

GI Effects Comprehensive Stool Profile

Inflammation & Immunology: The Barrier to the Outside World

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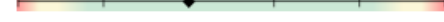
Functional Imbalance Scores

Functional Imbalance Scores					
Key < 2 : Low Need for Support 2-3 : Optional Need for Support 4-6 : Moderate Need for Support 7-10 : High Need for Support					
	Need for Digestive Support	Need for Inflammation Modulation	Need for Microbiome Support	Need for Prebiotic Support	Need for Antimicrobial Support
	MALDIGESTION	INFLAMMATION	DYSBIOSIS	METABOLIC IMBALANCE	INFECTION
	5	10	10	0	10
Biomarkers	Pancreatic Elastase ▽	Calprotectin ▲	IAD/Methane Score ▲	Total SCFA's ●	Parasitic Infection ▲
	Products of Protein Breakdown ●	Eosinophil Protein X ▲	PP Bacteria/Yeast ▲	n-Butyrate Conc. ●	PP Bacteria/Yeast ▲
	Fecal Fats ●	Secretory IgA ●	Reference Variance ▲	SCFA (%) ●	Total Abundance ▽
		Occult Blood ●	Total Abundance ▽	Beta-glucuronidase ●	Pathogenic Bacteria ●
Therapeutic Support Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Digestive Enzymes• Betaine HCl• Bile Salts• Apple Cider Vinegar• Mindful Eating Habits• Digestive Bitters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elimination Diet/ Food Sensitivity Testing• Mucosa Support: Slippery Elm, Althea, Aloe, DGL, etc.• Zinc Carnosine• L-Glutamine• Quercetin• Turmeric• Omega-3's• GI Referral (If Calpro is Elevated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-/Probiotics• Increase Dietary Fiber Intake• Consider SIBO Testing• Increase Resistant Starches• Increase Fermented Foods• Meal Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-/Probiotics• Increased Dietary Fiber Intake• Increase Resistant Starches• increase Fermented Foods• Calcium D-Glucarate (for high beta-glucuronidase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Antibiotics (if warranted)• Antimicrobial Herbal Therapy• Antiparasitic Herbal Therapy (if warranted)• <i>Saccharomyces boulardii</i>

GI Effects Biomarkers For Inflammation & Immunology

2200 GI Effects™ Comprehensive Profile - Stool							
Methodology: GC-FID, Automated Chemistry, EIA							
	Result	QUINTILE DISTRIBUTION					Reference Range
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
Digestion and Absorption							
Pancreatic Elastase 1 †	>500						>200 mcg/g
Products of Protein Breakdown (Total*) (Valerate, Isobutyrate, Isovalerate)	2.2						1.8-9.9 micromol/g
Fecal Fat (Total*)	6.6						3.2-38.6 mg/g
Triglycerides	0.7						0.3-2.8 mg/g

Inflammation and Immunology					
Calprotectin †	<16		50	120	<=50 mcg/g
Eosinophil Protein X (EPX)†	<DL		0.5	2.7	<=2.7 mcg/g
Fecal secretory IgA	683		680	2040	<=2,040 mcg/mL

Gut Microbiome Metabolites					
Metabolic					
Short-Chain Fatty Acids (SCFA) (Total*) (Acetate, n-Butyrate, Propionate)	29.3				>=23.3 micromol/g
n-Butyrate Concentration	6.7				>=3.6 micromol/g
n-Butyrate %	22.9				11.8-33.3 %
Acetate %	59.2				48.1-69.2 %
Propionate %	18.1				<=29.3 %
Beta-glucuronidase	1,547				368-6,266 U/g



Calprotectin

- Released from the intestinal mucosa, indicates neutrophil mediated inflammation
- Useful in differentiating IBS from IBD, ex. Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's, and monitoring IBD treatment
- Considerations when elevated:
 - IBD, not in remission
 - Colorectal cancer and polyps
 - NSAID and PPI use
 - Infection
 - Diverticular disease
 - Bariatric surgery
 - Age, younger than 5 or greater than 60



Calprotectin



Calprotectin (mcg/g stool)	Interpretation	Follow up
≤50	Normal range	None
50 to 120	Suggestive of low grade inflammation	Address cause of inflammation (Suspected or history of IBD, Infection, Chronic NSAID or PPI use, Diverticular disease) Consider anti-inflammatories such as fish oil Re-evaluate at 4-6 weeks
>120	Abnormal	Refer to GI specialist to rule out IBD, malignancy, or other cause of significant GI inflammation

Next...

- Other markers to consider if Calprotectin is elevated.





Fecal Occult Blood

- Blood not evident to the naked eye and present in microscopic quantities only
- Inflammation
- Infection
- **Note:** Bleeding hemorrhoids or menstruation, may interfere with testing.

Additional Results		
Methodology: Fecal Immunochemical Testing (FIT)		
Fecal Occult Blood*	Result Negative	Expected Value Negative
Color††	Brown	
Consistency††	Formed/Normal	
††Results provided from patient input. Tests were developed and their performance characteristics determined by Genova Diagnostics. Unless otherwise noted with *, the assays have not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.		

White Blood Cells



Parasitology

Microscopic O&P Results

Microscopic O&P is capable of detecting all described gastrointestinal parasites. The organisms listed in the box represent those commonly found in microscopic stool analysis. Should an organism be detected that is not included in the list below, it will be reported in the Additional Results section. These results were obtained using wet preparation(s) and trichrome stained smear. For an extensive reference of all potentially detectable organisms, please visit www.gdx.net/product/gi-effects-comprehensive-stool-test

Genus/species	Result
Nematodes - roundworms	
<i>Ancylostoma/Necator</i> (Hookworm)	Not Detected
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	Not Detected
<i>Capillaria philippinensis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Enterobius vermicularis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Trichuris trichiura</i>	Not Detected
Cestodes - tapeworms	
<i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>	Not Detected
<i>Dipylidium caninum</i>	Not Detected
<i>Hymenolepis diminuta</i>	Not Detected
<i>Hymenolepis nana</i>	Not Detected
<i>Taenia</i> spp.	Not Detected

Additional Findings

White Blood Cells	Not Detected
Charcot-Leyden Crystals	Not Detected

Protozoa

<i>Balantidium coli</i>	Not Detected
<i>Blastocystis</i> spp.	Many Detected
<i>Chilomastix mesnili</i>	Not Detected
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.	Not Detected
<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba coli</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba histolytica/dispar</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba hartmanii</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba polecki</i>	Not Detected
<i>Endolimax nana</i>	Not Detected
<i>Giardia</i>	Not Detected
<i>Iodamoeba buetschlii</i>	Not Detected
<i>Cystoisospora</i> spp.	Not Detected
<i>Trichomonas</i> (e.g., <i>Reintriomonas</i>)	Not Detected

