

# Florastatus / q-PCR / Sequencing

Besides our **Florastatus biovis** now offers molecular genetic methods which allow you to obtain additional information on anaerobic bacteria, which can not be detected by conventional methods.

**q-PCR** methods allow indirect statements about the condition of the mucosal barrier, H2S formation or presence of toxin-forming cluster I-clostridia which, among other diseases, have been shown to be increased in autism related disorders. **q-PCRs** are offered in **addition to our florastatus**, improve significance and allow **specific therapeutic measures**.

1

## Florastatus A110

- Consistency, colour and pH-value
- Cultivable parts of the bacterial microbiome
- Yeasts / Mould fungi

2

## q-PCR Special Profiles

A171 Mucin production / Butyrate production

A172 Mucin production / Butyrate production / H2S formation

A176 Autism / Clostridia

A165 Firmicutes / Bacteroidetes ratio

A177 Parasites: Blastocystis hominis

A167 Toxine production / Butyrate production

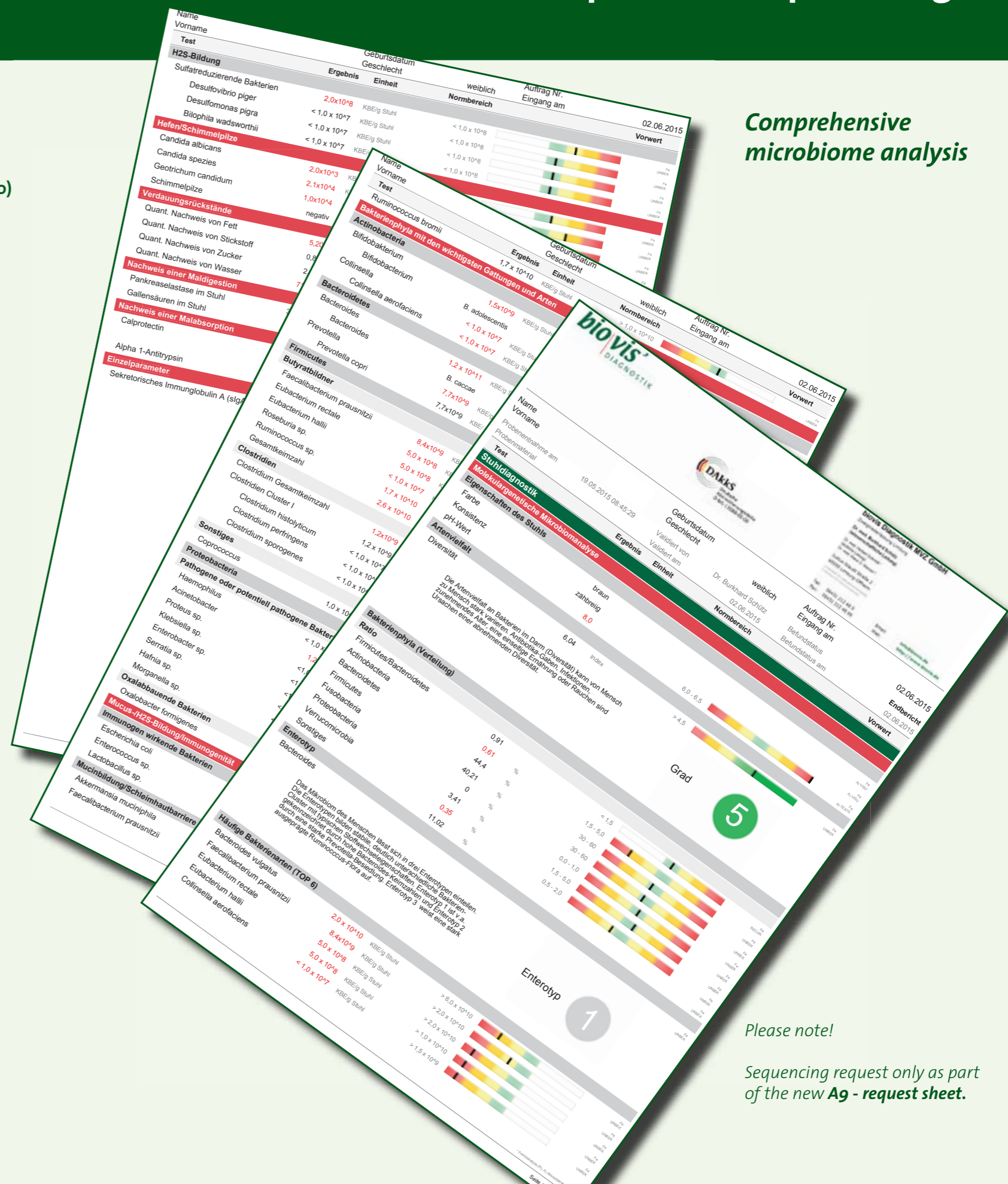




# Florastatus / q-PCR / Sequencing

Since the first of June 2015 **biovis** offers **complete microbiome sequencing** as a third pillar in fecal diagnostics. With our profiles **Microbiome analysis Basic (A710)** and **Microbiome analysis Plus (A730)** **biovis** is the **first non-academic lab** allowing information on the guts microbial diversity, being a major part of the colonization resistance and offering protection against endogenous infections. We also determine the enterotype with its resulting consequences on resorption of vitamins and minerals. The microbiome analysis includes over **200 parameters** of which the most relevant are evaluated and used for the concluding diagnostic findings. Based upon recent research the results are interpreted and appropriate therapeutic measures are compiled.

**Comprehensive microbiome analysis**



**3**

## Sequencing A710 / A730

### Microbiome analysis **Basic**

### Microbiome analysis **Plus**

- Diversity
