



Requisition #: 1155602
Patient Name: Lynette Blake
Date of Birth: Sep 9, 1949
Gender: F
Specimen Id.: 1155602-2

Physician Name: RN LABS
Date of Collection: Jan 23, 2023
Time of Collection: 03:00 AM
Print Date: Feb 23, 2023

Mycotoxin Profile

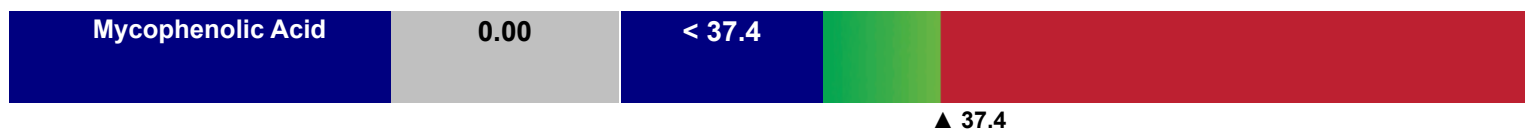
Creatinine Value: 60.98 mg/dl

Metabolite	Results (ng/g creatinine)	Normal Range *	Abnormal Range
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Aspergillus



Penicillium



* The normal range was calculated using the median + 2 times the standard deviation

Testing performed by The Great Plains Laboratory, LLC., Overland Park, Kansas. The Great Plains Laboratory has developed and determined the performance characteristics of this test. The test has not been evaluated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The FDA does not currently regulate such testing.



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Stachybotrys



Fusarium



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Chaetomium globosum



Multiple Mold Species



Ochratoxin: Ochratoxin A (OTA) is a nephrotoxic, immunotoxic, and carcinogenic mycotoxin. This chemical is produced by molds in the *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* families. Exposure is done primarily through water damaged buildings. Minimal exposure can occur through contaminated foods such as cereals, grape juices, dairy, spices, wine, dried vine fruit, and coffee. Exposure to OTA can also come from inhalation exposure in water-damaged buildings. OTA can lead to kidney disease and adverse neurological effects. Studies have shown that OTA can lead to significant oxidative damage to multiple brain regions and is highly nephrotoxic. Dopamine levels in the brain of mice have been shown to be decreased after exposure to OTA. Some studies have hypothesized that OTA may contribute to the development of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's. Treatment should be aimed at removing the source of exposure. Agents such as oral cholestyramine, charcoal, and phenylalanine can help prevent the absorption of these toxins from food. Antioxidants such as vitamins A, E, C, NAC, rosmarinic acid, and liposomal glutathione alone or in combination have been shown to mitigate the oxidative effects of the toxin. Bentonite or zeolite clay is reported to reduce the absorption of multiple mycotoxins found in food, including OTA. Studies have also shown that OTA is present in sweat, which supports the use of sauna as a treatment to increase the excretion of OTA. Retesting is recommended after 3-6 months of treatment.

(PMID 17195275, 16293235, 27521635, 22069626, 24792326, 22253638, 16140385, 2467220, 16844142, 19148691, 22069658, 16019795, 18286403, 15781206, 11439224, 17092826, 32710148)

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