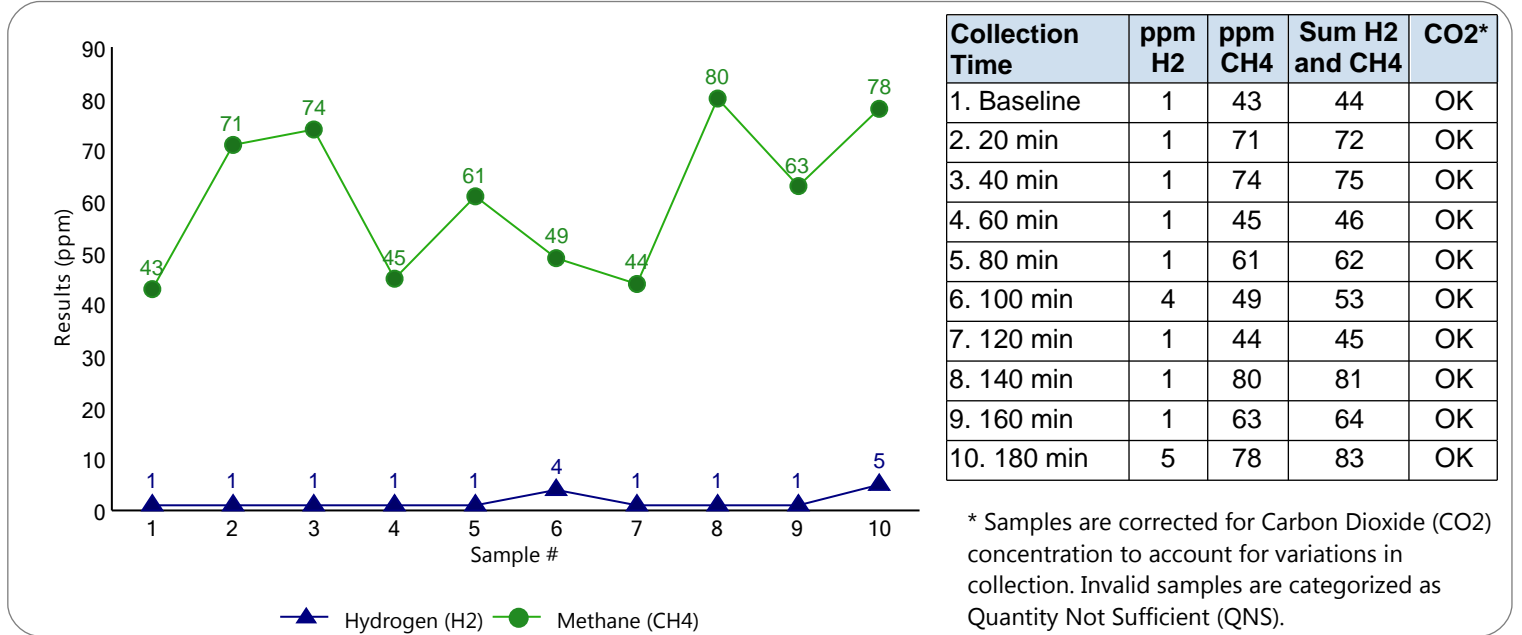


Authorizing Clinician	Patient	Collected	Received	Reported
<b>BioHealth Laboratory</b>	<b>Sample Patient 5</b>	03/01/2017	03/03/2017	03/02/2017
23900 Hawthorne Blvd, Suite #150	Gender: Male			
Torrance, CA 90505	DOB: 12/21/1977			

## Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO) 3 Hour Glucose 901



Summary of Results			
Trace Gas Markers:	Result (ppm):	Guideline:	Interpretation:
Baseline Hydrogen (H2)	1	Normal: <= 20 ppm	Normal
Greatest Hydrogen (H2) rise over lowest previous value	4	Normal: <= 12 ppm	Normal
Greatest Methane (CH4) rise over lowest previous value	37	Normal: <= 12 ppm	<b>Elevated</b>
Greatest rise in the combined sum of Hydrogen (H2) and Methane (CH4) over lowest previous sum	39	Normal: <= 12 ppm	<b>Elevated</b>
Peak Methane (CH4) at any point in the test	80	Normal: <= 3 ppm	<b>Elevated</b>

### Interpretive Guidance

Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO) is suspected if one or more of the following criteria are met. These guidelines are for research purposes only. The results should be interpreted by the clinician in the context of the patient's symptoms and other external diagnostic data. It is important to note that, due to slow transit times in some patients, reactions may occur in the final hour of testing.

**Elevated Baseline:** A baseline hydrogen gas result of greater than or equal to 20 ppm may be an indication of bacterial overgrowth.

**Elevated Hydrogen:** After ingesting the glucose solution, an increase in hydrogen gas of greater than or equal to 12 ppm from the lowest previous result may be an indication of bacterial overgrowth.

Authorizing Clinician	Patient	Collected	Received	Reported
<b>BioHealth Laboratory</b> 23900 Hawthorne Blvd, Suite #150 Torrance, CA 90505	<b>Sample Patient 5</b> Gender: Male DOB: 12/21/1977	03/01/2017	03/03/2017	03/02/2017

## Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO) 3 Hour Glucose 901

**Elevated Methane:** After ingesting the glucose solution, an increase in methane gas of greater than or equal to 12 ppm from the lowest previous result may be an indication of bacterial overgrowth. Additionally, methane results may not increase and instead stay elevated throughout all collections (See Peak Methane).

**Elevated Sum of Hydrogen and Methane:** After ingesting the glucose solution, an increase in the sum of hydrogen and methane gas results of greater than or equal to 12 ppm from the lowest previous sum may be an indication of bacterial overgrowth.

**Peak Methane:** In any of the collections, a methane gas result of greater than or equal to 3 ppm may suggest methanogen overgrowth. Studies have shown a relationship between methane production and constipation-predominant IBS.

### References:

1. Dukowicz AC, Lacy BE, Levine GM. Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth: A Comprehensive Review. *Gastroenterology & Hepatology*. 2007;3(2):112-122.
2. Saad RJ, Chey WD. Breath Testing for Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth: Maximizing Test Accuracy. *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology*. 2014;12:1964-1972.