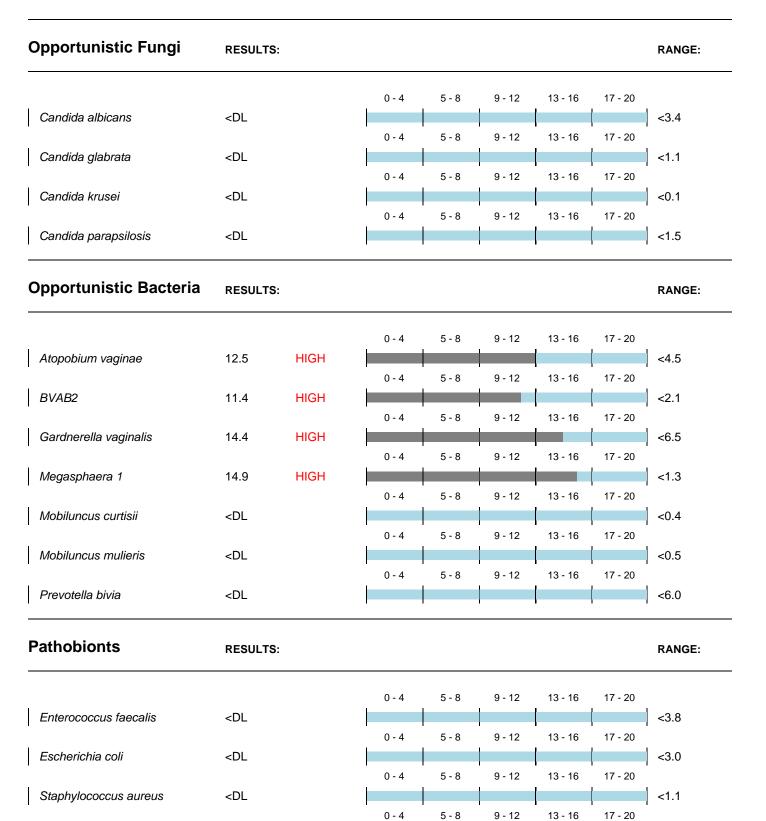
invivo **VAGINAL ECOLOGIX REPORT ID: REPORT STATUS: COMPLETED TEST REPORTED: 27/09/2021** Lab Director: Eviatar Natan, PhD **TEST RECEIVED: 14/09/2021 CLINICIAN NAME: SAMPLE CLINICIAN PATIENT NAME: SAMPLE PATIENT** ACCESSION NO: CareQuality Commission PATIENT DOB: SAMPLE TYPE: VAGINAL SWAB Registered **GENDER:** FEMALE Vaginal pH RESULTS: pH RANGE: 5.5 6.5 7.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 6.0 pН pH 5.5 HIGH HEALTHY RANGE: 3.8-4.5 Healthy Range Vaginal Health Markers **RESULTS:** RANGE: <220pg/ml IL1ß 317pg/ml HIGH <220pg/ml Lactobacillus **RESULTS:** RANGE: 0 - 4 5 - 8 9 - 12 13 - 16 17 - 20 Lactobacillus crispatus <DL LOW 14.7-19.6 0 - 4 5 - 8 9 - 12 13 - 16 17 - 20LOW 8.4-14.4 Lactobacillus gasseri <DL 0 - 4 5 - 8 9 - 12 13 - 16 17 - 20 Lactobacillus iners 10.1 LOW 10.4-18.4 0 - 4 5 - 8 9 - 12 13 - 16 17 - 20 Lactobacillus jensenii LOW 9.1-15.8 <DL

Lactobacilli are extremely important for vaginal health due to their protective and antimicrobial functions. Lactobacilli produce lactic acid, creating an acidic environment (pH 2.8–4.2) that is inhospitable to many non-Lactobacillus commensals and potential vaginal pathogens. Dominance of Lactobacilli are therefore a good marker for vaginal health and indicate functional host-microbial interactions. Different people will have a different affinity with a certain Lactobacilli species, so we normally expect to see one of these species high on the test. Lactobacillus iners is normally less able to maintain the pH of the

Lactobacilli species, so we normally expect to see one of these species high on the test. Lactobacillus iners is normally less able to maintain the pH of the vagina than the other species, so in some cases it might be associated with an increase chance of a transitional microbiome.





Streptococcus agalactiae <DL

Disclaimer: This test was developed, and its performance characteristics determined by Invivo Diagnostics. This test is not intended for use by consumers or physicians as a means to cure, treat, prevent, diagnose or mitigate any disease or other medical condition. The information contained in this document is in no way to be taken as prescriptive nor to replace the physicians duty of care and personalised care practices.

<3.0

| Mycoplasma and Protozoa | RESULTS: | | | | | | | RANGE: |
|----------------------------|---|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | | 0 - 4 | 5 - 8 | 9 - 12 | 13 - 16 | 17 - 20 | |
| Mycoplasma genitalium | <dl< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>< DL</td></dl<> | | | | | | | < DL |
| | | | 0 - 4 | 5 - 8 | 9 - 12 | 13 - 16 | 17 - 20 | |
| Mycoplasma hominis | 9.7 | HIGH | | | | | | <1.3 |
| | | | 0 - 4 | 5 - 8 | 9 - 12 | 13 - 16 | 17 - 20 | |
| Trichomonas vaginalis | <dl< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>< DL</td></dl<> | | | | | | | < DL |
| | | | 0 - 4 | 5 - 8 | 9 - 12 | 13 - 16 | 17 - 20 | |
| Ureaplasma urealyticum | 1.9 | | | | | | | <4.6 |

The Vaginal EcologiX[™] profile utilises the highly sensitive quantitative PCR (qPCR) TaqMan technology for analysis of the vaginal microbiota. Microbial genes of interest are quantified within a sample and their abundances are normalised to an endogenous and highly conserved gene. The qPCR results are therefore reported as the relative abundance of a microorganism as proportional to the whole microbial community.

