



Verisana LAB · Suite LP22190 · Lower Ground Floor ·  
145-157 St John Street · London · EC1V 4PW

John Smith  
Sample Street  
Anytown

<b>Surname, First name</b>	Smith, John
<b>DOB</b>	01-01-1990
<b>Sex</b>	male
<b>Laboratory #</b>	20000002
<b>Date collected</b>	01-01-2019
<b>Date received</b>	01-01-2019
<b>Report date</b>	03-01-2019

## Laboratory report

Enclosed you will find the results of your laboratory examination. In addition to your results you will also receive a brief summary of the correlating effects, regarding the tested parameters. These are compiled without any knowledge on the clinical background and as such, may only be used as an interpretation aid. In case of health problems, please consult a doctor or practitioner for medical treatment and accompaniment for making the best decisions for your health. We explicitly warn against beginning, suspending or changing any medication or therapy without consulting your doctor or practitioner.

**Test:** Parasites Check

**Sample material:** stool

Analyte	Result
Helminthic ova	Ascaris lumbricoides detected
Cryptosporidium spec.	detected
Entamoeba histolytica	detected
Giardia lamblia	not detected
Blastocystis hominis	not detected



Ova of the large roundworm *Ascaris lumbricoides* were found in the stool. Infections are fairly common and caused by unsafe food and water. The majority of infections with *A. lumbricoides* are asymptomatic and clinical disease is largely restricted to individuals with a high worm load. Symptoms may include abdominal pain and intestinal obstruction and, in case of pulmonary and hypersensitivity manifestations, symptoms like cough, dyspnea, and hemoptysis.

*Cryptosporidium* species, commonly known as "Crypto", are one of the leading causes of waterborne disease outbreaks. Crypto may occur as an asymptomatic infection. Persons with symptoms generally experience mild to severe watery diarrhea, usually accompanied by abdominal cramps, nausea, and mild fever. Infected people can excrete huge numbers of oozysts in stool. These are immediately infective and relatively hardy in the environment. Most healthy people recover within two weeks without treatment. Symptomatic treatment by an approved physician can be necessary if diarrhea occurs.

Infection with the unicellular parasite *Entamoeba histolytica* is common but only causes illness in about 10% to 20% of those infected. The symptoms are often quite mild and can include diarrhea, and abdominal cramping. The severe forms range from bloody stool and fulminant dysentery to potentially fatal extraintestinal amoebiasis, including amoebic liver abscess. Suspicion of amoebic liver abscess based on epidemiology and characteristic imaging should prompt empiric treatment.

Yours sincerely,  
Your laboratory team