

Authorizing Clinician

Patient

Collected Received Reported

GI Screen with H. pylori Antigen (#401H)

Microscopy			
	Sample I	Sample II	Sample III
Ova/Parasites	No Ova/Parasites Found	No Ova/Parasites Found	No Ova/Parasites Found
Trichrome Stain	No Ova/Parasites Found	No Ova/Parasites Found	No Ova/Parasites Found
Yeast	No yeast found	No yeast found	No yeast found
<p>Each stool sample was prepared for microscopic evaluation on wet mount and trichrome stains, utilizing resource-intensive techniques to aid in the analysis and detection of organisms. Yeast, when visibly identified, is reported in terms of predominance on the sample. If 'QNS' is reported, the patient's sample was inadequate for testing purposes.</p>			
Antigens			
	Cryptosporidium parvum	NOT DETECTED	
	Giardia lamblia	NOT DETECTED	
	Helicobacter pylori	DETECTED	
<p>Stool antigen tests are widely used for their non-invasive nature, high sensitivity, and high specificity. Detection of antigens on the surface of organisms in stool specimens is the current test of choice for pathogen diagnosis and provides increased sensitivity over more common microscopy techniques.</p>			
Cultures			
Bacteria		Yeast	
Citrobacter spp.:	NG	Candida Spp.:	NG
Enterobacter spp.:	NG	Other Yeast Identified: No other yeast identified	
Escherichia coli:	+4		
Klebsiella spp.:	NG		
Proteus spp.:	NG		
Pseudomonas spp.:	NG		
Other Bacteria spp. Identified: No other bacteria identified			
<p>Organisms grown on culture media are reflexed to manual and/or automated procedures to identify at the species level. The organism amount of growth is reported based on the four quadrants of the plate medium. NG= No Growth. +1 or +2 = Light. +3 = Moderate. +4 = Abundant. If 'QNS' is reported, the patient's sample was inadequate for testing purposes. Standard organisms are listed based on their known prevalence within the patient population, as well as predominance in literature as pathogens and/or causes of autoimmune activity.</p>			
Occult Blood			
Result:		NOT DETECTED	
<p>The occult blood test aims to detect subtle blood loss in the gastrointestinal tract, anywhere from the mouth to the colon. Positive tests may result from either upper or lower gastrointestinal bleeding and warrant further investigation.</p>			