



Accession Number: **A0901190013**  
 Reference Number:  
 Patient: **Sample Report**  
 Age: **46** Sex: **Female**  
 Date of Birth: **02/05/1962**  
 Date Collected: **1/18/09**  
 Date Received: **1/19/09**  
 Report Date: **1/19/09**  
 Telephone: **(770) 446-4583**  
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 Reprinted:  
 Comment:

Ordering Physician:

Metamatrix

3425 Corporate Way  
 Duluth, GA 30096

**2110 Mycology Profile**

Methodology: DNA Analysis, ELISA

	Reference Range	Consistency = Formed/Normal
<b>Yeast/Fungi</b>		
Candida sp.	<b>+1 =&gt; 100 pg DNA/g specimen</b>	Neg

**Mycology**

Yeast overgrowth has been linked to many chronic conditions, in part because of antigenic responses in some patients to even low rates of yeast growth. Potential symptoms include diarrhea, headache, bloating, atopic dermatitis and fatigue. Positives are reported as +1, +2, +3 or +4 indicating >100, >1000, >10000 or >100000 pg DNA/g.

These test results are not for the diagnosis of disease. They are intended to provide nutritional guidelines to qualified healthcare professionals with full knowledge of patient history and concerns to assist in their design of an appropriate healthcare program.

Ordering Physician:

Metametrix

3425 Corporate Way  
Duluth, GA 30096

## 2110 Mycology Profile

Methodology: DNA Analysis, ELISA

### Fungal Sensitivities

#### Pharmaceuticals

Amphotericin	S		
Fluconazole			R
Itraconazole			R
Ketoconazole			R
Nystatin			R

#### Botanicals

5-Hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone Black Walnut	S		
Alliin Garlic	S		
Arbutin Uva Ursi	S		
Artemisinin Wormwood	S		
Berberine Goldenseal	S		
Caprylic acid Octanoic acid	S		
Carvacrol Oregano	S		
Oleuropein Olive Leaf			R
Quinic acid Cats Claw	S		
Thymol Oil of Thyme			R
Undecylenic acid Undecylenic acid	S		

Fungal growth suppression is measured in a liquid growth medium where bacterial growth is suppressed and specific antifungal agents are introduced before incubation. Growth inhibition is measured after incubation. In contrast to the older isolation and culture techniques, such universal culturing more closely approximates the actions of antifungals in the complex milieu of the colon.

Agents marked as "**Sensitive**" cause effective fungal growth suppression. Those antifungal agents are candidates for suppressing the growth of fungi and yeasts in the patient's colon. The results apply to all organisms reported under "Mycology".

Agents indicated as "**Resistant**" have low effectiveness and can increase the risk of inducing drug resistant organisms. If all tested agents are resistant, synergistic mixtures of antifungal agents may be effective.

Sensitivities are not performed on "**Pathogens**" or "**Parasites**" because they do not grow in culture under normal laboratory conditions. Standard protocols are generally used for treatment of pathogens and parasites.

For Botanical sensitivity testing the active ingredients are tested and an example of the available source is shown.

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