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John Doe
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UK

Surname, First name Doe, John

DOB 01-01-1990

Sex male

Lab number 2-73183

Report date 25-10-2023

Laboratory report

Enclosed you will find the results of your laboratory examination. In addition to your results, you will also receive a 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:

Sample material: Stool

Date collected: 09-10-2023

Date received: 11-10-2023

Analyte	Result	Reference Range	Result
Parasitic Infections			
Blastocystis hominis	not detected	not detected	  
Cryptosporidium spp.	not detected	not detected	  
Giardia lamblia	not detected	not detected	  
Entamoeba histolytica	not detected	not detected	  
Dientamoeba fragilis	nicht nachgewiesen	not detected	  
Parasitic Worms			
Ascaris	not detected	not detected	  
Clonorchis/Opisthorchis	nicht nachgewiesen	not detected	  

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Analyte	Result	Reference Range	Result		
Diphyllobothrium	nicht nachgewiesen	not detected			
Fasciola/Fasciolopsis	nachgewiesen	not detected			
Hookworm	not detected	not detected			
Hymenolepis	nicht nachgewiesen	not detected			
Schistosoma	nicht nachgewiesen	not detected			
Strongyloides	nicht nachgewiesen	not detected			
Taenia	nicht nachgewiesen	not detected			
Trichostrongylus	nicht nachgewiesen	not detected			
Trichuris	nachgewiesen	not detected			
Other Parasites	not detectet	not detected			

Sample material: Contact test

Date collected: 09-10-2023

Date received: 11-10-2023

Analyte	Result	Reference Range	Result
Parasitic Infections			
Threadworm	detected	not detected	

Blastocystis hominis

Blastocystis hominis is a common unicellular parasite with widespread geographic distribution. There is no evidence of infection.

Cryptosporidium spp.

Cryptosporidium species, commonly known as "crypto", are one of the leading causes of waterborne disease outbreaks. There is no evidence of infection.

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Lab number
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25-10-2023

Giardia lamblia

Giardia lamblia is one of the most common intestinal parasites and causes a variety of intestinal symptoms, which include diarrhea, stomach or abdominal cramping, nausea, vomiting, and dehydration. There is no evidence of infection.

Entamoeba histolytica

There is no evidence of Entamoeba histolytica in the specimen.

Dientamoeba fragilis

Dientamoeba fragilis was not detected in the sample.

Ascaris

Ascaris lumbricoides (roundworm) was not detected in the specimen. Roundworm infection is the most common worm disease worldwide. They are transmitted through contaminated food.

Clonorchis/Opisthorchis

The trematodes of the genus Clonorchis and Opisthorchis could not be detected. These are parasitic flat worms, which are also frequently referred to as liver flukes. While the representatives of the genus Opisthorchis occur mainly in Europe and Asia, Clonorchis is endemic to the Far East.

Diphyllobothrium

No ova of the species Diphyllobothrium latum could be detected. Diphyllobothrium latum is the causative agent of diphyllobothriosis. This is the infection of humans with the fish tapeworm caused by the consumption of raw or insufficiently heated fish.

Fasciola/Fasciolopsis

Trematodes of Fasciola (large liver fluke) or Fasciolopsis (giant fluke) could be detected in the sample. Microscopically, the two species can hardly be distinguished from each other. The parasitic flukes can infect various parts of the body. Among them are the blood vessels, the gastrointestinal tract, the lungs or the liver. Therefore, acute infection can lead to abdominal pain, diarrhea, hepatomegaly, nausea, vomiting, malabsorption, intestinal obstruction, eosinophilia, feeling sick, and weight loss due to liver damage.

Hookworm

Hookworm infections are due to two different worm species that are difficult to distinguish microscopically. While Necator americanus occurs mainly in Central and South America, West Africa and Southeast Asia, Ancylostoma duodenale is found mainly in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, North Africa and Southern Europe. Neither Necator americanus nor Ancylostoma duodenale could be detected in the sample.

Surname, First name
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01-01-1990

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2-73183

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25-10-2023

Hymenolepsis

The dwarf tapeworm *Hymenolepis nana* is the most common human cestode. It has a worldwide distribution but causes infections mainly in tropical and subtropical regions with in poor sanitary conditions. There is no evidence of infection in the sample.

Schistosoma

There was no evidence of infection with schistosomiasis in the sample. This is an infection with leeches of the genus *Schistosoma* acquired transcutaneously while swimming or wading in contaminated fresh water.

Strongyloides

The threadworm (*Strongyloides* sp.) is distributed mainly in the tropics. The worm is more rarely found in Europe (especially in mines), where it is responsible for family or community infections. No eggs of the threadworm were detected in the sample.

Taenia

No ova of *Taenia saginata* and/or *Taenia solium* (bovine or porcine tapeworm, respectively) could be detected in the sample. The worms are transmitted, among other things, through the consumption of raw meat or contaminated food.

Trichostrongylus

No ova of the genus *Trichostrongylus* could be detected in the sample. *Trichostrongylus* spp. are widespread intestinal nematodes that infect herbivorous domestic and wild animals worldwide. However, some species of the genus *Trichostrongylus* are also capable of infecting humans, including *T. orientalis*, *T. colubriformis*, and *T. axei*.

Trichuris

Im Stuhl sind Eier des Peitschenwurms *Trichuris trichiura* nachgewiesen worden. Die Infektionen kommen durch Aufnahme von kontaminierten Nahrungsmitteln zustande. *Trichuris trichiura* kolonisiert den Dickdarm, wo er unbehandelt mehrere Jahre lang leben kann. In den meisten Fällen verläuft ein Befall symptomlos. Schwere Infektionen sind von Schmerzen im Oberbauch, Erbrechen und schleimige Durchfällen begleitet. Bitte wenden Sie sich an Ihren Arzt.

Other Parasites

No other worm ova or other parasites could be detected.

Surname, First name	DOB	Lab number	Report date
Doe, John	01-01-1990	2-73183	25-10-2023

Threadworm

Threadworm eggs were detected in the specimen.

In our part of the world, threadworm (*Enterobius Vermicularis*) is the most common worm disease that people can suffer from. Often, threadworm is referred to as 'childhood threadworm' even though adults can also be affected.

Threadworm or *Enterobius Vermicularis* is a worm of about one centimetre in length and only lives in a human host. At night, female worms pass through the entrance to the anus and onto the perianal region where they lay their eggs. From here, it takes just a few hours for the infectious larvae to hatch. On average, during the female threadworm's two- to six-week lifespan, around 10,000 eggs are laid. This causes excessive itching, which leads to an urge to scratch. The eggs then get under the fingernails and the surrounding area, meaning they can spread further afield.

Infection is passed from person to person when the eggs or worms are passed on. For example, this can be through infected soil or sand (e.g. in sandpits or play parks), or by using communal toilets and/or toys. Very young children are particularly vulnerable as they frequently tend to put things into their mouths. Furthermore, threadworm eggs are very robust and can live outside the human body for several weeks.

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