

Date: 1/4/2024
Client: Sample Client
Age: 0



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KM - DNA + Blood Testing Interpretation

Date of Service: Jan 4 2024

Time of Service: 12:25 PM

Name

Sample

Client

Matrix

Symptoms vs Actual Root Cause	Symptoms/Pathology	Root Cause of those Symptoms	Toxic Load	Food Sensitivities
Primary	gut dysbiosis/lymphangitis	fungal overgrowth	candida, rubrotoxins, patulin, ochratoxin, deoxynilavenol	gluten
Secondary	HPA Axis dysfunction	parasitic infections	entamoeba hystolitica, entoamoeba gingivalis	gluten, sugar

Overall Interpretation of the Results

Unanswered

Gastrointestinal Findings

The **intestines** present with parasitic infection (enterobius vermicularis, dientamoeba fragilis, lamblia intestinalis, ascaris lumbricoides, ancilostoma deudenale), and fungal overgrowth (candida, deoxynilavenol, patin, ochratoxin, aflatoxin). This can present in gas, bloating, brain fog, fatigue, constipation, weight gain, blood sugar dysregulation, anxiety, and depression. Parasite biofilms hold up to 600x more toxins than our human cells, which can lead to a leaking of fungi and other toxins from their biofilms into the lining of the gut. If the lining of the gut is weak, these infections and toxins can "leak" outside of the intestines and into other fluid systems of the body. Below is some literature on the mycotoxin load found in the gut:

About these fungal strains:

Deoxynivalenol: "also known as DON or vomitoxin, is the most common mycotoxin in corn and small grains. In animals, the acute response to DON ingestion is vomiting, while chronic exposure to low doses leads to anorexia, immunotoxicity, reduced weight gain, growth impairment, and reproduction issues (1).

<https://extension.psu.edu/from-aflatoxin-to-zearalenone-mycotoxins-you-should-know-deoxynivalenol-don>

Ochratoxin: effects the kidneys, creating chronic nephritis, and alters the gut's microbiome and ability to absorb nutrients well. It can also create symptoms of neurotoxicity through a variety of mental health disorders.

Babayan, N., Tadevosyan, G., Khondkaryan, L., Grigoryan, R., Sarkisyan, N., Haroutiounian, R., & Stopper, H. (2020). Ochratoxin A induces global DNA hypomethylation and oxidative stress in neuronal cells in vitro. *Mycotoxin research*, 36(1), 73–81. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12550-019-00370-y>

Zhai, S., Zhu, Y., Feng, P., Li, M., Wang, W., Yang, L., & Yang, Y. (2021). Ochratoxin A: its impact on poultry gut health and microbiota, an overview. *Poultry science*, 100(5), 101037. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psj.2021.101037>

Patulin: derived from aspergillus and penicillium species, can be found on apples and originally was discovered through its use of antibiotics.

Pal, S., Singh, N., & Ansari, K. M. (2017). Toxicological effects of patulin mycotoxin on the mammalian system: an overview. *Toxicology research*, 6(6), 764–771. <https://doi.org/10.1039/c7tx00138j>

The pyloric channel presents with gastritis, due to bacterial imbalances (H-pylori), backing up from the pancreatic duodenal zone (due to toxins in the intestines).

Lymphatic Findings

The lymphatic vessels of the colon present with lymphangitis, which is leading to chronic tiredness.

The lymph of the mediastinum presents with stress and congestion from an oral parasitic infection (entamoeba gingivitis), which is leading to toxicity around the thyroid from the drainage pathway of this microorganism.

Respiratory Findings

The sinuses present with rhinopathy of the vessels in the sinuses, due to entamoeba gingivalis and candida albicans (fungus).

Reproductive and Endocrine Findings

The reproductive organs (uterus & ovaries) present with inflammation from candida & gluten.

The hypothalamus presents with chronic tiredness syndrome, due to Entamoeba histolytica (family to protozoa detected in the oral cavity and lymph *Entamoeba gingivalis*.)
