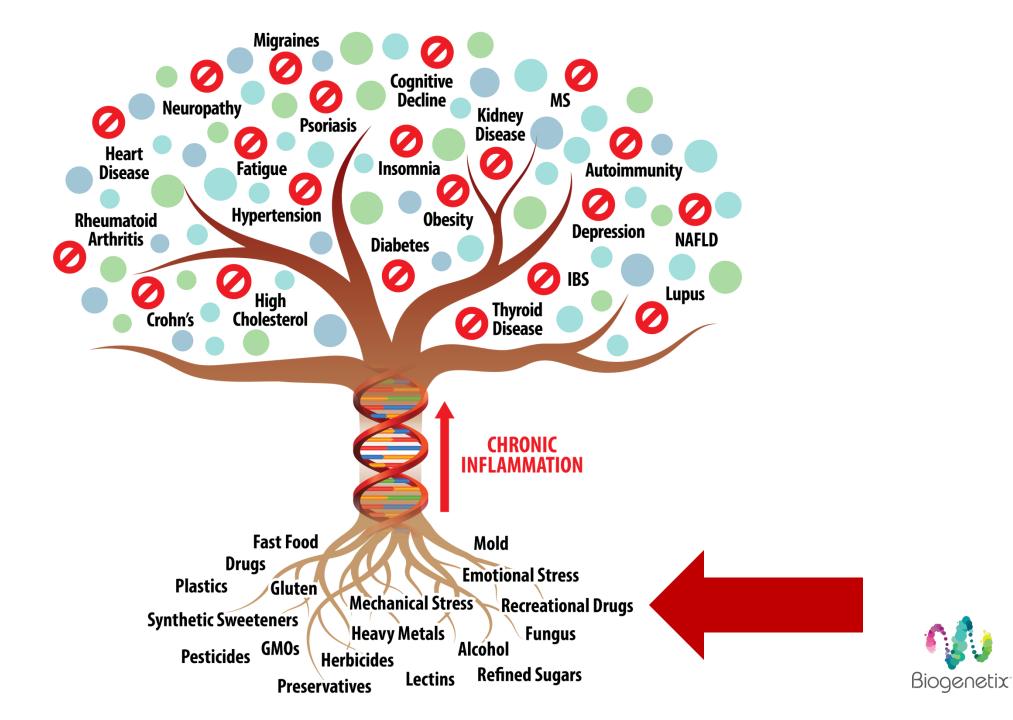
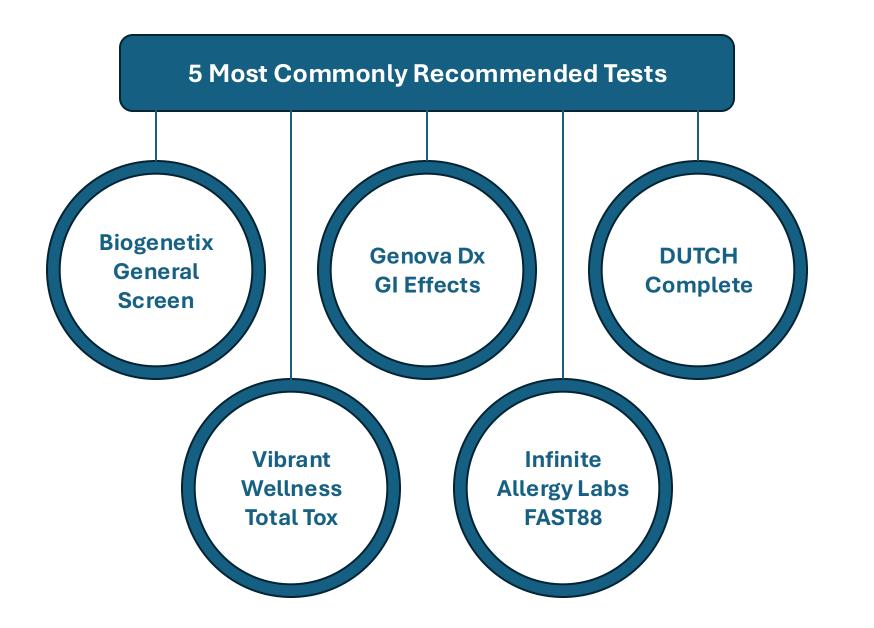
Casual Friday Series

