

Lab ID 4161260
Patient ID P005260
Ext ID 25308-0005

Sex: Male • 4wks • 01-Oct-25
16 HARKER STREET, BURWOOD VIC 3125

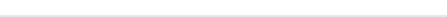
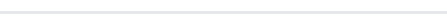
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Collected

03-Nov-25 12:54pm

MACROSCOPIC EXAMINATION		OCCULT BLOOD	
TEST	RESULT	TEST	INTERPRETATION
Stool Colour	Brown	Occult Blood	POSITIVE
Stool Form	Unformed		
Mucous	PRESENT		

GIT FUNCTIONAL MARKERS						
TEST	RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS	
Calprotectin	70.0	H		(<100.0)	ug/g	
b-Glucuronidase	3100			(368-6266)	U/g	
Pancreatic Elastase 1	500			(>200)	ug/g	
pH	6.4			(6.3-7.7)		
Secretory IgA	800			(200-1300)	ng/mL	
Steatocrit	5.0			(<10.0)	%	
Transglutaminase IgA	60.0			(<100.0)	ug/g	
Zonulin	60			(<120)	ng/mL	

SHORT CHAIN FATTY ACIDS					
TEST	RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS
Short Chain Fatty Acids, Beneficial	54.0			(>13.6)	umol/g
Acetate	69.00			(44.00-72.00)	%
Butyrate	15.00			(10.00-33.00)	%
Propionate	15.00			(0.00-32.00)	%
Valerate	1.00			(0.50-7.00)	%

Parasites & Worms	Bacteria and Viruses	Mycology
Blastocystis hominis	Citrobacter freundii complex E. coli O157 Enterobacter cloacae complex Klebsiella pneumoniae complex Rotavirus A	Candida dubliniensis

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TEST	RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS
Blastocystis hominis	6.00	H		(<1.00)	x10^5 org/g
Cryptosporidium species	<DL			(<1.00)	x10^5 org/g
Dientamoeba fragilis	<DL			(<1.00)	x10^5 org/g
Cyclospora cayetanensis	<DL			(<1.00)	x10^5 org/g
Entamoeba histolytica	<DL			(<1.00)	x10^5 org/g
Giardia intestinalis	<DL			(<1.00)	x10^5 org/g
Enterocytozoon species	<DL			(<1.00)	x10^5 org/g

TEST	RESULT
Ancylostoma species Hookworm	Not Detected
Ascaris species, Roundworm	Not Detected
Enterobius vermicularis, Pinworm	Not Detected
Hymenolepis spp, Tapeworm	Not Detected
Necator americanus, Hookworm	Not Detected
Strongyloides spp, Roundworm	Not Detected
Taenia species, Tapeworm	Not Detected
Trichuris trichiura, Whipworm	Not Detected

TEST	RESULT
Adenovirus 40/41	Not Detected
Astrovirus (hAstro)	Not Detected
Norovirus GI/II	Not Detected
Rotavirus A	DETECTED
Sapovirus (I,II,IV,V)	Not Detected

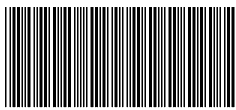
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TEST	RESULT	H/L		REFERENCE	UNITS
Akkermansia muciniphila	5.00			(1.00-50.00)	x10^7 CFU/g
TOTAL BIFIDOBACTERIA	8.00			(<2000.00)	x10^6 CFU/g
Bifidobacterium adolescentis	<DL			(<1000.00)	x10^6 CFU/g
Bifidobacterium bifidum	<DL			(<1000.00)	x10^6 CFU/g
Bifidobacterium breve	<DL			(<1000.00)	x10^6 CFU/g
Bifidobacterium longum	8.00			(<1000.00)	x10^6 CFU/g
Clostridium species	50.00			(5.00-50.00)	x10^7 CFU/g
Enterococcus species	5.00			(<2000.00)	x10^3 CFU/g
Escherichia species	2400.00			(3.70-3800.00)	x10^4 CFU/g
Faecalibacterium prausnitzii	30.00	L		(100.00-3500.00)	x10^6 CFU/g
TOTAL LACTOBACILLI	5.00			(<3000.00)	x10^3 CFU/g
Lactobacillus acidophilus	<DL			(<500.00)	x10^3 CFU/g
Lactobacillus casei	<DL			(<500.00)	x10^3 CFU/g
Lactobacillus delbrueckii	5.00			(<500.00)	x10^3 CFU/g
Lactobacillus plantarum	<DL			(<500.00)	x10^3 CFU/g
Lactobacillus rhamnosus	<DL			(<500.00)	x10^3 CFU/g
Lactobacillus salivarius	<DL			(<500.00)	x10^3 CFU/g
Oxalobacter formigenes	<DL			(<50.00)	x10^6 CFU/g

