

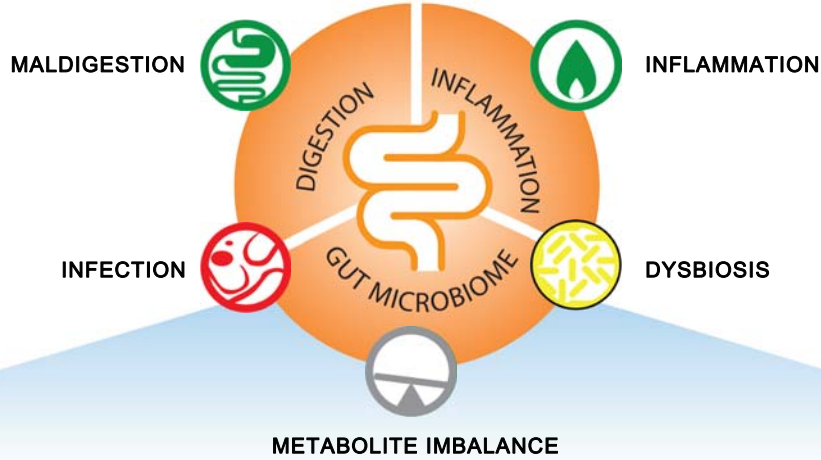


Patient:

2200 GI Effects™ Comprehensive Profile - Stool

Powered by Genova AI

Results Overview



Functional Imbalance Scores

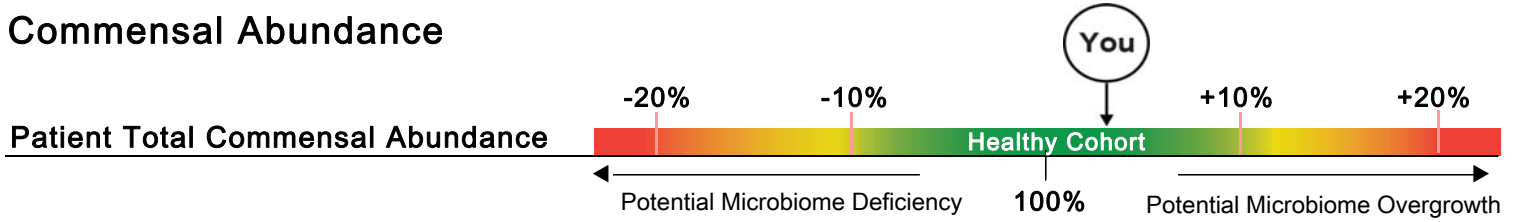
Key < 2 : Low Need for Support 2-3 : Optional Need for Support 4-6 : Moderate Need for Support 7-10 : High Need for Support

	Need for Digestive Support	Need for Inflammation Modulation	Need for Microbiome Support	Need for Prebiotic Support	Need for Antimicrobial Support
	MALDIGESTION	INFLAMMATION	DYSBIOSIS	METABOLIC IMBALANCE	INFECTION
	0	0	4	2	7
Biomarkers	Products of Protein Breakdown ▼ Fecal Fats ▼ Pancreatic Elastase ●	Secretory IgA ▲ Calprotectin ● Eosinophil Protein X ● Occult Blood ●	PP Bacteria/Yeast ▲ IAD/Methane Score ● Reference Variance ● Total Abundance ●	Total SCFA's ▼ n-Butyrate Conc. ▼ SCFA (%) ● Beta-glucuronidase ●	PP Bacteria/Yeast ▲ Parasitic Infection ▲ Pathogenic Bacteria ● Total Abundance ●
Therapeutic Support Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digestive Enzymes Betaine HCl Bile Salts Apple Cider Vinegar Mindful Eating Habits Digestive Bitters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elimination Diet/ Food Sensitivity Testing Mucosa Support: Slippery Elm, Althea, Aloe, DGL, etc. Zinc Carnosine L-Glutamine Quercetin Turmeric Omega-3's GI Referral (If Calpro is Elevated) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-/Probiotics Increase Dietary Fiber Intake Consider SIBO Testing Increase Resistant Starches Increase Fermented Foods Meal Timing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-/Probiotics Increased Dietary Fiber Intake Increase Resistant Starches Increase Fermented Foods Calcium D-Glucarate (for high beta-glucuronidase) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antibiotics (if warranted) Antimicrobial Herbal Therapy Antiparasitic Herbal Therapy (if warranted) <i>Saccharomyces boulardii</i>



