

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

Date Collected

09/22/2022

Date Received

09/23/2022

Date Reported

09/24/2022

Specimens Collected

1

	Result	Unit	L	WRI	H	Reference Interval
Secretory IgA*	312	mg/dL				30 – 275

Information

- Secretory IgA** (sIgA) is secreted by mucosal tissue and represents the first line of defense of the GI mucosa and is central to the normal function of the GI tract as an immune barrier. Elevated levels of sIgA have been associated with an upregulated immune response.

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.

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Secretory IgA (sIgA) High

The concentration of sIgA is abnormally high in this fecal specimen. Secretory IgA represents the first line of defense of the gastrointestinal (GI) mucosa and is central to the normal function of the GI tract as an immune barrier. Elevated fecal sIgA is an appropriate response to antigens such as pathogenic bacteria, parasites, yeast, and viruses. Eradication of the pathogenic microorganisms will bring sIgA back down into the normal range. sIgA may remain elevated up to six weeks after a GI viral infection. Elevated fecal sIgA may also be associated with autoinflammatory conditions such as reactive arthritis and spondyloarthritis. Actively breast-feeding infants may exhibit high fecal sIgA due to high maternal milk content. Consumption of bovine colostrum does not artificially increase fecal sIgA because the assay is specific for human sIgA.