

# Stool Chemistries



## Order: SAMPLE REPORT



**Client #:** 12345  
**Doctor:** Sample Doctor  
Doctor's Data, Inc.  
3755 Illinois Ave.  
St. Charles, IL 60174

## Patient: Sample Patient

**Age:** 35  
**Sex:** Female

## Sample Collection

Date/Time
<b>Date Collected</b> 09/22/2022
<b>Date Received</b> 09/23/2022
<b>Date Reported</b> 09/24/2022
<b>Specimens Collected</b> 1

	Result	Unit	L	WRI	H	Reference Interval
Lysozyme*	717	ng/mL				≤ 500

### Information

- Lysozyme** is an enzyme secreted at the site of inflammation in the GI tract and elevated levels have been identified in IBD patients.

### Notes:

RI= Reference Interval, L (blue)= Low (below RI), WRI (green)= Within RI (optimal), WRI (yellow)= Within RI (not optimal), H (red)= High (above RI)

\*This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Doctor's Data Laboratories in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. The U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not approved or cleared this test; however, FDA clearance is not currently required for clinical use. The results are not intended to be used as a sole means for clinical diagnosis or patient management decisions.

Methodology: Elisa



## **Introduction**

This analysis of the stool specimen provides fundamental information about the overall gastrointestinal health of the patient. When abnormal microflora or significant aberrations in intestinal health markers are detected, specific commentaries are presented. If no significant abnormalities are found, commentaries are not presented.

## **Stool Chemistries**

### **Lysozyme**

The level of lysozyme is elevated in this sample. Lysozyme is a biomarker of an inflammatory immune response in the gut. Moderate elevations in lysozyme are commonly associated with significant overgrowth of enteropathogens such as yeast, dysbiotic or pathogenic bacteria. Markedly elevated levels of lysozyme may occur with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), such as Crohn's disease and Ulcerative colitis as well as other non-IBD intestinal diseases with diarrhea. If lysozyme is markedly elevated check the levels of calprotectin and lactoferrin. If either or both are very elevated reassess the levels in about four weeks. Lysozyme is commonly elevated for actively breast-feeding infants due to high maternal milk content.

Lysozyme is helpful in the determination of pathogen-induced inflammatory activity rather than IBD. Slightly-to moderately elevated levels of lysozyme may be remediated with elimination of an offending enteroinvasive microorganism and use of anti-inflammatory nutraceuticals.