



Order:999999-9999



Client #:99999

Doctor:Sample Doctor

Sample Clinic

1234 Main St

Saint Charles, IL 60174 U.S.A.

Patient:SAMPLE PATIENT

Id:99999999

Age:62 DOB:01/12/1957

Sex: Male

Sample Collection

Date/Time

Date Collected

09/23/2019

Date Received

09/26/2019

Date Reported

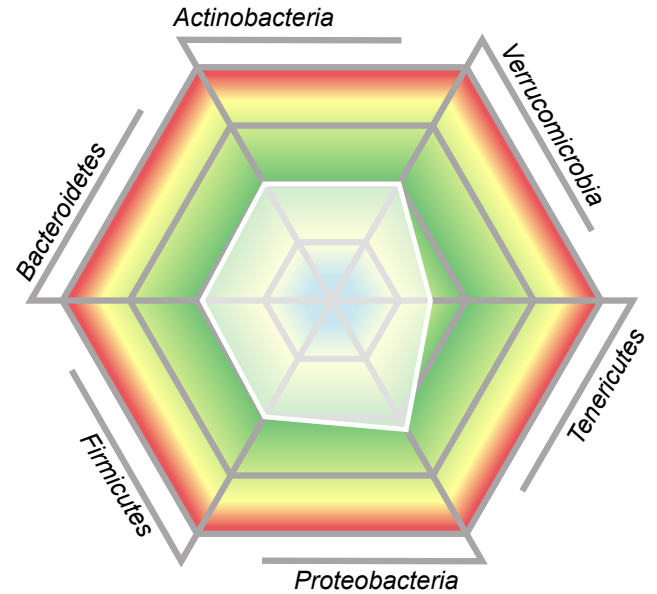
10/10/2019

Specimens Collected

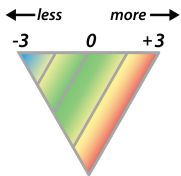
2

Microbiome Abundance and Diversity Summary

The abundance and diversity of gastrointestinal bacteria provide an indication of gastrointestinal health, and gut microbial imbalances can contribute to dysbiosis and other chronic disease states. The GI360™ Microbiome Profile is a gut microbiota DNA analysis tool that identifies and characterizes more than 45 targeted analytes across six Phyla using PCR and compares the patient results to a characterized normobiotic reference population. The web chart illustrates the degree to which an individual's microbiome profile deviates from normobiosis.



LEGEND



The web image shows the relative diversity and balance among bacteria belonging to the six primary Phyla. The white shaded area represents the patient's results compared to a normobiotic reference population. The center of the web represents less abundance while the outer edges represent more than normobiotic.

Dysbiosis Index

The Dysbiosis Index (DI) is a calculation with scores from 1 to 5 based on the overall bacterial abundance and profile within the patient's sample as compared to a reference population. Values above 2 indicate a microbiota profile that differs from the defined normobiotic reference population (i.e., dysbiosis). The higher the DI above 2, the more the sample is considered to deviate from normobiosis.

DI Score

5



Expected Flora Summary

Clostridia Class, WRI	◆
Bacteroides fragilis, WRI	◆
Bacteroides spp. & Prevotella spp., WRI	◆
Bifidobacterium spp., WRI	◆
Escherichia spp., WRI	◆
Lactobacillus spp., WRI	◆

Key Findings

Salmonella spp., Detected
Lactoferrin, Very High
Calprotectin, Very High
Morganella morganii, Detected
Salmonella group, Detected
Yeast, Detected
Candida albicans, Detected

Notes:

WRI = Within Reference Interval



Microbiome Bacterial Abundance; Multiplex PCR



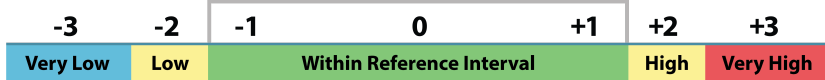
Order: 999999-9999

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Specimens Collected 2

LEGEND



Results are graphed as deviations from a normobiotic population. Normobiosis or a normobiotic state characterizes a composition of the microbiota profile in which microorganisms with potential health benefits predominate in abundance and diversity over potentially harmful ones.

