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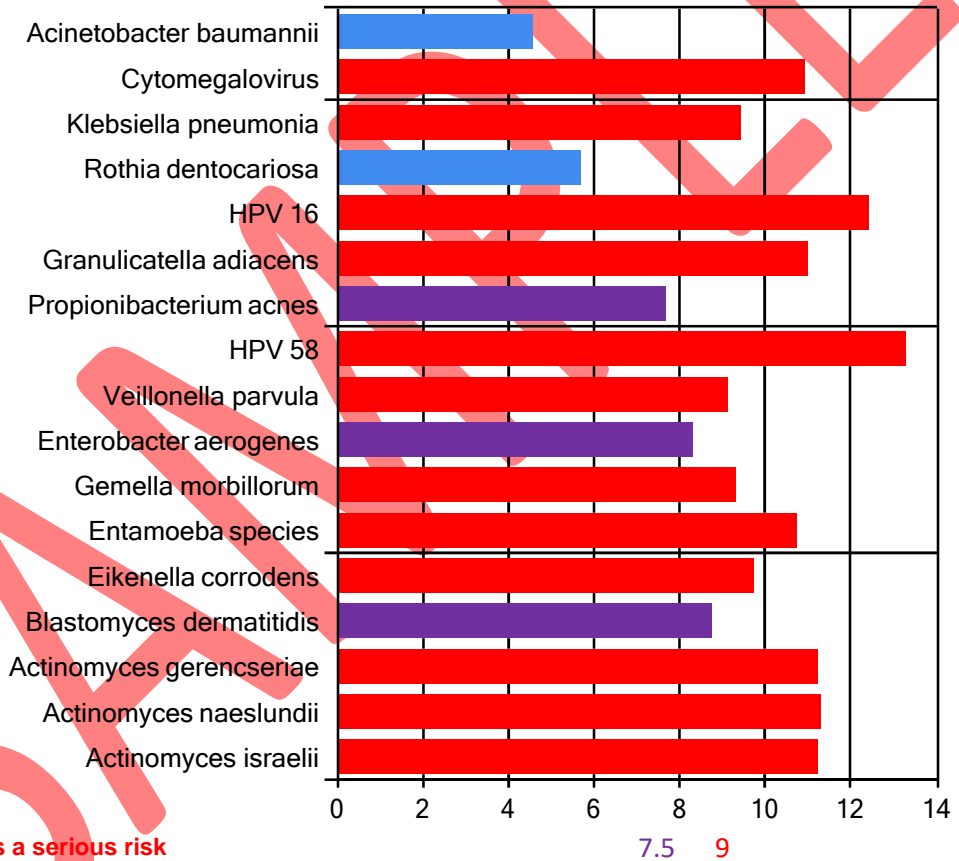
Fax: 719-548-8220  
CLIA#: 06D2019763  
Lab Manager: Leslie Douglas, PhD

PATIENT: Sample, Sally DOCTOR: Jane Doe, MD Test ID: 02944 **Oral Panel**

Sample Collected	Sample Received	Sample Tested	Test Reported
01/01/2020	01/03/2020	01/09/2020	01/11/2020

Sample Type: Cavitation #16

The following microbes were detected in the sample that was submitted for testing:



9 or greater indicates a serious risk  
Greater than 7.5 but less than 9 indicates a moderate risk

**Total Risk Factor:** as reported on the chart above, is the sum of the Pathogen Risk Factor and Measured Risk Factor. Total Risk Factor equal to or greater than 9 is considered a serious risk. Total Risk Factor between 7.5 and 9 is considered moderate risk.

**Pathogen Risk Factor** is the innate risk of the microbe based on the biology of the organism, disease causation, and microbial antibiotic resistance. It is reported on a scale of 1-10, with 10 being most serious and 1 most benign.

**Measured Risk Factor** is the value given to the sample taking into account the quantity and configuration of the pathogen DNA. It is reported on a scale of 1-10, with 10 being most serious and 1 most benign.

**Interpretation of Results Disclaimer:** DNA Connexions is not a clinical diagnostic laboratory and cannot provide a diagnosis for disease and/or subsequent treatment. These results are from DNA PCR testing, and indicate the presence of foreign DNA. The CDC recommended treatment protocol(s) are supplied as a courtesy to health care providers to aide in an overall assessment. This information alone should not be used to diagnose or treat a health problem or disease. All reported results are intended for research purposes only and a consultation with a qualified health care provider is required for diagnosis and treatment.

Microbe	Total Risk Factor	Clinical Significance
<b>Actinomyces israelii</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<p><b><u>General Description</u></b> Actinomyces species are Gram-positive and are normally present in the gingival area. Actinomyces israelii is one of the most common causes of infections in dental procedures.</p> <p><b><u>Symptoms of Infection</u></b> Many Actinomyces species are opportunistic pathogens of humans and other mammals, particularly in the oral cavity. In rare cases, these bacteria can cause actinomycosis, a disease characterized by the formation of abscesses in the mouth, lungs, or the gastrointestinal tract.</p> <p><b><u>Treatment</u></b> Actinomyces bacteria are generally sensitive to penicillin, which is frequently used to treat actinomycosis. In cases of penicillin allergy, doxycycline is used. Sulfonamides such as sulfamethoxazole may be used as an alternative regimen at a total daily dosage of 2-4 grams. Response to therapy is slow and may take months.</p>
<b>Actinomyces naeslundii</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<p><b><u>General Description</u></b> Actinomyces species are Gram-positive and are normally present in the gingival area. Actinomyces naeslundii is one of the most common causes of infections in dental procedures.</p> <p><b><u>Symptoms of Infection</u></b> Many Actinomyces species are opportunistic pathogens of humans and other mammals, particularly in the oral cavity. In rare cases, these bacteria can cause actinomycosis, a disease characterized by the formation of abscesses in the mouth, lungs, or the gastrointestinal tract.</p> <p><b><u>Treatment</u></b> Actinomyces bacteria are generally sensitive to penicillin, which is frequently used to treat actinomycosis. In cases of penicillin allergy, doxycycline is used. Sulfonamides such as sulfamethoxazole may be used as an alternative regimen at a total daily dosage of 2-4 grams. Response to therapy is slow and may take months.</p>