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 1620 Linden Av N
 Shoreline WA, 98133
 Dr.- US BIOTEK

LAB ID : 3888863
 Collection Date : 08-May-2023
 Received Date: 08-May-2023

Accession #: 0000000000

GIT ASSESSMENTS

STOOL, SPOT Result Range Units

H. PYLORI, Antigen

POSITIVE

Tumour/Ulcer Comment

HELICOBACTER PYLORI ANTIGEN:

A POSITIVE result, indicates a current infection and is not affected by the presence of other organisms, antacids, barium sulphate, blood or fat. Please correlate infection clinically with signs and symptoms.

Treatment:

Triple therapy: PPI, clarithromycin and amoxicillin or metronidazole, 7-14 days.

If penicillin allergic: PPI, clarithromycin and clindamycin or metronidazole, 7-14 days.

If the patient is asymptomatic consider other alternative therapies including:

- o Black currant seed oil and fish oil
- o Lactobacillus Probiotics
- o Vitamin C
- o Mastic gum.

A suggested follow up test is recommended within 4 weeks post therapy. If treatment is not successful, H.Pylori virulence factor testing may be considered, please contact NutriPATH on 1300 688 522 to speak to our clinical microbiologist pathologist.

GENOMIC_ASSESSMENTS

STOOL, SPOT Result Range Units

Helicobacter pylori PCR

H.pylori Virulence Factor, babA

DETECTED

H.pylori Virulence Factor, cagA

DETECTED

H.pylori Virulence Factor, dupA

NEG

H.pylori Virulence Factor, iceA

NEG

H.pylori Virulence Factor, oipA

NEG

H.pylori Virulence Factor, vacA

NEG

H.pylori Virulence Factor, virB

NEG

H.pylori Virulence Factor, virD

DETECTED

DISCLAIMER:

Any information provided by us is for information purposes only.
 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.

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Bacterial Pathogens Comment

H. Pylori Virulence Factor, babA DETECTED:

Blood Group Antigen Binding Adhesion (BabA) promotes DNA breakage in host cell, Improves H. pylori adherence ("stickiness") to epithelial cells and can promote other virulence factors, especially CagA.

Treatment: More aggressive treatment may be warranted; consider the use of adhesion inhibitions.

H. Pylori Virulence Factor, cagA DETECTED:

Cytotoxin Associated Gene A (CagA) Promotes H. pylori adhesion and colonisation, affects barrier function of gastric epithelial tight junctions, Promotes loss of cell polarity, Antagonizes VacA, Evades the immune system and affects the activity of dendritic cells and B-cells.

CagA is considered part of the "pathogenicity island" which includes VirB and VirD virulence factors. This is a closely associated group of genes that work synergistically and often transfer as a unit.

Treatment:

Target inflammatory support and promote T-cell activity.

H. Pylori Virulence Factor, virD DETECTED:

Part of the CagA "pathogenicity island" both genes can potentiate CagA virulence factor by aiding in its transmission to host epithelial cells. In the absence of CagA, these virulence factors are unlikely to change clinical outcome of H. pylori infections.

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