

* US BioTek US BioTek. 16020 Linden Av N, Shoreline WA 98133

Lab ID
Patient ID PAT-100009
Ext ID 25282-0068

Test Patient

Sex: Female • 45yrs • 01-Jan-80

RECEIVED
09-Oct-25

ORAL MICROBIOME MAPPING

Specimen type - Saliva

Collected

05-Oct-25

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
pH	6.4	L	(6.7-7.3)	

OPPORTUNISTIC BACTERIA

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Campylobacter rectus	<DL		(<1.00)	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml
Capnocytophaga gingivalis	6.30	H	(<3.00)	x10 ⁴ CFU/ml
Enterococcus faecalis	<DL		(<1.00)	x10 ³ CFU/ml
Fusobacterium nucleatum	1.90		(<4.00)	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml
Parvimonas micra	<DL		(<4.00)	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml
Peptostreptococcus anaerobius	<DL		(<5.00)	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml
Prevotella intermedia	<DL		(<5.00)	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml
Streptococcus mutans	2.10	H	(<1.00)	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml

PATHOGENIC BACTERIA

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
A. actinomycetemcomitans	<DL		(<1.00)	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml
Porphyromonas gingivalis	<DL		(<4.00)	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml
Tannerella forsythia	<DL		(<3.00)	x10 ⁴ CFU/ml
Treponema denticola	2.20	H	(<2.00)	x10 ⁴ CFU/ml
Staphylococcus aureus	<DL		(<1.00)	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1.15	H	(<1.00)	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml
Acinetobacter species	2.20	H	(<1.00)	x10 ⁴ CFU/ml
Haemophilus species	<DL		(<1.00)	x10 ⁸ CFU/ml

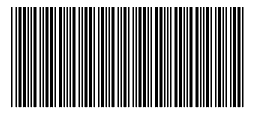
MYCOLOGY

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Candida albicans	3.30	H	(<1.00)	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml
Candida species	<DL		(<1.00)	x10 ⁶ CFU/ml

NORMAL ORAL FLORA

TEST	RESULT	H/L	REFERENCE	UNITS
Streptococcus salivarius	8.00		(>5.00)	x10 ⁷ CFU/ml
Lactobacillus species	0.37	L	(>1.00)	x10 ⁵ CFU/ml

Proteobacteria Phylum
 Bacteroidota Phylum
 Firmicutes Phylum
 Fusobacteriota Phylum
 Spirochaetota Phylum
 Ascomycota Phylum



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Oral Microbiome Comments:

LOW ORAL pH:

A low saliva pH is associated with increased risk of dental decay, halitosis and periodontitis and may indicate acidemia. Chronic acidemia can be a causative factor for a multitude of diseases affecting the whole body. Reduce consumption of acidic foods, increase water intake and review oral hygiene and health. Further investigation from a oral health specialist may be required.

ELEVATED CAPNOCYTOPHAGA GINGIVALIS:

C. gingivalis is a facultatively anaerobic bacteria constituting part of the oral microflora, but can be considered a opportunistic pathogen. Elevation is linked with increased risk of gingivitis, periodontitis can cause bacteremia in immunocompromised patients.

ELEVATED STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS:

Streptococcus mutans is the primary etiological agent of dental decay. Elevation indicates a high risk of developing caries. The oral cavity can serve as a reservoir for systemic dissemination of pathogenic bacteria and their toxins, leading to infections and inflammation in distant body sites. Elevated levels have also been implicated in extra-oral conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, in adverse pregnancy outcomes, Inflammatory Bowel Disease or Colorectal Cancer.

ELEVATED TREPONEMA DENTICOLA:

Treponema denticola is one of the main pathogenic agents associated with periodontitis. The oral cavity can serve as a reservoir for systemic dissemination of pathogenic bacteria and their toxins, leading to infections and inflammation in distant body sites. Elevated levels have been implicated in extra-oral conditions such cardiovascular diseases, in adverse pregnancy outcomes or Organ Abscesses.

ELEVATED PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA:

Dental plaque has been shown to serve as a reservoir for respiratory pathogens, fostered by poor oral hygiene and periodontal diseases. Elevated Oral Colonization of Pseudomonas aeruginosa has been associated with increased risk of respiratory illnesses.

Acinetobacter species ELEVATED:

Dental plaque has been shown to serve as a reservoir for respiratory pathogens, fostered by poor oral hygiene and periodontal diseases. Elevated Oral Colonization of Acinetobacter species has been associated with increased risk of respiratory illnesses.

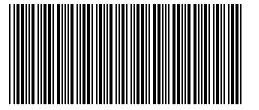
ELEVATED CANDIDA ALBICANS:

The presence of Candida species in the oral cavity is usually found to be positively correlated with poor oral hygiene and high carbohydrate intake. Elevated levels of Candida species have been associated with increased risk of dental caries and nosocomial pneumonia. Elevated levels of Candida, alongside symptoms of white lesions on tongue or cheeks, redness or burning of gums, tongue and cheeks, bleeding and/ or loss of taste may indicate oral candidiasis (thrush). Treatment advice from an Oral Health Specialist should be followed and may include oral antifungals, salt-water rinses, use of probiotics and adjustment of diet to avoid alcohol, sugars and foods which contain mould and yeasts.

LOW LACTOBACILLI SPECIES:

The presence of Oral Lactobacillus reduces pathogenic bacteria population; supports tooth and gum health by improving resistance to cavities; produces sufficient hydrogen peroxide to kill certain bacterial species; and improves halitosis. Low levels increase risk of infections and dental health conditions. Probiotic bacteria can be reintroduced into your oral cavity by taking oral probiotic supplements. Low Lactobacillus levels may also indicate gut microbiome imbalance. Further investigation may be considered.

ACCREDITATION SCOPE: Please note that the above test is currently not under the laboratory's scope of accreditation.



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Methodology

pH Electrode, Quantitative PCR (qPCR)

Sample
Report