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John Doe  
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UK

Surname, First name Doe, John

DOB 01-01-1990

Sex male

Lab number 2-73177

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:** Parasite Check

**Sample material:** Stool

**Date collected:** 17-10-2023

**Date received:** 18-10-2023

Analyte	Result	Reference Range	Result
<b>Parasitic Infections</b>			
Blastocystis hominis	detected	not detected	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Cryptosporidium spp.	not detected	not detected	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Giardia lamblia	not detected	not detected	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Entamoeba histolytica	not detected	not detected	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Dientamoeba fragilis	nicht nachgewiesen	not detected	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
<b>Parasitic Worms</b>			
Ascaris	not detected	not detected	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Clonorchis/Opisthorchis	nicht nachgewiesen	not detected	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

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





























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Surname, First name	DOB	Lab number	Report date
Doe, John	01-01-1990	2-73177	25-10-2023

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

### Blastocystis hominis

Blastocystis hominis is a common unicellular parasite with widespread geographic distribution. No distinct syndrome has come to be associated with B. hominis infection and its role in causing disease is still being researched and controversial among experts. Most People with Blastocystis are asymptomatic. According to current knowledge, treatment is only necessary if long-lasting symptoms are related to Blastocystis.

### Cryptosporidium spp.

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

### 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.

Surname, First name	DOB	Lab number	Report date
Doe, John	01-01-1990	2-73177	25-10-2023

### **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**

*Diphyllobothrium latum* was detected in the sample. This 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**

Die Trematoden *Fasciola* (Großer Leberegel) und *Fasciolopsis* (Riesendarmegel) lassen sich mikroskopisch kaum voneinander unterscheiden, sind jedoch in unterschiedlichen Regionen verbreitet. Während *Fasciola* vor allem in Europa, Afrika, China und Südamerika zu finden ist, kommt *Fasciolopsis* in vielen Gebieten Asiens und auf dem indischen Subkontinent vor. In der Probe konnten die Trematoden nicht festgestellt werden.

### **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.

### **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.

Surname, First name	DOB	Lab number	Report date
Doe, John	01-01-1990	2-73177	25-10-2023

### **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**

Ova of the genus *Trichostrongylus* have been detected in the stool. *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*. Although most infections with *Trichostrongylus* sp. are asymptomatic, you should seek medical attention.

### **Trichuris**

No ova of the whipworm *Trichuris trichiura* could be detected in the stool. Infections with *Trichuris trichiura* occur mainly in tropical or subtropical developing countries where human feces are used as fertilizer. Unsanitary conditions may also promote fecal-oral transmission or through fecal-contaminated food.

### **Other Parasites**

No other worm ova or other parasites could be detected.

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