



3940996

Vaginal Microbiome Profile

Vaginal pH. 4.1 3.5 - 4.5



Methodology: Testing performed by PCR, qPCR and MALDI-TOF

Opportunistic Bacteria	Result	Range	Units	
Enterococcus faecalis:	<DL	< 1.0	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Escherichia coli:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Klebsiella pneumoniae:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Proteus mirabilis:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Pseudomonas aeruginosa:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Streptococcus agalactiae:	0.60	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Staphylococcus aureus:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Gardnerella vaginalis:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Atopobium vaginae:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Prevotella species:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Megasphaera species:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Ureaplasma species	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml	●
Mycoplasma species	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml	●

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Trichomonas vaginalis:	Not Detected
Chlamydia trachomatis:	Not Detected
Neisseria gonorrhoeae:	Not Detected
Herpes Simplex Virus-1:	Not Detected
Herpes Simplex Virus-2:	Not Detected

COMMENT:

Not Detected results indicate the absence of detectable DNA in this sample. A negative result does not completely exclude infection.

Opportunistic Fungal pathogens

Candida albicans:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Candida glabrata:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Candida krusei:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Candida parapsilosis:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●
Candida tropicalis:	<DL	< 1.00	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml	●

Beneficial Bacteria:

Total Lactobacillus:	2.70	> 1.00	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml	●
Lactobacillus crispatus:	2.50	> 1.00	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml	●
Lactobacillus gasseri:	0.10 *L	> 1.00	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml	●
Lactobacillus iners:	<DL *L	> 1.00	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml	●
Lactobacillus jensenii:	0.10 *L	> 1.00	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml	●
Lactobacillus rhamnosus:	<DL *L	> 1.00	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml	●
Lactobacillus salivarius:	<DL *L	> 1.00	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml	●
Lactobacillus vaginalis:	<DL *L	> 1.00	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml	●

Bacterial Vaginosis:

Bacterial vaginosis	Negative
---------------------	----------



P: 1300 688 522
E: info@nutripath.com.au

-.KATHRYN MOLONEY
KATHRYN MOLONEY NATUROPATHY
22 YACCA WAY
ALDINGA SA 5173

CASSANDRA JARRAD
07-Jan-1984 **Female**

21 REARDON STREET
PORT FAIRY VIC 3284

LAB ID : 3940996
UR NO. : 6233840
Collection Date : 05-Dec-2023
Received Date: 07-Dec-2023



3940996

Vaginal Microbiome Comments

VAGINAL pH NORMAL:

The typical vaginal pH is 3.5-4.5. Prepubertal and postmenopausal pH levels are normally >5 pH. With the increase of the oestrogen levels around puberty, the genital mucosa thickens and becomes colonized with Lactobacillus species which produce lactic acid and hydrogen peroxide to lower the pH below 4.5.

LACTOBACILLUS:

Total Lactobacillus is within range.

Lactobacillus is the predominant genus in a healthy vaginal microbiota, and functions to inhibit the adhesion and proliferation of opportunistic and primary pathogens.

The presence of different Lactobacillus species is a major factor in the stability of the vaginal microbiome. Women with L. iners-dominant microbiomes are more likely to harbor Candida than women with L. crispatus-dominant microbiomes (due to higher production of lactic acid by L. crispatus compared to L. iners), leading to better anti-Candida activity (impeding Candida colonization) than L. iners through a greater production of lactic acid. Furthermore, L. iners dominance has been associated with other negative health outcomes such as increased risks of Chlamydia trachomatis infection, incident Bacterial Vaginosis and defects in vaginal mucus that compromise antiviral barrier function.

Sex. Transmitted Infection Comments

TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS – Not Detected:

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS – Not Detected:

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE – Not Detected:

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS Type 1 – Not Detected:

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.

HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS Type 2 – Not Detected:

This does not completely exclude the possibility of infection as is dependent on an adequate specimen collection. If you have symptoms, please consult with your healthcare practitioner.