



ORARISK[®] CANDIDA

SAMPLE, REPORT

Date of Birth: 01/01/1975 (48 yrs)

Gender: Female

Patient ID: 920-I

Patient Location: Test Site A

ORDERING PROVIDER

Ronald McGlennen MD
7400 Flying Cloud Drive
Suite 150
Eden Prairie, MN 55344
855-672-5362

SAMPLE INFORMATION

Specimen#: 5989009010

Accession#: 202306-03374

Specimen: Oral Rinse(P)

Collected: 06/17/2023

Received: 06/18/2023 08:11

Reported: 06/14/2023 15:12



ORALDNA[®] LABS

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oraldna.com

CLIA#: 24D1033809
CAP#: 7190878

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Reason for Testing Related Info

Evaluation of suspicious lesion
Not Provided

Lesion Size Color

2mm x 1mm
White

Lesion Location(s)

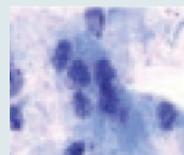
Buccal Mucosa

MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION OF CANDIDA SPECIES IN THE OROPHARYNX

Test Results

Candida Species

C.albicans



Candida Species

Signs and Symptoms of Oral Candidiasis

- Often no symptoms
- "Burning Mouth Syndrome"
- Metallic or acidic or salty taste

Causes

- Various Candida species, most often C.albicans
- Underlying systemic disease
- Immunosuppression

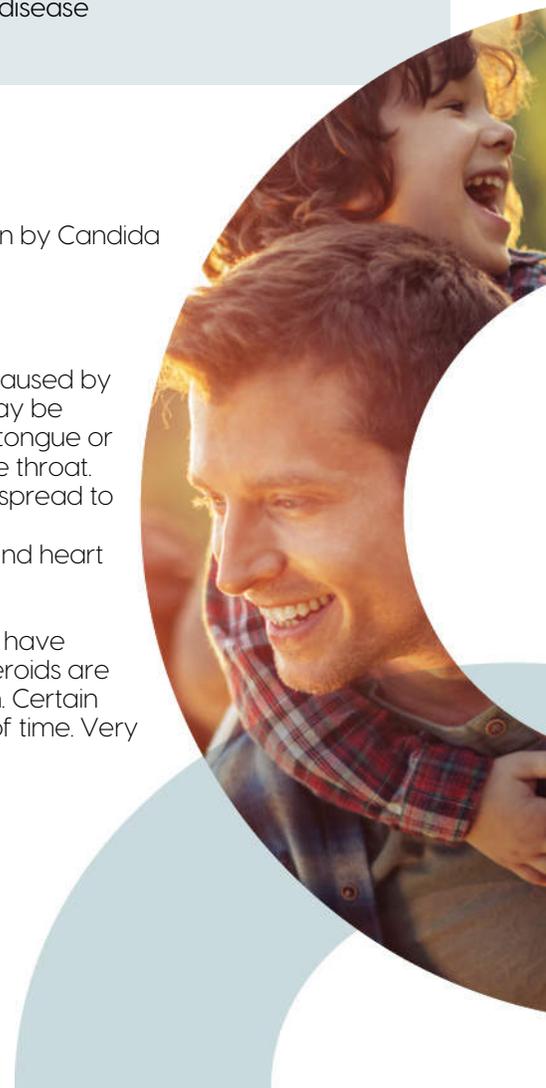
Interpretation:

This sample is positive for Candida albicans DNA. This assay cannot rule out infection by Candida dubliniensis. See comments.

Comments:

Significance: These findings support a diagnosis of oral candidiasis (Oral thrush) caused by C. albicans, the most commonly implicated organism in this condition. C. albicans may be present in normal flora. Oral thrush can cause creamy white lesions, usually on the tongue or inner cheeks, and may spread to the roof of mouth, gums, tonsils, or the back of the throat. Severe symptoms can make eating painful and difficult. Left untreated, thrush can spread to the digestive tract and intestines making it difficult to receive adequate nutrition. In immunocompromised individuals, thrush is more likely to spread to the lungs, liver, and heart valves. It is not a type of infection that can be passed on to others.

Risk: Oral thrush most commonly affects people who wear dentures. People who have difficulties keeping their mouth clean, people with diabetes and those who take steroids are also at a higher risk of developing the condition. Some antibiotics may cause thrush. Certain antibiotics encourage the infection to recur, especially if taken over a long period of time. Very rarely, oral thrush may be one of the early signs of HIV.



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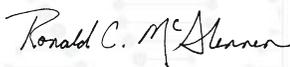
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Consider: *C. albicans* accounts for about 50% of oral candidiasis cases, and together, *C. albicans*, *C. tropicalis*, and *C. glabrata* account for over 80% of cases. Thrush should be treated to keep the infection from spreading. Prescribed antifungal medicines are the standard treatment for thrush, either applied directly to the affected area (topical) or swallowed (oral). Severe infections may require a treatment period longer than 14 days. It is estimated that 1.5-2% of isolates identified as *C. albicans* are actually *C. dubliniensis*. *C. albicans* and *C. dubliniensis* are closely related *Candida* species therefore, may respond similarly to first-line treatment.

References:

- 1 Al-Karaawi ZM, Manfredi M, Waugh AC, et al. Molecular characterization of *Candida* spp. isolated from the oral cavities of patients from diverse clinical settings. *Oral Microbiol Immunol* 2002;17:44-9.
- 2 da Silva-Rocha WP, Lemos VL, Svidizisnki TI, Milan EP, Chaves GM. *Candida* species distribution, genotyping and virulence factors of *Candida albicans* isolated from the oral cavity of kidney transplant recipients of two geographic regions of Brazil. *BMC Oral Health* 2014;14:20.

Methodology: This assay tests for 9 *Candida* species: *C. albicans*, *C. glabrata*, *C. krusei*, *C. parapsilosis*, *C. tropicalis*, *C. kefyr*, *C. guilliermondii*, *C. lusitanae*, and *C. rugosa*. Genomic DNA was extracted and amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using primers specific for a conserved sequences common to the *Candida* genus. Concurrently, analysis of DNA integrity and the presence of inhibitory substances was evaluated by the amplification of the human Apolipoprotein B gene. PCR products were subjected to restriction endonuclease digestion and automated electrophoresis fluorescence detection. Digital electropherograms and gel images of data were generated and the specific *Candida* species was determined by matching the displayed banding pattern to known *Candida* species restriction fragment patterns. The analytical and performance characteristics of this laboratory-developed test (LDT) was determined by OralDNA Labs pursuant to Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA 88) requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.



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Medical Director

