

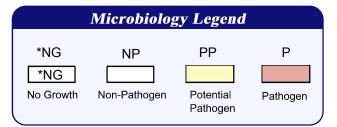
Disclaimer

Please note we do not provide medical advice or services. If you have health disorders, medical conditions, or any condition needing medical supervision you should consult your doctor or medical professional. All products and services are provided for educational purposes and research purposes only and are not intended to be a substitute for a proper medical consultation; and the site, services, products and materials may support the relationship between you and your healthcare provider, but are not intended to replace it. They should not be used as a substitute for professional diagnosis and treatment. If you suffer from any health condition you must consult your doctor or medical professional. We do not recommend self-diagnosis or self-medication, and no information within our site or presented by us or our associates may be construed or interpreted as recommending self-diagnosis or self-medication.

Yeast Culture



Mycology Candida albicans PP 4+



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

A 4+ quantity of Candida is substantially greater than normal. While yeast are identified in a great many fecal specimens, this amount represents an overgrowth condition. If it is suspected that systemic complaints may be caused by the presence of yeast, Candida serology and an assessment for intestinal permeability might be considered.

Yeast Sensitivity

Patient: SAMPLE PATIENT

Age: Sex:

Azole Antifungals					
CANDIDA ALBICANS					
	S	I	R		
Fluconazole	<=0.125				
Itraconazole	<=0.06				
Ketoconazole	<=0.025				
S Indicates susceptibility to prescriptive agents					
I Indicates intermediate susceptibility to prescriptive agents					
R Indicates resistance to prescriptive agents					

Non-absorbed Antifungals				
CANDIDA ALBICANS				
Nystatin	Low Inhibition	High Inhibition		

Natural Antifungals					
CANDIDA ALBICANS					
	Low Inhibition	High Inhibition			
Berberine					
Caprylic Acid					
Garlic					
Undecylenic Acid					
Plant tannins					
Uva-Ursi					
		_			

Azole Antifungals:

Microbial testing has been performed in vitro to determine antifungal sensitivity and resistance at standard dosages. Prudent use of antimicrobials requires knowledge of appropriate blood or tissue levels of those agents. Antifungals that appear in the "S" (susceptible) column are more effective at inhibiting the growth of this organism. Antifungals that appear in the "I" (intermediate) column are partially effective at inhibiting the growth of this organism. Antifungals that appear in the "R" (resistant) column allow continued growth of the organism in vitro and are usually less effective clinically. Inappropriate use of antifungals often results in the emergence of resistance.

Nystatin and Natural Antifungals:

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 natural substance was at limiting the growth of an organism in an in vitro environment. High Inhibition indicates a greater ability by the natural substance to limit growth, while Low Inhibition a lesser ability to limit growth. In accordance with laboratory guidelines for reporting sensitivities, results for Nystatin are now being reported with natural antifungals in this category.

This test has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by Genova Diagnostics, Inc. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.