

GRI LABS TEST MENU					
GRI Labs is proud to offer a large and growing menu of tests across a wide variety of categories.					
As our menu continues to expand, please reach out to us even if a particular test is not shown here.					
Blood Chemistry					
With a standard blood draw, we offer a wide range of serological tests and panels.					
Complete Blood Count (CBC)					
The CBC test checks for levels of 10 different components of every major cell in the blood.					
Basic and Comprehensive Metabolic Panels (BMP and CMP)					
Metabolic panels check for levels of key compounds in the blood. Abnormal results may indicate kidney disease, diabetes, or hormone imbalances.					
A/G Ratio			BMP	CMP	
Albumin				•	
ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase)				•	
ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase)				•	
AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase)				•	
BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen)			•	•	
Calcium			•	•	
CO2 (Carbon Dioxide)			•	•	
Creatinine			•	•	
Direct Bilirubin				•	
eGFR (Calculated)			•	•	
Globulin				•	
Glucose			•	•	
ISE (Na, K, Cl)			•	•	
Total Bilirubin				•	
Lipid Panel					
The lipid profile test checks levels of two types of cholesterol: high-density lipoprotein (HDL), or "good" cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein (LDL), or "bad" cholesterol.					
Cholesterol (Total)					
HDL Cholesterol					
LDL (Calculated)					
Triglycerides					
Hepatic Panel					
The hepatic panel provides information about the state of the patient's liver by measuring blood levels of key indicators.					
Albumin					
ALP					
ALT					
AST					
Direct Bilirubin					
GGT					
Total Bilirubin					
Total Protein					
Thyroid Panel					
The thyroid panel, or thyroid function test, checks how well the thyroid is producing and reacting to certain hormones.					
Free T3					
Free T4					
Total T3					
Total T4					
Thyroglobulin Antibody					
Thyroglobulin TPO Antibody					
TSH (3rd IS)					

Renal Panel							
<i>The renal panel provides information on the current status of the kidneys, electrolyte balance, acid/base balance, and blood sugar levels.</i>							
Albumin							
BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen)							
BUN / Creatinine (Calculated)							
Calcium							
CO2 (Carbon Dioxide)							
Creatinine							
eGFR							
Glucose							
Phosphorus							
ISE (Na,K,Cl)							
Iron Studies Panel							
<i>Iron tests measure different substances in the blood to check iron levels in the body.</i>							
Direct TIBC							
Ferritin Folate							
Iron							
Transferrin Saturation							
Vitamin B12							
COVID-19 Antibody							
<i>Antibody testing can show the level of immunity, built-up either from past infection or vaccination.</i>							
SARS-CoV-2 IgG							
SARS-CoV-2 IgM							
Magnesium							
Uric Acid							
HgbA1c							
PSA							
Free PSA							
Vitamin D							
Amylase							

Urinalysis (UA)							
<i>Our UA Chemistry and UA Microscopy tests use automated technology to screen for bacteria, nitrates and other debris in urine.</i>							
<i>In the case of a positive screen, our PCR-based UTM test can provide confirmation and identify pathogens with more specificity.</i>							
UA Chemistry							
Ascorbic Acid		Leukocytes					
Bilirubin		Nitrite					
Blood		pH					
Clarity		Protein					
Color		Specific Gravity					
Glucose		Urobilinogen					
Ketone							
UA Microscopy							
All Small Particle		Non-Squamous Epithelial					
Amorphous Crystal		Oval Fat Body					
Artifact		Red Blood Cell Cast					
Bacteria		Red Blood Cell Clump					
Broad Cast		Red Blood Cell					
Budding Yeast		Renal Epithelial					
Calcium Carbonate		Sperm					
Calcium Oxalate		Squamous Epithelial					
Calcium Phosphate Crystal		Transitional Epithelial					
Cellular Cast		Trichomonas					
Cystine Crystal		Triple Phosphate Crystal					
Dysmorphic Red Blood Cell		Tyrosine Crystal					
Epithelial Cast		Unclassified					
Fat		Unclassified Cast					
Fatty Cast		Unclassified Crystal					
Granular Cast		Uric Acid Crystal					
Hyaline Cast		Waxy Cast					
Hyphae Yeast		White Blood Cell					
Leucine Crystal		White Blood Cell Cast					
Mucous		White Blood Cell Clump					

Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs) and Vaginal Tract Microbiota (VTM)						
From a convenient urine sample, we detect UTIs plus certain Vaginal Tract Microbiota (VTM), including common STDs.						
With a vaginal swab, we can detect even more VTMs and STDs, including syphillys.						
				<u>Urine Sample</u>	<u>Vaginal Swab</u>	
Acinetobacter baumannii				•		
Citrobacter freundii				•		
Enterobacter aerogenes				•		
Enterobacter cloacae				•		
Enterococcus faecium				•		
Klebsiella oxytoca				•		
Klebsiella pneumoniae				•		
Morganella morganii				•		
Proteus mirabilis				•		
Proteus vulgaris				•		
Providencia stuartii				•		
Pseudomonas aeruginosa				•		
Staphylococcus saprophyticus				•		
Candida albicans				•	•	
Enterococcus faecalis				•	•	
Escherichia coli				•	•	
Streptococcus agalactiae (group B)				•	•	
Atopobium vaginae				•	•	
BVAB2				•	•	
Chlamydia trachomatis				•	•	
Gardnerella vaginalis				•	•	
Megasphaera 1				•	•	
Mycoplasma genitalium				•	•	
Neisseria gonorrhoeae				•	•	
Prevotella bivia				•	•	
Trichomonas vaginalis				•	•	
Bacteroides fragilis					•	
Candida dubliniensis					•	
Candida glabrata					•	
Candida krusei					•	
Candida lusitaniae					•	
Candida parapsilosis					•	
Candida tropicalis					•	
Haemophilus ducreyi					•	
HSV1					•	
HSV2					•	
Lactobacillus crispatus					•	
Lactobacillus gasseri					•	
Lactobacillus iners					•	
Lactobacillus jensenii					•	
Megasphaera 2					•	
Mobiluncus curtisi					•	
Mobiluncus mulieris					•	
Mycoplasma hominis					•	
Staphylococcus aureus					•	
Treponema pallidum (syphilis)					•	
Ureaplasma urealyticum					•	