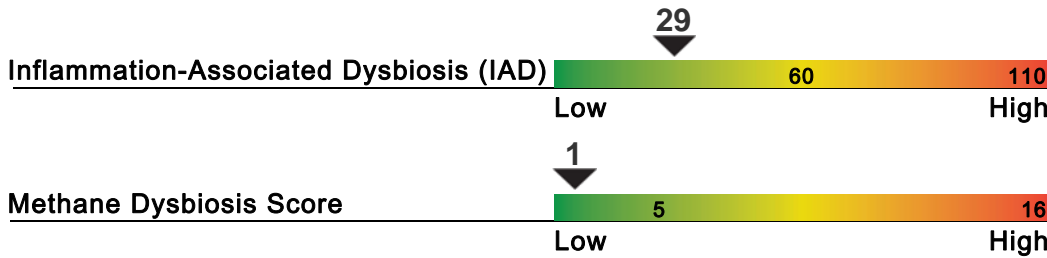
Commensal Microbiome Analysis

Commensal Abundance

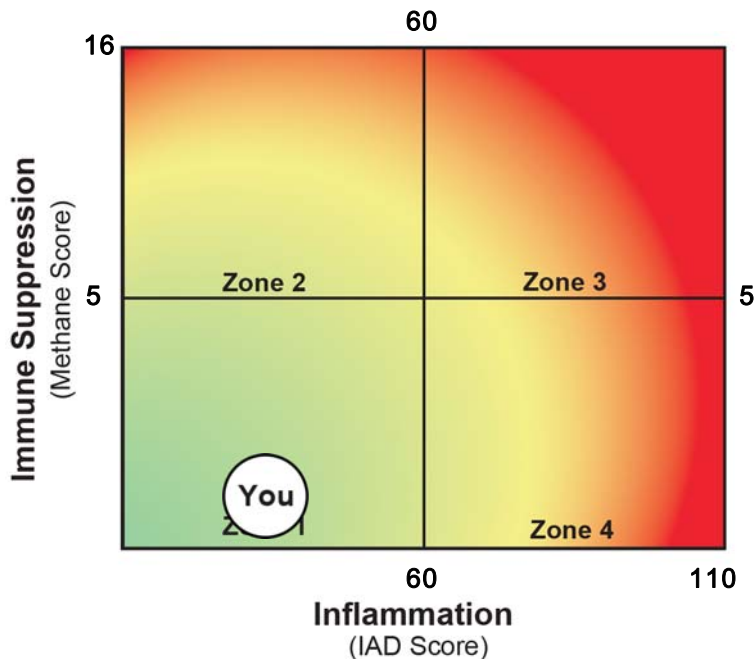


Total Commensal Balance: The total commensal abundance is a sum-total of the reported commensal bacteria compared to a healthy cohort. Low levels of commensal bacteria are often observed after antimicrobial therapy, or in diets lacking fiber and/or prebiotic-rich foods and may indicate the need for microbiome support. Conversely, higher total commensal abundance may indicate potential bacteria overgrowth or probiotic supplementation.

Dysbiosis Patterns



Dysbiosis Patterns: Genova's data analysis has led to the development of unique dysbiosis patterns, related to key physiologic disruptions, such as immunosuppression and inflammation. These patterns may represent dysbiotic changes that could pose clinical significance. Please see Genova's published literature for more details: <https://rdcu.be/bRhzv>



Zone 1: The commensal profile in this zone does not align with profiles associated with intestinal inflammation or immunosuppression. If inflammatory biomarkers are present, other causes need to be excluded, such as infection, food allergy, or more serious pathology.

Zone 2: This pattern of bacteria is associated with impaired intestinal barrier function (low fecal sIgA and EPX). Patients in this zone have higher rates of opportunistic infections (e.g. *Blastocystis spp.* & *Dientamoeba fragilis*) as well as fecal fat malabsorption. Commensal abundance is higher in this group suggesting potential bacterial overgrowth.