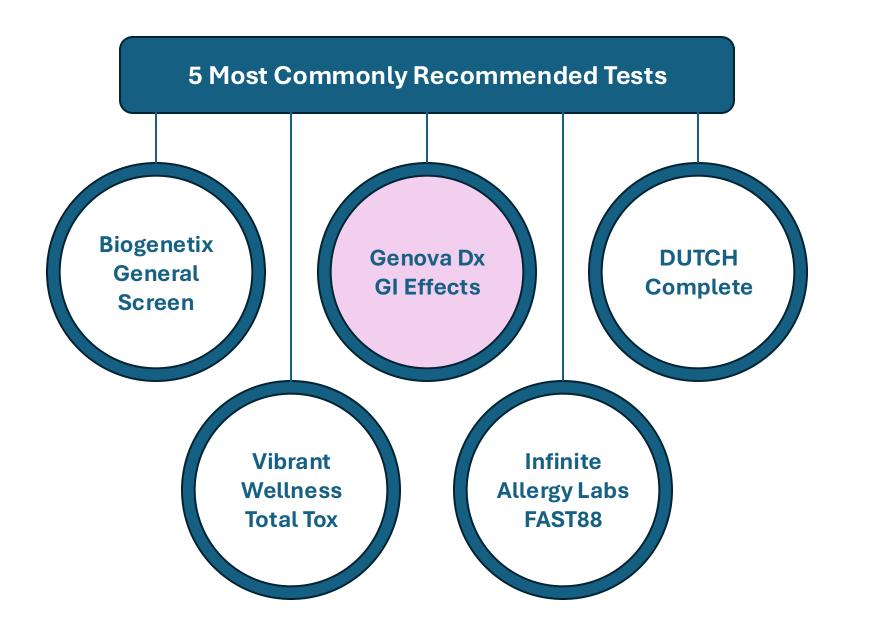
Stool Test Applications



















AllClear HEALTHCARE





















































Clinical Information

Patient Information

Microbiomix™ Module

Test Preparation

Support Materials



The GI Effects Stool Profiles are a suite of advanced stool tests that provide immediate, actionable clinical information for the management of gastrointestinal health. Utilizing cutting-edge technologies and biomarkers, these profiles offer valuable insight into digestive function, intestinal inflammation, and the intestinal microbiome. The overview pages make results interpretation quicker and easier, to prioritize treatment and assess microbiome status.

The GI Effects Stool Profiles can reveal important information about the root cause of many common gastrointestinal symptoms and non-GI conditions including:





The GI Effects Stool Profiles can reveal important information about the root cause of many common gastrointestinal symptoms and non-GI conditions including:

- Gas
- Bloating
- Indigestion/reflux
- Abdominal pain/ cramps
- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) [1,2]
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) [3,4]
- Atopic dermatitis/ eczema [5,6]
- Allergies [<u>5</u>]
- Autoimmune diseases [7,8]
- Mood disorders (depression) [9,10]
- Joint aches [11,12]
- Diabetes [13,14,15]
- Weight issues [15,16,17,18]

The health of the entire body is dependent on a healthy gut and gut microbiome. Gut microbes are codependent with one another and with their human host, and the health of one affects the other. A sizeable volume of research associates a dysbiotic, or imbalanced gut microbiome with multiple disease states both within and outside of the GI tract. [19,20,21] The diverse metabolic activities of the microbiome ultimately impact the human host, and the activities of the human host ultimately affect the health of their microbiome.