● Actinobacteria Phylum ● Bacteroidetes Phylum ● Euryarchaeota Phylum ● Firmicutes Phylum ● Proteobacteria Phylum ● Verrucomicrobia Phylum



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TEST PATIENT

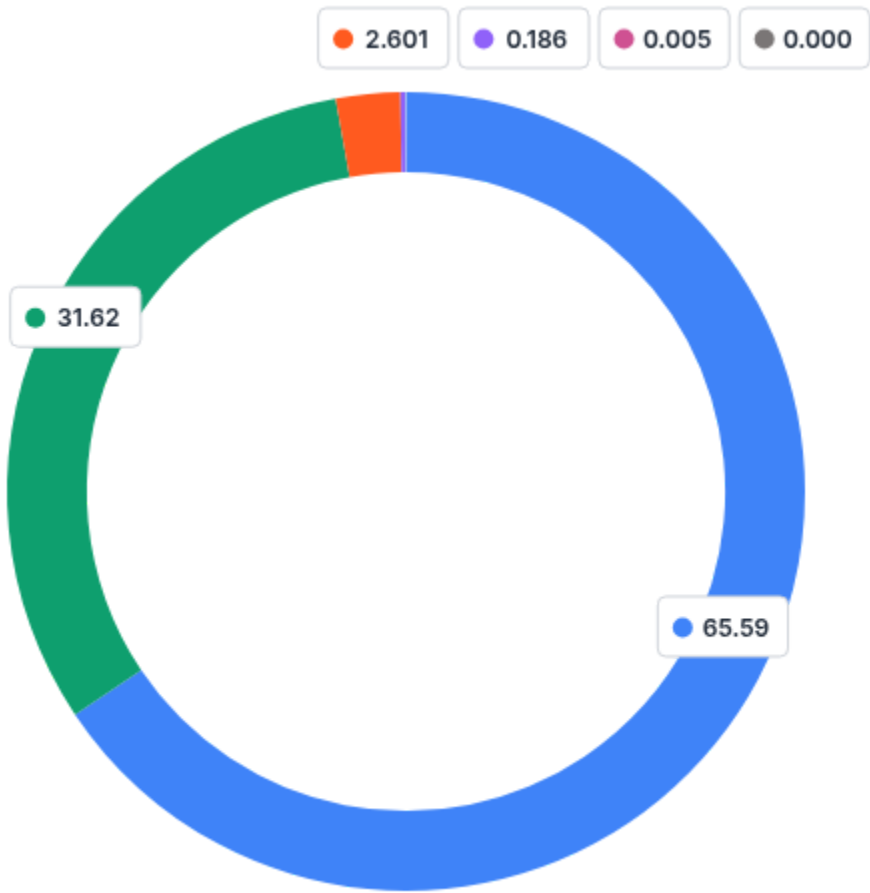
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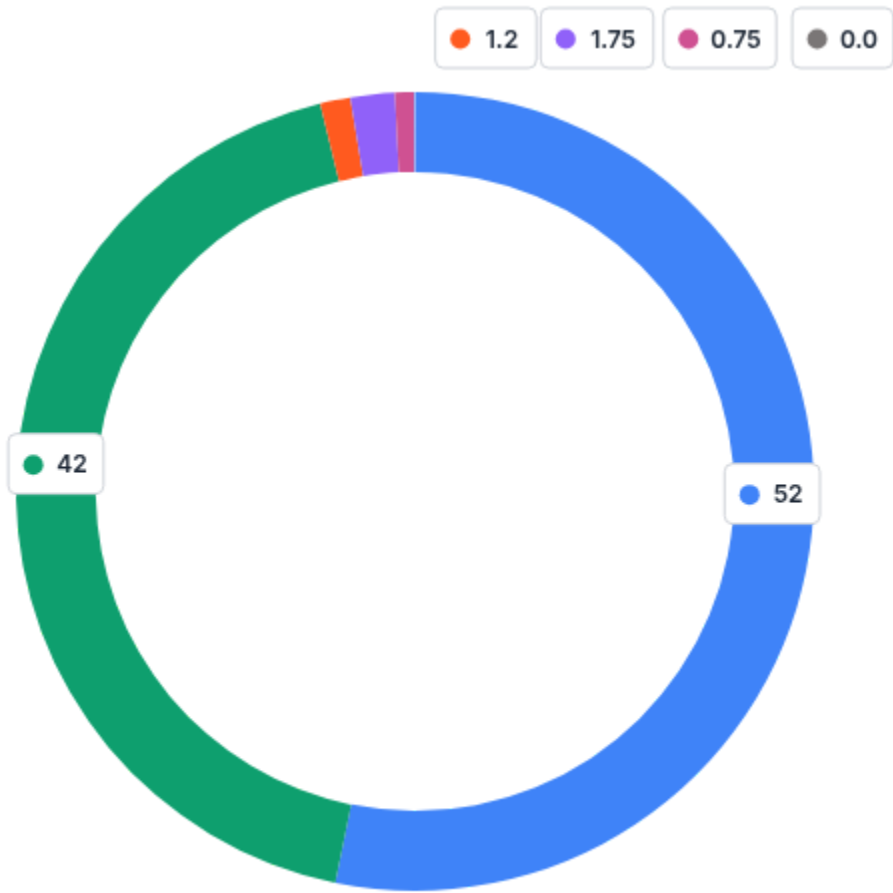
COMMENSAL RELATIVE ABUNDANCE

