

COMPREHENSIVE FECAL EXAMINATION

DNA sequencing

Patient Name:

Montana

Species and Age:

Horse, 20 years

Test Number:

Material Received:

07.05.2025

Analysis Date:

12.05.2025

Performed by:

Julia Kończak

Requested by:

Dr. Alexandra Matusiak

HippoVet

Montana

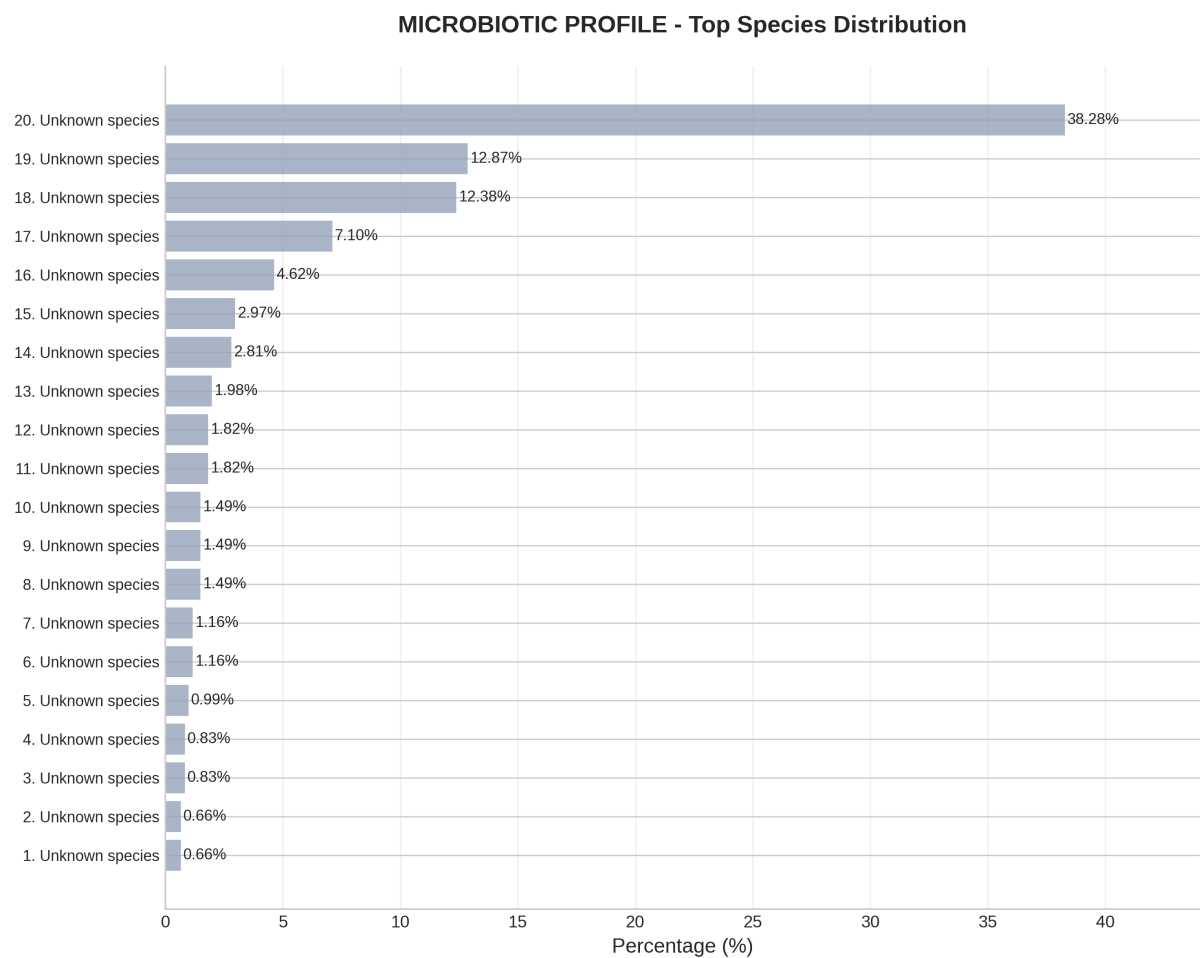
Horse,
20
years

Sample:
506

Received: 07.05.2025
Analyzed: 12.05.2025
Performed by: Julia Kończak
Requested by: Dr. Alexandra
Matusiak

