The Great Plains Laboratory, LLC

Comprehensive Stool Analysis

Comprehensive Stool Analysis

Key to Maintaining a Healthy Digestive System

The Importance of the Comprehensive Stool Analysis

Many chronic disorders result from digestive problems and inadequate nutrient absorption. Even with a very complete and balanced diet, nutrients have to be properly digested to transport vitamins to different parts of the body. Proper gastrointestinal functioning also ensures elimination of toxic molecules, microbes and undigested food particles from the body, which helps prevent infections, toxic reactions, allergies, and other health problems.

The role of abnormal intestinal microorganisms in gastrointestinal disorders is widely known. However, research also shows the relationship between the gastrointestinal and other systems in the body, such as the neurological, hepatic, and immune systems. For example, excessive yeast produces toxic metabolites, which can pass through the blood-brain barrier and alter neurological functioning, causing "brain fog," behavior problems, and learning difficulties. Exposure to certain pathogens can cause the formation of antibodies that can interfere with the brain in predisposed individuals, causing problems with motor function. Excess of toxic by-products of certain bacteria can interfere with neurotransmitters and cause fatigue. Beneficial bacteria, on the other hand, helps with vitamin absorption and infection prevention.

"Even with a very complete and balanced diet, nutrients have to be properly digested to transport vitamins to different parts of the body."

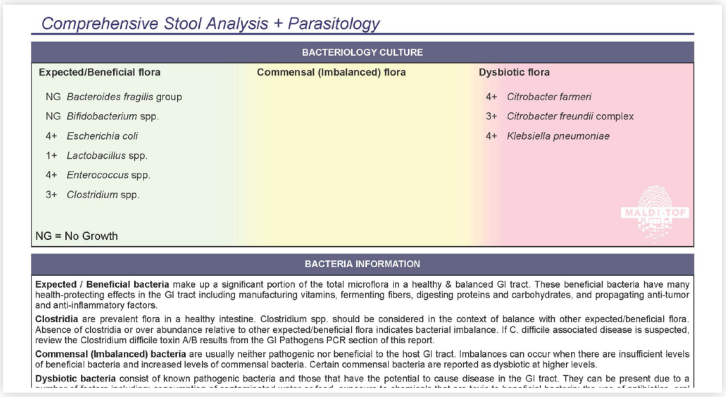
Comprehensive Stool Evaluation Will Give You Specific Information About The Following Digestive Criteria

- Digestion of nutrients (chymotrypsin, triglycerides, muscle fibers, vegetable fibers)
- Absorption of nutrients (cholesterol, carbohydrates, steatocrit %)
- Elimination efficiency of undigested food residues and toxins
- Levels of healthy bacterial flora versus potentially pathogenic bacteria species, yeast, and parasites
- Culture and sensitivities of pathogenic yeast and bacteria
- Infectious pathogens (EIA evaluation for Campylobacter, Enterohemorrhagic E.coli cytotoxin, Giardia lamblia, and Cryptosporidium)
- Indices and markers of intestinal immune function (fecal sIgA)
- Indices and markers of inflammation (lysozyme and lactoferrin levels)
- Indices and markers of intestinal physiology and of intestinal health (presence of RBC, WBC, mucus, occult blood, fecal pH, and short chain fatty acids analysis)

About the Test

The Comprehensive Stool Analysis detects the presence of pathogenic yeast, parasites, and bacteria, which could be contributing to chronic illness and neurological dysfunction. It provides information about prescription and natural products that may be effective against specific microorganism strains detected in the sample. The test also evaluates beneficial bacteria levels, intestinal immune function, overall intestinal health (presence of occult blood, short chain fatty acids analysis, pH, mucus, and other criteria), and markers for inflammation.

Sample Report



Comprehensive Stool Analysis + Parasitology

BACTERIOLOGY CULTURE

Expected/Beneficial flora	Commensal (Imbalanced) flora	Dysbiotic flora
NG *Bacteroides fragilis* group		4+ *Citrobacter farmeri*
NG *Bifidobacterium* spp.		3+ *Citrobacter freundii* complex
4+ *Escherichia coli*		4+ *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
1+ *Lactobacillus* spp.		
4+ *Enterococcus* spp.		
3+ *Clostridium* spp.		

NG = No Growth

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, review the Clostridium difficile toxin A/B results from the GI Pathogens PCR section of this report.

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

Parasitology; Microscopy

Protozoa	Result
Balantidium coli	Not Detected
Blastocystis spp.	Not Detected
Chilomastix mesnili	Not Detected
Dientamoeba fragilis	Not Detected
Endolimax nana	Not Detected
Entamoeba coli	Not Detected
Entamoeba hartmanni	Not Detected
Entamoeba histolytica/Entamoeba dispar	Not Detected
Entamoeba polecki	Not Detected
Enteromonas hominis	Not Detected
Giardia duodenalis	Not Detected
Iodamoeba bütschlii	Not Detected
Isospora belli	Not Detected

GI Pathogen Profile, Multiplex PCR; stool

Viruses	Result	Reference Interval
Adenovirus F40/41	No call-inhibited	Negative
Norovirus GI/GII	No call-inhibited	Negative
Rotavirus A	No call-inhibited	Negative

Pathogenic Bacteria	Result	Reference Interval
Campylobacter (*C. jejuni*, *C. coli* and *C. lari*)	No call-inhibited	Negative
Clostridioides difficile (Toxin A/B)	No call-inhibited	Negative
Escherichia coli O157	No call-inhibited	Negative
Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* (ETEC) lt/st	No call-inhibited	Negative
Salmonella spp.	No call-inhibited	Negative
Shiga-like toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) stx1/stx2	No call-inhibited	Negative
Shigella (*S. boydii*, *S. sonnei*, *S. flexneri* & *S. dysenteriae*)	No call-inhibited	Negative
Vibrio cholerae	No call-inhibited	Negative

Parasites	Result	Reference Interval

Parasitology; Microscopy

Trematodes - Flukes	
Clonorchis sinensis	Not Detected
Fasciola hepatica/Fasciolopsis buski	Not Detected
Heterophyes heterophyes	Not Detected
Paragonimus westermani	Not Detected

Other Markers		Reference Interval
Yeast	Rare	None – Rare
RBC	Not Detected	None – Rare
WBC	Not Detected	None – Rare
Muscle fibers	Not Detected	None – Rare
Vegetable fibers	Rare	None – Few

Recommended for Patients With

- AD(H)D
- Anxiety
- Arthritis, Articular, or Muscular Pain
- Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Behavioral Disorders
- Chronic Fatigue & Fibromyalgia
- Depression
- Diarrhea, Constipation, Abdominal Distension
- Food Allergies
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome
- Leaky Gut Syndrome
- Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
- Skin Conditions & Acne
- Tic Disorder / Tourette's Syndrome
- Vitamin or Mineral Deficiencies
- Weight Changes
- Yeast Infections

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