

Patient: **SAMPLE  
PATIENT**

DOB:

Sex:

MRN:

## 2300 Microbiology Analysis Profile - Stool

### Gastrointestinal Microbiome

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





#### Additional Bacteria

**Non-Pathogen:** Organisms that fall under this category are those that constitute normal, commensal flora, or have not been recognized as etiological agents of disease.

**Potential Pathogen:** Organisms that fall under this category are considered potential or opportunistic pathogens when present in heavy growth.

**Pathogen:** The organisms that fall under this category have a well-recognized mechanism of pathogenicity in clinical literature and are considered significant regardless of the quantity that appears in the culture.

#### Microbiology Legend

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

#### Bacteriology (Culture)

*Lactobacillus spp.*

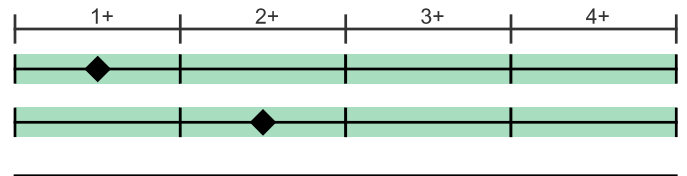
1+ NP

*Escherichia coli*

2+ NP

*Bifidobacterium*

NG

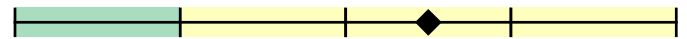


#### Additional Bacteria

#### Mycology (Culture)

*Geotrichum species*

3+ PP





### Additional Results (if ordered)

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

### Commentary

Methodology: MALDI-TOF MS, Automated and Manual Biochemical Methods, Vitek 2® System Microbial identification and Antibiotic susceptibility, ELISA and EIA.

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

Sufficient amounts of *E. coli* appear to be present in the stool. However, Lactobacilli and Bifidobacteria were found in lower than 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+.

Geotrichum is a yeast that is considered an opportunistic pathogen. Symptoms of infection have been associated with diarrhea and enteritis. Geotrichum may also play a role in IBS. The species *G. candidum* is the etiological agent of Geotrichosis, and symptoms resemble those of candidiasis.