



PATIENT:		TEST REF:	
TEST NUMBER:		COLLECTED:	
PATIENT NUMBER: N/A		RECEIVED:	
GENDER: Male		TESTED:	
AGE: 63			PRACTITIONER:
DATE OF BIRTH:			ADDRESS:

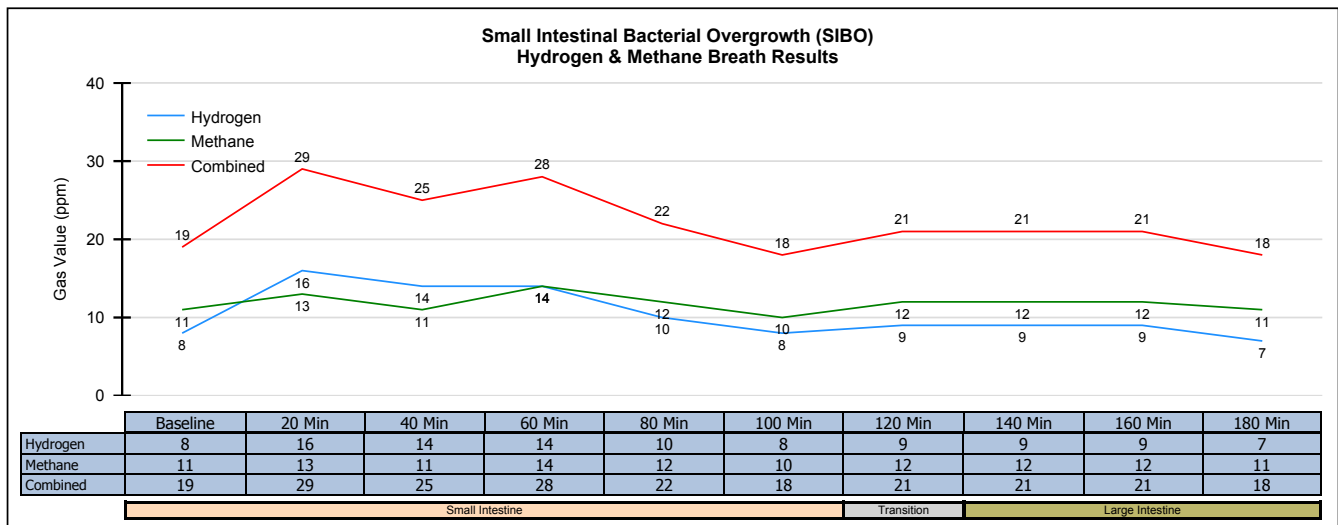
TEST NAME: SIBO with Lactulose Breath Test

Summary Report of Hydrogen & Methane Breath Analysis with Carbon Dioxide Correction

Gases Analyzed	Patient Result	Expected
Increase in Hydrogen (H ₂)	8 ppm (normal)	< 20 ppm
Increase in Methane (CH ₄)	3 ppm (normal)	< 12 ppm (< 3 ppm ²)
Increase in combined H ₂ & CH ₄	11 ppm (normal)	< 15 ppm ³

Analysis of the data suggests	Bacterial overgrowth is suspected ^{2,4}
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Number	Expected Location	Collection Interval	ppm H ₂	ppm CH ₄	Combined	Sample Normalization ¹	
						ppm CO ₂	fCO ₂
1	Small Intestine	Baseline	8	11	19	4.0	1.37
2		20 Min.	16	13	29	3.7	1.48
3		40 Min.	14	11	25	3.9	1.41
4		60 Min.	14	14	28	3.2	1.21
5		80 Min.	10	12	22	3.8	1.44
6		100 Min.	8	10	18	4.2	1.30
7	Transition	120 Min.	9	12	21	3.6	1.52
8	Large Intestine	140 Min.	9	12	21	3.8	1.48
9		160 Min.	9	12	21	3.8	1.44
10		180 Min.	7	11	18	3.9	1.41



Important Information - Please Read:

Breath analysis standards for abnormal tests are suggested if an increase of 20ppm for Hydrogen (H₂), 12ppm for Methane (CH₄), or a combined 15ppm for Hydrogen (H₂) & Methane (CH₄) is detected. Only the treating clinician is able to determine if there are additional factors that could have a material impact on the results of this analysis. A diagnosis can only be obtained from a medical professional that combines clinical information with the results of this breath analysis. The results of this Hydrogen (H₂) & Methane (CH₄) breath test should be utilized as a guideline only.

Quality Control:

The laboratory performs quality control analysis on specimens processed using rigorous standard operating procedures, established in conjunction with Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). Hydrogen (H₂) & Methane (CH₄) breath test values are corrected by the performing laboratory's state-of-the-art solid state sensor technology & scientific algorithm for Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) content in the samples.

¹ The correction factor, f(CO₂) is used to determine if each sample is valid for analysis. A f(CO₂) close to 1.00 is indicative of a good alveolar sample, while a factor in excess of 4.00 is indicative of a poor sample.

² 3 ppm of CH₄ with reported constipation may be suggestive of small intestinal bacterial overgrowth.

³ A combined H₂ + CH₄ increase of 15 ppm or more may be suggestive of small intestinal bacterial overgrowth.

⁴ Elevated and sustained H₂ and/or CH₄ levels may be suggestive of small intestinal bacterial overgrowth.