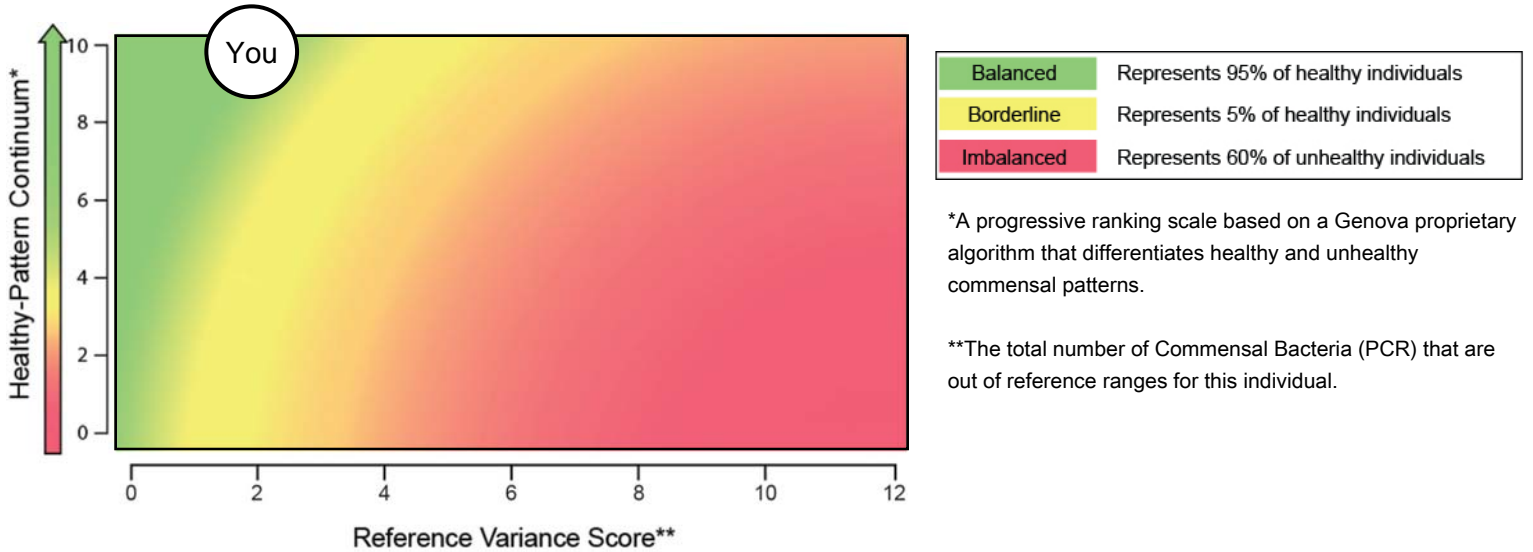
Zone 3: Patients in this zone may have more inflammation compared to those in zone 4. However, commensal abundance is usually higher making use of antimicrobial therapy relatively safer. Patients in this zone may have higher rates of pathogenic infections.

Zone 4: This commensal profile is associated with increased intestinal inflammation. IBD patients are more likely to have this pattern of bacteria. Commensal abundance is lower in this zone; therefore, antibiotic use for GI potential pathogens should be used with caution. In addition to standard treatment for intestinal inflammation, modulation of the commensal gut profile is encouraged.

