

PATIENT INFORMATION

Name : John Doe
DOB : 27/05/2003
Gender : Male

PROVIDER INFORMATION

Name : James Smith, MD, DO
NPI Number : 548798522

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Order # : 1245578925
Specimen : Stool
Collected Date : 03/30/2026
Sample Received Date : 04/02/2026
Result Reported Date : 04/06/2026

SUMMARY

PATHOGENS DETECTED BY MULTIPLEX PCR

PATHOGENIC BACTERIA

Campylobacter
Mycoplasma pneumonia

PARASITES DETECTED BY MICROSCOPY

OVA

Ascaris lumbricoides ova

PARASITE

Strongyloides stercoralis

ABNORMALITIES IN STOOL EXAMINATION

MACROSCOPIC APPEARANCE

Consistency	Hard	
Mucus	Positive	

MACROSCOPIC APPEARANCE

KOH for Yeast	Moderate	
Carbohydrates	Positive	

Represents abnormal microscopic and macroscopic appearance

ABNORMALITIES INTESTINAL HEALTH MARKERS (EIA)

TEST NAME

No abnormalities detected.

PATHOGENS DETECTED BY CULTURE

BACTERIA

Escherichia coli.	+3	
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FUNGAL

RESULT

Rhodotorula spp.	+3	
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Shows microbial growth by the quadrant streak method



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◆ MACROSCOPIC

MACROSCOPIC APPEARANCE	RESULT	FLAG	REFERENCE INTERVAL
Color	Brown	—	Brown
Consistency	Hard	⊙	Soft
pH	7	—	5.8-7.0
Occult blood	Negative	—	Negative
Mucus	Negative	—	Negative

◆ MICROSCOPIC

MICROSCOPIC APPEARANCE	RESULT	FLAG	REFERENCE INTERVAL
WBC	Negative	—	Negative
RBC	Negative	—	Negative
Charcot-Leyden Crystals	Negative	—	Negative
Fat Stain	Negative	—	Negative
KOH for Yeast	None	⊙	RARE: 1-2 Per slide FEW: 2-5 Per slide MODERATE: 5-10 Per HPF MANY: >10 Per HPF High Power Field (HPF)
Carbohydrates	Positive	⊙	Negative

COLOR : Brown is the typical color of regular stool, while deviations in color may suggest abnormal gastrointestinal conditions.

CONSISTENCY : A formed stool is considered normal. variations to this may indicate abnormal gastrointestinal tract conditions.

MUCOUS : Mucous production may indicate the presence of an infection, inflammation, or malignancy.

BLOOD : The presence of blood in the stool may indicate a possible gastrointestinal tract ulcer and must always be investigated immediately

FECAL FAT : Fecal fat or steatorrhea is indicative of malabsorption in the digestive system. Conditions such as pancreatic insufficiency, celiac disease, crohn's disease, and other disorders.

CARBOHYDRATE: The presence is an indicative of carbohydrate malabsorption in the digestive system.

TEST NAME	RESULT	FLAG	REFERENCE INTERVAL
◆ GUT INFLAMMATION MARKERS			
Fecal calprotectin*	59	—	<173 ug/mL
Lactoferrin*	3.3	—	< 7.3 ug/mL
Lysozyme*	150	—	< 500 ng/mL
◆ GUT INTESTINAL INSUFFICIENCY			
Fecal pancreatic elastase*	1658	—	>200 ng/mL
◆ GUT IMMUNE RESPONSE			
Fecal secretory IgA*	1030	—	510-2040 ug/mL

↑ Represents elevated level from the reference range

↓ Represents lessened level from the reference range

* This research uses only tests that were developed, and its performance characteristics are determined by RSM Diagnostics. It has not been cleared or approved by the food and drug administration.

◆ VIRUSES

VIRUSES

RESULT

Enterovirus	Not Detected
Human adenovirus (HAdV)	Not Detected
Human astrovirus (HAtV)	Not Detected
Human norovirus (HNoV) G1	Not Detected
Human norovirus (HNoV) G2	Not Detected
Human rotavirus (HRTV)	Not Detected
Human sapovirus (HSaV)	Not Detected

◆ PATHOGENIC BACTERIA

BACTERIA

RESULT

Campylobacter	Not Detected
Clostridium difficile	Not Detected
Enterohemorrhagic/verotoxin-producing Escherichia coli (EHEC)	Not Detected
Enteroinvasive Escherichia coli (EIEC)	Not Detected
Salmonella enterica	Not Detected
Shiga-like toxin E. coli Stx1	Not Detected
Shiga-like toxin E. coli Stx2	Not Detected