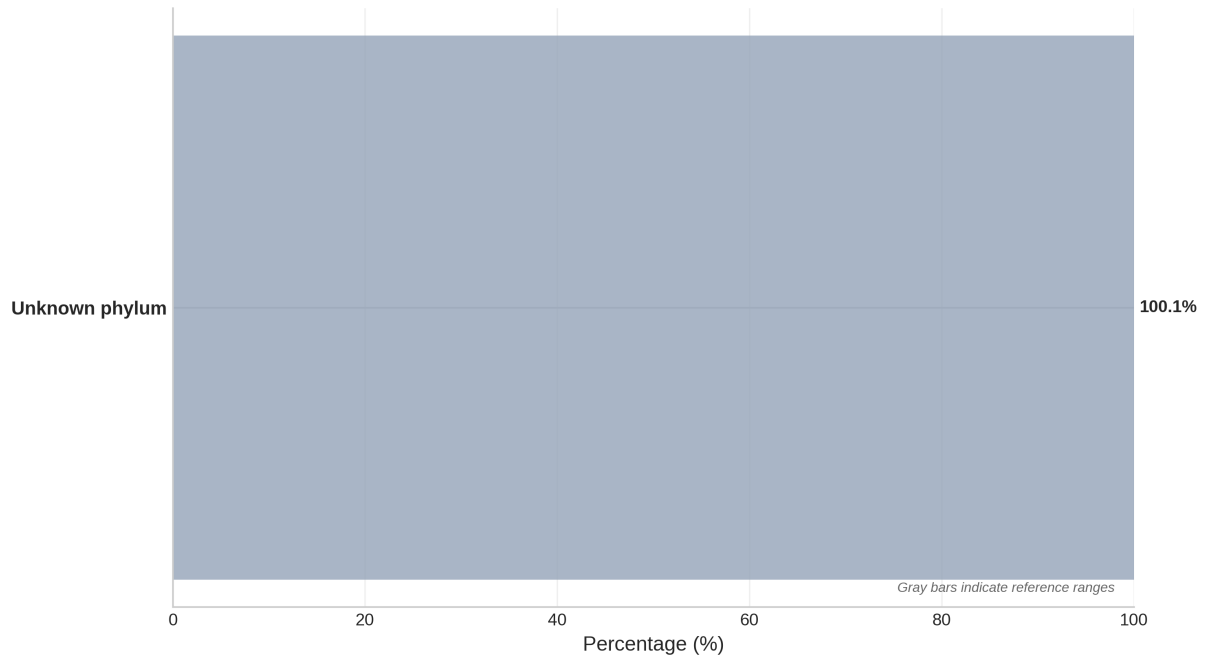
SEQUENCING RESULTS

MICROBIOTIC PROFILE



PHYLUM DISTRIBUTION IN GUT MICROFLORA

PHYLUM DISTRIBUTION IN GUT MICROFLORA



Dysbiosis Index (DI): 500.0

Category: **SEVERE DYSBIOSIS**

Scale: 0-5 normobiotic; 20 slight dysbiosis; 21-50 moderate; >50 severe dysbiosis microbiota

HippoVet

Montana

Horse,
20
years

Sample:
506

Received: 07.05.2025
Analyzed: 12.05.2025
Performed by: Julia Kończak
Requested by: Dr. Alexandra
Matusiak

Dysbiosis Index (DI): 500.0 - Severe microbiota

Severe dysbiosis detected. Significant imbalance in gut microflora requiring intervention.

UNICELLULAR PARASITE PROFILE

No unicellular parasite genome identified in the sample

VIRAL PROFILE

No viral genome identified in the sample

DESCRIPTION

Molecular examination revealed significant dysbiosis requiring immediate intervention. The severe imbalance in microbial populations indicates compromised gut health.

Critical deviations detected in multiple phyla suggest systemic disruption of the normal microbiome architecture. This level of dysbiosis is associated with increased risk of colic, malabsorption, and immune dysfunction.

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

3/5

MENT LABORATORY

Tel: +48 123 456 789

www.hippovet.com

EXAMINATION FOR PRESENCE OF PARASITES

Flotation method: No protozoan cysts detected

Sedimentation method: Larval forms of parasites were not observed

McMaster method: No parasitic eggs observed

Migration method - larval culture: No larval forms detected

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Leukocytes	Single in field of view	Normal: 0-5/hpf
Red blood cells	Not observed	Normal: 0/hpf
Fat droplets	Few	Normal: Few
Muscle fibers	Not observed	Normal: Absent
Plant fibers	Moderate amount	Normal: Present
Starch grains	Not observed	Normal: Absent to few

BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Occult blood	Negative	Normal: Negative
pH	6.8	Normal: 6.5-7.0

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Immediate dietary intervention required
- Veterinary consultation recommended
- Probiotic therapy indicated
- Follow-up testing in 2-3 weeks

HippoVet Laboratory

Veterinary Microbiome Analysis Center

Accredited Laboratory - ISO 15189

4/5

MENT LABORATORY

Tel: +48 123 456 789

www.hippovet.com

UNDERSTANDING THE EQUINE MICROBIOME

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

- **Digestion:** Breaking down complex carbohydrates and fiber from plant material
- **Immunity:** Supporting immune system development and pathogen resistance
- **Metabolism:** Producing essential vitamins (B vitamins, vitamin K) and short-chain fatty acids
- **Health:** Maintaining intestinal barrier function and preventing colonization by pathogens

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 susceptibility to infections
- Reduced nutrient absorption and weight loss
- 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 (pasture and hay)
- Minimize sudden dietary changes (transition over 7-14 days)
- Avoid excessive grain feeding and high-starch diets
- Consider prebiotic supplementation (FOS, MOS, psyllium)

Management Practices:

- Reduce stress through consistent routines and socialization
- Limit unnecessary antibiotic use (use only when prescribed)
- Provide adequate exercise and daily turnout
- Monitor for signs of digestive upset (changes in appetite, manure)

HippoVet Laboratory

Veterinary Microbiome Analysis Center

Accredited Laboratory - ISO 15189

5/5

MENT LABORATORY

Tel: +48 123 456 789

Email: lab@hippovet.com