Actinobacteria	Result	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Reference Interval
<i>Actinobacteria</i>	0			▲					-1 to +1
<i>Actinomycetales</i>	0			▲					0 to +1
<i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp.	0			▲					-1 to +1
Bacteroidetes	Result	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Reference Interval
<i>Alistipes</i> spp.	-1			▲					-1 to +1
<i>Alistipes onderdonkii</i>	-1			▲					-1 to +1
<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i>	+1					▲			0 to +1
<i>Bacteroides</i> spp. & <i>Prevotella</i> spp.	0			▲					-1 to +1
<i>Bacteroides stercoris</i>	0			▲					0 to +1
<i>Bacteroides zoogloformans</i>	0			▲					0 to +1
<i>Parabacteroides johnsonii</i>	0			▲					0 to +1
<i>Parabacteroides</i> spp.	0			▲					-1 to +1
Firmicutes	Result	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Reference Interval
<i>Firmicutes</i>	0			▲					-1 to +1
Bacilli Class	-1			▲					-1 to +1
<i>Catenibacterium mitsuokai</i>	0			▲					-1 to +1
Clostridia Class	+1					▲			-1 to +1
<i>Clostridium</i> L2-50	0			▲					-1 to +1

The gray-shaded area of the bar graph represents reference values outside the reporting limits for this test.

*This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Doctor's Data Laboratories in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not approved or cleared this test; however, FDA clearance is not currently required for clinical use. The results are not intended to be used as a sole means for clinical diagnosis or patient management decisions.

Notes:

Methodology: Multiplex PCR



Microbiome Bacterial Abundance; Multiplex PCR



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<i>Firmicutes</i>	Result	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Reference Interval
<i>Dialister invisus</i>	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Dialister invisus</i> & <i>Megasphaera micronuciformis</i>	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Dorea</i> spp.	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Eubacterium bifforme</i>	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Eubacterium hallii</i>	0				▲				-1 to +1
<i>Eubacterium rectale</i>	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Eubacterium siraeum</i>	0				▲				-1 to +1
<i>Faecalibacterium prausnitzii</i>	-2		▲						-1 to +1
Lachnospiraceae	0				▲				-1 to +1
<i>Lactobacillus ruminis</i> & <i>Pediococcus acidilactici</i>	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Phascolarctobacterium</i> spp.	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Ruminococcus albus</i> & <i>R. bromii</i>	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Ruminococcus gnavus</i>	+3							▲	0 to +1
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> & <i>Eubacterium rectale</i>	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i> ssp. <i>thermophilus</i> & <i>S. sanguinis</i>	0				▲				-1 to +1
<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i> ssp. <i>thermophilus</i>	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	0				▲				0 to +1
<i>Veillonella</i> spp.	0				▲				-1 to +1

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Microbiome Bacterial Abundance; Multiplex PCR



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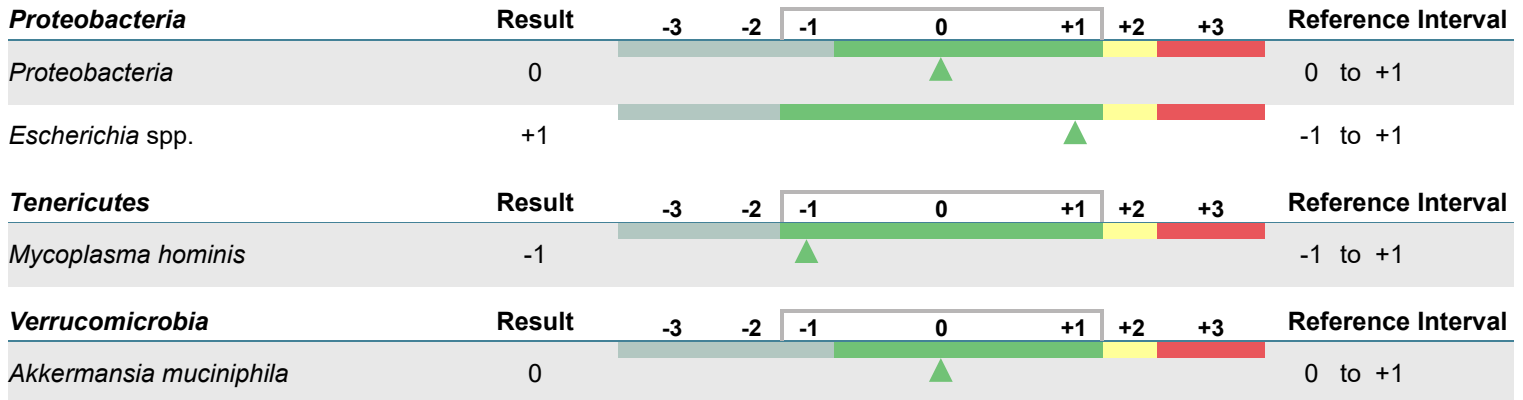
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Specimens Collected

