

Patient: **SAMPLE
PATIENT**

Age:

Sex:

MRN:

Parasitology

Microscopic Exam Results

Blastocystis hominis: Many
Endolimax nana: Few Trophozoites
Entamoeba hartmanni: Moderate Trophozoites &
Cysts

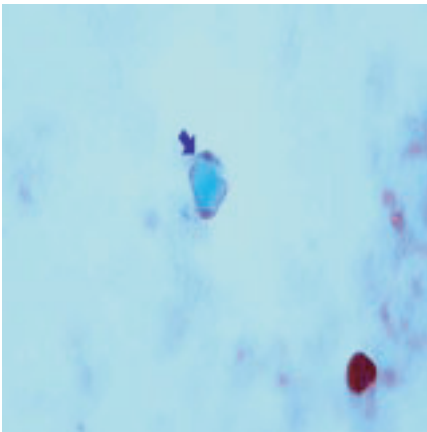
Parasitology EIA Tests

	Inside	Outside	Reference Range
Cryptosporidium	<input type="text" value="Not Ordered"/>	<input type="text"/>	Negative
Giardia lamblia	<input type="text" value="Not Ordered"/>	<input type="text"/>	Negative
Entamoeba histolytica/dispar	<input type="text" value="Not Ordered"/>	<input type="text"/>	Negative

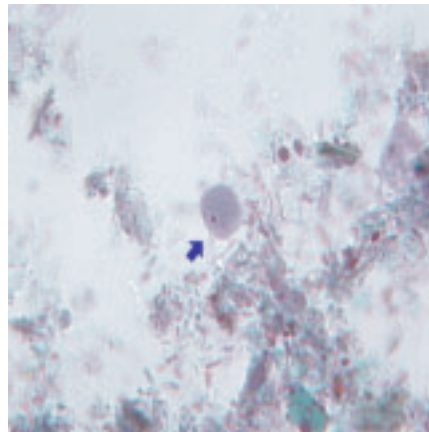
Reference Range for EIA tests is Negative.

Specimen Tested: Stool

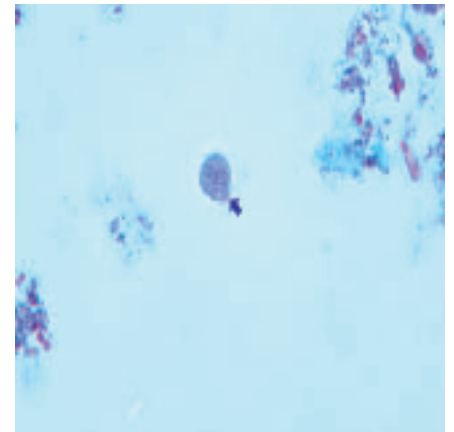
Blastocystis hominis



Endolimax nana trophozoites



Entamoeba hartmanni trophozoites



Macroscopic Exam for Larvae (if ordered)***Commentary***

Reported quantitation values were derived from a concentration of the sample(s) submitted and represent an "average" value.

Blastocystis hominis is considered by most authorities to be a pathogen. Transmission is fecal/oral, usually through contact with contaminated food or water. *Blastocystis* often lodges in the intestinal mucosa, making eradication difficult. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, sleeplessness, lassitude, anorexia, pruritis, irritable bowel or fever, although asymptomatic infections can occur. It has also been reported in association with many chronic conditions including chronic fatigue and reactive arthritis. Three forms have been identified, with the vacuolated form being the most frequently seen in fecal specimens.

Endolimax nana transmission occurs by ingestion of the cyst stage in contaminated food or water. The organism resides in the lumen of the colon and cecum. Infections may be asymptomatic or present with diarrhea. Infection has also been associated with reactive arthritis and urticaria. Although textbooks traditionally consider this organism a commensal, it may be associated with and play a role in chronic illness.

Entamoeba hartmanni transmission occurs via ingestion of the cyst either from person to person or by contaminated food or water. Although textbooks traditionally consider this organism a commensal, it may be associated with and play a role in chronic illness.