Gastrointestinal (GI) Infections						
Our PCR-based test for gastrointestinal infections is used to detect C Diff (<i>Clostridium difficile</i>) and other pathogens.						
	Adenovirus F40/41		Listeria monocytogenes			
	Astrovirus		Norovirus GI			
	Campylobacter pool		Norovirus GII			
	<i>Clostridium difficile</i> (toxin A/B)		<i>Plesiomonas shigelloides</i>			
	Cryptosporidium spp.		Rotavirus A			
	<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>		Rotavirus B			
	<i>E. coli</i> enteroinvasive (EIEC) / <i>Shigella</i> spp		Rotavirus C			
	<i>E. coli</i> O157		Salmonella 2			
	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>		Sapovirus 1 of 2			
	Enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> (EPEC)		Sapovirus 2 of 2			
	Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> (ETEC)		Shiga-like toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC) stx1/stx2			
	Giardia lamblia		Vibrio pool			
			<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>			
Wound Care (Coming Soon)						
Our PCR-based wound care test detects pathogens found in infected wounds and soft skin and provides antibiotic resistance markers.						
	Bacterial					
	Acinetobacter baumanii		Mycobacterium fortuitum			
	<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i>		Mycobacterium ulcerans			
	<i>Bacteroides vulgatus</i>		Mycoplasma genitalium, hominis			
	<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>		Peptostreptococcus prevotii			
	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>		Peptostreptococcus anerobius			
	<i>Clostridium novyi</i>		Peptostreptococcus asaccharolyticus			
	<i>Clostridium septicum</i>		Peptostreptococcus magnus			
	<i>Corynebacterium jeikeium</i>		Proteus mirabilis			
	<i>Corynebacterium striatum</i>		Proteus vulgaris			
	<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>		Pseudomonas aeruginosa			
	<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>		Salmonella enterica			
	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>		Serratia marcescens			
	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>		Staphylococcus saprophyticus			
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>		Staphylococcus lugdunensis			
	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>		Staphylococcus epidermidis			
	<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>		Staphylococcus haemolyticus			
	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>		Staphylococcus aureus			
	<i>Mycobacteriodes abscessus</i>		Stenotrophomonas maltophilia			
	<i>Mycobacterium kansasii</i>		Streptococcus pneumoniae			
	<i>Mycobacterium intracellulare</i>		Streptococcus agalactiae			
	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex</i>		Streptococcus pyogenes			
	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i>		Vibrio cholerae, parahaemolyticus, vulnificus			
	<i>Mycobacterium marinum</i>					
	Viral					
	Herpes zoster virus (Varicella zoster virus)		Trichophyton mentagrophytes			
	Herpes simplex virus 1 & 2		Trichophyton tonsurans			
	Fungal		Trichophyton rubrum			
	Pan-Candida (C.glabrata, C.krusei, C.auris)		Trichophyton soudanense			
	<i>Microsporum audouinii</i>		Trichophyton Terrestre			
	<i>Microsporum canis</i>		Trichophyton verrucosum			
	<i>Microsporum gypseum</i>		Trichosporon mucoides			
	<i>Trichophyton interdigitale</i>					

Respiratory Infections (including Flu and Covid-19)							
From a nasal or nasopharyngeal swab, we can detect Covid-19 as well as common and not-so-common respiratory tract microbiota (RTM).							
Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19)							
The "gold-standard" PCR-based diagnostic test for Covid-19.							
Respiratory Pathogen Panels							
We offer both Basic and Comprehensive panels to detect Respiratory Tract Microbiota. The basic panel (RTM-B) detects Covid-19 plus the common respiratory ailments of flu, RSV, and pneumonia. The comprehensive panel (RTM-C) detects an extensive set of respiratory pathogens.							
			<u>RTM-B</u>	<u>RTM-C</u>			
<u>Viral Respiratory Pathogens</u>							
Adenovirus			•	•			
Coronavirus HKU1			•	•			
Coronavirus NL63			•	•			
Coronavirus 229E			•	•			
Coronavirus OC43			•	•			
Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19)			•	•			
Human metapneumovirus			•	•			
Rhinovirus			•	•			
Enterovirus (Pan)			•	•			
Enterovirus D68			•	•			
Influenza A (Pan)			•	•			
Influenza A/H1-2009			•	•			
Influenza A/H3			•	•			
Influenza B (Pan)			•	•			
Parainfluenza 1			•	•			
Parainfluenza 2			•	•			
Parainfluenza 3			•	•			
Parainfluenza 4			•	•			
Respiratory Syncytial Virus A			•	•			
Respiratory Syncytial Virus B			•	•			
Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) (HHV-4)				•			
Cytomegalovirus (HHV-5)				•			
Human herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6)				•			
<u>Bacterial Respiratory Pathogens</u>							
Bordetella (PAN)				•			
Bordetella pertussis				•			
Chlamydophila pneumoniae			•	•			
Mycoplasma pneumoniae			•	•			
Streptococcus pneumoniae			•	•			
Staphylococcus aureus				•			
Klebsiella pneumoniae			•	•			
Legionella pneumophila			•	•			
Haemophilus influenzae			•	•			

Antimicrobial (Drug) Resistance)							
<i>GRI's PCR-based Antimicrobial Resistance Test allows healthcare providers to prescribe the right antibiotic first, leading to better healthcare outcomes and reduced cost of treatment.</i>							
Antibiotic Class							
	Aminoglycoside						
	Beta-lactam						
	Colistin						
	Glycopeptide						
	Macrolide						
	Quinolone						
	Sulfonamide						
	Tetracycline						
	Trimethoprim						