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Microbiome Abundance Information:

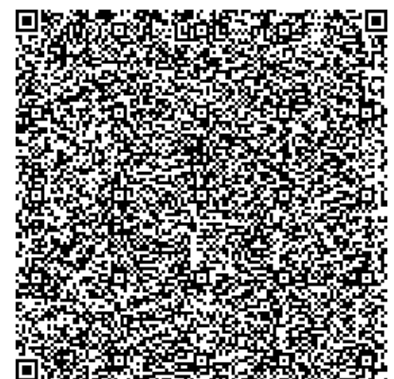
The GI360™ Microbiome Profile is a gut microbiota profiling test that characterizes patient results by determining deviation from a well-defined state of normobiosis using PCR. The profiling approach contrasts to direct diagnosis of a particular disease by detecting one organism. Characteristic sets of bacteria are required in a healthy normobiotic gut, and deviation will represent a potentially dysbiotic state. Measurement of deviation in bacterial microbiota makes it possible to characterize differences in the patient's results based on an established algorithm that defines normobiosis. By combining information from a well-defined set of predetermined PCR probes, this test enables highly reproducible and standardized information to be derived from the complex human microbiota. A summary web graphic chart is provided to represent bacterial abundance and diversity within a stool sample.

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Notes:

Methodology: Multiplex PCR





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Specimens Collected	2

Viruses	Result
Adenovirus F40/41	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Norovirus GI/GII	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rotavirus A	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pathogenic Bacteria	Result
<i>Campylobacter</i> (<i>C. jejuni</i> , <i>C. coli</i> and <i>C. lari</i>)	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> (Toxin A/B)	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enterotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> (EPEC) It/st	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	Positive <input type="checkbox"/>
Shiga-like toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> (STEC) stx1/stx2	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Shigella</i> (<i>S. boydii</i> , <i>S. sonnei</i> , <i>S. flexneri</i> & <i>S. dysenteriae</i>)	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Parasites	Result
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (<i>C. parvum</i> and <i>C. hominis</i>)	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Giardia duodenalis</i> (AKA <i>intestinalis</i> & <i>lamblia</i>)	Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Notes:

Methodology: Multiplex PCR





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Protozoa

Result

<i>Balantidium coli</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Blastocystis</i> spp.	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Chilomastix mesnili</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Endolimax nana</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Entamoeba coli</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Entamoeba hartmanni</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Entamoeba histolytica/Entamoeba dispar</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Entamoeba polecki</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Enteromonas hominis</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Giardia duodenalis</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Iodamoeba bütschlii</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Isospora belli</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Pentatrichomonas hominis</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Retortamonas intestinalis</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Cestodes - Tapeworms

Result

<i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dipylidium caninum</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Hymenolepis diminuta</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Hymenolepis nana</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Taenia</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Trematodes - Flukes

Result

<i>Clonorchis sinensis</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Fasciola hepatica/Fasciolopsis buski</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Heterophyes heterophyes</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Paragonimus westermani</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Nematodes - Round Worms

Result

<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Notes:

Methodology: Microscopy



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Nematodes - Round Worms

Result

<i>Capillaria hepatica</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Capillaria philippinensis</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Enterobius vermicularis</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hookworm	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Trichuris trichiura</i>	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Other Markers

Result

Reference Interval

Yeast	Many	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Detected – Rare
RBC	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Detected – Rare
WBC	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Detected – Rare
Muscle fibers	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Detected – Rare
Vegetable fibers	Rare	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Detected – Few
Charcot-Leyden Crystals	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Detected
Pollen	Not Detected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Detected

Macroscopic Appearance

Result

Reference Interval

Color	Brown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Brown
Consistency	Soft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Soft
Mucus	Negative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Negative



Parasitology Information:

- One negative parasitology x1 specimen does not rule out the possibility of parasitic disease, parasitology x3 is recommended. This test is not designed to detect *Cyclospora cayetanensis* or *Microsporidia* spp.
- Intestinal parasites are abnormal inhabitants of the gastrointestinal tract that have the potential to cause damage to their host. The presence of any parasite within the intestine generally confirms that the patient has acquired the organism through fecal-oral contamination. Damage to the host includes parasitic burden, migration, blockage and pressure. Immunologic inflammation, hypersensitivity reactions and cytotoxicity also play a large role in the morbidity of these diseases. The infective dose often relates to severity of the disease and repeat encounters can be additive.
- There are two main classes of intestinal parasites, they include protozoa and helminths. The protozoa typically have two stages; the trophozoite stage that is the metabolically active, invasive stage and the cyst stage, which is the vegetative inactive form resistant to unfavorable environmental conditions outside the human host. Helminths are large, multicellular organisms. Like protozoa, helminths can be either free-living or parasitic in nature. In their adult form, helminths cannot multiply in humans.