- Firmicutes / Bacteroidetes ratio
- Enterotype
- Bacterial genera with indicator species
- Butyrate production
- Detailed Clostridia diagnostics
- Pathogenic / Potentially pathogenic bacteria
- Oxalate-degrading bacteria
- Mucin production
- H2S formation
- Immunogenicity
- Yeasts / Mould fungi

- Digestion residues
- Pancreatic elastase
- Bile acids
- Calprotectin
- Alpha-1 antitrypsin
- Secretory immunoglobulin A

Please note!  
Sequencing request only as part of the new **A9** - request sheet.

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Name	Geburtsdatum	weiblich	Auftrag Nr.
Vorname	Geschlecht	Normbereich	Eingang am
Test	Ergebnis	Einheit	Vorwert
<b>Ergebnisse und Therapieoptionen im Überblick</b>			
pH-Wert	1		02.06.2015
Enterotyp	↑		milieustabilisierende Probiotika *
Artenvielfalt (Diversität)	↓		ausgewogen ernähren, Verzicht auf unnötige Antibioten
Ratio Firmicutes/Bacteroidetes	●		
Butyratbildende Bakterien	↓		Präbiotika auf Basis resistenter Stärke* oder scFOS/scGOS*
Mucusbildung (A. muciniphila)	↓		Präbiotika (scFOS/scGOS)*
Schleimhautintegrität (F. prausnitzii)	↓		Präbiotika (scFOS/scGOS)*, Phosphatidylcholin, L-Glutamin
Milieustabilisierende Bakterien	↑		
Immunogen wirkende Bakterien	↑		
Clostridien-Gesamtkeimzahl	↓		
Clostridien Cluster I	↑		
H2S-Bildende Bakterien (SRB)	●		
Potentiell-/pathogene Erreger	↑		Fett- und Eiweißreduktion, milieustabilisierende Probiotika, Präbiotika auf Basis resistenter Stärke oder scFOS/scGOS
Candida (fakultativ pathogen)	↑		immunogen wirkende- /Toxin-hemmende Probiotika*
Oxalabbauende Bakterien	↑		je nach Prädisposition: pflanzliche Präparate oder Antimykotika

\*Hinweise zur Auswahl geeigneter Prä- und Probiotika entnehmen Sie bitte der folgenden Aufstellung

\*Fluoreszenz (F)-A) Akkumulierter Analyt  
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Graphic representation of diagnostic findings and therapy recommendations.