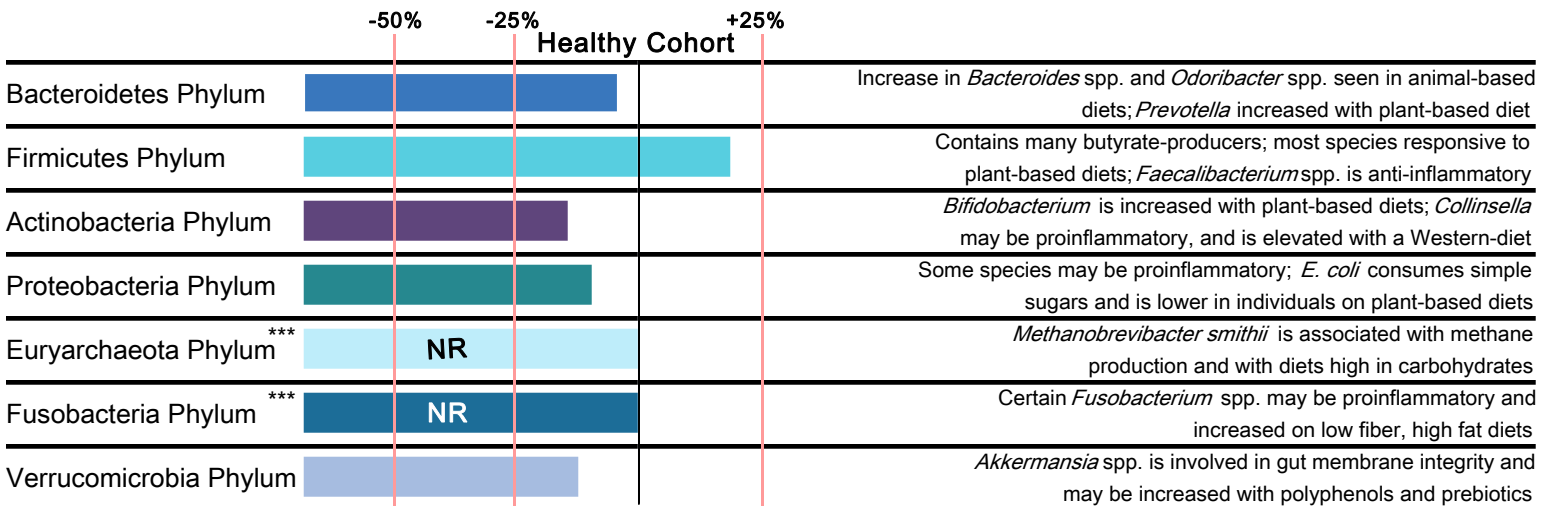


Commensal Microbiome Analysis

Commensal Balance



Relative Commensal Abundance



Relative Abundance: The relative abundance compares the quantity of each of 7 major bacterial phyla to a healthy cohort. This can indicate broader variances in the patient's gut microbiome profile. Certain interventions may promote or limit individual phyla when clinically appropriate. Please refer to Genova's Stool Testing Support Guide for more information on modulation of commensal bacteria through diet & nutrient interventions. ***Approximately 70% of the healthy cohort had below detectable levels of *Methanobrevibacter smithii*. Approximately 90% of the healthy cohort had below detectable levels of *Fusobacterium* spp.

Physician Notes/Recommendations

2200 GI Effects™ Comprehensive Profile - Stool

Methodology: GC-FID, Automated Chemistry, EIA

	Result	QUINTILE DISTRIBUTION 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th	Reference Range
Digestion and Absorption			
Pancreatic Elastase 1 †	>500		>200 mcg/g
Products of Protein Breakdown (Total*) (Valerate, Isobutyrate, Isovalerate)	2.2		1.8-9.9 micromol/g
Fecal Fat (Total*)	6.6		3.2-38.6 mg/g
Triglycerides	0.7		0.3-2.8 mg/g
Long-Chain Fatty Acids	4.6		1.2-29.1 mg/g
Cholesterol	0.8		0.4-4.8 mg/g
Phospholipids	0.5		0.2-6.9 mg/g
Inflammation and Immunology			
Calprotectin †	<16		<=50 mcg/g
Eosinophil Protein X (EPX)†	<DL		<=2.7 mcg/g
Fecal secretory IgA	683		<=2,040 mcg/mL
Gut Microbiome Metabolites			
Metabolic			
Short-Chain Fatty Acids (SCFA) (Total*) (Acetate, n-Butyrate, Propionate)	29.3		>=23.3 micromol/g
n-Butyrate Concentration	6.7		>=3.6 micromol/g
n-Butyrate %	22.9		11.8-33.3 %
Acetate %	59.2		48.1-69.2 %
Propionate %	18.1		<=29.3 %
Beta-glucuronidase	1,547		368-6,266 U/g

*Total value is equal to the sum of all measurable parts.

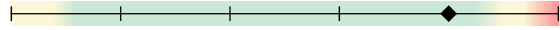

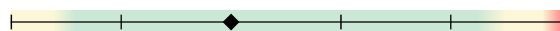
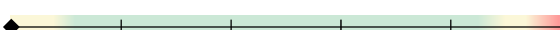

†These results are not represented by quintile values.

Tests were developed and their performance characteristics determined by Genova Diagnostics. Unless otherwise noted with *, the assays have not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.








