

Additional information on the Enterosan® - patient sample sheet

17beta-oestradiol 17β-oestradiol is the most effective estrogen from the group of sexual hormones.	DHEA DHEA is a precursor hormone of andro- and estrogens with a positive influence on immunological processes.	Lactose Intolerance Beath gas test (hydrogen and methane) to detect Lactose-intolerance.	Salmonella/Shigella Causes salmonellosis or shigellosis with acute diarrhea and even colitis.
β-Defensin-2 Analysing of the intactness of the non-specific mucosal defenses. Determination in stool.	Digestion parameters Microscopic detection of undigested food components in stool to screen for malassimilation. Optional further tests if there is increased evidence (e. g. if muscle fibers are moderately or significantly increased, nitrogen and pancreatic elastase 1 are determined).	Lysozyme Testing of inflammatory, predominantly granulocytic processes on the intestinal mucosa.	Scrape Skin, nail or tissue surface material obtained by scraping.
Adeno-virus (in combination with Rota-virus) Causes diarrhea. Combined determination with rota-virus.	Enterosan® Junior Stool diagnostic profile for newborns, infants and small children with age-appropriate normal ranges for stool flora.	Melatonin at night Hormone that is involved in the regulation of the day-night-rhythm.	Secretory immunoglobulin A Test of the functionality of the gut-associated immune system.
Akkermansia muciniphila + Faecalibacterium prausnitzii (PCR) Is associated with the mucous layer of the colon mucosa and may be an indicator of ist condition.	EDN/EPX Marker for intestinal inflammation with eosinophil involvement (e. g. in case of allergies, parasitosis).	Microbiome analyses Semiquantitative, molecular biological assessment of various intestinal bacteria and bacterial functional groups, incl. Dysbiosis index.	Serum albumin Test for exudative intestinal mucosal processes.
Alpha 1-antitrypsin Analysis of increased membrane permeability („Leaky Gut“, e. g. in the case of allergies).	Fat Testing of fat malassimilation.	Microbiological diagnostics for skin, head and respiratory tract, wound swab and urogenital tract Bacteriological and/or mycological testing with differentiation; optional resistance testing.	Small Intestinal overgrowth (SIBO) Beath gas test (hydrogen and methane) with glucose (SIBO = Small Intestinal Bowel Overgrowth).
Antibiogram Resistance testing of bacteria with various antibiotics.	Faecalibacterium prausnitzii (in combination with Akkermansia muciniphila only) (PCR) Is considered as an important butyrate producer and therefore an energy supplier for the colon mucosa.	NDH-clostridia NDH clostridia are able to convert bile acids into (pre-)carcinogens. If detected, a differentiation of suspected isolates is performed and billed.	Specific IgG Immunglobulins (subclass G) that may be involved in food intolerances. The test uses blood to test for defined allergens.
Anti-Gliadin-sIgA + Anti-Transglutaminase-sIgA Testing for gluten hypersensitivity or -intolerance (e. g. celiac disease, sprue).	Fecal fatty acid profile Gaschromatographic test to measure the microbial metabolic activity and the current energy supply situation of the intestinal mucosa in stool.	Nitrogen Testing for protein malassimilation.	Stool flora Quantitative analysis of important viable aerobic and anaerobic bacterial intestinal marker-germs and fungi incl. Stool pH and intestinal ecological balance.
Antimycogram Resistance testing of fungi with various antimycotics.	Fructose malabsorption Beath gas test (hydrogen and methane) to detect fructose malabsorption.	Noro-Virus Causes vomiting and diarrhea in each group of age.	Swab Removal of cell material or secretions with a sterile swab (see microbiological diagnostics).
Aromatogram Resistance testing of bacteria or fungi with various essential oils.	Germ differentiation Identification of germ isolates up to the species with additional calculation per isolate.	Only funghi (Stool) Quantitative analysis of fungi and pH in stool.	Testosterone Testosterone is the most important androgen from the group of sex hormones.
Aromatogram up to 3 Isolates If pathological germs are detected: performance of up to three aromatograms, otherwise the lab will recall.	Giardia propagation protein Immunological test (ELISA), detection of a manifest Giardia infection.	Pancreatic elastase 1 Test to assess exocrine pancreatic function.	Tumor M2-PK Marker with a high sensitivity and specificity for rapidly proliferating cells (e. g. gastrointestinal tumors).
Bile acids Analysis of increased excretion of bile acids in the stool if bile acid loss syndrome ist suspected.	Giardia propagation protein Immunological test (ELISA), detection of a manifest Giardia infection.	Parasites Microscopic analysis for worm eggs and protozoa in stool.	Urine culture, bacteria and fungi Analysis of aerobic bacteria, yeasts and molds incl. identification of inhibitors.
Calprotectin Marker for colorectal inflammation and neoplasia.	Hemoglobin-haptoglobin Okkult blood detection, more sensitive and specific than testing with test packets (Guajak-method).	Pinworm eggs Microscopic analysis of an anal smear for pinworm eggs (special sampling required).	Vagichcek® Quantitative analysis of aerobic, microaerobic, anaerobic bacteria and fungi from vaginal secretions (two vaginal swabs) as well as pH self test.
Campylobacter sp. One of the most common pathogens causing inflammatory diarrheal diseases (Campylobacter enteritis).	Helicobacter pylori Immunological test in stool.	PMN elastase Test for inflammatory, granulocytic processes in the intestinal mucosa.	Vaginosis-Index Quantitative microscopic analysis of a vaginal swab (separate vaginal swab!).
Clostridioides difficile + Toxins Pathogen that causes antibiotic-associated diarrhea/colitis.	Histamin Detection of histamine in stool.	Progesterone As a gestagen, progesterone is a precursor hormone for androgenic and estrogenic hormones as well as cortisol and aldosterone.	Yersinia sp. Gastroenteritis-pathogen with fever, vomiting and bloody diarrhea.
Cortisol at night Testing of nocturnal cortisol levels.	Histamin producers Detection of potentially histamine-producing bacteria including testing for the specific ability to produce histamine.	Protozoa (PCR) Molecular biological detection of Blastocystis hominis, Cryptosporidium sp., Cyclosporea cayetanensis, Dientamoeba fragilis, Entamoeba histolytica and Giardia lamblia.	Zonulin Analysis of increased mucosal permeability („Leaky Gut“, e. g. in the case of allergies).
Cortisol-day profile Testing of the daily course of cortisol levels.	Lactoferrin Test for inflammatory, granulocytic processes in the intestinal mucosa.	Resistance test Tests the effectiveness of antimicrobial agents against microorganisms.	
Colorectal cancer screening Includes tests of tumor M2-PK, hemoglobin-haptoglobin and serum albumin.		Rota-Virus (please see Adeno-Virus) Causes diarrhea, especially in children under two years of age. Combined determination with adeno-virus.	