Notes:

Methodology: Microscopy, Macroscopic Observation



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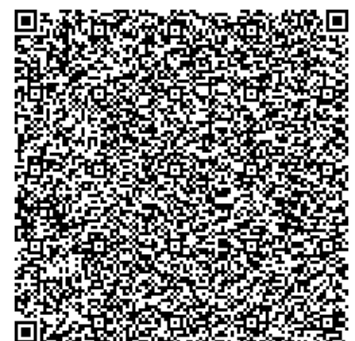
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- In general, acute manifestations of parasitic infection may involve diarrhea with or without mucus and or blood, fever, nausea, or abdominal pain. However these symptoms do not always occur. Consequently, parasitic infections may not be diagnosed or eradicated. If left untreated, chronic parasitic infections can cause damage to the intestinal lining and can be an unsuspected cause of illness and fatigue. Chronic parasitic infections can also be associated with increased intestinal permeability, irritable bowel syndrome, irregular bowel movements, malabsorption, gastritis or indigestion, skin disorders, joint pain, allergic reactions, and decreased immune function.
- In some instances, parasites may enter the circulation and travel to various organs causing severe organ diseases such as liver abscesses and cysticercosis. In addition, some larval migration can cause pneumonia and in rare cases hyper infection syndrome with large numbers of larvae being produced and found in every tissue of the body.
- **Red Blood Cells (RBC)** in the stool may be associated with a parasitic or bacterial infection, or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis. Colorectal cancer, anal fistulas, and hemorrhoids should also be ruled out.
- **White Blood Cells (WBC)** and **Mucus** in the stool can occur with bacterial and parasitic infections, with mucosal irritation, and inflammatory bowel diseases such as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis
- **Muscle fibers** in the stool are an indicator of incomplete digestion. Bloating, flatulence, feelings of "fullness" may be associated with increase in muscle fibers.
- **Vegetable fibers** in the stool may be indicative of inadequate chewing, or eating "on the run".
- **Color:** Stool is normally brown because of pigments formed by bacteria acting on bile introduced into the digestive system from the liver. While certain conditions can cause changes in stool color, many changes are harmless and are caused by pigments in foods or dietary supplements.
- **Consistency:** Stool normally contains about 75% water and ideally should be formed and soft. Stool consistency can vary based upon transit time and water absorption.





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Pathogenic Bacteria	Result	Reference Interval					Reference Interval
		NG	1+	2+	3+	4+	
<i>Aeromonas</i> spp.	NG	▲					No Growth
<i>Edwardsiella tarda</i>	NG	▲					No Growth
<i>Plesiomonas shigelloides</i>	NG	▲					No Growth
<i>Salmonella</i> group	2+			▲			No Growth
<i>Shigella</i> spp.	NG	▲					No Growth
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	NG	▲					No Growth
<i>Vibrio</i> spp	NG	▲					No Growth
<i>Yersinia</i> spp.	NG	▲					No Growth
Imbalance Bacteria	Result	Reference Interval					Reference Interval
		NG	1+	2+	3+	4+	
Alpha hemolytic strep	4+					▲	No Growth
Gamma hemolytic strep	3+				▲		No Growth
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	2+			▲			No Growth
Dysbiotic Bacteria	Result	Reference Interval					Reference Interval
		NG	1+	2+	3+	4+	
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	4+					▲	No Growth
Yeast	Result	Reference Interval					Reference Interval
		NG	1+	2+	3+	4+	
<i>Candida albicans</i>	2+			▲			0+ – 1+



Microbiology Information:

- **Pathogenic bacteria** consist of known pathogenic bacteria that can cause disease in the GI tract. They are present due to the consumption of contaminated food or water, exposure to animals, fish, or amphibians known to harbor the organism. These organisms can be detected by either Multiplex PCR or microbiology culture.
- **Imbalanced bacteria** are usually neither pathogenic nor beneficial to the host GI tract. Imbalances can occur when there are insufficient levels of beneficial bacteria and increased levels of commensal bacteria. Certain commensal bacteria are reported as dysbiotic at higher levels.
- **Dysbiotic bacteria** consist of those bacteria that have the potential to cause disease in the GI tract. They can be present due to a number of factors including: exposure to chemicals that are toxic to beneficial bacteria; the use of antibiotics, oral contraceptives or other medications; poor fiber intake and high stress levels.