◆ PARASITES

PARASITES

RESULT

Cryptosporidium	Not Detected
Entamoeba histolytica	Not Detected
Giardia lamblia	Not Detected

GI PARASITOLOGY

◆ NORMAL FLORA / COMMENSAL

PARASITES	RESULT
Blastocystis hominis	—
Endolimax nana	—
Chilomastix mesnili	—
Entamoeba coli cyst	—
Entamoeba coli	—

◆ MAST CELL ACTIVATION & IMMUNE MEDIATED

PARASITES	RESULT
Dientamoeba fragilis troph	—
Dientamoeba fragilis cyst	—
Giardia lamblia	—
Blastocystis	—

◆ MALABSORPTIVE / OSMOTIC DIARRHEA-CAUSING

PARASITES	RESULT
Giardia lamblia cyst	—
Cryptosporidium spp.	—
Giardia Lamblia cyst	—

◆ DIRECT MUCOSAL INVADERS & INFLAMMATORY

PARASITES	RESULT
Entamoeba histolytica	—
Entamoeba histolytica cyst	—
Balantidium coli	—
Strongyloides stercoralis	—

◆ LARGE-BURDEN & LUMINAL OBSTRUCTION

PARASITES	RESULT
Ascaris lumbricoides ova	—
Cystoisopora spp.	—
Cyclospora cayetanensis	—
Hymenolepis nana	—

◆ MUCOSAL "NIPPERS" & BLOOD FEEDERS

PARASITES	RESULT
Ancylostoma duodenale	—
Necator americanus	—
Hookworm ova	—
Trichuris trichiura ova	—

◆ AUTOINFECTION & HYPERINFECTION RISK

PARASITES	RESULT
Strongyloides Stercoralis	—

◆ CYST

CYST	RESULT	CYST	RESULT
Acanthamoeba polyphaga cyst	—	Entamoeba nana cyst	—
Cryptosporidium (Oocyst)	—	Congylomena pulchrum	—
Dientamoeba fragilis cyst	—	Isospora belli sporocyst	—
Toxoplasma gondii oocyst	—		

 Detected  Not Detected

◆ OVA

OVA	RESULT	OVA	RESULT
Capillaria hepatica ova	—	Hymenolepis nana ova	—
Diphyllobothrium latum ova	—	Giardia lamblia	—
Entamoeba hortense ova	—	Iodamoeba buetschlii	—
Entamoeba pancreaticum ova	—	Metagonimus yokogawai ova	—
Enterobius vermicularis ova	—	Opisthorchis viverrini ova	—
Fasciola hepatica ova	—	Schistosoma japonicum ova	—
Fasciolopsis buski ova	—	Schistosoma mansoni ova	—
Hymenolepis diminuta ova	—	Taenia ova	—
Theileria orientalis ova	—		

◆ PARASITES

PARASITES	RESULT	PARASITES	RESULT
Acanthamoeba polyphaga	—	Enterobius vermicularis	—
Capillaria philippinensis	—	Iodamoeba buetschlii	—
Chilomastix mesnili	—	Isospora	—
Chylomastix hominis	—	Metagonimus yokogawai	—
Chylomastix mednili	—	Paragonimus spp.	—
Clonorchis sinensis	—	Sarcocystis	—
Cryptosporidium spp.	—	Theileria orientalis	—
Diphyllobothrium latum	—	Toxoplasma gondii	—
Dipylidium caninum	—	Trichinella spirali	—
Entamoeba cell	—	Trichomonads	—
Entamoeba cell trophozoite	—	Trichomonas vaginalis	—

 Detected — Not Detected

◆ BENEFICIAL FLORA

MICROBES	RESULT	GROWTH
Bacteroides Family	+4	
Bifidobacterium Family	+4	
Clostridial Family	+4	
Lactobacillus Family	+4	

◆ OPPORTUNISTIC / OVERGROWTH BACTERIA*

MICROBES	RESULT	GROWTH
Klebsiella pneumoniae	+4	

◆ PATHOGENIC BACTERIA

MICROBES	RESULT	GROWTH
Campylobacter spp.	+4	
Enterohemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC) - O157:H7	+4	
Salmonella spp.	+4	
Shigella spp.	+4	
Yersinia enterocolitica	+4	

-  No growth detected
-  Shows the growth of beneficial flora by the quadrant streak method
-  Shows bacterial pathogens' growth by the quadrant streak method
- Opportunistic / Overgrowth bacteria: Not reporting antimicrobial sensitivity

