



Doe, John A.

Date Of Birth: 09/20/1961

Gender: Male

Ordering Provider (ODNA0001)

Sample Information

Accession: 00000001 Specimen: Oral Rinse Collected: 06/27/2009 07:08 Received: 06/27/2009 07:08 Reported: 06/30/2009 21:45 Printed: 07/06/2009 08:22

Result: POSITIVE - 5 PATHOGENIC BACTERIA REPORTED ABOVE THRESHOLD

Bacterial Risk: HIGH - Very strong evidence of increased risk for attachment loss





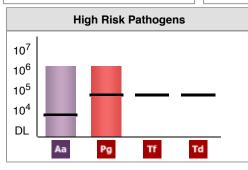


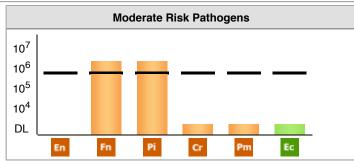
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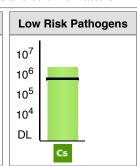
= Pathogen Load Threshold*

DL = Detection Limit

Result Interpretation: Periodontal disease is caused by specific, or groups of specific bacteria. Threshold levels represent the concentration above which patients are generally at increased risk for attachment loss. Bacterial levels should be considered collectively and in context with clinical signs and other risk factors.







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Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans

Porphyromonas gingivalis

Fusobacterium nucleatum/periodonticum



Result

Very strong association with PD: Transmittable, tissue invasive, and pathogenic at relatively low Hiah

bacterial counts. Associated with aggressive forms of disease.

Clinical Significance

High Very strong association with PD: Transmittable, tissue invasive, and pathogenic at relatively low bacterial counts. Associated with aggressive forms of disease.

Strong association with PD: adherence properties to several oral pathogens; often seen in refractory disease.

Strong association with PD: virulent properties similar to Pg; often seen in refractory disease.

Some association with PD: Frequently found in gingivitis. Often found in association with other periodontal pathogens. May increase temporarily following active therapy.

Cr Campylobacter rectus

Low Moderate association with development of PD: usually found in combination with other suspected pathogens in refractory disease.

Pm Peptostreptococcus (Micromonas)

micros

Moderate association with PD: detected in higher numbers at sites of active disease.

Ec Eikenella corrodens

Moderate association with PD: Found more frequently in active sites of disease; often seen in refractory disease.

Not Detected:

(Tf) Tannerella forsythia, (Td) Treponema denticola, (En) Eubacterium nodatum

Additional information is available from MyOralDNA.com on Interpreting Results

Methodology: Genomic DNA is extracted from the submitted sample and tested for 13 bacteria associated with periodontal disease. The bacteria are tested by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification followed by fluorescent endpoint detection of sample bacterial concentrations (e.g. 10³ = 1000 bacteria copies per amplified reaction). *Modified from: Microbiological goals of periodontal therapy; Periodontology 2000, Vol. 42, 2006, 180-218.

Disclaimer: 1. OralDNA is not liable for any outcomes arising from clinician's treatment protocols and decisions. Dentists should consult with a periodontist or patient's physician when infections are advanced or as indicated by patient's medical condition. 2. OralDNA is not responsible for inaccurate test results due to poor sample collection. 3. This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by OralDNA Labs, Inc pursuant to CLIA requirements. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The FDA has determined that such clearance or approval is not necessary.



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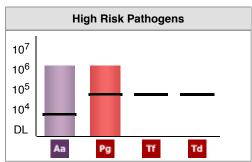
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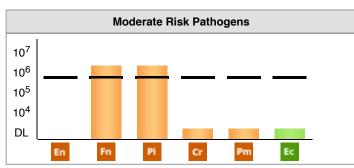
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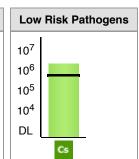


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Treatment Considerations

- Office Periodontal Therapy: Protocols to disrupt biofilm and reduce pathogens.
- Systemic Antibiotic Option to Augment Therapy at Clinician's Discretion:

Clinician to determine if local antimicrobials (e.g. Chlorhexidine) and/or local antibiotics (e.g. Arestin) are sufficient to resolve infection.

Published guidelines suggest (subject to allergy, drug interaction, and other medical considerations) the following as a possible adjunct to treatment based on patient's bacterial profile: Amoxicillin 500 mg tid 8 days and Metronidazole 500 mg bid 8 days.

Note: Doctor is responsible for patient therapy. Complete dental and medical history (e.g., pregnancy, diabetes, immuno-suppression, other patient medications) should be considered when prescribing. Antibiotics may impact other medications (e.g. birth control pills) and may have adverse side effects.

- Mome Care: Office recommended procedures to daily disrupt biofilm and reduce pathogens.
- Reassessment: Compare clinical signs and bacterial levels pre- and post-treatment. - A 2nd sample should be collected six to eight weeks post-therapy.

Additional Risk Factors

Additional flight actions								
Clinical		Diagnostic				Medical		
ВОР		Localized		Type V Refractory Periodontitis; ADA Code 4900		Family History of		
Inflammation/Swelling	V	Generalized	V	Type IV (>6mm); Advanced Periodontitis; ADA Code 4800		PD Pregnant/Nursing		
Bone Loss Redness/Discoloration				Type III (4-6mm); Moderate Periodontitis; ADA Code 4700		Immunosupressed		
Halitosis/Malodor	붑			Type II (3-4mm); Mild Periodontitis; ADA Code 4600	☑	Diabetes Cardiovascular		
				Type I (1-3mm); Gingivitis; ADA Code 4500		Disease	<u> </u>	
				Good Periodontal Health		Current Smoker		

Antibiotic Allergies: None Reported

Additional Clinical Information: This patient has a test sample note and test note attached.

Tooth Numbers	3	9	14	19	24	30
Pocket Depths	3mm	3mm	4mm	3mm	2mm	3mm

Additional information is available from MyOralDNA.com on:

Interpreting Results	Office Periodontal Protocols	Patient Home Care Steps		
Patient Reassessment	Using OralDNA	The Oral-Systemic Connection		

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