Additional Findings

White Blood Cells	Not Detected
Charcot-Leyden Crystals	Not Detected

Other Infectious Findings



White Blood Cells (WBC)

Indicates an immune response that can be seen in **infectious conditions or inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).**





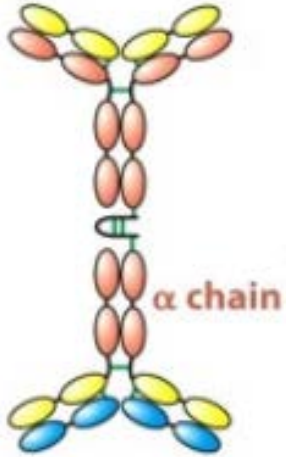
Brief Review of Immunoglobulins

There are 5 types of immunoglobulins, also known as **antibodies**
IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM



Immunoglobulins

IgA (dimer)



IgD

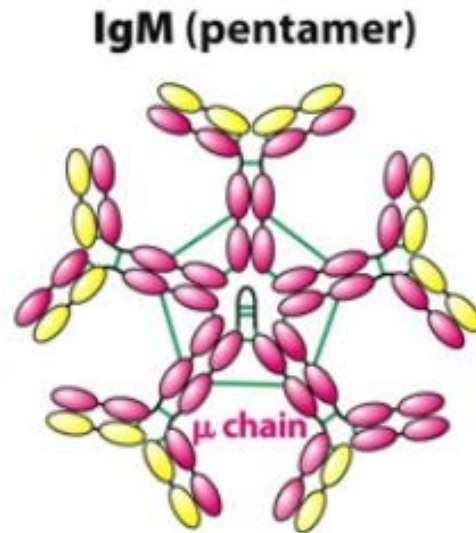
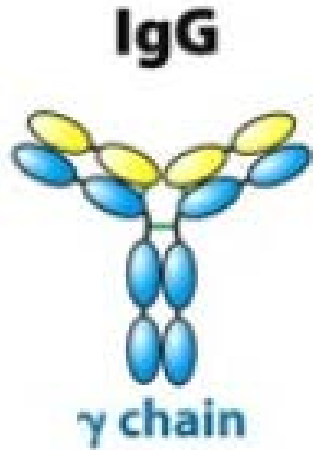


IgE



- Immunoglobulin A
 - First line defense against foreign pathogens
 - Found in fluids made by mucus membranes
 - tears, saliva, respiratory and intestinal secretions, and colostrum.
- Immunoglobulin D
 - Blood in small amounts
 - Function not clearly understood
- Immunoglobulin E
 - Associated with allergic reactions
 - Stimulates histamine release

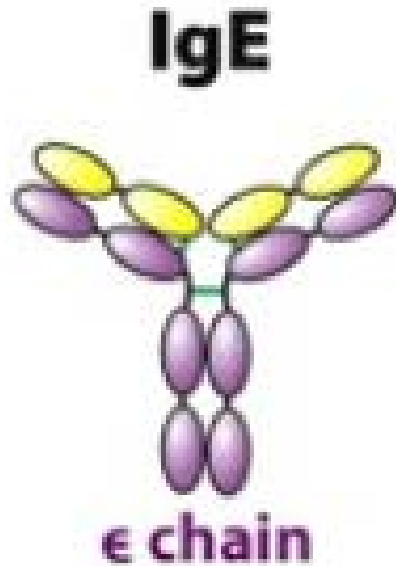
Immunoglobulins



- Immunoglobulin G
 - Protects against bacteria and viral infections
 - Secondary immune response
 - Most abundant circulating immunoglobulin
 - Found in blood and tissue fluids
- Immunoglobulin M
 - 1st antibody made to fight a new infection
 - Blood and lymph



Food Allergy vs Food Sensitivity

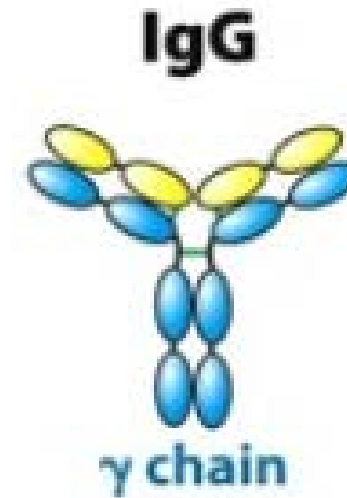


- Immediate onset (minutes to hours)
- Symptoms of Allergic Reaction
 - Hives, stuffy or itchy nose, sneezing, itchy, teary eyes, vomiting, stomach cramps or diarrhea, angioedema or swelling, shortness of breath or wheezing, anaphylaxis
- 90% of all food allergy reactions are caused by 8 foods
 - Milk, soy, eggs, wheat, peanuts, tree nuts, fish, and shellfish
- Treatment suggestion
 - Lifetime elimination
 - Allergen-specific immunotherapy



Food Allergy vs Food Sensitivity

- Delayed onset, hours to days
- Symptoms of food sensitivities
 - Headache, itching, bloating, fatigue, diarrhea, constipation, joint pain, indigestion, or worsening of your chronic health complaints
- Often associated with “Leaky Gut”
- Treatment suggestion
 - Elimination Diet
 - Intestinal Permeability
 - Digestion/Absorption
 - Dysbiosis
 - Nutrition

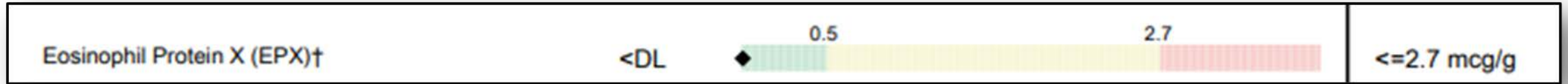


Eosinophil Protein X (EPX)



Inflammation and Immunology				
Calprotectin †	<16		50 120	<=50 mcg/g
Eosinophil Protein X (EPX)†	<DL		0.5 2.7	<=2.7 mcg/g
Fecal secretory IgA	683		680 2040	<=2,040 mcg/mL