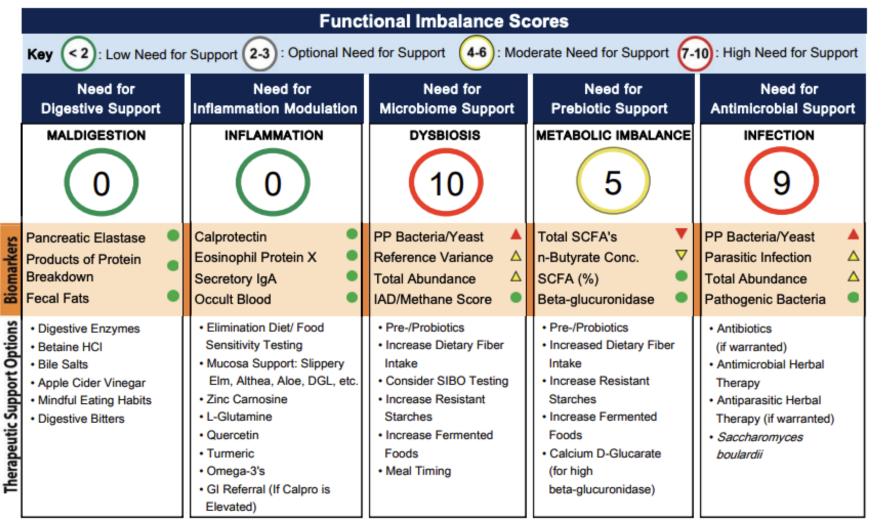


Additional Biomarkers Available:

- Campylobacter
- Clostridium difficile (not available for patients <2 years old, see <u>An Updated Review of Clostridium difficile Treatment in Pediatrics</u>)
- Shiga Toxin *Escherichia coli*
- Helicobacter pylori
- Fecal Lactoferrin
- Macroscopic Exam for Worms
- Zonulin Family Peptide
- KOH Preparation for Yeast



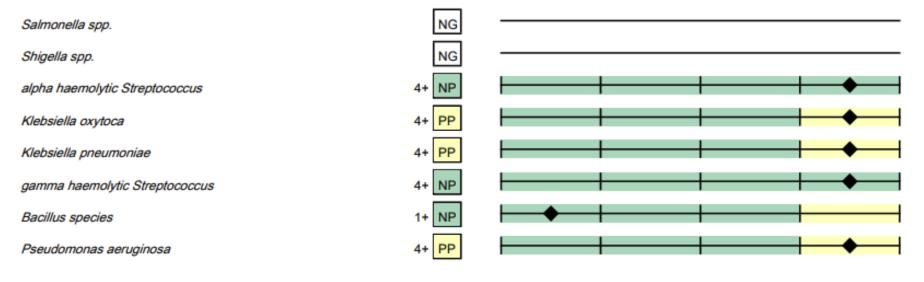
63 yo female HA No meds.





63 yo female HA No meds.

Additional Bacteria



Mycology (Culture)

Rhodotorula species

1+ NP

Yeast, not Candida albicans

1+ NP



▶ Emerg (Tehran). 2016 Nov;4(4):171–183.

Gastrointestinal Headache; a Narrative Review

Majid T Noghani 1, Hossein Rezaeizadeh 2, Sayed Mohammad Bager Fazljoo 3, Mansoor Keshavarz 2,4,*

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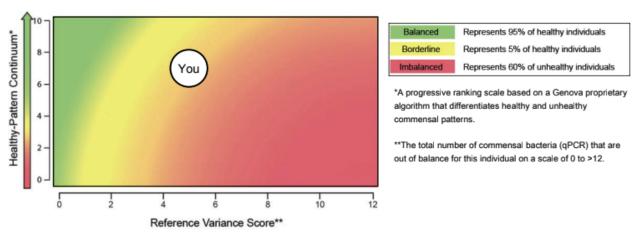
PMCID: PMC5007907 PMID: 27800536

Abstract

There are studies reporting primary headaches to be associated with gastrointestinal disorders, and some report resolution of headache following the treatment of the associated gastrointestinal disorder. Headache disorders are classified by The International Headache Society as primary or secondary; however, among the secondary headaches, those attributed to gastrointestinal disorders are not appreciated. Therefore, we aimed to review the literature to provide evidence for headaches, which originate from the gastrointestinal



