

Ordering Physician:

Metamatrix

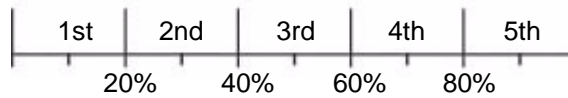
3425 Corporate Way
 Duluth, GA 30096

0097 Organix™ Dysbiosis Profile

Methodology: LC/Tandem Mass Spectroscopy, Colorimetric

Percentile Ranking by Quintile

Ranges are for ages 13 and over



95% Reference Interval

Bacterial - general

Item	Value	Percentile	Reference Interval
1 Benzoate	<DL*	0.6	<= 9.3
2 Hippurate	1,075 H	594	<= 1,150
3 Phenylacetate	0.03	0.04	<= 0.15
4 Phenylpropionate	<DL*	0.4	<= 0.4
5 p-Hydroxybenzoate	0.97	0.99	<= 2.08
6 p-Hydroxyphenylacetate	35 H	19	<= 34
7 Indican	4	40	<= 74
8 Tricarballoylate	0.75 H	0.73	<= 1.41

L. acidophilus / general bacterial

9 D-Lactate	1.3	2.3	<= 7.0
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Clostridial species

10 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylpropionate	<DL*	0.12	<= 0.12
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Yeast / Fungal

11 D-Arabinitol	71 H	36	<= 73
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Creatinine =235 mg/dl

* <DL = less than detection limit

These test results are not for the diagnosis of disease. They are intended to provide nutritional guidelines to qualified healthcare professionals with full knowledge of patient history and concerns to assist in their design of an appropriate healthcare program.

0097 Organix™ Dysbiosis Profile

All of the compounds reported are produced by bacteria, yeast, fungi and protozoa that may colonize or grow in the small or large intestines. Dysbiosis involves overgrowth of one or more species leading to increased production of these compounds that are absorbed and excreted in urine.

Bacterial and Protozoal Markers

Compounds 1-8 are elevated in the presence of unusual bacteria or protozoal overgrowth. This type of dysbiosis is accompanied by abnormally high populations of bacteria not found in high numbers in normal intestinal flora. p-Hydroxyphenylacetate is elevated in Giardiasis as well as in bacterial overgrowth. When carbohydrate malabsorption is present, the otherwise favorable genus Lactobacillus, or other D-lactate producing strains, can overgrow and produce toxic amounts of D-lactate. Clostridia are the apparent major producers of dihydroxyphenylpropionate.

Yeast and Fungal Markers

Current evidence suggests that yeast and fungi are the predominant source of compound 11. D-Arabinitol is a sensitive and specific marker of invasive candidiasis.

Clinical Significance

The most common symptoms of intestinal dysbiosis are bloating, abdominal cramping, and diarrhea. Toxic neuromuscular and hormonal interference may be present and nutritional deficiencies are more likely when these markers are elevated. Lactose intolerance, increased gut permeability, food intolerances, fatigue and immune suppression frequently accompany intestinal dysbiosis.

Yeast overgrowth causes multiple problems with the integrity of the intestinal mucosa. A variety of symptoms, including behavioral disorders and autism in children and mental and emotional disorders in adults, have been associated with overgrowth of these microbes.

Treatments for dysbiosis may involve removal of the offending organisms with antimicrobials. Dietary changes and food supplements are used for replacement of beneficial bacteria, restoration of digestive function and mucosal repair. High fiber, low sugar diet and increased water intake are important to maintain healthy intestinal ecology. A repeat test should show improvement within 90 days.

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