

Patient: **SAMPLE PATIENT** **Order Number:**
 Age: 39 Completed: March 18, 2004
 Sex: M Received: March 17, 2004
 MRN: Collected: March 17, 2004

Parasitology

Microscopic Exam Results

Blastocystis hominis: Many
 Endolimax nana: Few Trophozoites
 Entamoeba hartmanni: Moderate Trophozoites & Cysts

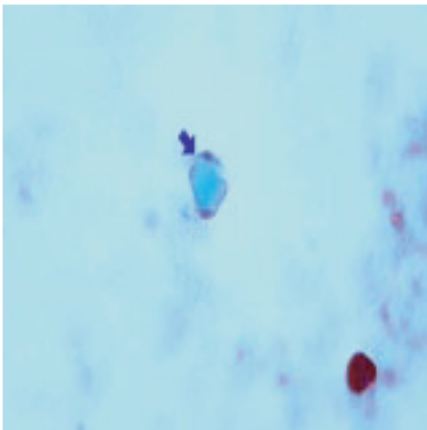
Specimen Tested: Stool

Parasitology EIA Tests

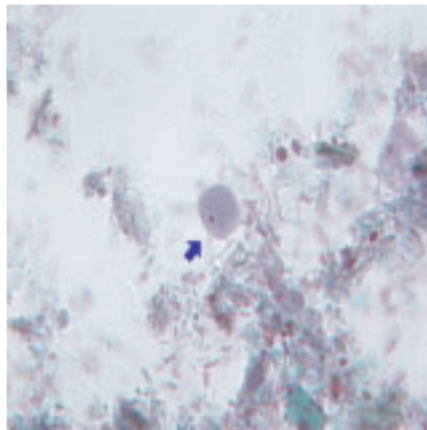
	Inside	Outside	Reference Range
Cryptosporidium	Not Ordered		Negative
Giardia lamblia	Not Ordered		Negative
Entamoeba histolytica/dispar	Not Ordered		Negative

Reference Range for EIA tests is Negative.

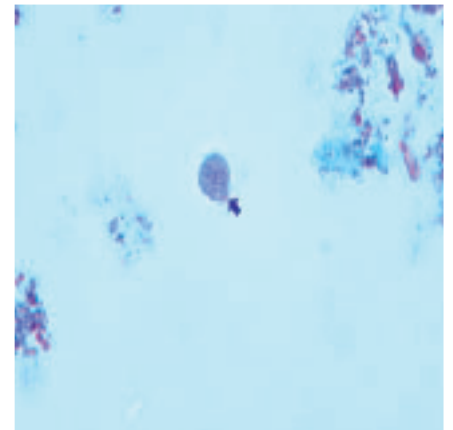
Blastocystis hominis



Endolimax nana trophozoites



Entamoeba hartmanni trophozoites



Macroscopic Exam for Larvae (if ordered)***Commentary***

Reported quantitation values were derived from a concentration of the sample(s) submitted and represent an "average" value.

Blastocystis hominis is considered by most authorities to be a pathogen. Transmission is fecal/oral, usually through contact with contaminated food or water. *Blastocystis* often lodges in the intestinal mucosa, making eradication difficult. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, sleeplessness, lassitude, anorexia, pruritis, irritable bowel or fever, although asymptomatic infections can occur. It has also been reported in association with many chronic conditions including chronic fatigue and reactive arthritis. Three forms have been identified, with the vacuolated form being the most frequently seen in fecal specimens.

Endolimax nana transmission occurs by ingestion of the cyst stage in contaminated food or water. The organism resides in the lumen of the colon and cecum. Infections may be asymptomatic or present with diarrhea. Infection has also been associated with reactive arthritis and urticaria. Although textbooks traditionally consider this organism a commensal, it may be associated with and play a role in chronic illness.

Entamoeba hartmanni transmission occurs via ingestion of the cyst either from person to person or by contaminated food or water. Although textbooks traditionally consider this organism a commensal, it may be associated with and play a role in chronic illness.