

# COMPREHENSIVE FECAL EXAMINATION

DNA sequencing

Montana

Horse, 20 years

Sample: 004-006\_combined

Received: 2024-08-04

Analyzed: 2024-08-04

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Requested by: Dr. Alexandra Matusiak

## SEQUENCING RESULTS

### MICROBIOTIC PROFILE

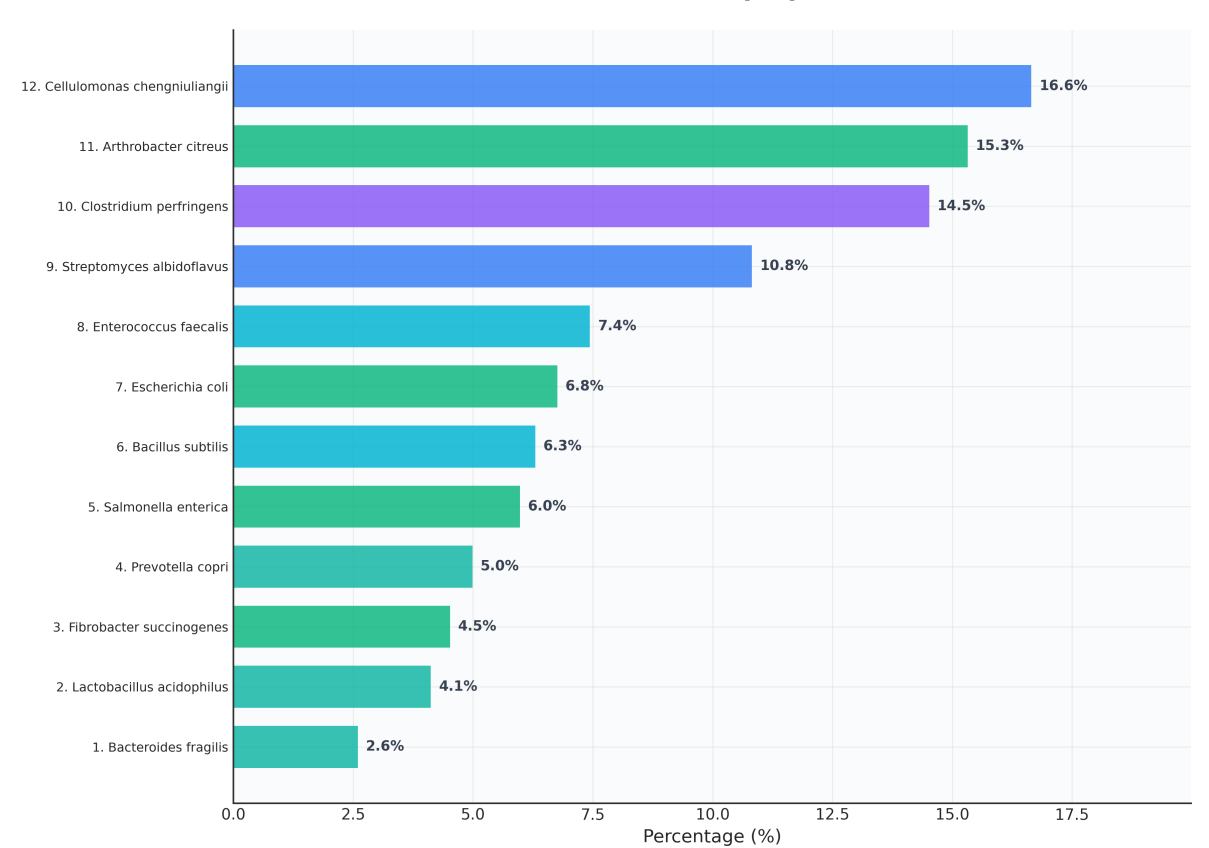
Dysbiosis Index (DI): 42.6

Mild microbiota

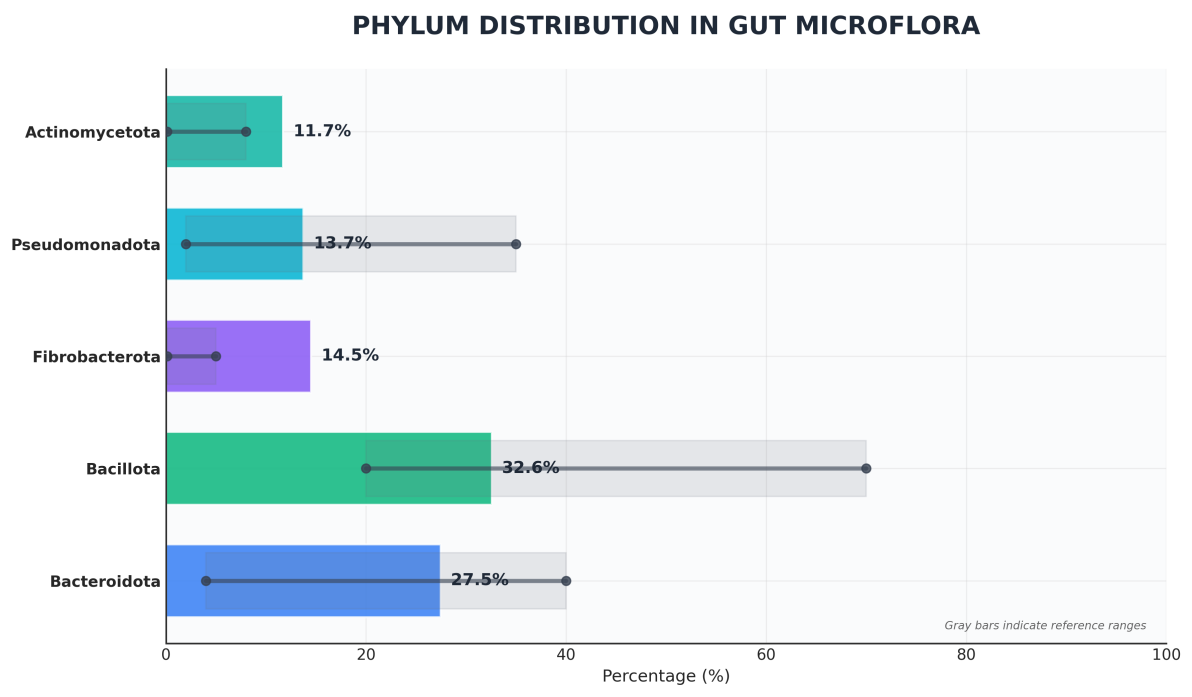
**Interpretation:** Mild dysbiosis detected. Moderate imbalance in gut microflora composition requiring monitoring.

