

## HLA-DR/DQ Report (MOLD / CIRS)

**Patient Name:** Mock Mock  
**Lab ID Number:** 220727051222HLA  
**Ordering Physician:** Dr. Mock Mock Mock  
**Ordering Facility:** Sick Building Syndrom

**Date Sample Collected:** 01/17/2024  
**Date Sample Received:** 07/27/2024  
**Date Reported:** 08/01/2024

**HLA-DR/DQ genotype Result:**

DRB1\*04, DQB1\*03, DRB4\*01  
 DRB1\*11, DQB1\*03, DRB3\*01

**HLA-DR/DQ Rosetta Stone Assigned Haplotype:**

DR4, DQ3, DR53  
 DR11, DQ3, DR52a

Chronic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (CIRS) is a condition marked by an exaggerated immune response to biotoxins produced by specific types of mold, bacteria, or other environmental factors. Individuals with CIRS often possess a genetic predisposition that impairs their capacity to efficiently eliminate these toxins from their bodies. Among the significant genetic indicators linked to CIRS are the HLA (Human Leukocyte Antigen) genotype, particularly HLA-DR and HLA-DQ. These genes are integral components of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) in humans, playing a pivotal role in modulating the immune system's reaction to external agents, such as toxins and pathogens. Specific HLA-DR and HLA-DQ alleles, as outlined in the table, have been associated with heightened susceptibility to CIRS. While the presence of these HLA genotypes doesn't guarantee the onset of CIRS, it can elevate the risk, particularly when coupled with exposure to mold or other biotoxins. HLA testing aids healthcare providers in evaluating an individual's vulnerability to CIRS and shaping treatment strategies, such as recommended avoiding mold-contaminated environments and tailoring management for those with suspected or diagnosed CIRS.

*Reference: Ritchie C. Shoemaker, Judith M. Rash, Elliott W. Simon; Health Effects II – Toxicology and Neurological Effects*

	DRB1	DQ	DRB3	DRB4	DRB5
<b>Multisusceptible</b>	4	3		53	
	11/12	3	52B		
	14	5	52B		
<b>Mold Susceptible</b>	7	2/3		53	
	13	6	52A, B, C		
	17	2	52A		
	18*	4	52A		
<b>Borrelia, Post Lyme Syndrome</b>	15	6			51
	16	5			51
<b>Dinoflagellates</b>	4	7/8		53	
<b>Multiple Antibiotic Resistant Staph Epidermis (MARCoNS)</b>	11	7	52B		
<b>No Recognized Significance</b>	8	3, 4, 6			
<b>Low Risk Mold</b>	7	9		53	
	12	7	52B		
	9	9		53	

**Disclaimer:** It is important to understand that carrying the risk allele does not mean that a person will develop a disease. Genetic testing alone is not predictive of disease because there are significant health and environmental factors that overlay genetic disposition. Results should be interpreted in light of other considerations such as environmental factors, age, ethnicity and other health conditions.

**Reported and Reviewed By:**

**CEO and Laboratory Director**