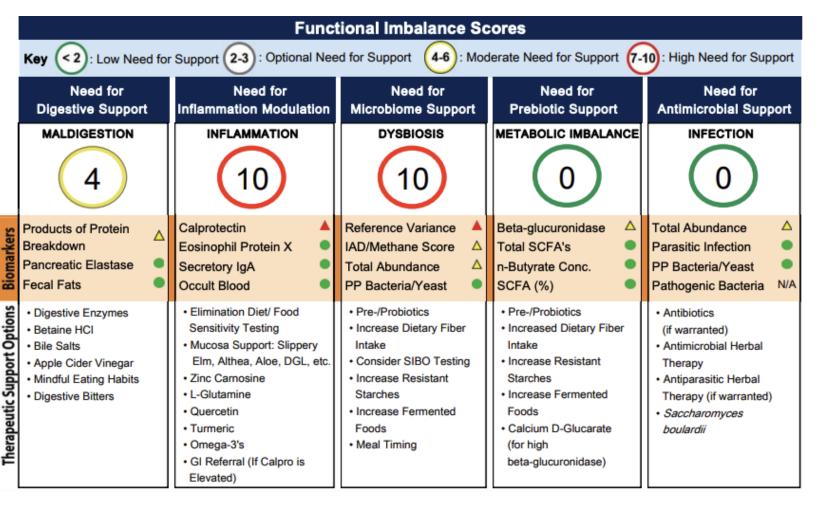
Commensal Balance



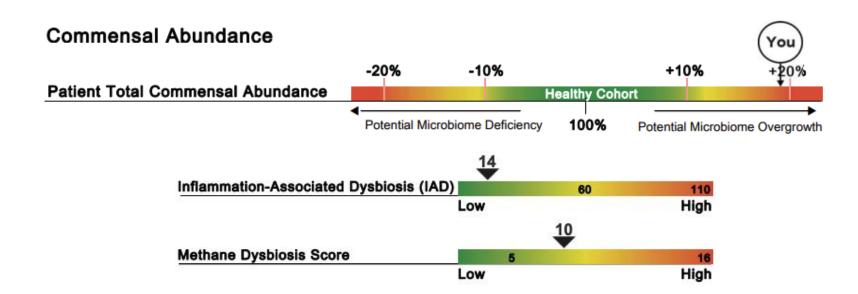
Relative Commensal Abundance

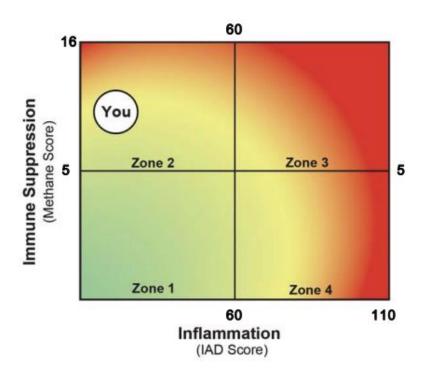
	-50%	-25% Healthy	Cohort +25	%
Bacteroidetes Phylum				Increase in Bacteroides spp. and Odoribacter spp. seen in animal-based
Dation of action 1 my ann				diets; Prevotella increased with plant-based diet
Firmicutes Phylum				Contains many butyrate-producers; most species responsive to
Fillilicules Filylulli				plant-based diets; Faecalibacterium spp. is anti-inflammatory
Action bacteria Dhylum				Bifidobacterium is increased with plant-based diets; Collinsella
Actinobacteria Phylum				may be proinflammatory, and is elevated with a Western-diet
Drotochasteria Dhylum				Some species may be proinflammatory; E. coli consumes simple
Proteobacteria Phylum				sugars and is lower in individuals on plant-based diets
Euryarahaaata Dhydyn				Methanobrevibacter smithii is associated with methane
Euryarchaeota Phylum	NE	(production and with diets high in carbohydrates
Funchasteria Dhydum	M	,		Certain Fusobacterium spp. may be proinflammatory and
Fusobacteria Phylum	Ni	`		increased on low fiber, high fat diets
V				Akkermansia spp. is involved in gut membrane integrity and
Verrucomicrobia Phylum				may be increased with polyphenols and prebiotics





