

Parasitology Center, Inc.
11445 E. Via Linda, Ste. 2-419
Scottsdale, Arizona 85259 2638
Phone: 480-767-2522

Laboratorio Analisis Clinicos
Av. Obregon 28-9
Nogales, Sonora
Mexico

COMPREHENSIVE STOOL ANALYSIS

Date/Time Received: 05/12/2014

Date Tested: 14-May-2014

Sent Method: upload

Service No: 96787

Patient: Sample Patient 3498 East Street Veryfar, CA 90322	Date of Birth: 06/26/79 Sex: Male Home Phone: 456-543-5678 Business/Cell Phone:	Health Practitioner: Dr. Sample Doctor Business Phone: 123-456-7890 Facsimile:
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

History:

Foreign Travel:	I have been everywhere.
Symptoms:	I have diarrhea and stomach cramps.
Past Infection /Treatment:	None
Other infected in household:	None

Intestinal parasites: Normal value = 0 (not marked) Reference range: 0 (negative) - 4 (heavy presence)
Specimens fixed and transported in SAF and concentrated using CONSED Reagent System (Alpha Tec, Vancouver, WA)

Protozoa:

<i>Entamoeba coli</i>	cysts	trophozoites
<i>E. histolytica / E. dispar</i>	cysts	trophozoites
<i>Entamoeba hartmanni</i>	cysts	trophozoites
<i>Iodamoeba butschlii</i>	cysts	trophozoites
<i>Endolimax nana</i>	cysts	trophozoites
2 Giardia lamblia	cysts	trophozoites
<i>Chilomastix mesnili</i>	cysts	trophozoites
<i>Balantidium coli</i>	cysts	trophozoites
<i>Trichomonas hominis</i>		
<i>Isospora belli</i>		
<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>		
<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>		
<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>		
<i>Blastocystis hominis</i>		

Trematoda (Flukes):

Schistosoma sp.
Fasciola/Fasciolopsis
Paragonimus westermani
Clonorchis/Heterophyes/Metagonimus

Fungi Spores and Common Yeasts:

Candida sp. Candida (dividing)
Common Yeast Yeast (dividing)
Geotrichum sp.
Kloeckeri sp.
Hyphae

Cestoda (Tapeworms):

Taenia solium/Taenia saginata
Hymenolepis nana
Hymenolepis diminuta
Dipylidium caninum
Diphyllobothrium latum

Nematoda (Roundworms):

Ascaris lumbricoides
Ancylostoma/Necator
Strongyloides stercoralis
Trichostrongylus sp.
Trichuris trichiura
Enterobius vermicularis
Mansonella sp.

Other Observations:

Epithelial (squamous) cells
Epithelial (columnar) cells

3 Bacteria (normal bacilli)

2 Undigested Tissue

Charcot-Leyden crystals
WBC RBC
Fatty acid crystals
Starch granules
Pollen

2 Mucus

Comments (samples tested at the Nogales facility):

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

GIARDIA LAMBLIA

Giardia lamblia is a microscopic parasitic flagellate that causes the diarrheal illness known as giardiasis. Giardiasis is a global disease. It infects nearly 2% of adults and 6% to 8% of children in developed countries worldwide. Nearly 33% of people in developing countries have had giardiasis. An infected person might shed 1-10 billion cysts daily. However, swallowing as few as 10 cysts might cause illness. Giardia cysts is protected by an outer shell that allows it to survive outside the body for long periods of time and makes it tolerant to chlorine disinfection. Like Cryptosporidium, the parasite can spread via recreational water, stream water, and municipal water from surface water treatment plants (20% of which carry infection) in the US and Canada. Giardia infection rates go up in late summer. Backpackers and wildlife enthusiasts are frequently exposed to Giardia from drinking stream water.

Transmission: It is found on surfaces or in soil, food, or water that has been contaminated with feces from infected humans or animals. Infection occurs by ingestion of mature cysts in contaminated food, water, or hands. Giardia may be passed person-to-person or even animal-to-person. Transmission can also occur through oral-anal sexual contact. The incubation period is 1 to 3 weeks after becoming infected.

Symptoms: Diarrhea, gas or flatulence, greasy stool that can float, stomach or abdominal cramps, upset stomach or nausea, dehydration, and weight loss. Some people are asymptomatic however, without proper treatment, can be carriers for years.

Treatment:

Treatment section is reserved for Practitioners.

Prevention: Avoid drinking unboiled or unpurified tap water and avoid uncooked foods washed with unboiled or unpurified tap water. Avoid oral-anal sexual contact.

UNDIGESTED TISSUE

A wide variety of **undigested tissues** are seen in stained fecal preparations. Many of these can be readily confused with parasitic or related organisms. The most common forms of undigested tissue found are tomato skins which can be confused with tapeworms, undigested plant material, meat fibers, undigested potato cells, citrus fruit parts (which appear like worms), bean sprouts (which can be confused for nematodes) and morel mushroom spores resembling nematode eggs. For pictures please see http://www.parasitetesting.com/_private/Bioindicators.pdf

Clinical significance: When found in the stool it indicates that the client is not digesting their food properly or not chewing adequately. Digestive enzymes are recommended.

MUCUS

Mucus is a natural product of a healthy intestine to protect against biological agents (parasites/bacteria) or chemical (toxins) agents that may compromise the intestinal lining. It functions as a lubricant for materials that must pass over membranes, e.g., food passing down the esophagus. A layer of mucus along the inner walls of the stomach is vital to protect the cell linings of that organ from the highly acidic environment within it. Mucus does not digest in the intestinal tract. Mucus is also secreted from glands within the rectum due to stimulation of the mucous membrane within. Mucus is often found in cylindrical casts confused by many as parasitic worms. It may be detected wrapped around fecal strands or alone.

Clinical significance: The detection of large amounts of mucus in a stool specimen indicates a serious aggravation of the intestine by parasitic or toxic agents.

BACTERIA NORMAL BACILLI

Bacilli (normal bacteria) is a general term used to describe the morphology of any rod-shaped bacterium. While not all rod shaped bacteria are good, we are reporting on the beneficial rod-shaped bacteria that are in the gut. It is the key in maintaining a healthy immune system.

Clinical significance: At proper levels it helps create energy from the fermentation of undigested carbohydrates and absorption of fatty acids. It also helps prevent the growth of harmful bacteria and fungi such as Candida, regulates the development of the gut, and synthesizes vitamins, especially vitamin K and B. The best reading for this is a level of 3. That indicates a good supply of your pro-flora. A level of 2 is adequate. A level of 1 indicates a low reading, and a level of 4 indicates an overgrowth. Bacterial overgrowth is an indicator of a number of pathologies including IBS, CFS, allergies, arthritis, diabetes, fibromyalgia, and auto-immune diseases. Metabolic substances produced by bacterial overgrowth will compromise absorption causing nutrient deficiencies and food allergies. Overgrowth is usually age related. Older people produce less acid in the stomach and therefore are subject to bacterial overgrowth.

Treatment:

Treatment section is reserved for Practitioners.