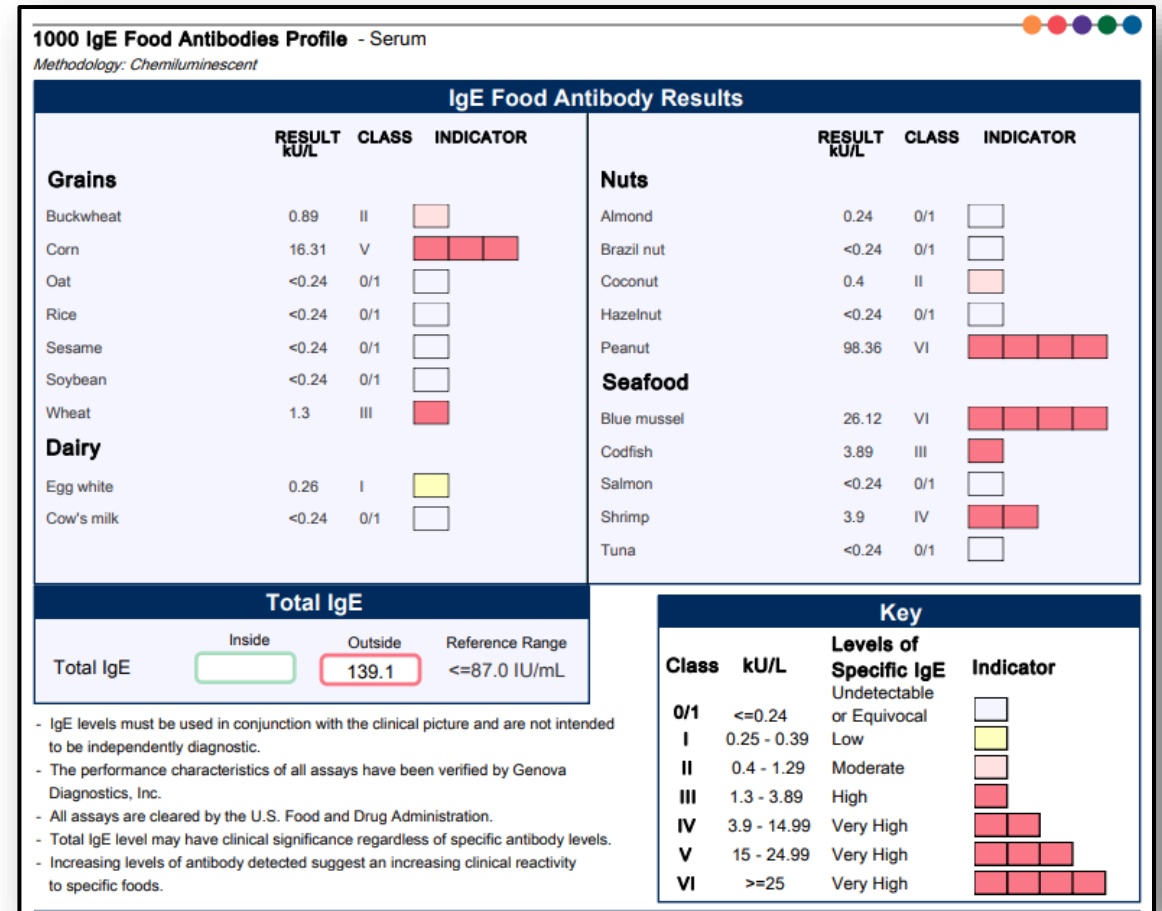
Eosinophil Protein X (EPX)



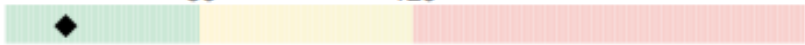
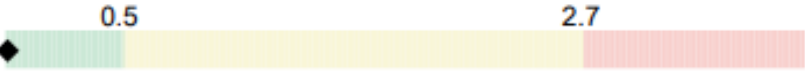

- Eosinophil mediated inflammation
- Elevated with IgE mediated food allergies, atopic dermatitis, and immune-mediated food hypersensitivity
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)
- Certain parasitic infections
- Microscopic colitis/gastritis (dx requires histological analysis)
- Eosinophilic gastrointestinal disorders
- Can be elevated in children younger than 4 years old

Therapeutic Considerations for Elevated EPX

- IgE-mediated allergy
- IgE Food Antibody panel
- IBD (review Calprotectin level)
- Evaluate for parasitic infection
- Anti-Inflammatories
- Mast Cell Stabilizers

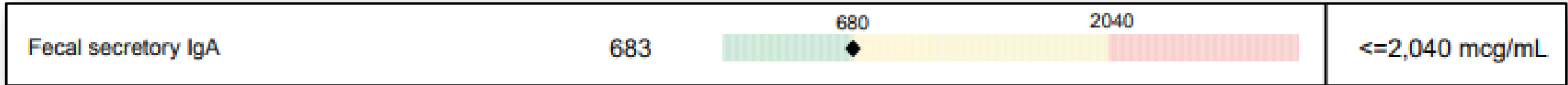


Fecal Secretory IgA

Inflammation and Immunology					
Calprotectin †	<16		50	120	<=50 mcg/g
Eosinophil Protein X (EPX)†	<DL		0.5	2.7	<=2.7 mcg/g
Fecal secretory IgA	683		680	2040	<=2,040 mcg/mL



