

LAB No:

Consulting Pathologist: **Dr D. Deam**

Patient :
D.O.B. :
Request Date :
Date Received :
Requested by :
Referring Practice :
Provider No. :
REFERRING PRACTICE REFERENCE:

3 DAY PARASITOLOGY

Specimen 1

Collection Date **19/2/11**
Wet Preparation **2+ Blastocystis hominis**
Concentrate **Blastocystis hominis**
Fixed Smear **Blastocystis hominis detected**

Specimen 2

Collection Date **20/2/11**
Concentrate **Blastocystis hominis**

Specimen 3

Collection Date **21/2/11**
Concentrate **Blastocystis hominis**

The significance of finding Blastocystis hominis in terms of colonisation or disease is still not clearly understood. However symptomatic patients in whom no other parasite, bacteria or virus has been identified, large numbers of Blastocystis hominis could be considered pathogenic if no other underlying cause is demonstrated.

Results Legend

NAA = Not Able to Assay **IS** = Insufficient Sample **NG** = Not Given **ND** = Not Detected **◆** = Outside Expected range

3 DAY PARASITOLOGY Interpretive Guidelines

PARASITOLOGY

Parasitology

The various symptoms associated with intestinal parasitic infections are abdominal pain, diarrhoea (moderate to severe), flatulence, foul-smelling stools, cramps, distension, anorexia, nausea, weight-loss, belching, heartburn, headache, constipation, vomiting, fever, chills, bloody stools, mucous discharge and fatigue. Parasites can trigger autoimmune reactivity and have been associated with allergies and chronic illness.

NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT

Prebiotic

Fructooligosaccharides

Probiotics

Lactobacillus acidophilus, L. bulgaricus, L. rhamnosus, L. Plantarum B. bifidum, B. infantis, B. longum

Anti - microbials

Black walnut, Chinese wormwood, Golden seal, Barberry, Cat's claw, Uva ursi

Please refer to www.arlaus.com.au for more information and references.