

Ordering Physician:

John Doe, MD

1234 Main St.
Anywhere, GA 30096

Accession #: **A1202070189**
Order #: G1234567
Reference #:
Patient: **Sample Report**
Date of Birth: 02/05/1962
Age: 50
Sex: Female
Reprinted: 07/09/2013
Comment:

Date Collected: 02/06/2012
Date Received: 02/07/2012
Date of Report: 02/07/2012
Telephone: 7704464583
Fax: 7704412237



0097 Organix® Dysbiosis Profile - Urine

Methodology: LC/Tandem Mass Spectroscopy, Colorimetric

Ranges are for ages 13 and over

Results
mcg/mg creatinine

Quintile Ranking
1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th

95% Reference Range

Bacterial - general

Item	Results	Quintile Ranking	95% Reference Range
1. Benzoate	<DL*	0.6	<= 9.3
2. Hippurate	1075 H	548	<= 1070
3. Phenylacetate	0.09	0.11	<= 0.18
4. Phenylpropionate	<DL*		<= 0.06
5. p-Hydroxybenzoate	1.0	1.1	<= 1.8
6. p-Hydroxyphenylacetate	35 H	19	<= 34
7. Indican	19	64	<= 90
8. Tricarballoylate	0.75 H	0.73	<= 1.41

L. acidophilus / general bacterial

9. D-Lactate	3.1 H	1.9	<= 4.3
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Clostridial species

10. 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylpropionate	<DL*		<= 0.05
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Yeast / Fungal

11. D-Arabinitol	71 H	36	<= 73
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Creatinine = 175 mg/dL

* <DL = less than detection limit

** >LIN = greater than linearity limit



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All of the compounds reported are produced by bacteria, yeast, fungi and protozoa that may colonize or grow in the small or large intestines. Dysbiosis involves overgrowth of one or more species leading to increased production of these compounds that are absorbed and excreted in urine.

Bacterial and Protozoal Markers

Compounds 1-8 are elevated in the presence of unusual bacteria or protozoal overgrowth. This type of dysbiosis is accompanied by abnormally high populations of bacteria not found in high numbers in normal intestinal flora. p-Hydroxyphenylacetate is elevated in Giardiasis as well as in bacterial overgrowth. When carbohydrate malabsorption is present, the otherwise favorable genus Lactobacillus, or other D-Lactate producing strains, can overgrow and produce toxic amounts of D-lactate. Clostridia are the apparent major producers of dihydroxyphenylpropionate.

Yeast and Fungal Markers

Current evidence suggests that yeast and fungi are the predominant source of compound 11. D-Arabinitol is a sensitive and specific marker of invasive candidiasis.

Clinical Significance

The most common symptoms of intestinal dysbiosis are bloating, abdominal cramping, and diarrhea. Toxic neuromuscular and hormonal interference may be present and nutritional deficiencies are more likely when these markers are elevated. Lactose intolerance, increased gut permeability, food intolerances, fatigue, and immune suppression frequently accompany intestinal dysbiosis.

Yeast overgrowth causes multiple problems with the integrity of the intestinal mucosa. A variety of symptoms, including behavioral disorders, autism in children, and mental/emotional disorders in adults, have been associated with overgrowth of these microbes.

Treatments for dysbiosis may involve removal of the offending organisms with antimicrobials. Dietary changes and food supplements are used for replacement of beneficial bacteria, restoration of digestive function and mucosal repair. High fiber, low sugar diet and increased water intake are important to maintain healthy intestinal ecology. A repeat test should show improvement within 90 days.