



Sample Report CMI16 Yeast Culture and Sensitivities

PATIENT:
ID:
SEX:
AGE: **DOB:**

CLIENT #:
Regenerus Laboratories Ltd
Aero 14, Redhill Aerodome, Kings Mill Ln
Redhill Surrey, RH1 5JY United Kingdom

Yeast Profile

BACTERIA INFORMATION

Expected / Beneficial bacteria make up a significant portion of the total microflora in a healthy & balanced GI tract. These beneficial bacteria have many health-protecting effects in the GI tract including manufacturing vitamins, fermenting fibers, digesting proteins and carbohydrates, and propagating anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory factors.

Clostridia are prevalent flora in a healthy intestine. Clostridium spp. should be considered in the context of balance with other expected/beneficial flora. Absence of clostridia or over abundance relative to other expected/beneficial flora indicates bacterial imbalance. If C. difficile associated disease is suspected, a Comprehensive Clostridium culture or toxigenic C. difficile DNA test is recommended.

Commensal (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 known pathogenic bacteria and those that have the potential to cause disease in the GI tract. They can be present due to a number of factors including: consumption of contaminated water or food, 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.

YEAST CULTURE

Normal flora

Dysbiotic flora

2+ *Candida albicans*

MICROSCOPIC YEAST

RESULT

Few

EXPECTED

None – Rare

Yeast in stool is expected at a level of none-rare. A microscopic finding of yeast in stool of few, moderate, or many may be helpful in identifying potential yeast overgrowth, or non-viable or dietary yeast.

YEAST INFORMATION

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.

SPECIMEN DATA

Comments:

Date Collected: 10/10/2022

Date Received: 10/13/2022

Date Reported: 10/19/2022

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





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Yeast Susceptibilities; Candida albicans

NATURAL ANTIFUNGALS

	LOW SENSITIVITY	HIGH SENSITIVITY	
Berberine*			<p>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.</p>
Caprylic Acid*			
Allicin (garlic)*			
Uva Ursi*			
Oregano*			
Undecylenic Acid*			
Grapefruit Seed Extract*			

NON-ABSORBED ANTIFUNGALS

	LOW SENSITIVITY	HIGH SENSITIVITY	
Nystatin			<p>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.</p>

AZOLE ANTIFUNGALS

	RESISTANT	S-DD	SUSCEPTIBLE	
Fluconazole				<p>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.</p>
Itraconazole				
Ketoconazole				

Standardized test interpretive categories established for *Candida* spp. are used for all yeast isolates.

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Comments:
Date Collected: 10/10/2022
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Date Reported: 10/19/2022
Methodology: Disk Diffusion

*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.

Introduction

This analysis of the stool specimen provides fundamental information about the overall gastrointestinal health of the patient. When abnormal microflora or significant aberrations in intestinal health markers are detected, specific commentaries are presented. If no significant abnormalities are found, commentaries are not presented.

Microbiology**Cultured Yeast**

Small amounts of yeast (+1) may be present in a healthy GI tract. However higher levels of yeast (> +1) are considered to be dysbiotic. A positive yeast culture and sensitivity to prescriptive and natural agents may help guide decisions regarding potential therapeutic intervention for yeast overgrowth. When investigating the presence of yeast, disparity may exist between culturing and microscopic examination. Yeast grows in colonies and is typically not uniformly dispersed throughout the stool. Further, some yeast may not survive transit through the intestines rendering it unviable for culturing. This may lead to undetectable or low levels of yeast identified by culture, despite a significant amount of yeast visualized microscopically. Therefore, both microscopic examination and culture are helpful in determining if abnormally high levels of yeast are present.

Dysbiotic Yeast

Yeast was cultured from this stool specimen at a level that is considered to be dysbiotic. A positive yeast culture and sensitivity to prescriptive and natural agents may help guide decisions regarding potential therapeutic intervention for chronic yeast syndrome. When investigating the presence of yeast, disparity may exist between culturing and microscopic examination. Yeast grows in colonies and is typically not uniformly dispersed throughout the stool. This may lead to undetectable or low levels of yeast identified by culture, despite a significant amount of yeast visualized microscopically.