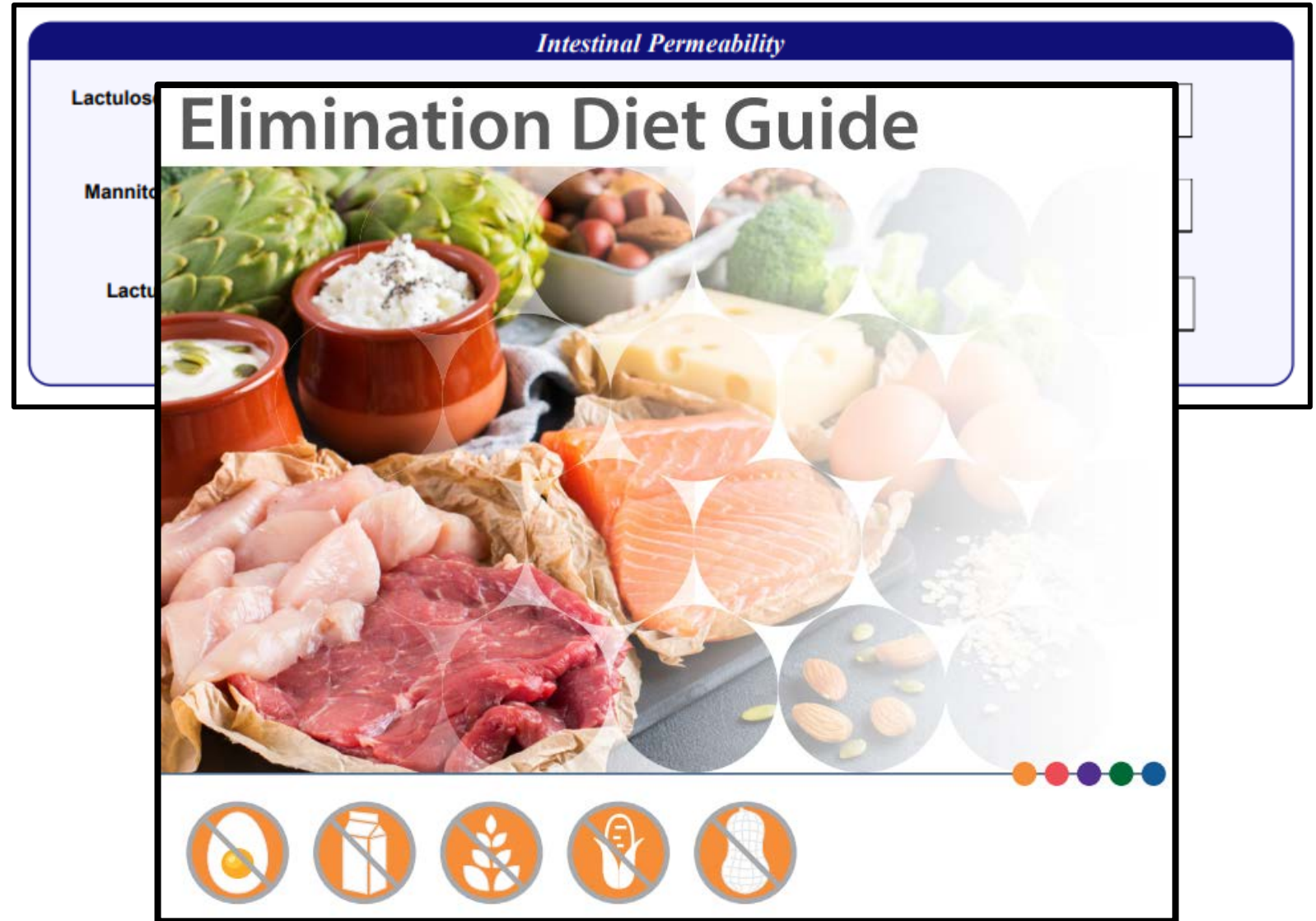
Fecal Secretory IgA (fsIgA)



- Non-specific indicator of an immune response at the gut barrier
- Recognized as a first line of defense in protecting the intestinal epithelium from enteric pathogens
- Considerations when elevated:
 - Infection/Potential Pathogen
 - IgG Food Sensitivity, Celiac disease
 - Defective Epithelial Barrier, Gut Permeability
 - Colon cancer, IBS and dysbiosis
- Low sIgA may reflect a loss of GI immune response resiliency

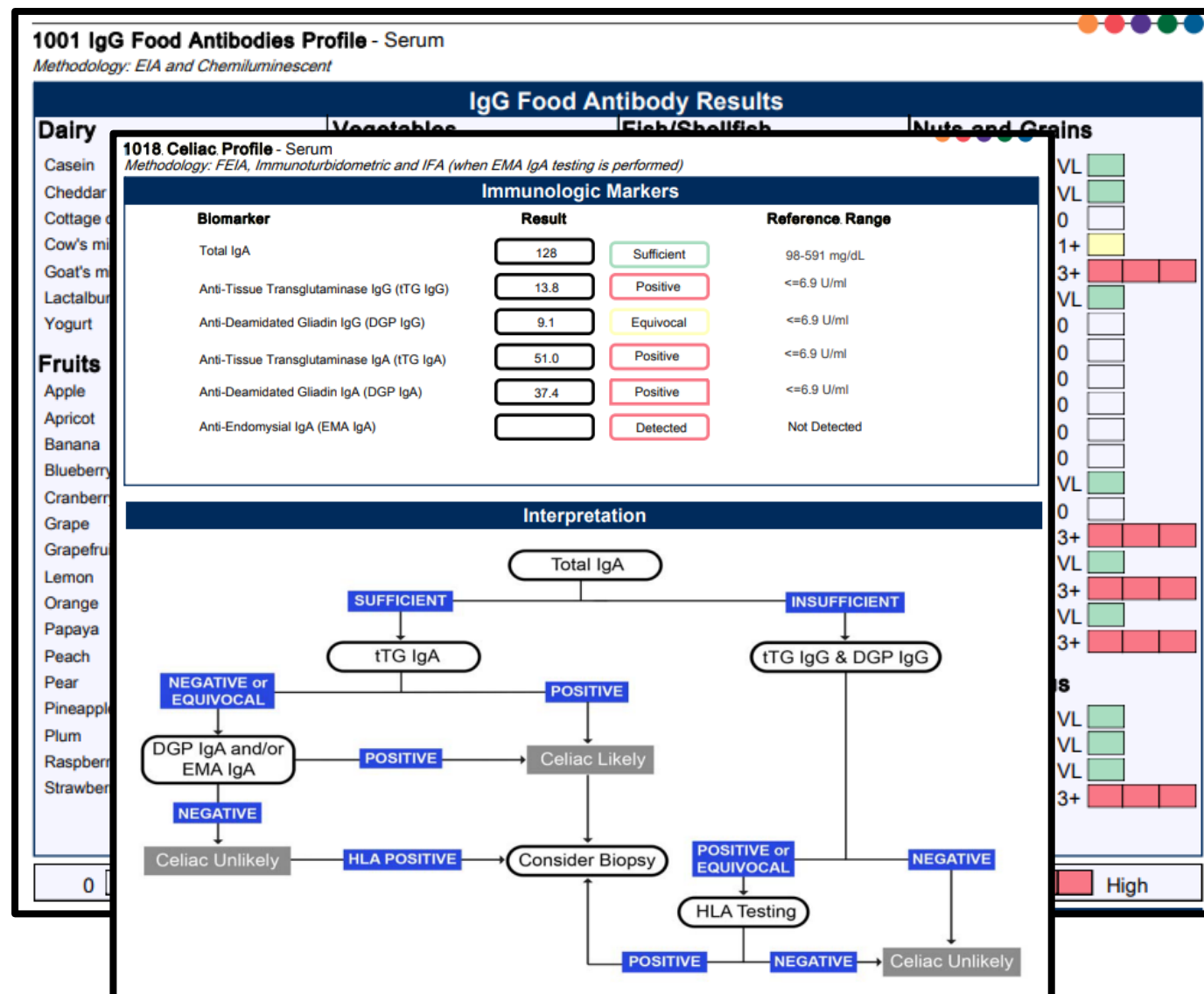
Therapeutic Considerations for Elevated fsIgA