Notes:

Methodology: Culture and identification by MALDI-TOF and conventional biochemicals





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- **Yeast** may normally be present in small quantities in the skin, mouth, and intestine. When investigating the presence of yeast, disparity may exist between culturing and microscopic examination. Yeast are not uniformly dispersed throughout the stool and this may lead to undetectable or low levels of yeast identified by microscopy, despite culture and identified yeast species. Conversely, microscopic examination may reveal a significant amount of yeast present but no viable yeast cultured. Yeast may not always survive transit through the intestines. Nonviable diet-derived yeast may also be detected microscopically. Consideration of clinical intervention for yeast detected microscopically should be made in the context of other findings and presentation of symptoms.





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Digestion Absorption	Result	Unit	L	WRI	H	Reference Interval
Elastase	270	µg/mL				> 200
Fat Stain	None					None – Few
Carbohydrates	Negative					Negative

Inflammation	Result	Unit	L	WRI	H	Reference Interval
Lactoferrin	219	µg/mL				< 13
Lysozyme*	538	ng/mL				0 – 500
Calprotectin*	930	µg/g				< 50

Immunology	Result	Unit	L	WRI	H	Reference Interval
Secretory IgA*	163	mg/dL				30 – 275

Short Chain Fatty Acids	Result	Unit	L	WRI	H	Reference Interval
% Acetate	66.9	%				50 – 72
% Propionate	17.6	%				11 – 25
% Butyrate	13.1	%				11 – 32
% Valerate	2.4	%				0.8 – 5.0
Butyrate	2.1	mg/mL				0.8 – 4.0
Total SCFA's	16	mg/mL				5.0 – 16.0

Intestinal Health Markers	Result	Unit	L	WRI	H	Reference Interval
pH	5.9					5.8 – 7.0
Occult Blood	Negative					Negative

GI 360 Chemistry Information:

- Elastase findings** can be used for the diagnosis or the exclusion of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency. Correlations between low levels and chronic pancreatitis and cancer have been reported. **Fat Stain:** Microscopic determination of fecal fat using Sudan IV staining is a qualitative procedure utilized to assess fat absorption and to detect steatorrhea. **Muscle fibers** in the stool are an indicator of incomplete digestion. Bloating, flatulence, feelings of "fullness" may be associated with increase in muscle fibers. **Vegetable fibers** in the stool may be indicative of inadequate chewing, or eating "on the run". **Carbohydrates:** The presence of reducing substances in stool specimens can indicate carbohydrate malabsorption.

Notes:

RI= Reference Interval, L (blue)= Low (below RI), WRI (green)= Within RI (optimal), WRI (yellow)= Within RI (not optimal), H (red)= High (above RI)

Methodology: Elisa, Microscopy, Colormetric, Gas Chromatography, ph Electrode



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- **Lactoferrin** and **Calprotectin** are reliable markers for differentiating organic inflammation (IBD) from function symptoms (IBS) and for management of IBD. Monitoring levels of fecal lactoferrin and calprotectin can play an essential role in determining the effectiveness of therapy, are good predictors of IBD remission, and can indicate a low risk of relapse. **Lysozyme*** is an enzyme secreted at the site of inflammation in the GI tract and elevated levels have been identified in IBD patients. **White Blood Cells** (WBC) and **Mucus** in the stool can occur with bacterial and parasitic infections, with mucosal irritation, and inflammatory bowel diseases such as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis.
- **Secretory IgA*** (sIgA) is secreted by mucosal tissue and represents the first line of defense of the GI mucosa and is central to the normal function of the GI tract as an immune barrier. Elevated levels of sIgA have been associated with an upregulated immune response.
- **Short chain fatty acids (SCFAs):** SCFAs are the end product of the bacterial fermentation process of dietary fiber by beneficial flora in the gut and play an important role in the health of the GI as well as protecting against intestinal dysbiosis. Lactobacilli and bifidobacteria produce large amounts of short chain fatty acids, which decrease the pH of the intestines and therefore make the environment unsuitable for pathogens, including bacteria and yeast. Studies have shown that SCFAs have numerous implications in maintaining gut physiology. SCFAs decrease inflammation, stimulate healing, and contribute to normal cell metabolism and differentiation. Levels of **Butyrate** and **Total SCFA** in mg/mL are important for assessing overall SCFA production, and are reflective of beneficial flora levels and/or adequate fiber intake.
- **Red Blood Cells** (RBC) in the stool may be associated with a parasitic or bacterial infection, or an inflammatory bowel condition such as ulcerative colitis. Colorectal cancer, anal fistulas, and hemorrhoids should also be ruled out.
- **pH:** Fecal pH is largely dependent on the fermentation of fiber by the beneficial flora of the gut.
- **Occult blood:** A positive occult blood indicates the presence of free hemoglobin found in the stool, which is released when red blood cells are lysed.

