

Optimal Skin Health

It All Starts with the GI-MAP®

Find underlying causes of acne, rosacea, eczema, and other skin conditions. Results provide insight into the gut-skin connection so practitioners can help patients heal from the inside out.



DNA Stool Analysis by qPCR

Intestinal barrier permeability (aka "Leaky Gut") drives systemic and local skin inflammation and can be a root cause of clinical skin conditions.⁹ Furthermore, barrier disruption in one mucosal area can translate to other mucosal areas enforcing the concept that "leaky gut" can drive "leaky skin."

The Following GI-MAP Pattern Reflects Gut Barrier Permeability

Intestinal Permeability	Any Pathogen	High; Detected
	<i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.	Low
	<i>Akkermansia muciniphila</i>	Low; <dl
Low Butyrate/SCFA Production	<i>Candida albicans</i> Anti-gliadin IgA Zonulin	High
	<i>Faecalibacterium prausnitzii</i>	Low; <dl
Poor Mucosal Health	<i>Roseburia</i> spp. <i>Firmicutes</i> phylum	Low
	<i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp. <i>Escherichia</i> spp. <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.	Low
	<i>Akkermansia muciniphila</i>	Low; <dl
	<i>Bacteroidetes</i> phylum	Low

GI-MAP[®] Patterns Associated with Skin Manifestations

HIGH LEVELS of the following microbial targets on GI-MAP are associated with clinical skin manifestations.

Pan-gastritis and Hypochlorhydria	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> is associated with many skin disorders including, but not limited to, chronic urticaria, rosacea, lichen planus, atopic dermatitis, psoriasis, pemphigus vulgaris, vitiligo, are more. ¹ Most patients chronically infected with <i>H. pylori</i> manifest pangastritis with hypochlorhydria ² which sets the stage for further opportunistic overgrowth.
Mast-Cell Activation	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Staphylococcal</i> super antigens (SAG's) play role in the pathogenesis of inflammatory skin diseases. ⁴ Severity of psoriasis is significantly correlated to enterotoxin production of the isolated <i>S. aureus</i> strains in the gut. ³ On the skin, <i>S. aureus</i> has been dubbed a marker of eczema severity, and higher fecal concentrations have been found in AD patient. ^{5,6} The organism is highly pH sensitive (grows at a higher pH ~7-7.5) so elevated levels are often seen with digestive insufficiency/hypochlorhydria.
Protozoa	<i>Blastocystis hominis</i>	<i>B. hominis</i> is a non-pathogenic parasite that inhabits the colon. It is a very common coinfection with <i>H. pylori</i> and has strong correlations with skin manifestations such as urticaria (hives), rash/itching, eczema, psoriasis, cutaneous lesions, clinical allergies, in addition to IBS symptoms. ⁷
Fungal Overgrowth	<i>Candida</i> spp.	<i>Candidiasis</i> on the skin is well documented with skin symptoms and thrush. Skin is a primary route of sensitization for gut <i>Candida</i> overgrowth through the gut-skin axis.
Excess Histamine Production	<i>Morganella</i> spp. <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> <i>Citrobacter freundii</i> <i>Klebsiella</i> spp. <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> <i>Proteus</i> spp. <i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	Histamine intolerance has been associated with a wide variety of skin manifestations including pruritus, flush, urticaria, eczema, and swelling. Excesses histamine production through the gut microbiome can be gauged by identifying high levels of histamine-producing species. ⁸

Make the Gut-Skin Connection Today!



GI-MAP-SKIN | 082522

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