- Address infection
- Assess for compromised intestinal barrier function
- Elimination Diet



Therapeutic Considerations for Elevated fsIgA

- IgG Food antibody testing
- Celiac testing





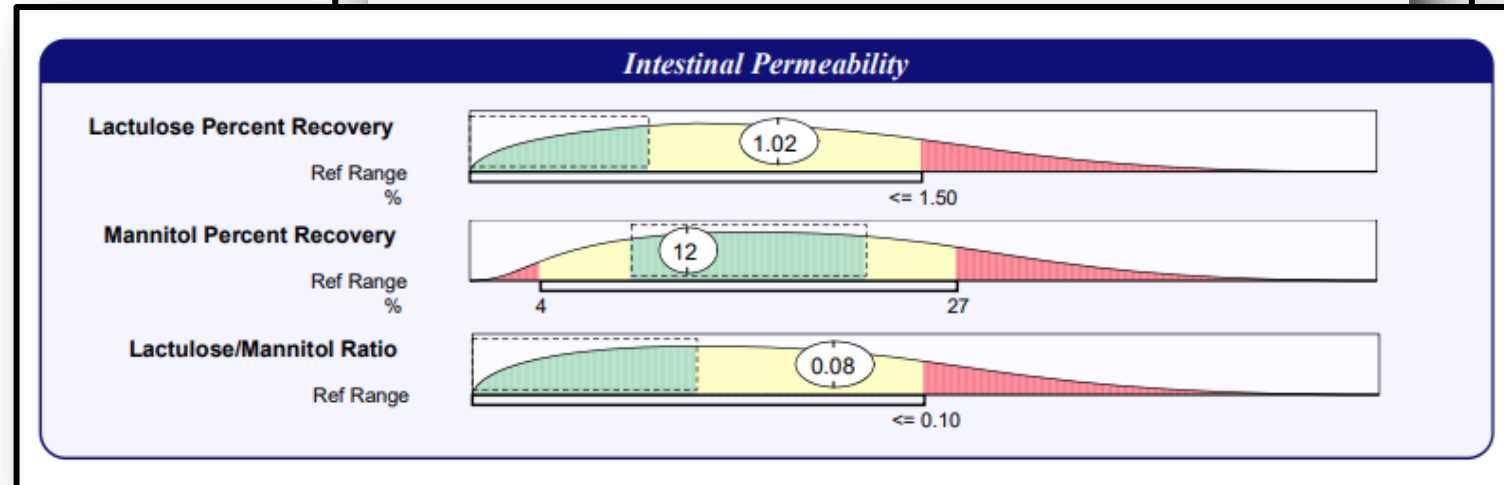
Next...

- **Optional Add On Markers**

Zonulin Family Peptide

- Non-specific indicator associated with intestinal inflammation
- Clinical significance of an elevated Zonulin Family Peptide is unknown
- May relate to increased intestinal permeability. Consider follow up testing with the Intestinal Permeability Assessment.

OPTIONAL ADD-ON			
Zonulin Family Peptide			
Methodology: ELISA	Result	Reference Range	Zonulin Family Peptide
Zonulin Family Peptide, Stool	86.0	22.3-161.1 ng/mL	This test is for research use only. Genova will not provide support on interpreting the test results. This test does not detect zonulin. ¹ The Scheffler paper suggests that the IDK kit may detect a zonulin family peptide, such as properdin. Genova's unpublished data demonstrated that the current IDK kit results were associated with stool inflammation biomarkers and an inflammation-associated dysbiosis profile. The performance characteristics of Zonulin Family Peptide have been verified by Genova Diagnostics, Inc. The assay has not been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.





Fecal Lactoferrin

- Biomarker of neutrophil mediated inflammation.
- Expressed a Positive or Negative finding.
- Calprotectin is a more sensitive biomarker.

OPTIONAL ADD-ON

Macroscopic/Direct Exam for Parasites

Methodology: Macroscopic Evaluation

No human parasite detected in sample.

Add-on Testing

Methodology: EIA

	Result	Expected Value
HpSA - <i>H. pylori</i>	Negative	Negative
<i>Campylobacter</i> spp.♦	Negative	Negative
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> ♦	Negative	Negative
Shiga toxin <i>E. coli</i> ♦	Negative	Negative
Fecal Lactoferrin♦	Negative	Negative



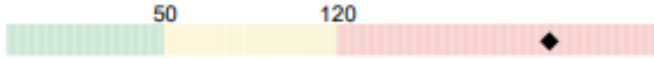


Functional Imbalance Scores

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Key < 2 : Low Need for Support 2-3 : Optional Need for Support 4-6 : Moderate Need for Support 7-10 : High Need for Support					
	Need for Digestive Support	Need for Inflammation Modulation	Need for Microbiome Support	Need for Prebiotic Support	Need for Antimicrobial Support
	MALDIGESTION	INFLAMMATION	DYSBIOSIS	METABOLIC IMBALANCE	INFECTION
	5	10	10	0	10
Biomarkers	Pancreatic Elastase ▽	Calprotectin ▲	IAD/Methane Score ▲	Total SCFA's ●	Parasitic Infection ▲
	Products of Protein Breakdown ●	Eosinophil Protein X ▲	PP Bacteria/Yeast ▲	n-Butyrate Conc. ●	PP Bacteria/Yeast ▲
	Fecal Fats ●	Secretory IgA ●	Reference Variance ▲	SCFA (%) ●	Total Abundance ▽
		Occult Blood ●	Total Abundance ▽	Beta-glucuronidase ●	Pathogenic Bacteria ●
Therapeutic Support Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Digestive Enzymes• Betaine HCl• Bile Salts• Apple Cider Vinegar• Mindful Eating Habits• Digestive Bitters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elimination Diet/ Food Sensitivity Testing• Mucosa Support: Slippery Elm, Althea, Aloe, DGL, etc.• Zinc Carnosine• L-Glutamine• Quercetin• Turmeric• Omega-3's• GI Referral (If Calpro is Elevated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-/Probiotics• Increase Dietary Fiber Intake• Consider SIBO Testing• Increase Resistant Starches• Increase Fermented Foods• Meal Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-/Probiotics• Increased Dietary Fiber Intake• Increase Resistant Starches• increase Fermented Foods• Calcium D-Glucarate (for high beta-glucuronidase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Antibiotics (if warranted)• Antimicrobial Herbal Therapy• Antiparasitic Herbal Therapy (if warranted)• <i>Saccharomyces boulardii</i>