Notes:
 RI= Reference Interval, L (blue)= Low (below RI), WRI (green)= Within RI (optimal), WRI (yellow)= Within RI (not optimal), H (red)= High (above RI)

Methodology:





Order:999999-9999

Client #:99999
Doctor:Sample Doctor
 Sample Clinic
 1234 Main St
 Saint Charles, IL 60174 U.S.A.

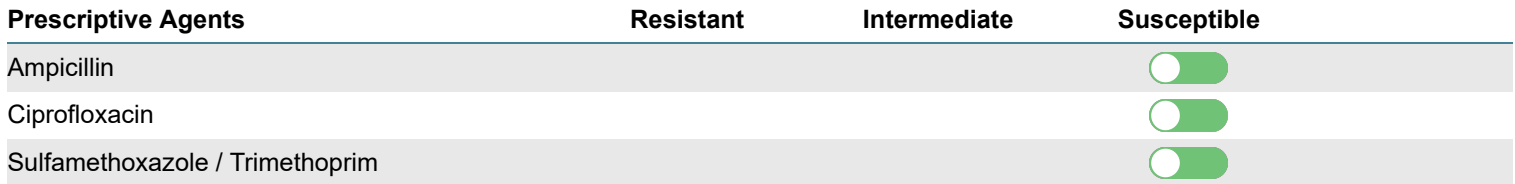
Patient:SAMPLE PATIENT
Id:99999999
Age: 62 **DOB:** 01/12/1957
Sex: Male

Sample Collection **Date/Time**
Date Collected 09/23/2019
Date Received 09/26/2019
Date Reported 10/10/2019
Specimens Collected 2

Natural Agents



Prescriptive Agents



Susceptibility Information:

- **Natural antibacterial** agents may be useful for treatment of patients when organisms display in-vitro susceptibility to these agents. The test is performed by using standardized techniques and filter paper disks impregnated with the listed agent. Relative susceptibility is reported for each natural agent based upon the diameter of the zone of inhibition surrounding the disk. Data based on over 5000 individual observations were used to relate the zone size to the activity level of the agent. A scale of relative susceptibility is defined for the natural agents tested.
- **Susceptible** results imply that an infection due to the bacteria may be appropriately treated when the recommended dosage of the tested antimicrobial agent is used. **Intermediate** results imply that response rates may be lower than for susceptible bacteria when the tested antimicrobial agent is used. **Resistant** results imply that the bacteria will not be inhibited by normal dosage levels of the tested antimicrobial agent.

*Natural antibacterial agent susceptibility testing was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Doctor's Data Laboratories in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not approve or cleared this test; however, FDA clearance is not currently required for clinical use. The results are not intended to be used as a sole means for clinical diagnosis or patient management decisions.

Notes:





Order:999999-9999

Client #:99999
Doctor:Sample Doctor
 Sample Clinic
 1234 Main St
 Saint Charles, IL 60174 U.S.A.

