

Patient: **SAMPLE**
PATIENT

Age:
Sex:
MRN:

Microbiology

Mycology

Candida albicans [PP]  (4+)

Microbiology Legend

*NG

*NG

No Growth

NP

Non-Pathogen

PP

Potential
Pathogen

P

Pathogen

Human microflora is influenced by environmental factors and the competitive ecosystem of the organisms in the GI tract. Pathological significance should be based upon clinical symptoms and reproducibility of bacterial recovery.

Commentary

Commentary is provided to the practitioner for educational purposes, and should not be interpreted as diagnostic or treatment recommendations. Diagnosis and treatment decisions are the responsibility of the practitioner.

A 4+ quantity of Candida is substantially greater than normal. While yeast are identified in a great many fecal specimens, this amount represents an overgrowth condition. If it is suspected that systemic complaints may be caused by the presence of yeast, Candida serology and an assessment for intestinal permeability might be considered.

Yeast Sensitivity

Patient: **SAMPLE
PATIENT**

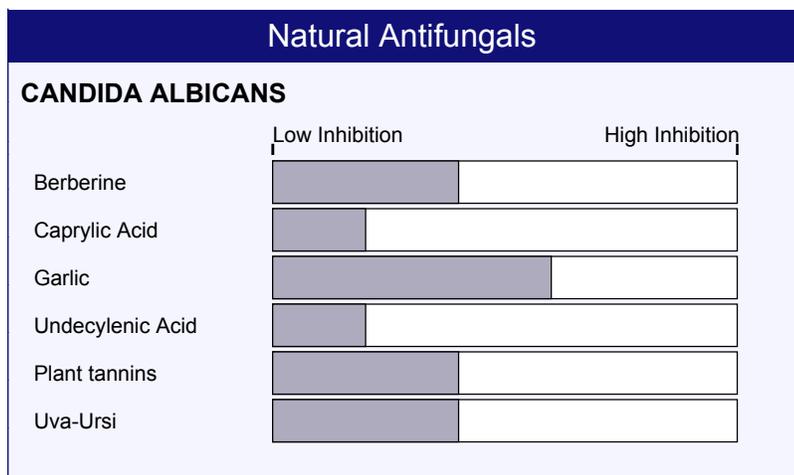
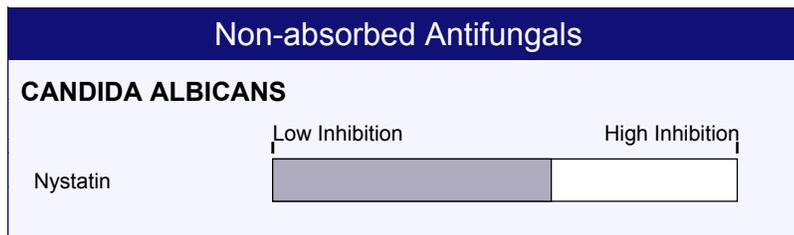
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Azole Antifungals			
CANDIDA ALBICANS			
	S	I	R
Fluconazole	<=0.125		
Itraconazole	<=0.06		
Ketoconazole	<=0.025		

S Indicates susceptibility to prescriptive agents
I Indicates intermediate susceptibility to prescriptive agents
R Indicates resistance to prescriptive agents



Azole Antifungals:

Microbial testing has been performed in vitro to determine antifungal sensitivity and resistance at standard dosages. Prudent use of antimicrobials requires knowledge of appropriate blood or tissue levels of those agents. Antifungals that appear in the "S" (susceptible) column are more effective at inhibiting the growth of this organism. Antifungals that appear in the "I" (intermediate) column are partially effective at inhibiting the growth of this organism. Antifungals that appear in the "R" (resistant) column allow continued growth of the organism in vitro and are usually less effective clinically. Inappropriate use of antifungals often results in the emergence of resistance.

Nystatin and Natural Antifungals:

In this assay, "inhibition" is defined as the reduction level on organism growth as a direct result of inhibition by a natural substance. The level of inhibition is an indicator of how effective the natural substance was at limiting the growth of an organism in an in vitro environment. High Inhibition indicates a greater ability by the natural substance to limit growth, while Low Inhibition a lesser ability to limit growth. In accordance with laboratory guidelines for reporting sensitivities, results for Nystatin are now being reported with natural antifungals in this category.

This test has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by Genova Diagnostics, Inc. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.