Case Study 1

- 39 yo M
- Hx of IBD, Ulcerative Colitis
- Carnivore diet

Inflammation and Immunology						
Calprotectin †	203	H		50	120	<=50 mcg/g
Eosinophil Protein X (EPX)†	4.1	H		0.5	2.7	<=2.7 mcg/g
Fecal secretory IgA	316			680	2040	<=2,040 mcg/mL

Additional Findings	
White Blood Cells	Detected
Charcot-Leyden Crystals	Not Detected

Additional Results		
Methodology: Fecal Immunochemical Testing (FIT)		
	Result	Expected Value
Fecal Occult Blood♦	Positive	Negative
Consistency††	Watery/Diarrhea	



Case Study 2

- 84 yo F
- Diarrhea
- Abdominal pain
- Weight loss
- Hives

Inflammation and Immunology	
Calprotectin	50 120
Eosinophils	
Fecal st	

Gastrointestinal Microbiome (Culture)	
Human microflora is influenced by environmental factors and the competitive ecosystem of the organisms in the GI tract. Pathogenic significance should be based upon clinical symptoms.	Additional Bacteria
	Non-Pathogen: Organisms that fall under this category are those that

Bacteria Sensitivity					
Prescriptive Agents					
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	R	I	S-DD	S	NI
Ampicillin	R				
Amox./Clavulanic Acid				S	
Cephalothin				S	
Ciprofloxacin				S	
Tetracycline				S	
Trimethoprim/Sulfa				S	
Natural Agents					
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	LOW INHIBITION		HIGH INHIBITION		
Berberine					
Oregano					
Uva-Ursi					

Case Study 3

- 64 yo M
- Urgent diarrhea
- Gas, cramping
- Recently returned from a 2 week backpacking trip

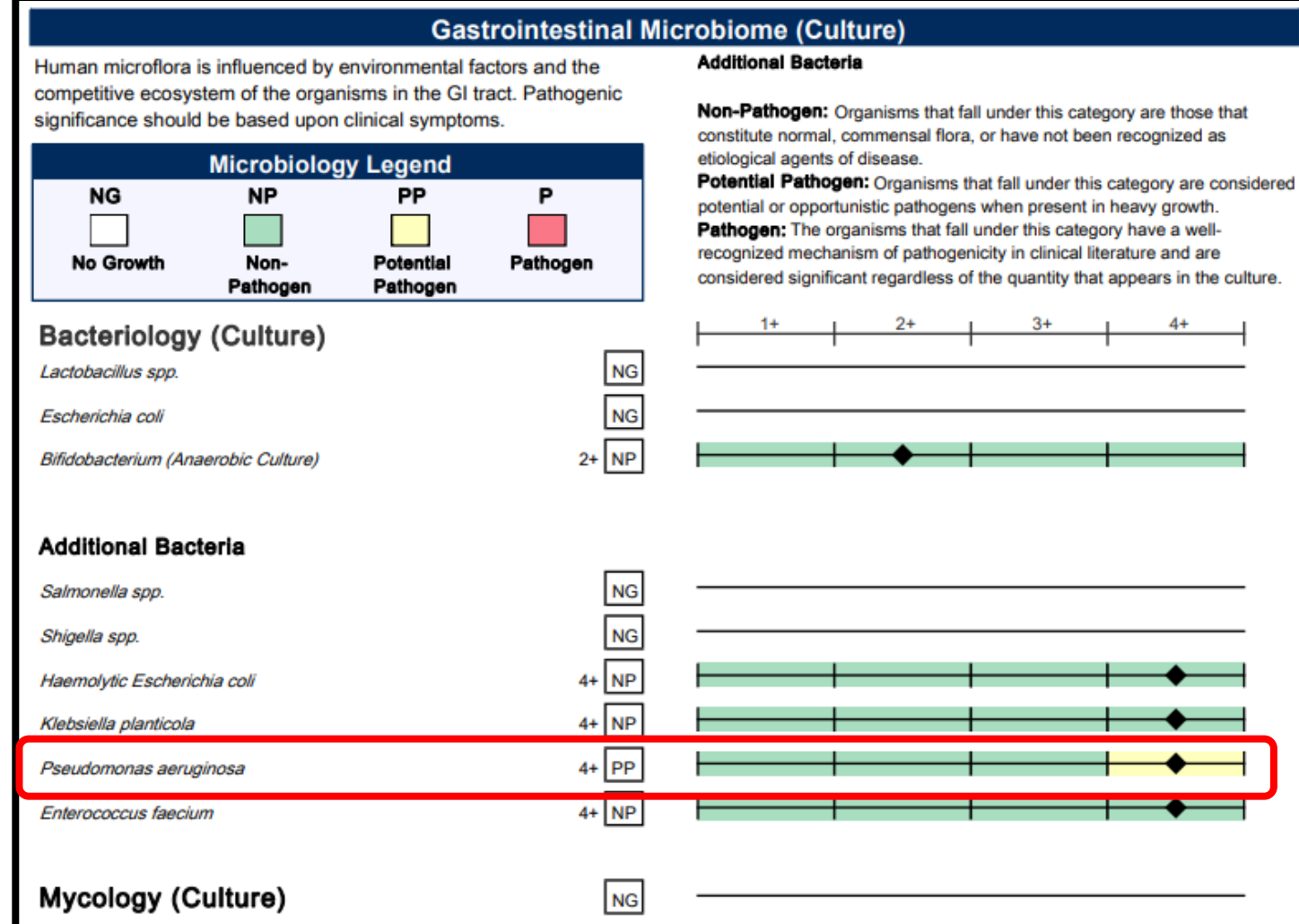
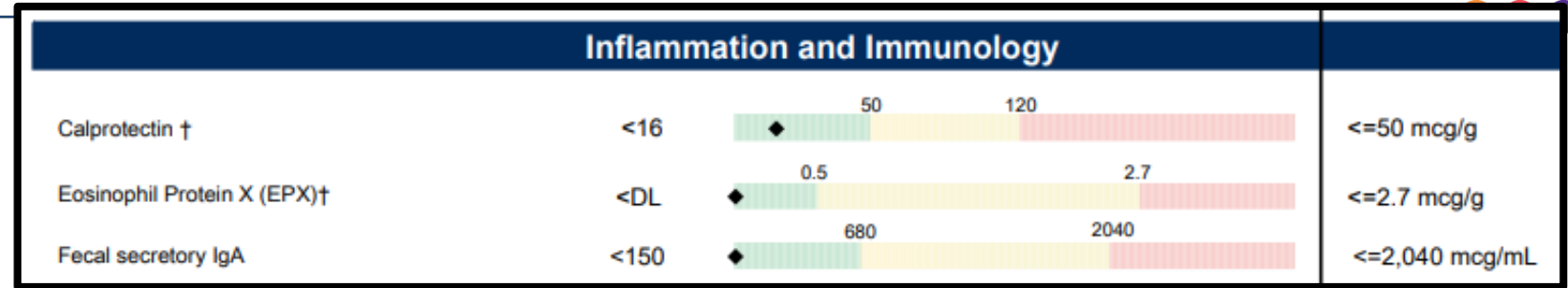
Inflammation and Immunology			
Calprotectin			
Eosinophil			
Fecal secret			

