

GI360TM

This is a one-of-a-kind stool test that combines both DNA testing as well as culture. The benefit of this is that you can identify more pathogens, but when you find one that is pathogenic, because there is a culture component, you can grow that exact bug and get sensitivity to it specifically. DNA testing alone can not do that.

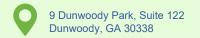
The GI360™ Profile is an innovative, comprehensive and clinically-applicable stool profile, utilizing multiplex PCR molecular technology coupled with growth-based culture and ID by MALDI-TOF, sensitive biochemical assays and microscopy to detect and assess the status of pathogens, viruses, parasites and bacteria that may be contributing to acute or chronic gastrointestinal symptoms and disease.

Microbiome Abundance and Diversity the GI360™ Profile is a gut microbiota DNA analysis tool that identifies and characterizes the abundance and diversity of more than 45 targeted analytes that peer-reviewed research has shown to contribute to dysbiosis and other chronic disease states.

The GI360™ can identify the presence of pathogenic viruses, bacteria, and parasites using multiplexed, real-time PCR. Viruses are the primary cause of acute diarrhea, and the least commonly tested. The identification of pathogenic bacteria, viruses and parasites improves treatment strategies and patient outcomes.

The Dysbiosis Index (DI) is a calculation with scores from 1 to 5 based on the overall bacterial abundance and profile within the patient's sample as compared to a reference population. Values above 2 indicate a microbiota profile that differs from the defined normobiotic reference population (i.e., dysbiosis). The higher the DI above 2, the more the sample is considered to deviate from normobiosis.











Short Chained Fatty Acids: Butyrate, Acetate, Propionate, Valerate

Pathogens: Gut Bacteria, Virus, Parasite, Yeast detected by PCR and Culture

Beta-Glucuronidase

Inflammatory markers: Calprotectin, Lactoferrin, Lysozyme, Mucus, White Blood Cells

Digestion: Elastase, Carbohydrates fibers, Fat Stain, Muscle fibers, Vegetable Fibers

Microbiome, Diversity

Blood: Occult, Red Blood Cells

Immune: slgA

pH: Stool



Auto-Immune Conditions	Food Sensitivities
Gastrointestinal Symptoms	Chronic or Acute Diarrhea
Inflammation	Abdominal Pain
Joint Pain	IBD/IBS
Mucosal Barrier Dysfunction	Nutritional Deficiencies
Autoimmune Disease	Bloody Stool

Fever and Vomiting

