

## — Infections

Infectious diseases are disorders caused by organisms; such as bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites. Many organisms live in and on our bodies. They're normally harmless or even helpful, but some organisms under certain conditions may cause disease.

Some infectious diseases can be passed from person to person while some are transmitted via bites from insects or animals. Others are acquired by ingesting contaminated food or water or other exposures in the environment.

Signs and symptoms vary, but often include fever and chills. Mild complaints may respond to home remedies, while some life-threatening infections may require hospitalization.

### Bacterial Infections

Bacteria are living things that have only one cell. Most bacteria won't hurt you and less than one percent of the different types make people sick. Many bacteria are helpful. By example they help to digest food, destroy disease-causing cells, and give the body needed vitamins. However, infectious bacteria can make you ill by reproducing quickly in your body. Many give off chemicals called toxins, which can damage tissue and make you sick. Examples of several bacteria that cause infections include Streptococcus, Staphylococcus and E. coli. Antibiotics are typically used for treatment.

— HELICOBACTER P...

NOT DETECTED

Range: NOT DETECTED

### HELICOBACTER PYLORI, UREA BREATH TEST

#### Result Comments

Antimicrobials, proton pump inhibitors, and bismuth preparations are known to suppress H. pylori, and ingestion of these prior to H. pylori diagnostic testing may lead to false negative results. If clinically indicated, the test may be repeated on a new specimen obtained two weeks after discontinuing treatment. However, a positive result is still clinically valid.