Microscopic O&P Results	
Microscopic O&P is capable of detecting all described gastrointestinal parasites. The organisms listed in the box represent those commonly found in microscopic stool analysis. Should an organism be detected that is not included in the list below, it will be reported in the Additional Results section. These results were obtained using wet preparation(s) and trichrome stained smear. For an extensive reference of all potentially detectable organisms, please visit www.gdx.net/product/gi-effects-comprehensive-stool-test	
Genus/species	Result
Nematodes - roundworms	
<i>Ancylostoma/Necator</i> (Hookworm)	Not Detected
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	Not Detected
<i>Capillaria philippinensis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Enterobius vermicularis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Trichuris trichiura</i>	Not Detected
Cestodes - tapeworms	
<i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>	Not Detected
<i>Dipylidium caninum</i>	Not Detected
<i>Hymenolepis diminuta</i>	Not Detected

PCR Parasitology - Protozoa				Methodologies: DNA by PCR
Organism	Result	Units		Expected Result
<i>Blastocystis</i> spp.	<2.14e2	femtograms/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Cryptosporidium parvum/hominis</i>	<1.76e2	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>	<2.65e2	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>	<1.84e2	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	<9.64e1	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Giardia</i>	9.48e2	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Detected	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba histolytica/parvum</i>	Not Detected			
<i>Entamoeba hartmanii</i>	Not Detected			
<i>Entamoeba polecki</i>	Not Detected			
<i>Endolimax nana</i>	Not Detected			
<i>Giardia</i>	Rare Cyst(s) Detected			
<i>Iodamoeba buetschlii</i>	Not Detected			
<i>Cystoisospora</i> spp.	Not Detected			
<i>Trichomonads</i> (e.g. <i>Pentatrichomonas</i>)	Not Detected			
Additional Findings				
White Blood Cells	Not Detected			
Charcot-Leyden Crystals	Not Detected			

Case Study 4

- 27 yo F
- Alternating constipation, diarrhea
- Gas, bloating
- Preparing for pregnancy
- Takes PERT



Case Study 4 cont.

- 27 yo F
- Alternating constipation, diarrhea
- Gas, bloating
- Preparing for pregnancy
- Takes PERT

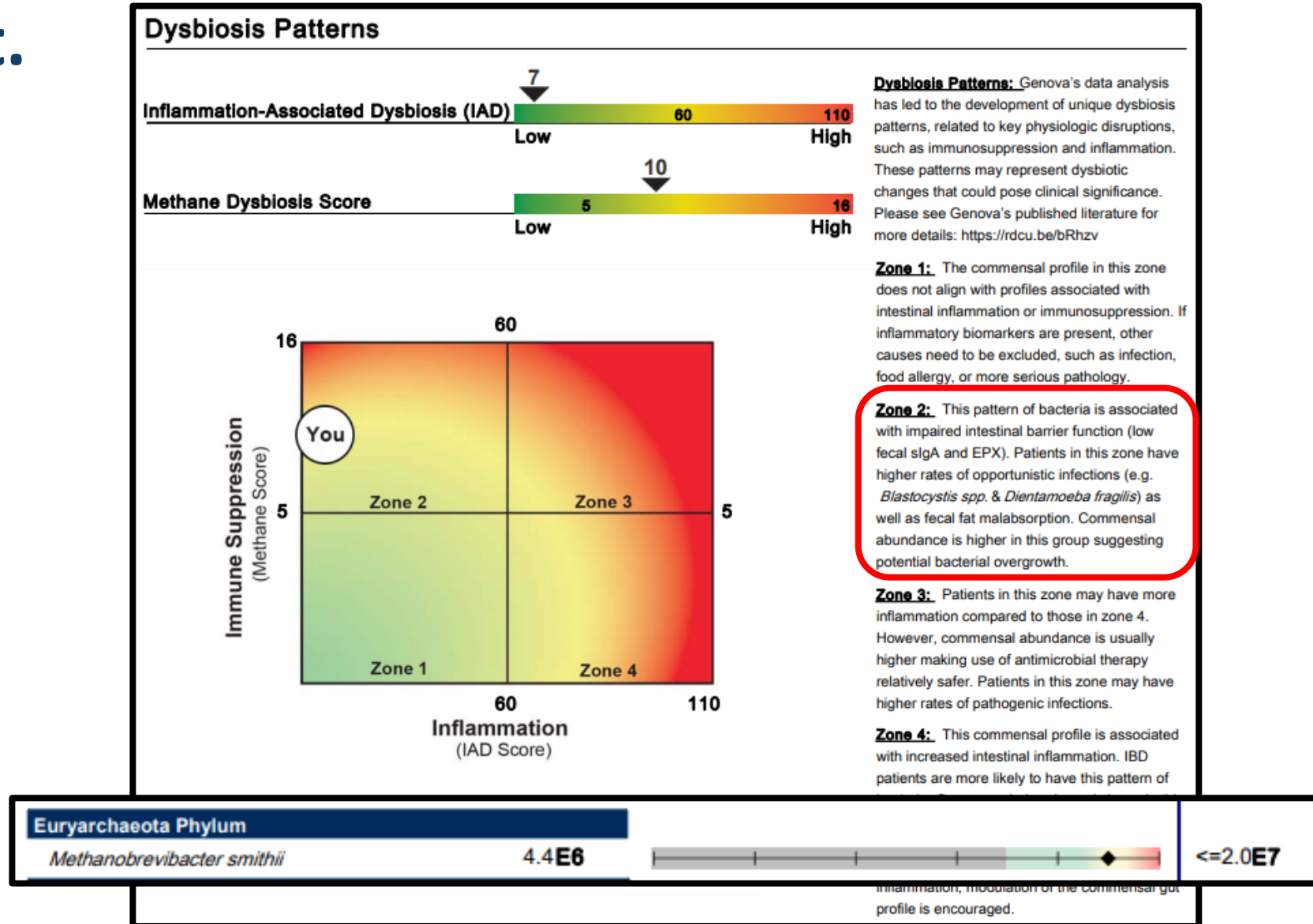
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Genus/species	Result
Nematodes - roundworms	
<i>Ancylostoma/Necator</i> (Hookworm)	Not Detected
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	Not Detected

