GENOVA DIAGNOSTICS
63 Zillicoa Street
Asheville, NC 28801
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Patient: **SAMPLE PATIENT**
DOB:
Sex:
MRN:

2301 Yeast Culture with KOH Prep, Stool

Methodology: Culture, MALDI-TOF. Sensitivities performed by manual MIC assay. Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) Preparation for Yeast

Microbiology

Mycology

Candida albicans/dubliniensis	PP	3+

KOH Results

Moderate Yeast Present

Microbiology Legend

*NG	NP	PP	P
No Growth	Non-Pathogen	Potential Pathogen	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

The performance characteristics have been verified for assays performed by Genova Diagnostics, Inc. This assay has been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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

Candida albicans and Candida dubliniensis are very similar organisms sharing several biochemical characteristics.

A 3+ growth of Candida is greater than normal. Due to the heterogeneity of fecal material, it may occur in normal stools. It could, however, reflect a condition of yeast overgrowth, depending on the patient's clinical presentation.

Commentary

These yeast usually represent the organisms isolated by culture. In the presence of a negative yeast culture, microscopic yeast may reflect organisms not viable enough to grow in culture. The presence of yeast on KOH prep should be correlated with the patient's symptoms. However, moderate to many yeast suggests yeast overgrowth.

The result is reported as the amount of yeast seen microscopically:
Rare: 1-2 per slide
Few: 2-5 per high power field (HPF)
Moderate: 5-10 per HPF
Many: >10 per HPF

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Yeast Sensitivity

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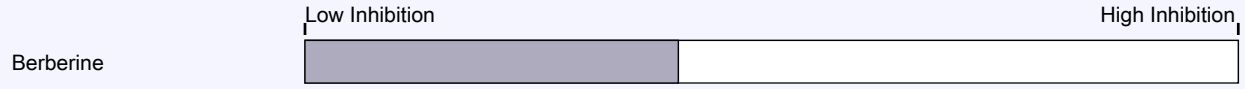
Azole Antifungals

CANDIDA ALBICANS/DUBLINIENSIS

	R	I	S-DD*	S	NI*
Fluconazole				S	
Voriconazole				S	

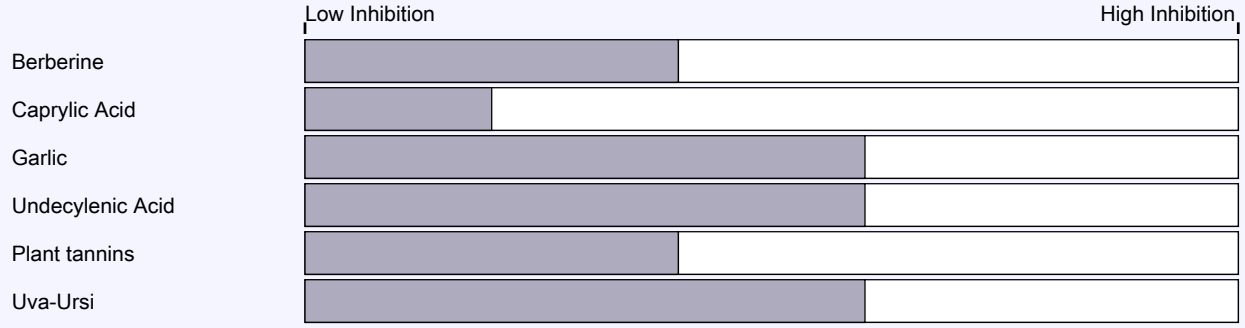
Non-absorbed Antifungals

CANDIDA ALBICANS/DUBLINIENSIS



Natural Antifungals

CANDIDA ALBICANS/DUBLINIENSIS



Prescriptive Agents:
The R (Resistant) category implies isolate is not inhibited by obtainable levels of pharmaceutical agent.
The I (Intermediate) category includes isolates for which the minimum inhibition concentration (MIC) values usually approach obtainable pharmaceutical agent levels and for which response rates may be lower than for susceptible isolates.
* The S-DD (Susceptible-Dose Dependent) category implies clinical efficacy when higher than normal dosage of a drug can be used and maximal concentration achieved.
The S (Susceptible) column implies that isolates are inhibited by the usually achievable concentrations of the pharmaceutical agent.
* NI (No Interpretive guidelines established) category is used for organisms that currently do not have established guidelines for MIC interpretation.
Refer to published pharmaceutical guidelines for appropriate dosage therapy.

Nystatin and Natural Agents:
Results for Nystatin are being reported with natural antifungals in this category in accordance with laboratory guidelines for reporting sensitivities. 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 substance was at limiting the growth of an organism in an in vitro environment. High inhibition indicates a greater ability by the substance to limit growth, while Low Inhibition a lesser ability to limit growth. The designated natural products should be considered investigational in nature and not be viewed as standard clinical treatment substances.

Sensitivities performed by manual MIC assay.
This test has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by Genova Diagnostics, Inc. It has not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.