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
● Actinobacteria Phylum	0.005		(0.001-1.500)	%
● Bacteroidetes Phylum	65.59		(40.00-87.00)	%
● Euryarchaeota Phylum	0.000		(0.000-0.010)	%
● Firmicutes Phylum	31.62		(10.00-60.00)	%
● Proteobacteria Phylum	2.601		(0.250-5.000)	%
● Verrucomicrobia Phylum	0.186		(0.000-2.400)	%

Your Phyla



Healthy Phyla



MICROBIOTA RATIO

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Firmicutes/Bacteroidetes Ratio	0.48		(<2.00)	ratio



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UNFORMED STOOL:

MUCOUS HAS BEEN DETECTED IN THIS SPECIMEN:

- Investigate and treat possible underlying cause.
- Assess other Gut markers (e.g. calprotectin, M2PK, etc).

Faecal occult blood has been detected in this specimen. The presence of blood in the stool may be the result of several causes besides colorectal bleeding, including hemorrhoids or gastrointestinal infection. Results should be considered with other clinical information available to the physician. Please note: A positive result indicates that the sample likely contains a human haemoglobin concentration >20ng/ml (Limit of detection). Review this result with other inflammation markers such as calprotectin.

PANCREATIC ELASTASE NORMAL (>200 ug/g):

A faecal pancreatic elastase level >200 ug/g indicates normal exocrine pancreatic function.

B-Glucuronidase is considered normal and is within reference range.

ACCREDITATION SCOPE: Please note that the above test is currently not under the laboratory's scope of accreditation.

CALPROTECTIN BORDERLINE (51-100 ug/g):

A borderline faecal calprotectin level (51–100 ug/g) may reflect mild inflammation or a non-specific increase and is not diagnostic of IBD.