Toxicology								
<i>Toxicology testing, known more simply as drug testing, consists of screens and confirmations from both urine and saliva samples.</i>								
Toxicology Screens								
<i>Screening, also known as Presumptive Immunoassay Drug Testing, is the first step in the identification of drugs and their metabolites</i>								
Barbituates		Methamphetamine						
Amphetamine		Opiates						
BENZ		Oxidant						
Cocaine		Oxycodone						
Creatinine		PCP						
Ecstasy		PH						
ETG		SP GRAV						
Methadone		THC						
Toxicology Confirmations								
<i>Confirmatory testing, as directed by screens, is performed with definitive LCMS/MS (liquid chromatography / tandem mass spectrometry). Although a urine sample is preferred, some metabolites may also be detected with an oral fluid sample.</i>								
			<u>Urine Sample</u>	<u>Saliva Sample</u>				
<u>Anticonvulsants</u>								
Gabapentin		•						
Pregabalin		•						
Carbamazepine		•						
<u>Antidepressants</u>								
Amitriptyline		•						
Doxepin		•						
Imipramine		•						
Norsertraline		•						
Nortriptyline		•						
Paroxetine		•						
Norfluoxetine		•						
<u>Barbiturates</u>								
Amobarbital		•						
Butalbital		•	•					
Phenobarbital		•	•					
Pentobarbital		•						
Secobarbital		•	•					
<u>Benzodiazepines</u>								
Alprazolam		•	•					
Clonazepam		•	•					
Diazepam		•	•					
Flunitrazepam		•	•					
Flurazepam		•						
Lorazepam		•	•					
Midazolam		•						
Oxazepam		•	•					
Temazepam		•	•					
<u>Illicit Drugs</u>								
6 MAM (Heroin Metabolite)		•	•					
Benzoylecdgonine (Cocaine)		•	•					
Ketamine		•						
MDEA		•	•					
MDA		•	•					
MDMA (Ecstasy)		•	•					
Methamphetamine		•	•					

	Mitragynine	•					
	Phencyclidine (PCP)	•	•				
	THC	•	•				
	Muscle Relaxants						
	Baclofen	•					
	Carisoprodol	•					
	Cyclobenzaprine	•					
	Meprobamate	•					
	Opiates						
	Codeine	•	•				
	Hydrocodone	•	•				
	Hydromorphone	•	•				
	Morphine	•	•				
	Norhydrocodone	•					
	Oxycodone	•	•				
	Oxymorphone	•	•				
	Stimulants						
	Amphetamine	•	•				
	Methylphenidate	•					
	Methamphetamine	•	•				
	Opioids: Synthetic						
	Buprenorphine	•	•				
	Fentanyl	•	•				
	Meperidine	•	•				
	Metadone / EDDP	•					
	Naloxone (Suboxone)	•					
	Naltrexone	•					
	Norpungenorphine	•					
	Norfentanyl	•					
	Normeperidine	•					
	O-Desmethyltramadol	•					
	Propoxyphene	•					
	Tramadol	•	•				
	Tapentadol	•					
	Sufentanil	•					
	Alcohol						
	Ethanol		•				
	ETG/ETS		•				
	Other						
	Cotinine		•				
	Phentermine		•				
	Ritalinic Acid		•				
	Zolpidem		•				

Pharmacogenomics (PGx)							
<i>From a buccal (cheek) swab, PGx can predict drug efficacy and tolerance based on an individual's gene profile. The following is a list of genes detected. Results include a third-party report on potential drug efficacy and tolerance.</i>							
	APOE	CYP3A4					
	COMT	CYP3A5					
	CYP1A2	Factor II					
	CYP2B6	Factor V Leiden					
	CYP2C19	MTFHR					
	CYP2C9	SLCO1B1					
	CYP2D6	VKORC1					