## SPECIES DISTRIBUTION

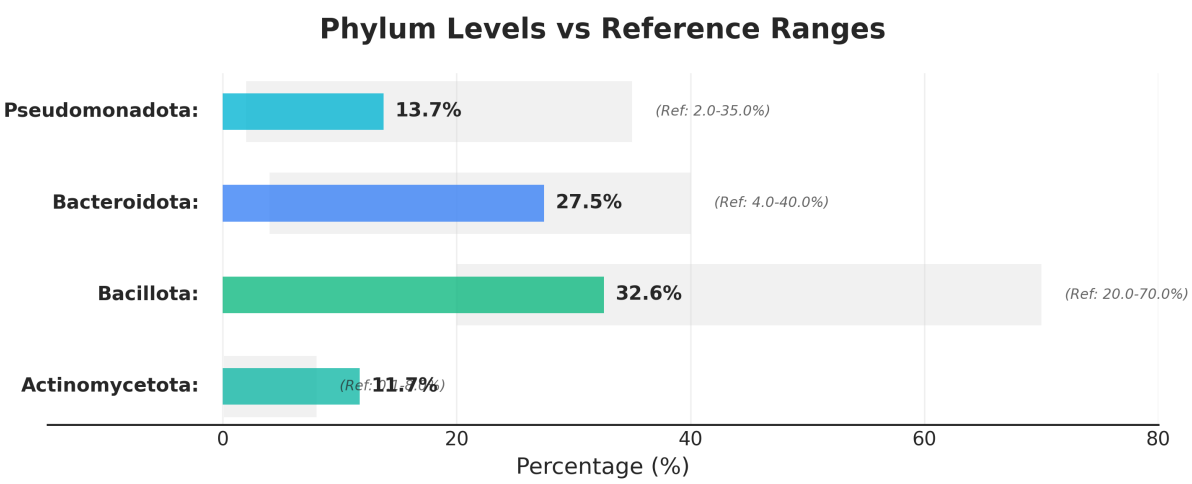
MICROBIOTIC PROFILE - Top Species Distribution



# PHYLUM DISTRIBUTION IN GUT MICROFLORA



## PHYLUM COMPARISON WITH REFERENCE RANGES



## CLINICAL ANALYSIS

Molecular examination revealed moderate imbalance in gut microflora composition. While not critical, this dysbiosis may impact digestive efficiency and requires monitoring.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Review current diet composition
- Consider probiotic supplementation
- Monitor for clinical symptoms
- Retest in 4-6 weeks

## LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

Test	Result	Reference
Flotation method	No protozoan cysts detected	Negative
Sedimentation method	No larval forms observed	Negative
McMaster method	No parasitic eggs observed	Negative
Occult blood	Negative	Negative
pH	6.8	6.5-7.0

## UNDERSTANDING THE EQUINE MICROBIOME

The equine gut microbiome consists of trillions of microorganisms that play crucial roles in:

- **Digestion:** Breaking down fiber and complex carbohydrates
- **Immunity:** Supporting immune system and pathogen resistance
- **Health:** Producing vitamins and maintaining intestinal barrier

## WHAT IS DYSBIOSIS?

Dysbiosis refers to an imbalance in the gut microbiome composition that can lead to:

- Digestive disorders (colic, diarrhea, poor feed conversion)
- Increased infection susceptibility and reduced nutrient absorption
- Inflammatory conditions and metabolic dysfunction

### Dysbiosis Index Interpretation:

- 0-20:** Normal microbiome balance
- 21-50:** Mild dysbiosis - monitoring recommended
- 51+:** Severe dysbiosis - intervention needed

## MAINTAINING MICROBIOME HEALTH

### Dietary Considerations:

- Provide consistent, high-quality forage

- Minimize sudden dietary changes
- Avoid excessive grain and high-starch diets

#### **Management Practices:**

- Reduce stress through consistent routines
- Limit unnecessary antibiotic use
- Provide adequate exercise and monitor digestive health

### **IMPORTANT**

The presented result is a microbiotic profile of the tested sample. Microbiotic results should be interpreted in conjunction with clinical signs and other diagnostic findings. For optimal results, samples should be collected before antibiotic therapy.

#### **HippoVet Laboratory**

Veterinary Microbiome Analysis Center  
Accredited Laboratory - ISO 15189

#### **MENT LABORATORY**

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