asymptomatic infections can occur. It has also been reported in association with many chronic conditions including chronic fatigue and reactive arthritis. Three forms have been identified, with the vacuolated form being the most frequently seen in fecal specimens.

Dientamoeba fragilis is a pathogenic flagellate. Transmission is by direct ingestion of the trophozoite, via contaminated water. The organism usually resides in the cecum and proximal colon. Symptoms may include diarrhea, abdominal tenderness, weight loss, fatigue, blood in the stool and eosinophilia, although asymptomatic infections can occur.