PCR Parasitology - Protozoa				Methodologies: DNA by PCR
Organism	Result	Units		Expected Result
<i>Blastocystis</i> spp.	1.99e4	femtograms/microliter C&S stool	Detected	Not Detected
<i>Cryptosporidium parvum/hominis</i>	<1.76e2	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>	<2.65e2	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>	<1.84e2	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	<9.64e1	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected
<i>Giardia</i>	<1.36e1	genome copies/microliter C&S stool	Not Detected	Not Detected

Protozoa	
<i>Balantidium coli</i>	Not Detected
<i>Blastocystis</i> spp.	Many Detected
<i>Chilomastix mesnili</i>	Not Detected
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.	Not Detected
<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba coli</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba histolytica/dispar</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba hartmanni</i>	Not Detected
<i>Entamoeba polecki</i>	Not Detected
<i>Endolimax nana</i>	Not Detected
<i>Giardia</i>	Not Detected
<i>Iodamoeba buetschlii</i>	Not Detected
<i>Cystoisospora</i> spp.	Not Detected
<i>Trichomonads</i> (e.g. <i>Pentatrichomonas</i>)	Not Detected

Case Study 4 cont.




- 27 yo F
- Alternating constipation, diarrhea
- Gas, bloating
- Preparing for pregnancy
- Takes PERT





Case Study 4 cont.

- 27 yo F
- Alternating constipation, diarrhea
- Gas, bloating
- Preparing for pregnancy
- Takes PERT

Inflammation and Immunology				
Calprotectin †	<16		50 120	<=50 mcg/g
Eosinophil Protein X (EPX)†	<DL		0.5 2.7	<=2.7 mcg/g
Fecal secretory IgA	<150		680 2040	<=2,040 mcg/mL



Additional Educational Resources

www.GDX.net

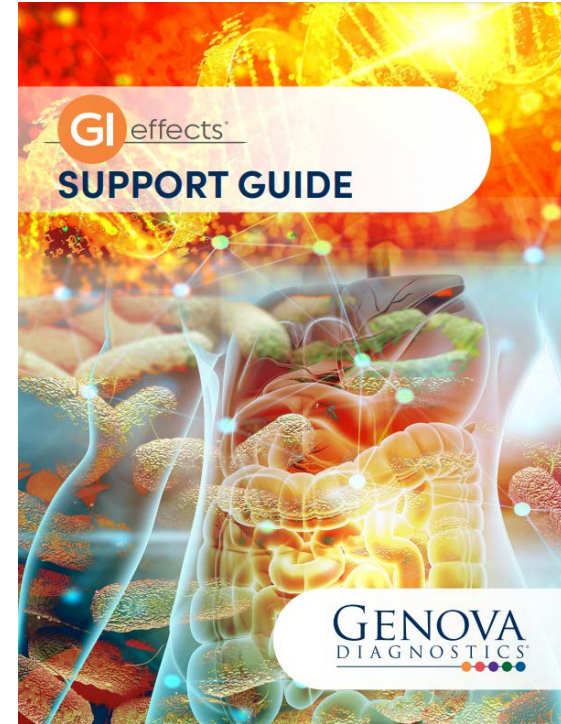
- GI Effects Support Guide and organism charts
- Learning Library video modules
- Test Prep information

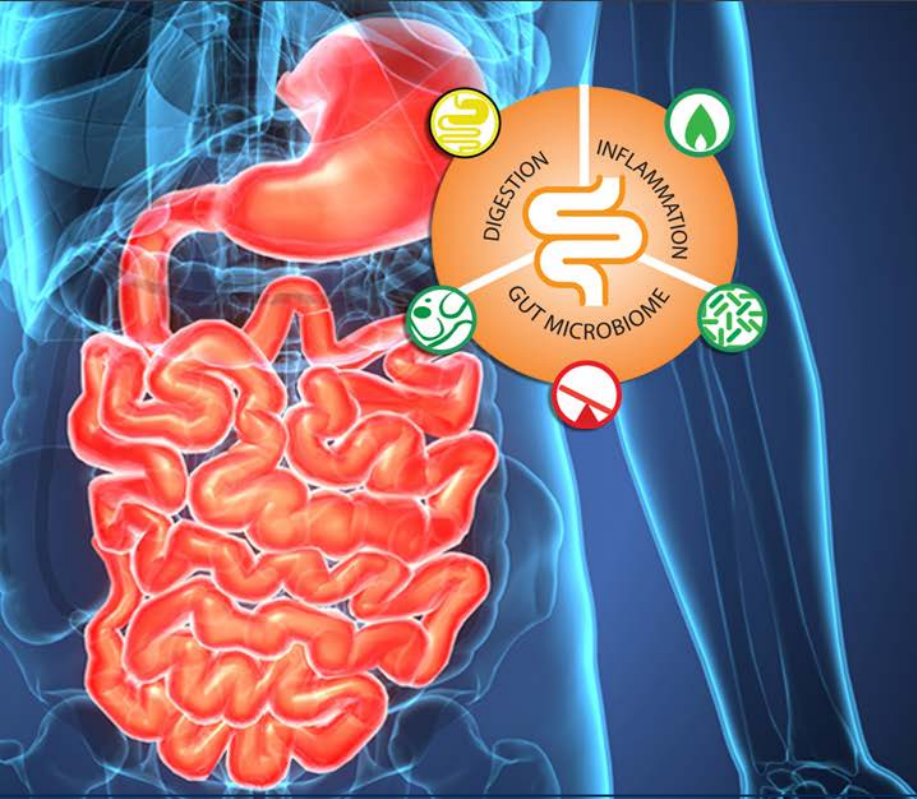
The Lab Report Podcast

- Available on Apple Podcasts and GDX.net

Medical Education Consultations

- Schedule online through myGDX
- Call Client Services 800-522-4762
- 1:1 and group consultations





GI *fx* GI Effects Stool Profiles®

GI Effects Comprehensive Stool Profile Inflammation & Immunology: The Barrier to the Outside World

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