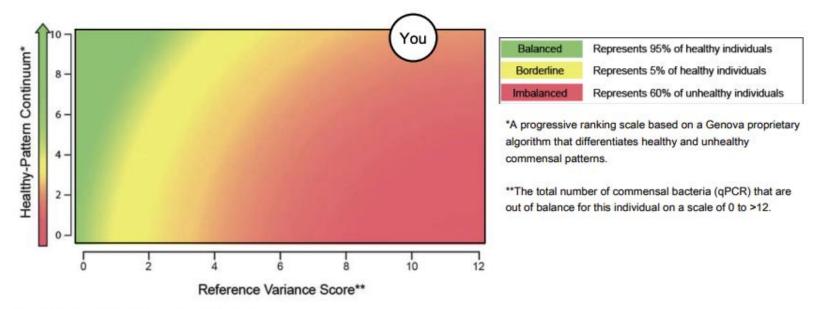




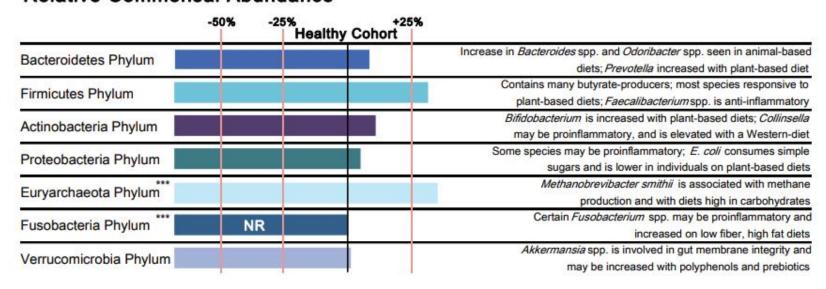


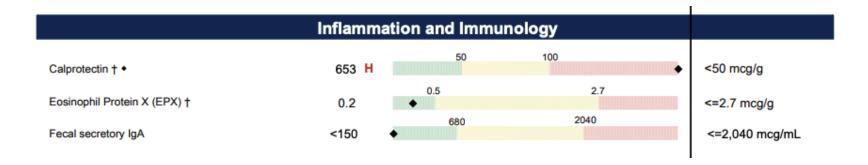


Commensal Balance



Relative Commensal Abundance





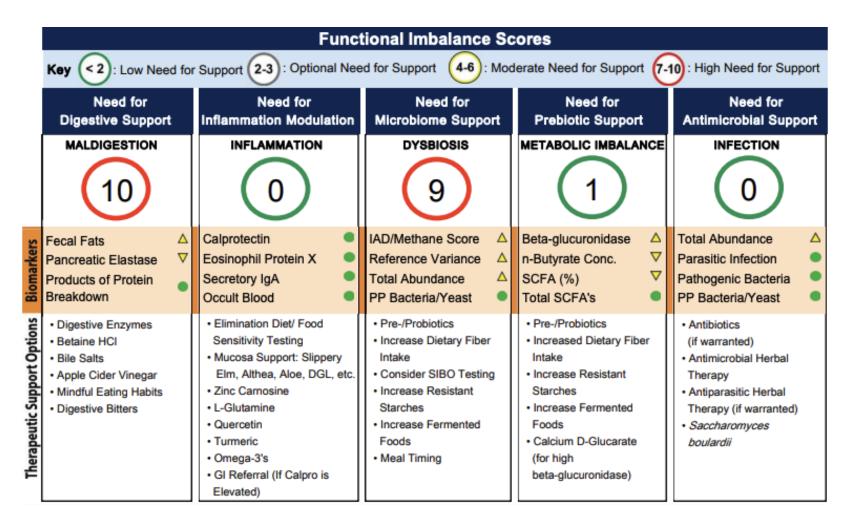
Zanulin Family Pontid

		onulin Family Peptide	
Methodology: EIA	Result	Reference Range	Zonulin Family Peptide
Zonulin Family Peptide, Stool	56.5	22.3-161.1 ng/mL	This test is for research use only. Genova will not provide support on interpreting the test results. This test does not
			detect zonulin. The Scheffler paper suggests that the IDK
			kit may detect a zonulin family peptide, such as properdin.
			Genova's unpublished data demonstrated that the current
			IDK kit results were associated with stool inflammation
			biomarkers and an inflammation-associated dysbiosis profile.
			The performance characteristics of Zonulin Family Peptide
			have been verified by Genova Diagnostics, Inc. The assay
			has not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug
			Administration.



