



Requisition #:

Physician Name:

Patient Name:

Date of Collection:

Date of Birth:

Time of Collection:

Gender:

Print Date:

Dec 16, 2020

### Mold Allergy Test (13) IU/ml IgE

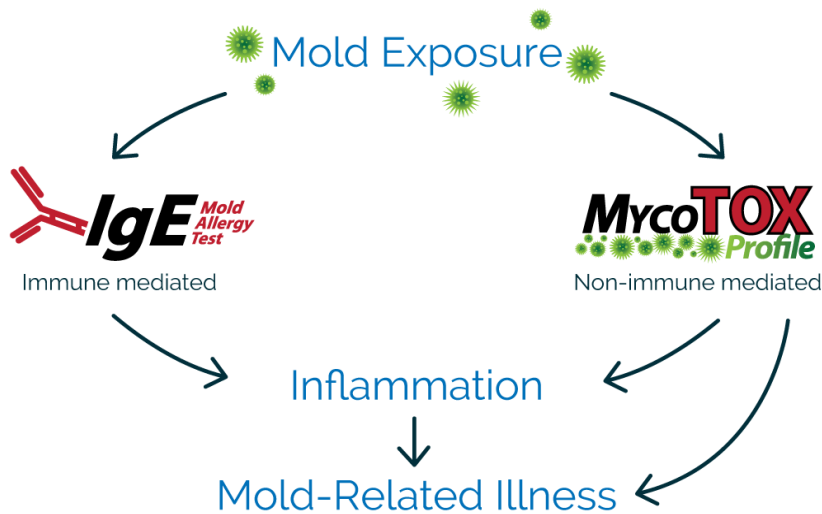
#### Molds

Alternaria Tenuis		30.000
Aspergillus Fumigatus		30.000
Bipolaris Spicifera		30.000
Candida Albicans		30.000
Cladosporium Herbarum		30.000
Epicoccum Purpurascens		30.000
Fusarium Moniliforme		30.000
Fusarium Oxysporum		30.000
Helminthosporium Halodes		30.000
Mucor Racemosus		30.000
Penicillium Notatum		30.000
Phoma Betae		30.000
Stemphylium Botryosum		30.000

#### Reactivity Summary

Very High

- Alternaria Tenuis
- Aspergillus Fumigatus
- Bipolaris Spicifera
- Candida Albicans
- Cladosporium Herbarum
- Epicoccum Purpurascens
- Fusarium Moniliforme
- Fusarium Oxysporum
- Helminthosporium Halodes
- Mucor Racemosus
- Penicillium Notatum
- Phoma Betae
- Stemphylium Botryosum



-	Negative	<0.05	Class I	0.08-0.149	Class III	0.5-2.499	Class V	12.5-62.499
*	Equivocal	0.05-0.079	Class II	0.15-0.499	Class IV	2.5-12.499	Class VI	>62.5

The reagents and instrument used in this test have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

3:50:01PM



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MOLD	ENVIRONMENT AND MYCOTOXINS PRODUCED
Penicillium notatum (chrysogenum)	Found in food and damp buildings. Can cause respiratory conditions like pneumonia, localized granulomas, fungus balls, asthma and systemic infections like endophthalmitis. Species of this mold produce the mycotoxins gliotoxin, ochratoxin, sterigmatocystin, citrinin, and mycophenolic acid, which are measured in the MycoTOX Profile.
Cladosporium herbarum	Common outdoor mold found in 70% of homes tested in the US. Found in food stuffs, paint, windowsills, HVAC systems.
Aspergillus fumigatus	Ubiquitous, common in outdoor air, contaminates foodstuffs such as stored grains and crops, and decaying plant material (compost, peat, hay, soil, wood chips). A. fumigatus readily grows in indoor environments on dampened building materials (plasterboard, wood, chipboard, ceiling tiles, cardboard, and insulation material) usually producing a light to medium growth, grey to greyish-green. Species of Aspergillus produce the mycotoxins aflatoxin, ochratoxin, sterigmatocystin, gliotoxin, and citrinin. All are measured in the MycoTOX Profile.
Mucor racemosus	Found in soil and in foods (moldy cheese, fresh fruits, and smoked foods, yogurt, spices, and nuts). Individuals in agricultural occupations tend to have a high exposure rate.
Candida albicans	A yeast that grows in the gastrointestinal tract as part of the normal GI microbiome. Also found in the genitourinary tract and on skin. Overgrowth of Candida can lead to immune stimulation manifesting as inflammation, gastrointestinal upset, fatigue, brain fog, etc. The mycotoxin gliotoxin is produced by C. albicans and is measured in the MycoTOX Profile.
Alternaria tenuis (alternata)	A common outdoor mold allergen found in soil and on many plants. Commonly associated with asthma. Also found in damp, poorly ventilated or water damage buildings.
Helminthosporium halodes	Found worldwide and a common contaminant of grains and corn. Thrives in a warm moist environment. May contaminate a water-damaged building but not seen as frequently as other molds.

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MOLD	ENVIRONMENT AND MYCOTOXINS PRODUCED
Fusarium moniliforme, Fusarium oxysporum	Often found in cereal grains: corn, oats, rye, barley, and buckwheat. Though commonly found outdoors, it can grow in water-damaged buildings as well. Can cause hypersensitivity pneumonitis especially in occupational settings. A frequent cause of upper and lower respiratory symptoms. Species of Fusarium produce the mycotoxin zearalenone, roridin E, enniatin B, and verrucarin A which are measured in the MycoTOX Profile.
Stemphylium botryosum	Often found on grains, tomatoes, and other farm crops. Can manifest as brown spots on your lawn. At its peak is during ragweed season.
Phoma betae	A phytopathogen found in aquatic environments and soil; these fungi have been isolated from water sources, food, and crops, acting as opportunistic pathogens when a suitable host is exposed. Contamination of potatoes or corn can contaminate seeds, nuts, soybeans, potatoes, bananas, sorghum, maize, kiwi berries, lemons, tomatoes, eggplants, pomegranates, and cereal grains. Species of Phoma produce the mycotoxin sterigmatocystin, which is measured in the MycoTOX Profile.
Epicoccum purpurascens	Widespread in grasslands and agricultural areas. Found in the Midwest during cool, dry autumns Can contaminate foodstuffs and textiles.
Bipolaris spicifera	Commonly found in soil and plant materials. May form fungal balls of the sinuses or cause dermatomycosis, keratitis, allergic sinusitis, central nervous system infections, and disseminated infections, as well as allergic bronchopulmonary disease, endarteritis, endocarditis, and peritonitis. Bipolaris species produce the mycotoxin sterigmatocystin, which is measured in the MycoTOX Profile.

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