Allergen-panels

IgG Basic profile (40 allergens)	
Meat:	chicken, lamb meat, beef, pork
Vegetables:	carrot, potato, garlic, tomato
Grain:	spelt, gluten, oat, corn, rice, rye, wheat
Spices:	hot paprika powder, pepper (black), celery, mustard, cinnamon
Seafood:	cod, shrimp, salmon, Yellofin tuna
Nuts:	peanut, hazelnut, coconut, almond
Fruit:	pineapple, apple, banana, kiwi fruit, orange, peach
Others:	baker's yeast, hen egg, cow's milk, sheep's milk, soy bean, goat's milk
IgG-Additional profile (80 further allergens)	
Fish/shells:	brown trout, herring, blue mussel, perch, anchovy, plaice, Alaska-pollock, sole
Meat:	duck meat, goose meat, turkey meat, roe deer
Vegetables:	eggplant, avocado pear, green sprouting broccoli, cauliflower, button mushroom, fennel, cucumber, leek, red cabbage, sauerkraut, asparagus, spinach, zucchini, onion
Grain:	amaranth, buckwheat, barley, millet, kamut wheat
Spices/herbs:	anise, basil, dill, cress, caraway, marjoram, oregano, parsley, chives, common thyme, vanilla
Legumes:	green bean (french), pea, lentil
Dairy products:	sheep milk cheese, blue cheese, Swiss cheese, goat cheese
Nuts/seeds:	cashew nut, pumpkin seeds, flax seed, poppy seed, sesame, sunflower seeds, walnuts
Fruit:	apricot, pear, blackberry, strawberry, raspberry, red currant, cherry, mandarine, mango, papaya, plum, rhubarb, raisins, grape, lemon
Salads:	chicory, Chinese cabbage, lamb's lettuce, lettuce
Others:	honey, coffee, cocoa, barley malt, tea (black)
IgG-Complete profile (120 Allergens)	
Fish/shells:	brown trout, cod, shrimp, herring, salmon, blue mussel, perch, anchovy, plaice, Alaska-pollock, sole, tuna
Meat:	duck meat, goose meat, chicken, lamb meat, turkey meat, roe deer, beef, pork
Vegetables:	eggplant, avocado pear, green sprouting broccoli, cauliflower, button mushroom, fennel, cucumber, carrot, potato, garlic, leek, red cabbage, sauerkraut, asparagus, spinach, tomato, zucchini, onion
Grain:	gluten, corn, rice, wheat, spelled, oats, rye, amaranth, buckwheat, barley, millet, kamut
Spices/herbs:	anise, basil, dill, cress, caraway, marjoram, oregano, paprika, parsley, pepper (black), chives, celery, mustard, thyme, vanilla, cinnamon
Legumes:	bean (green), pea, lentil, soybean
Dairy products:	cow's milk, sheep milk cheese, sheep's milk, blue cheese, Swiss cheese, goat cheese, goat's milk
Nuts/seeds:	cashew nut, peanut, hazelnut, coconut, pumpkin seeds, linseed, almond, poppy seed, sesame, sunflower seed, walnut
Fruit:	pineapple, apple, apricot, banana, pear, blackberry, strawberry, raspberry, red currant, cherry, kiwi fruit, orange, mandarine, mango, papaya, peach, plum, rhubarb, raisin, grape, lemon
Salad:	chicory, Chinese cabbage, lamb's lettuce, lettuce
Others:	baker's yeast, hen egg, barley malt, honey, coffee, cocoa, tea (black)