Borderline elevations may be seen in a range of conditions including early or quiescent IBD, gastrointestinal infections, colorectal neoplasia, or as a pharmacological effect of medications such as NSAIDs, aspirin, and proton pump inhibitors (PPIs).

Repeat testing in 4–6 weeks is recommended if clinical suspicion of IBD remains or if symptoms persist. Correlation with history, medication use, and other diagnostic investigations (e.g., colonoscopy, imaging) is essential.

This result may warrant further monitoring.

FAECAL TRANSGLUTAMINASE IgA: Negative

Tissue Transglutaminase is the most specific test for Coeliac Disease. Levels less than 100 are considered NEGATIVE.

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Normal Bacterial Flora Comment

BIFIDOBACTERIUM ADOLESCENTIS LOW: PHYLUM: Actinobacteria

DESCRIPTION: *Bifidobacterium adolescentis* is an anaerobic species of bacteria found in the gastrointestinal tracts of humans. It is one of the most abundant and prevalent *Bifidobacterium* species commonly found in adults. It contributes to the production of GABA, a neurotransmitter that plays a role in reducing stress and anxiety. Some strains can synthesise B vitamins, such as folic acid. *B. adolescentis* enhances the growth of all bifidobacteria.

TREATMENT SUGGESTIONS: Consider a probiotic supplement containing *B. adolescentis* and consuming prebiotic-rich foods like garlic, onions, and whole grains. Increase dietary fibre from fruits, vegetables, and legumes, and incorporate fermented foods such as yogurt and kefir.

BIFIDOBACTERIUM BIFIDUM LOW: PHYLUM: Actinobacteria

DESCRIPTION: Bifidobacterium bifidum is a Gram-positive, anaerobic bacterium integral to the human gut microbiota, especially in infants. It ferments a variety of carbohydrates, including human milk oligosaccharides, aiding in digestion, and promoting a healthy gut flora. B. bifidum produces short-chain fatty acids that lower gut pH and inhibit pathogenic bacteria while supporting intestinal cells. It also modulates the immune system, enhancing immune responses and reducing inflammation, and strengthens the intestinal barrier. Clinically, B. bifidum has shown promise in alleviating gastrointestinal disorders.

BIFIDOBACTERIUM BREVE LOW: PHYLUM: Actinobacteria

DESCRIPTION: *Bifidobacterium breve* is a Gram-positive, anaerobic bacterium that is commonly found in the human gastrointestinal tract, particularly in the intestines of infants. *B. breve* is known for its ability to metabolise various carbohydrates, including human milk oligosaccharides, which is essential for the development of a healthy gut flora in newborns. Studies demonstrate that *B. breve* exhibits several beneficial properties, including the production of short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) such as acetate, which contribute to gut health by lowering pH and inhibiting the growth of pathogenic bacteria. Additionally, *B. breve* may alleviate symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and improve symptoms of atopic dermatitis.

LACTOBACILLUS ACIDOPHILUS LOW: PHYLUM: Firmicutes

DESCRIPTION: *Lactobacillus acidophilus* is a Gram-positive, rod-shaped, non-spore-forming bacterium commonly found in the human gut and fermented foods. It plays a key role in oxalate degradation, bowel normalisation and may assist patients with bloating.

TREATMENT SUGGESTIONS: Consider probiotic supplementation containing *L. acidophilus*.

LACTOBACILLUS CASEI LOW: PHYLUM: Firmicutes

DESCRIPTION: *Lactobacillus casei* is a Gram-positive, rod-shaped, non-spore-forming, anaerobic probiotic bacterium involved in the fermentation of foods like cheese and yogurt. It produces antimicrobial substances, enhances gut barrier function, reduces pathogenic bacteria, and modulates the immune system. This bacterium is used to prevent and may assist various forms of diarrhea, including infectious diarrhea, traveller's diarrhea, and antibiotic-associated diarrhea.

TREATMENT SUGGESTIONS: Consider probiotic supplementation containing *L. casei* and consuming fermented foods such as cheese and yogurt.

