



25283-0032

Lab ID
Patient ID P000060
Ext ID 26169-0572

Test Patient

Sex: Female • 56yrs • 01-Jan-70

RECEIVED
18-Jun-26

VAGINAL MICROBIOME MAPPING

Specimen type - Swab-Vaginal

Collected
04-Jun-26 03:29pm

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
pH	4.4		(3.5-4.5)	
Bacterial Vaginosis	Negative			
Aerobic Vaginitis	Negative			

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs) - PCR		OPPORTUNISTIC UROGENITAL MICROBIOTA - PCR	
TEST	RESULT	TEST	RESULT
Chlamydia trachomatis	Not Detected	Mycoplasma hominis	Not Detected
Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Not Detected	Ureaplasma parvum	DETECTED
Trichomonas vaginalis	Not Detected	Ureaplasma urealyticum	Not Detected
Mycoplasma genitalium	Not Detected	Other Viruses	
Herpes Simplex Virus 1	Not Detected	Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	Not Detected
Herpes Simplex Virus 2	Not Detected	Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV)	Not Detected
Haemophilus ducreyi	Not Detected		
Lymphogranuloma venereum	Not Detected		
Treponema pallidum (Syphilis)	Not Detected		

● Firmicutes Phylum ● Proteobacteria Phylum ● Bacteroidota Phylum ● Actinobacteriota Phylum ● Tenericutes Phylum ● Ascomycota Phylum

Bacteria Viruses

Mycology

Sexually Transmitted Infections



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Vaginal Microbiome Comment

Disclaimer: The results of vaginal microbiome analyses are intended for informational and clinical interpretation purposes only. Microbiome testing reflects the composition of microbial communities at the time of sampling and may be influenced by sample collection, handling, storage, and test limitations.

This test is not a standalone diagnostic tool for infection or disease. Clinicians should interpret results in the context of patient symptoms, clinical examination, and complementary laboratory findings.

The laboratory's full scope of accreditation can be accessed via the relevant governing accrediting body's publicly available documentation.

VAGINAL pH NORMAL:

The typical vaginal pH is 3.5-4.5. Prepubertal and postmenopausal pH levels are normally >5 pH. With the increase of the oestrogen levels around puberty, the genital mucosa thickens and becomes colonized with Lactobacillus species which produce lactic acid and hydrogen peroxide to lower the pH below 4.5.

CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS – Not Detected:

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE – Not Detected:

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS Not Detected:

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS Type 1 – Not Detected:

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS Type 2 – Not Detected:

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

UREAPLASMA PARVUM DETECTED:

Ureaplasma parvum is commonly part of the normal genital microbiota and often represents colonization rather than infection. It is more frequently found in asymptomatic individuals and is generally considered less pathogenic than Ureaplasma urealyticum. While its role in vaginal infections and pregnancy complications remains debated, it may be associated with non-gonococcal urethritis, bacterial vaginosis and may cause opportunistic infections in immunocompromised individuals. Clinical significance should be interpreted in context, and treatment is recommended if symptoms or relevant findings are present. Effective options include doxycycline or fluoroquinolones, as beta-lactams are ineffective due to the absence of a cell wall.

General advice for along with above treatment as follows:

- Regular salt or warm water only washes (no douching)
- Good personal hygiene
- Avoid irritants (soaps/perfumes)

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- Use barrier protection during sex

TOTAL LACTOBACILLUS LEVELS LOW:

Total Lactobacillus quantification should be > 1×10⁶ CFU/ml in a healthy Vaginal Microbiome. Production of H₂O₂ by Lactobacillus species is essential in inhibiting the overgrowth of pathogens. In cases where total Lactobacillus levels are low, presence of pathogenic bacteria should be reviewed and probiotic therapy should be considered. Microorganisms not belonging to the Lactobacillus genus with the population equal to or greater than 1× 10⁵ CFU/ml is considered to be disturbing the vaginal ecosystem equilibrium.

Methodology

pH Electrode, Quantitative PCR (qPCR), Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)