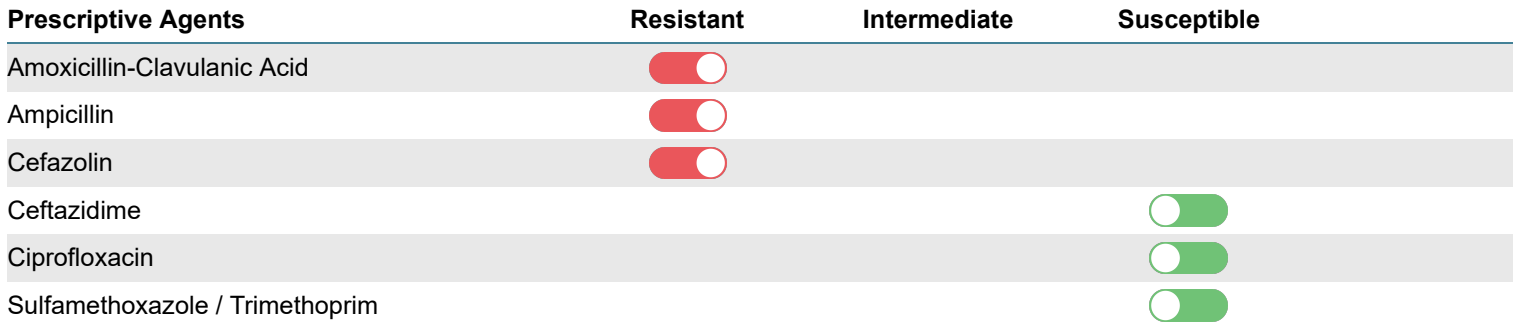
Patient:SAMPLE PATIENT
Id:99999999
Age: 62 **DOB:** 01/12/1957
Sex: Male

Sample Collection **Date/Time**
Date Collected 09/23/2019
Date Received 09/26/2019
Date Reported 10/10/2019
Specimens Collected 2

Natural Agents



Prescriptive Agents



Susceptibility Information:

- Natural antibacterial** agents may be useful for treatment of patients when organisms display in-vitro susceptibility to these agents. The test is performed by using standardized techniques and filter paper disks impregnated with the listed agent. Relative susceptibility is reported for each natural agent based upon the diameter of the zone of inhibition surrounding the disk. Data based on over 5000 individual observations were used to relate the zone size to the activity level of the agent. A scale of relative susceptibility is defined for the natural agents tested.
- Susceptible** results imply that an infection due to the bacteria may be appropriately treated when the recommended dosage of the tested antimicrobial agent is used. **Intermediate** results imply that response rates may be lower than for susceptible bacteria when the tested antimicrobial agent is used. **Resistant** results imply that the bacteria will not be inhibited by normal dosage levels of the tested antimicrobial agent.

*Natural antibacterial agent susceptibility testing was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Doctor's Data Laboratories in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not approve or cleared this test; however, FDA clearance is not currently required for clinical use. The results are not intended to be used as a sole means for clinical diagnosis or patient management decisions.

Notes:





Order:999999-9999

Client #:99999
Doctor:Sample Doctor
 Sample Clinic
 1234 Main St
 Saint Charles, IL 60174 U.S.A.

Patient:SAMPLE PATIENT
Id:99999999
Age: 62 **DOB:** 01/12/1957
Sex: Male

Sample Collection **Date/Time**
Date Collected 09/23/2019
Date Received 09/26/2019
Date Reported 10/10/2019
Specimens Collected 2

Natural Agents



Non-Absorbed Antifungals



Azole Antifungals



Susceptibility Information:

- Natural antifungal** agents may be useful for treatment of patients when organisms display in-vitro susceptibility to these agents. The test is performed by using standardized techniques and filter paper disks impregnated with the listed agent. Relative activity is reported for each natural agent based upon the diameter of the zone of inhibition or no growth zone surrounding the disk. Data based on over 5000 individual observations were used to relate the zone size to the activity level of the agent. A scale of relative activity is defined for the natural agents tested.
- Non-absorbed antifungals** may be useful for treatment of patients when organisms display in-vitro susceptibility to these agents. The test is performed using standardized commercially prepared disks impregnated with Nystatin. Relative activity is reported based upon the diameter of the zone of inhibition or no growth zone surrounding the disk.
- Susceptible** results imply that an infection due to the fungus may be appropriately treated when the recommended dosage of the tested antifungal agent is used. **Susceptible - Dose Dependent (S-DD)** results imply that an infection due to the fungus may be treated when the highest recommended dosage of the tested antifungal agent is used. **Resistant** results imply that the fungus will not be inhibited by normal dosage levels of the tested antifungal agent.

*Natural antibacterial agent susceptibility testing was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Doctor's Data Laboratories in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not approve or cleared this test; however, FDA clearance is not currently required for clinical use. The results are not intended to be used as a sole means for clinical diagnosis or patient management decisions.

Notes:

