

Microbiome Sequencing Results

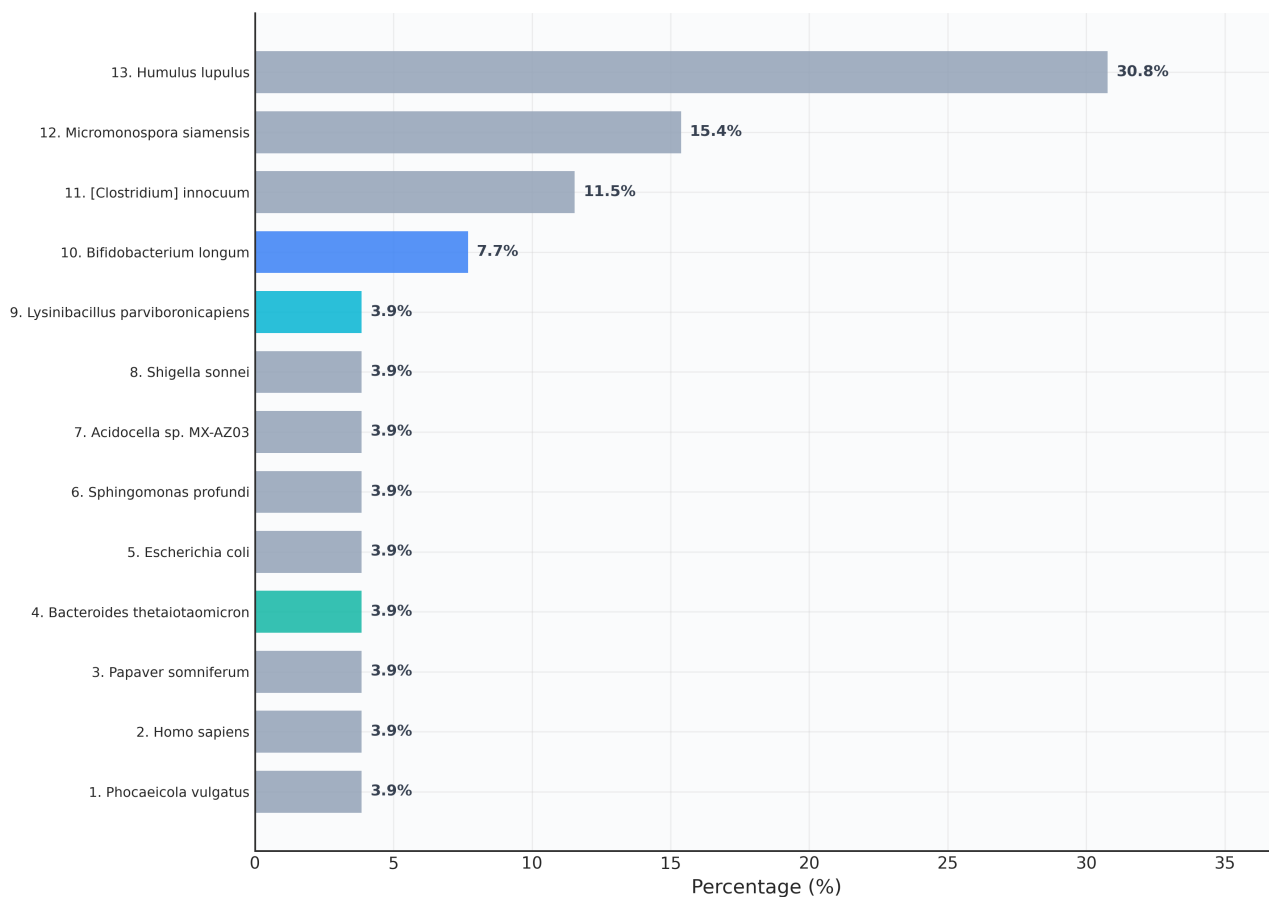
36.0

Dysbiosis Index

Mild Dysbiosis

Bacterial Species Distribution

MICROBIOTIC PROFILE - Top Species Distribution



Dominant Species

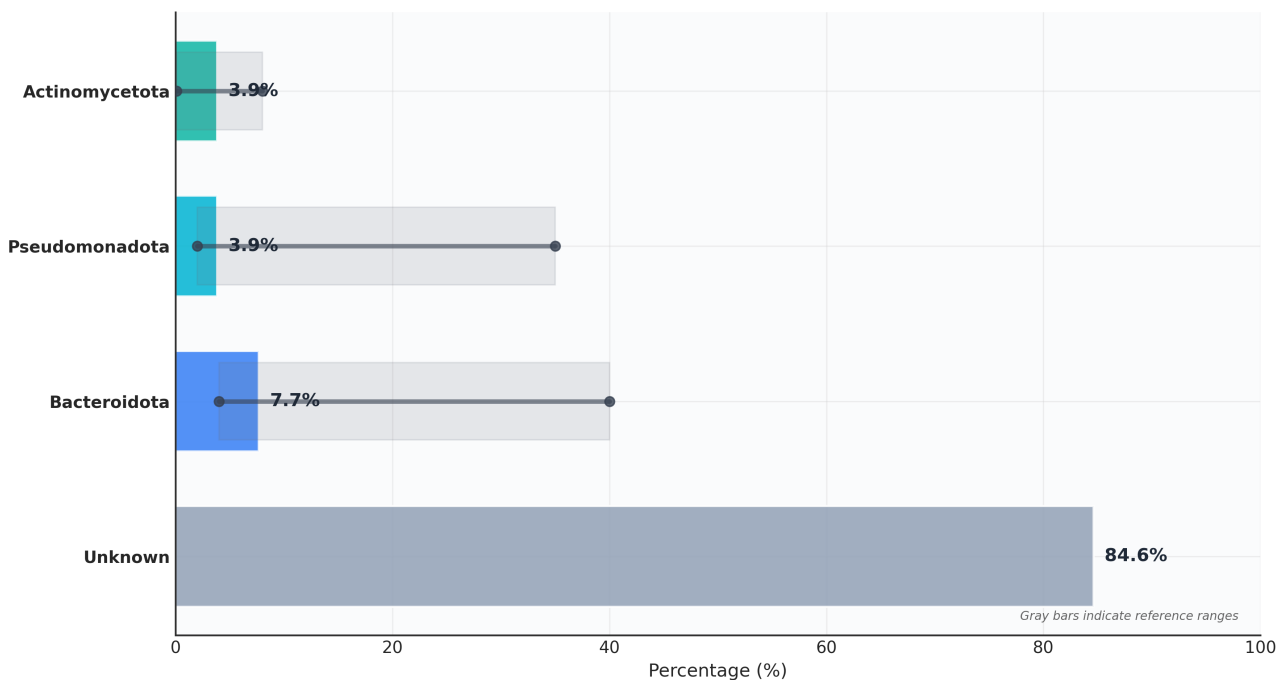
Species	Abundance (%)	Phylum
Phocaeicola vulgatus	30.77%	Unknown
Homo sapiens	15.38%	Unknown
Papaver somniferum	11.54%	Unknown
Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron	7.69%	Bacteroidota
Escherichia coli	3.85%	Pseudomonadota
Sphingomonas profundus	3.85%	Unknown
Acidocella sp. MX-AZ03	3.85%	Unknown
Shigella sonnei	3.85%	Unknown
Lysinibacillus parviboronicapiens	3.85%	Unknown
Bifidobacterium longum	3.85%	Actinomycetota

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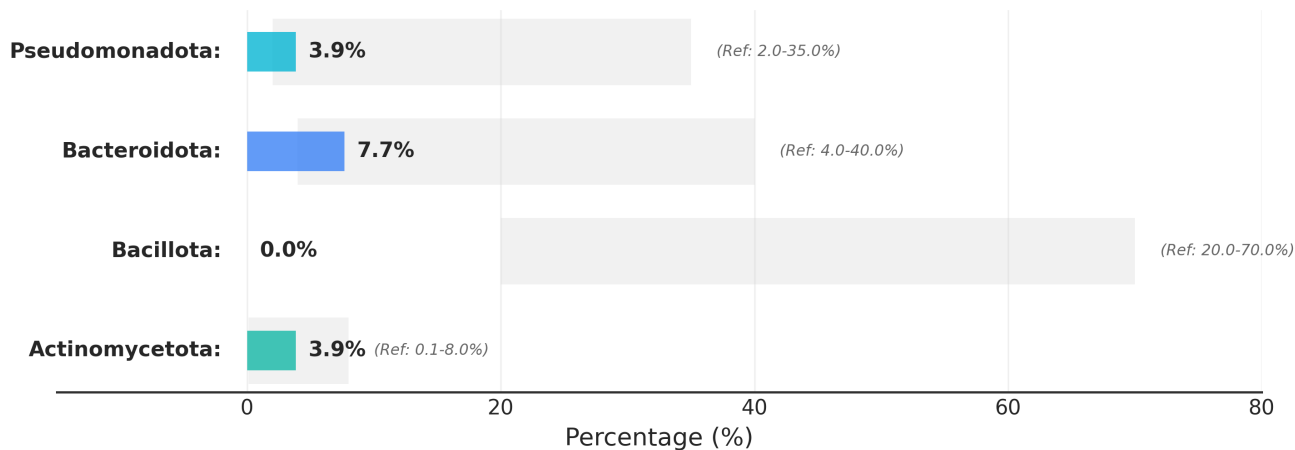
Phylum Distribution Analysis

PHYLUM DISTRIBUTION IN GUT MICROFLORA



Phylum Levels vs. Reference Range

Phylum Levels vs Reference Ranges



Phylum	Patient (%)	Normal Range (%)	Status
Unknown	84.64	0.0 - 100.0	Normal
Bacteroidota	7.69	4.0 - 40.0	Normal
Pseudomonadota	3.85	2.0 - 35.0	Normal
Actinomycetota	3.85	0.1 - 8.0	Normal

Clinical Interpretation

Clinical Assessment

The microbiome analysis indicates **mild dysbiosis** with an index of 36.0. This suggests a moderate imbalance in the gut microbial community that may benefit from targeted intervention. While not immediately concerning, this imbalance could impact digestive efficiency and immune function if left unaddressed.

Key Findings

Low Bacillota: 0.0% (Normal: 20-70%).
Associated with reduced fiber
fermentation and butyrate production.

Clinical Recommendations

- Increase dietary fiber through additional hay supplementation
- Consider probiotic supplementation (Lactobacillus/Bifidobacterium strains)
- Reduce grain intake if exceeding 0.5% body weight per feeding
- Re-evaluate microbiome in 8-12 weeks after intervention

Summary & Management Guidelines

Report Summary

Dysbiosis Index: 36.0
Category: Mild
Dominant Phylum: Unknown

Total Species Identified: 13
Sample Quality: Adequate
Analysis Method: 16S rRNA NGS

Understanding the Dysbiosis Index

The Dysbiosis Index (DI) quantifies the degree of microbial imbalance in the gut:

- 0-20:** Normal, healthy microbiome
- 21-50:** Mild dysbiosis requiring dietary adjustment
- >50:** Severe dysbiosis requiring intervention

Management Guidelines

Correcting Mild Dysbiosis

- Increase forage intake to at least 1.5-2% body weight
- Reduce grain meals to <0.5% body weight per feeding
- Add probiotic supplement (10^9 CFU daily)
- Consider prebiotic fiber sources (beet pulp, psyllium)
- Ensure adequate water intake (30-50L daily)

Follow-up Testing

Dysbiosis Category	Re-test Timeline	Monitoring Focus
Normal	12 months	Annual health screening
Mild	2-3 months	Response to dietary changes
Severe	4-6 weeks	Treatment efficacy

For questions regarding this report, please contact:

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Report generated using Next-Gen Gut Profiling (NG-GP) technology