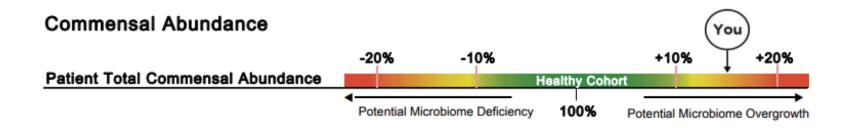
		ALLERGY		SENSITIVITY				
Group	Allergens	IgE Results (U/mL)	IgE Low Range (U/mL)	IgG4 Results (U/mL)	IgG4 Low Range (U/mL)	IgG Results (U/mL)	IgG Low Range (U/mL)	C3 b/d Results
	Almond	0.69	=0.65	0.56	=0.75	13.55	=15.70	Not Detected
	Bean, Common Mix*	0.53	=0.65	1.34	=0.65	13.55	=9.70	Not Detected
	Brazil Nut	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	13.55	=6.00	Not Detected
	Cashew	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	9.71	=6.40	Not Detected
	Cotton Seed	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	8.39	=6.00	Not Detected
	Flax	0.66	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	12.77	=6.00	Not Detected
Beans, Legumes,	Hazelnut	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	14.52	=7.20	Not Detected
Nuts, Seeds	Mustard Seed	0.76	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	28.36	=6.00	Detected
	Pea, Green	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	13.26	=6.00	Not Detected
	Peanut	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	11.20	=6.00	Not Detected
	Pecan Nut	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	39.45	=6.00	Detected
	Sesame	0.52	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	20.97	=8.70	Not Detected
	Soybean	0.73	=1.00	<0.50	=1.00	10.40	=6.00	Not Detected
	Walnut, English	0.76	=0.65	0.99	=0.65	84.57	=17.20	Detected
	Beef	0.80	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	11.60	=6.00	Not Detected
	Casein	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	15.11	=17.00	Not Detected
Dairy, Meat, Poultry	Chicken	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	4.82	=6.00	Not Detected
	Egg White, Chicken	<0.50	=0.65	7.67	=2.00	28.65	=11.60	Not Detected
	Egg Yolk, Chicken	0.56	=0.65	4.20	=1.50	21.92	=9.00	Detected
	Lamb	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	5.26	=6.00	Not Detected
	Milk, Cow	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=1.00	23.84	=20.00	Not Detected
	Milk, Goat	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	<2.00	=6.00	Not Detected
	Pork	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	5.90	=6.00	Not Detected
	Turkey	<0.50	=0.65	<0.50	=0.65	8.50	=6.00	Not Detected

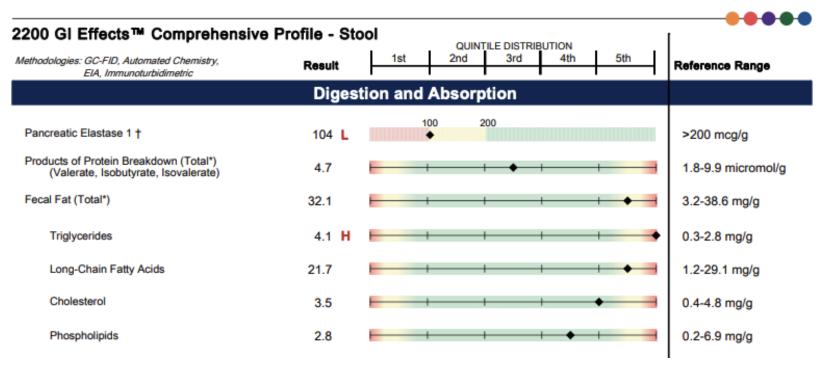
63 yo female DM2 5'3" 240lbs Insomnia Metformin Glipizide BP Statin





63 yo female DM2 5'3" 240lbs Insomnia Metformin Glipizide BP Statin







63 yo female DM2 5'3" 240lbs Insomnia Metformin Glipizide BP Statin

Metabolic			
Short-Chain Fatty Acids (SCFA) (Total*) (Acetate, n-Butyrate, Propionate)	52.0		>=23.3 micromol/g
n-Butyrate Concentration	6.8	— • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	>=3.6 micromol/g
n-Butyrate %	13.1	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	11.8-33.3 %
Acetate %	63.8	+ + + +	48.1-69.2 %
Propionate %	23.0	 	<=29.3 %
Beta-glucuronidase	4,512		368-6,266 U/g