◆ ANTIMICROBIAL SENSITIVITY

ANTIBIOTICS	RESULT	
Ampicilin	Resistant	
Amoxicillin	Resistant	
Amoxicillin/clavulanate	Resistant	
Cefdinir	Resistant	
Cephalexin	Resistant	
Cefoxitin	Resistant	
Clindamycin	Resistant	
Doxycycline	Resistant	
Erythromycin	Resistant	
Metronidazole	Resistant	
Penicillin	Resistant	
Trimethoprim/sulphamethoxazole	Resistant	
Vancomycin	Resistant	

◆ NATURAL AGENT SENSITIVITY

NATURAL AGENTS	INHIBITION	
Alchornea	No	
Argentyn Silver	No	
Clove	No	
Cryptolepis	High	
Caprylic Acid	No	
Garlic	Low	
Juniper	No	
Oil Of Oregano	Low	
Oregon Grape	No	
Red Root	No	
Stevia	No	
Uva Ursi	No	



Represents the antibiotic is sensitive against the microbes



Represents the antibiotic is resistant against the microbes

In this assay, inhibition is defined as the reduction level on organism growth as a direct result of inhibition by a 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

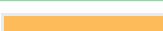
FUNGAL CULTURE

MICROBES	RESULT	GROWTH
Rhodotorula spp.	+4	

ANTIFUNGAL SENSITIVITY

ANTIFUNGAL	RESULT	
Amphotericin-B	Resistant	
Clotrimazole	Resistant	
Fluconazole	Resistant	
Itraconazole	Resistant	
Ketoconazole	Resistant	
Nystatin	Resistant	
Voriconazole	Resistant	

NATURAL AGENT SENSITIVITY

NATURAL AGENTS	INHIBITION	
Alchornea	No	
Argentyn Silver	No	
Clove	No	
Cryptolepis	High	
Caprylic Acid	No	
Garlic	Low	
Juniper	No	
Oil Of Oregano	Low	
Oregon Grape	No	
Red Root	No	
Stevia	No	
Uva Ursi	No	



Represents the antifungal is sensitive against the microbes



Represents the antifungal is resistant against the microbes

Shows microbial growth by quadrant streak method

In this assay, inhibition is defined as the reduction level on organism growth as a direct result of inhibition by a 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

◆ CALPROTECTIN

- Calprotectin is a protein found in white blood cells, particularly in neutrophils. Calprotectin becomes available in the intestinal lumen via leukocyte shedding, active secretion, cell disturbance, and cell death. Elevated levels of calprotectin in stool samples can indicate inflammation in the intestines. Fecal calprotectin is associated with conditions such as inflammatory bowel disease (ibd).

◆ PANCREATIC ELASTASE

- Elastase is an enzyme produced by the pancreas that helps break down proteins, fats and carbohydrates. It plays a crucial role in the digestion process by breaking down dietary proteins into smaller peptides and amino acids, which can be absorbed by the body
- Low levels of elastase in the stool may suggest pancreatic insufficiency. Testing for elastase levels in stool samples is a noninvasive method to assess pancreatic function.

◆ SECRETORY IGA

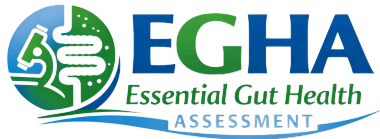
- Secretory IgA (SIgA) Is A Type Of Immunoglobulin A That Plays A Critical Role In The Immune Function Of Mucosal Membranes. SIgA Is Predominantly Found In Mucosal Secretions Such As Saliva, Tears, Colostrum, And Gastrointestinal, Respiratory, And Urogenital Tracts. It Is The First Line Of Defense Against Pathogens
- SIgA Protects Against Infections In The Mucosal Surface. Low Levels Of SIgA Are Associated With Increased Susceptibility To Infections In The GI Tract.
- Measurement Of SIgA Levels Can Be Useful In Diagnosing Certain Immunodeficiencies And Monitoring Mucosal Immunity

◆ LACTOFERRIN

- Lactoferrin Reliable Marker For Differentiating Organic Inflammation (IBD) From Functional Symptoms (IBS)
- And For The Management Of IBD.
- Monitoring Levels Of Fecal Lactoferrin And Calprotectin Can Play An Essential Role In Determining The Effectiveness Of Therapy, Are Good Predictors Of IBD Remission, And Can Indicate A Low Risk Of Relapse.

◆ LYSOZYME

- Lysozyme is an enzyme secreted at the site of inflammation in the gi tract, and elevated levels have been identified in ibd patients.



Disclaimer

The assays are lab developed tests and/or the performance characteristics determined by RSM diagnostics lab. RSM diagnostics lab is a CLIA approved lab all laboratory test results should be interpreted by a healthcare professional who can integrate these results with clinical symptoms, medical history, and other diagnostic tests. Self diagnosis and treatment based on lab test results alone can be harmful.

RSM DIAGNOSTICS LAB

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