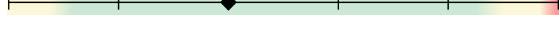

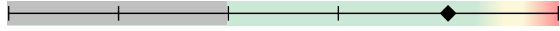
Gastrointestinal Microbiome (PCR)

Commensal Bacteria (PCR)




Result
CFU/g stoolQUINTILE DISTRIBUTION
1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5thReference Range
CFU/g stool**Bacteroidetes Phylum**

<i>Bacteroides uniformis</i>	3.5E8		<=9.5E8
<i>Phocaeicola vulgatus</i>	2.8E8		<=8.3E8
<i>Barnesiella spp.</i>	3.6E7		3.0E6-2.9E8
<i>Odoribacter spp.</i>	<DL		<=9.5E7
<i>Prevotella spp.</i>	1.2E9		6.6E7-3.8E9




Firmicutes Phylum

<i>Anaerotruncus colihominis/massiliensis</i>	1.6E7		<=2.0E7
<i>Butyrivibrio crossotus</i>	<DL		<=3.3E7
<i>Clostridium spp.</i>	<DL		<=1.5E7
<i>Coprococcus eutactus</i>	<DL		<=1.2E8
<i>Faecalibacterium prausnitzii</i>	2.4E8		1.1E6-1.1E9
<i>Lactobacillus spp.</i>	5.6E3		<=1.6E6
<i>Pseudoflavonifractor spp.</i>	1.4E6		1.3E4-2.9E7
<i>Roseburia spp.</i>	7.4E7		3.6E5-4.6E8
<i>Ruminococcus bromii</i>	4.6E8		<=1.5E9
<i>Veillonella spp.</i>	4.6E5		<=4.1E6

Actinobacteria Phylum

<i>Bifidobacterium spp.</i>	5.0E7		4.6E5-2.6E8
<i>Bifidobacterium longum subsp. longum</i>	<DL		<=1.3E8
<i>Collinsella aerofaciens</i>	<DL		<=1.3E8

Proteobacteria Phylum

<i>Desulfovibrio piger</i>	<DL		<=5.4E7
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	2.1E4		<=7.5E6
<i>Oxalobacter formigenes</i>	<DL		<=1.1E7

Euryarchaeota Phylum

<i>Methanobrevibacter smithii</i>	<DL		<=2.0E7
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Fusobacteria Phylum

<i>Fusobacterium spp.</i>	<DL		<=1.8E5
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Verrucomicrobia Phylum

<i>Akkermansia muciniphila</i>	5.9E5		>=8.5E3
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The gray-shaded portion of a quintile reporting bar represents the proportion of the reference population with results below detection limit.

Commensal results and reference range values are displayed in a computer version of scientific notation, where the capital letter "E" indicates the exponent value (e.g., 7.3E6 equates to 7.3×10^6 or 7,300,000).

The methodology for the PCR Commensal Bacteria has been updated to qPCR. The reference ranges have been updated accordingly.

The names of some of the bacteria have been updated as a result of taxonomy changes and method improvements.



Gastrointestinal Microbiome (Culture)

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.

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

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.

Bacteriology (Culture)

Lactobacillus spp.

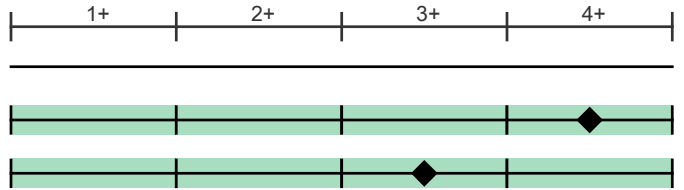
NG

Escherichia coli

4+ NP

Bifidobacterium (Anaerobic Culture)

3+ NP



Additional Bacteria

Salmonella spp.

NG

Shigella spp.

NG

Klebsiella pneumoniae

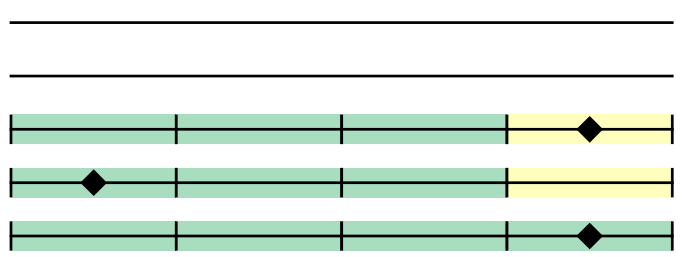
4+ PP

Bacillus species

1+ NP

Enterococcus faecium

4+ NP



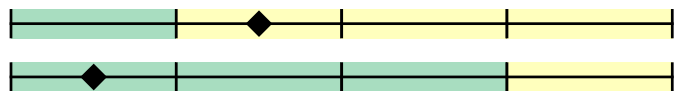
Mycology (Culture)

Candida kruseii

2+ PP

Yeast, not Candida albicans

1+ NP



KOH Preparation for Yeast

Methodology: Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) Preparation for Yeast

Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) Preparation for Yeast

These yeast usually represent the organisms isolated by culture. In the presence of a negative yeast culture, microscopic yeast may reflect organisms not viable enough to grow in culture. The presence of yeast on KOH prep should be correlated with the patient's symptoms. However, moderate to many yeast suggests yeast overgrowth.