LACTOBACILLUS PLANTARUM LOW: PHYLUM: Firmicutes

DESCRIPTION: *Lactobacillus plantarum* is a Gram-positive, non-spore-forming, rod-shaped bacterium. *L. plantarum* plays a crucial role in gut health by enhancing intestinal barrier function, modulating the immune system, and inhibiting pathogenic bacteria. Additionally, it is beneficial for conditions such as irritable bowel syndrome, ulcerative colitis, and high cholesterol.

TREATMENT SUGGESTIONS: Consider probiotic supplementation containing *L. plantarum*.



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LACTOBACILLUS RHAMNOSUS LOW: PHYLUM: Firmicutes

DESCRIPTION: *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* is a Gram-positive anaerobic bacterium and is one of the most widely used probiotic strains, of which various health effects are well documented including the prevention and treatment of gastro-intestinal infections and diarrhea and even preventing certain allergic symptoms. Decreased *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* colonisation has been shown to decrease gastro-intestinal health, increasing the risk of gastro-intestinal infections and diarrhea as well as extra-intestinal infections including oral and respiratory health. Studies have also revealed that chronic psychological stress and alcohol use may be associated with a decrease in *Lactobacillus* species, as well as antibiotic / medication use.

TREATMENT SUGGESTIONS: Treatment may involve the use of Lactobacillus containing probiotics and treatment of any intestinal infections.

LACTOBACILLUS SALIVARIUS LOW: PHYLUM: Firmicutes

DESCRIPTION: *Lactobacillus salivarius* is a Gram-positive, rod-shaped, non-spore-forming bacterium predominantly found in the human oral cavity, gastrointestinal tract, and vagina. It plays a significant role in maintaining oral and gut health by producing lactic acid and bacteriocins, which inhibit the growth of pathogenic bacteria. *L. salivarius* enhances gut barrier function, modulates the immune system, and helps in the digestion of proteins and complex carbohydrates. It has been studied for its potential benefits in managing conditions such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), periodontal disease, and atopic dermatitis, highlighting its importance in promoting overall health and preventing infections.

TREATMENT SUGGESTIONS: Consider *L. salivarius* as a probiotic strain which may improve intestinal permeability and immune response.

OXALOBACTER FORMIGENES LOW: PHYLUM: Proteobacterium

DESCRIPTION: *Oxalobacter formigenes* is a Gram negative oxalate-degrading anaerobic bacterium. Oxalate is formed in the liver by amino acid catabolism as well as present in a wide range of foods including tea, coffee, chocolate and certain fruits and vegetables. High concentration of oxalate in the urine is related to the potential formation of calcium oxalate kidney stones. *Oxalobacter formigenes* is the main known bacterial species involved in oxalate degradation in the gut and maintains oxalate homeostasis. Levels of *O. formigenes* tends to decrease with age as well as with the use of antibiotics or other drugs. Low levels may be associated with calcium oxide stone formation, inflammatory bowel disease or Crohn's.

TREATMENT SUGGESTIONS: Treatment options include probiotic treatment and low oxalate diet modification. Urinary oxalate levels may also need to be investigated.

FAECALIBACTERIUM PRAUSNITZII LOW: PHYLUM: Firmicutes

DESCRIPTION: *Faecalibacterium prausnitzii* is gram-positive, rod-shaped, anaerobic and is one of the most abundant and important commensal bacteria of the human gut microbiota. It is a key producer of Short Chain Fatty acids, has anti-inflammatory properties and may improve the imbalance in intestinal bacteria that leads to dysbiosis. Decreased colonisation of *F. prausnitzii* in the intestines have been associated with Crohn's disease, obesity, asthma, and major depressive disorders.

TREATMENT SUGGESTIONS: Treatment may involve the use of probiotics, treatment of any intestinal infections and dietary modification.

Methodology

Automated Chemistry/Immunochemistry, Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA), Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), Microscopy, Fluorescence Enzyme Immunoassay (FEIA), pH Electrode, Gas Chromatography-MS (GC/MS), Quantitative PCR (qPCR), Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)