

The Human Microbiome Company

VAGINAL ECOLOGIX



REPORT ID:

TEST REPORTED: 27/09/2021
TEST RECEIVED: 14/09/2021
PATIENT NAME- SAMPLE PATIENT

PATIENT NAME: SAMPLE PATIENT PATIENT DOB:

GENDER: FEMALE

REPORT STATUS: COMPLETED

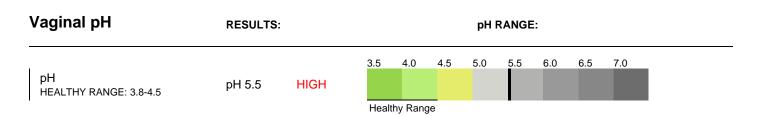
CLINICIAN NAME: SAMPLE CLINICIAN

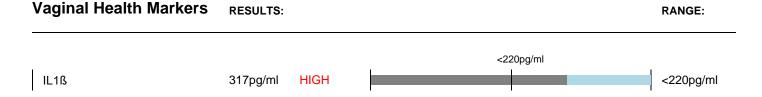
ACCESSION NO:

SAMPLE TYPE: VAGINAL SWAB

Lab Director: Eviatar Natan, PhD







Lactobacillus	RESULTS:							RANGE:
			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	
Lactobacillus crispatus	<dl< td=""><td>LOW</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>14.7-19.6</td></dl<>	LOW						14.7-19.6
			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	
Lactobacillus gasseri	<dl< td=""><td>LOW</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>8.4-14.4</td></dl<>	LOW						8.4-14.4
			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	
Lactobacillus iners	10.1	LOW						10.4-18.4
· ·			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	!
Lactobacillus jensenii	<dl< td=""><td>LOW</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>9.1-15.8</td></dl<>	LOW						9.1-15.8

Lactobacilli are extremely important for vaginal health due to their protective and antimicrobial functions. Lactobacilli produce lactic acid, creating an acidic environment (pH 2.8–4.2) that is inhospitable to many non-Lactobacillus commensals and potential vaginal pathogens. Dominance of Lactobacilli are therefore a good marker for vaginal health and indicate functional host-microbial interactions. Different people will have a different affinity with a certain Lactobacilli species, so we normally expect to see one of these species high on the test. Lactobacillus iners is normally less able to maintain the pH of the vagina than the other species, so in some cases it might be associated with an increase chance of a transitional microbiome.

Opportunistic Fungi	RESULTS:						RANGE:
Candida albicans	.DI	0 - 4	5 - 8 	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	<3.4
	<dl< td=""><td>0 - 4</td><td>5 - 8</td><td>9 - 12</td><td>13 - 16</td><td>17 - 20</td><td>1</td></dl<>	0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	1
Candida glabrata	<dl< td=""><td>0 - 4</td><td>5 - 8</td><td>9 - 12</td><td>13 - 16</td><td>17 - 20</td><td><1.1</td></dl<>	0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	<1.1
Candida krusei	<dl< td=""><td>0 - 4</td><td>5 - 8</td><td>9 - 12</td><td>13 - 16</td><td>17 - 20</td><td><0.1</td></dl<>	0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	<0.1
Candida parapsilosis	<dl< td=""><td>0 - 4</td><td>310</td><td>5-12</td><td>15 - 10</td><td>17 - 20</td><td><1.5</td></dl<>	0 - 4	310	5-12	15 - 10	17 - 20	<1.5

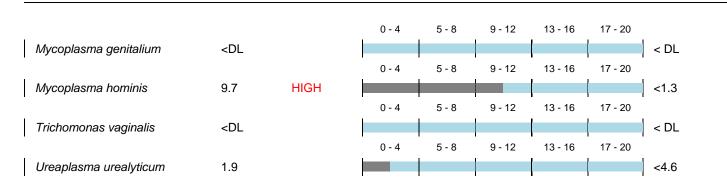
Opportunistic Bacteria	RESULTS:						RANGE:	
			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	
Atopobium vaginae	12.5	HIGH						<4.5
Ī			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	ı
BVAB2	11.4	HIGH						<2.1
			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	
Gardnerella vaginalis	14.4	HIGH						<6.5
			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	
Megasphaera 1	14.9	HIGH						<1.3
			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	
Mobiluncus curtisii	<dl< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><0.4</td></dl<>							<0.4
			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	
Mobiluncus mulieris	<dl< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><0.5</td></dl<>							<0.5
			0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	
Prevotella bivia	<dl< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><6.0</td></dl<>							<6.0

Pathobionts	RESULTS:						RANGE:
		0 - 4	5 - 8 I	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	
Enterococcus faecalis	<dl< td=""><td>0 - 4</td><td>5 - 8</td><td>9 - 12</td><td>13 - 16</td><td>17 - 20</td><td><3.8</td></dl<>	0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	<3.8
Escherichia coli	<dl< td=""><td>0 - 4</td><td>5 - 8</td><td>9 - 12</td><td>13 - 16</td><td>17 - 20</td><td><3.0</td></dl<>	0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	<3.0
Staphylococcus aureus	<dl< td=""><td>0 - 4</td><td>5 - 8</td><td>9 - 12</td><td>13 - 16</td><td>17 - 20</td><td><1.1</td></dl<>	0 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 16	17 - 20	<1.1
Streptococcus agalactiae	<dl< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><3.0</td></dl<>						<3.0

Mycoplasma and Protozoa

RESULTS:

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The Vaginal EcologiX[™] profile utilises the highly sensitive quantitative PCR (qPCR) TaqMan technology for analysis of the vaginal microbiota. Microbial genes of interest are quantified within a sample and their abundances are normalised to an endogenous and highly conserved gene. The qPCR results are therefore reported as the relative abundance of a microorganism as proportional to the whole microbial community.