



Patient:

**Order Number:**

**2317 Yeast Culture, Stool**

Methodology: Culture, MALDI-TOF. Sensitivities performed by manual MIC assay.

**Microbiology**

**Mycology**

Candida parapsilosis	PP	(2+)
Rhodotorula species	PP	(4+)

**Microbiology Legend**

*NG	NP	PP	P
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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.

A 4+ growth of yeast 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.

## Mycology Sensitivity

### Candida Susceptibility Profile for Azoles\*

Organism	Number of Isolates	% Sensitive	
		Fluconazole	Voriconazole
<i>Candida albicans</i>	25561	99.19%	99.51%
<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	8777	98.64%	99.33%
<i>Candida kruseii</i>	3420	0.23%	97.79%
<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	1076	93.22%	90.57%
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	2898	27.1%	90.9%

\*Results of pharmaceutical sensitivities against certain yeast species are based on internal Genova data pertaining to the frequency of susceptibility of the specific yeast to the listed antifungal agent. The pharmaceutical results are not patient-specific. Conversely, the results of inhibition to nystatin and natural agents are patient-specific.

### Non-absorbed Antifungals

<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	LOW INHIBITION	HIGH INHIBITION
Nystatin		

### Natural Agents

<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	LOW INHIBITION	HIGH INHIBITION
Berberine		
Caprylic Acid		
Garlic		
Undecylenic Acid		
Uva-Ursi		

#### 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.



## Mycology Sensitivity

### Non-absorbed Antifungals

<i>Rhodotorula species</i>	LOW INHIBITION	HIGH INHIBITION
Nystatin		

### Natural Agents

<i>Rhodotorula species</i>	LOW INHIBITION	HIGH INHIBITION
Berberine		
Caprylic Acid		
Garlic		
Undecylenic Acid		
Uva-Ursi		

#### 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:

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