Result

KOH Preparation, stool

Rare Yeast Present

The result is reported as the amount of yeast seen microscopically:

Rare: 1-2 per slide

Few: 2-5 per high power field (HPF)

Moderate: 5-10 per HPF

Many: >10 per HPF



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. These results were obtained using wet preparation(s) and trichrome stained smear. 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.	Many 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	

One negative specimen does not rule out the possibility of a parasitic infection.



Parasitology

PCR Parasitology - Protozoa

Methodologies: DNA by PCR

Organism	Result	Units		Expected Result
<i>Blastocystis</i> spp.	<2.14e2	femtograms/microliter C&S stool	Detected	Not Detected
<i>Cryptosporidium parvum/hominis</i>	<1.76e2	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>	<2.65e2	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>	<1.84e2	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	<9.64e1	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Giardia</i>	<1.36e1	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected

Additional Results

Methodology: Fecal Immunochemical Testing (FIT)

	Result	Expected Value
Fecal Occult Blood♦	Negative	Negative
Color††	Brown	
Consistency††	Formed/Normal	

††Results provided from patient input.

Tests were developed and their performance characteristics determined by Genova Diagnostics. Unless otherwise noted with ♦, the assays have not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Zonulin Family Peptide

Methodology: EIA

	Result	Reference Range	Zonulin Family Peptide
Zonulin Family Peptide, Stool	86.0	22.3-161.1 ng/mL	<p>This test is for research use only. Genova will not provide support on interpreting the test results. This test does not detect zonulin.¹ The Scheffler paper suggests that the IDK kit may detect a zonulin family peptide, such as properdin. Genova's unpublished data demonstrated that the current IDK kit results were associated with stool inflammation biomarkers and an inflammation-associated dysbiosis profile.</p> <p>The performance characteristics of Zonulin Family Peptide have been verified by Genova Diagnostics, Inc. The assay has not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.</p>

Reference:

1. Scheffler L, et al. Widely Used Commercial ELISA Does Not Detect Precursor of Haptoglobin2, but Recognizes Properdin as a Potential Second Member of the Zonulin Family. *Front Endocrinol.* 2018;9:22.



Macroscopic/Direct Exam for Parasites

Methodology: Macroscopic Evaluation

No human parasite detected in sample.

Add-on Testing

Methodology: EIA

	Result	Expected Value
HpSA - <i>H. pylori</i>	Negative	Negative
<i>Campylobacter</i> spp. ♦	Negative	Negative
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> ♦	Negative	Negative
Shiga toxin <i>E. coli</i> ♦	Negative	Negative
Fecal Lactoferrin ♦	Negative	Negative

Tests were developed and their performance characteristics determined by Genova Diagnostics. Unless otherwise noted with ♦, the assays have not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Bacteria Sensitivity

Prescriptive Agents

<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	R	I	S-DD	S	NI
Ampicillin	R				
Amox./Clavulanic Acid				S	
Cephalothin				S	
Ciprofloxacin				S	
Tetracycline				S	
Trimethoprim/Sulfa				S	

Natural Agents

<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	LOW INHIBITION	HIGH INHIBITION
Berberine		
Oregano		
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.

Mycology Sensitivity

Candida Susceptibility Profile for Azoles*

Organism	Number of Isolates	% Sensitive	
		Fluconazole	Voriconazole
<i>Candida albicans</i>	25561	99.19%	99.51%
<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	8777	98.64%	99.33%
<i>Candida kruseii</i>	3420	0.23%	97.79%
<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	1076	93.22%	90.57%
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	2898	27.1%	90.9%

***Results of pharmaceutical sensitivities against certain yeast species are based on internal Genova data pertaining to the frequency of susceptibility of the specific yeast to the listed antifungal agent. The pharmaceutical results are not patient-specific. Conversely, the results of inhibition to nystatin and natural agents are patient-specific.**

Non-absorbed Antifungals

<i>Candida kruseii</i>	LOW INHIBITION	HIGH INHIBITION
Nystatin		

Natural Agents

<i>Candida kruseii</i>	LOW INHIBITION	HIGH INHIBITION
Berberine		
Caprylic Acid		
Garlic		
Undecylenic Acid		
Uva-Ursi		

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.