Adnà

Marie, here is your
Oral Microbiota Report


Your DNA
has answers

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Pancreatic cancer	

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Bacteria	Results
Prevotella	
Streptococcus	
Veillonella	
Neisseria	
Haemophilus	
Rothia	
Actinomyces	
Gemella	

3.4. Other bacteria

Bacteria	Results
Streptococcus	48,78 %
Rothia mucilaginosa	17,33 %
Gemella	8,23 %
Lactobacillales	5,75 %
Prevotella histicola	4,36 %
Rothia dentocariosa ATCC 17931	3,96 %
Veillonella	3,2 %
Neisseriaceae	0,99 %
Bacteria	0,83 %
Haemophilus	0,71 %
Prevotella salivae	0,69 %
Rothia aeria	0,66 %
Pasteurellaceae	0,45 %
Enterococcus	0,44 %
Veillonella dispar	0,43 %
Actinomyces	0,38 %
Actinomyces marseillensis	0,38 %
Enterococcaceae	0,37 %
Prevotella	0,33 %

Bacteria	Results
Leptotrichia hongkongensis	0,2 %
Pseudoleptotrichia	0,18 %
Lancefieldella	0,17 %
Leptotrichia wadei	0,16 %
Bacilli	0,13 %
Rothia	0,12 %
Bacillales	0,12 %
Ligilactobacillus	0,1 %
Flavobacteriales	0,1 %
Actinomycetaceae	0,09 %
Streptococcus mutans	0,09 %
Corynebacterium durum	0,09 %
Schaalia odontolytica	0,06 %
Scardovia wiggsiae	0,06 %
Neisseria	0,05 %

4. Results

4.1. What do the results show?

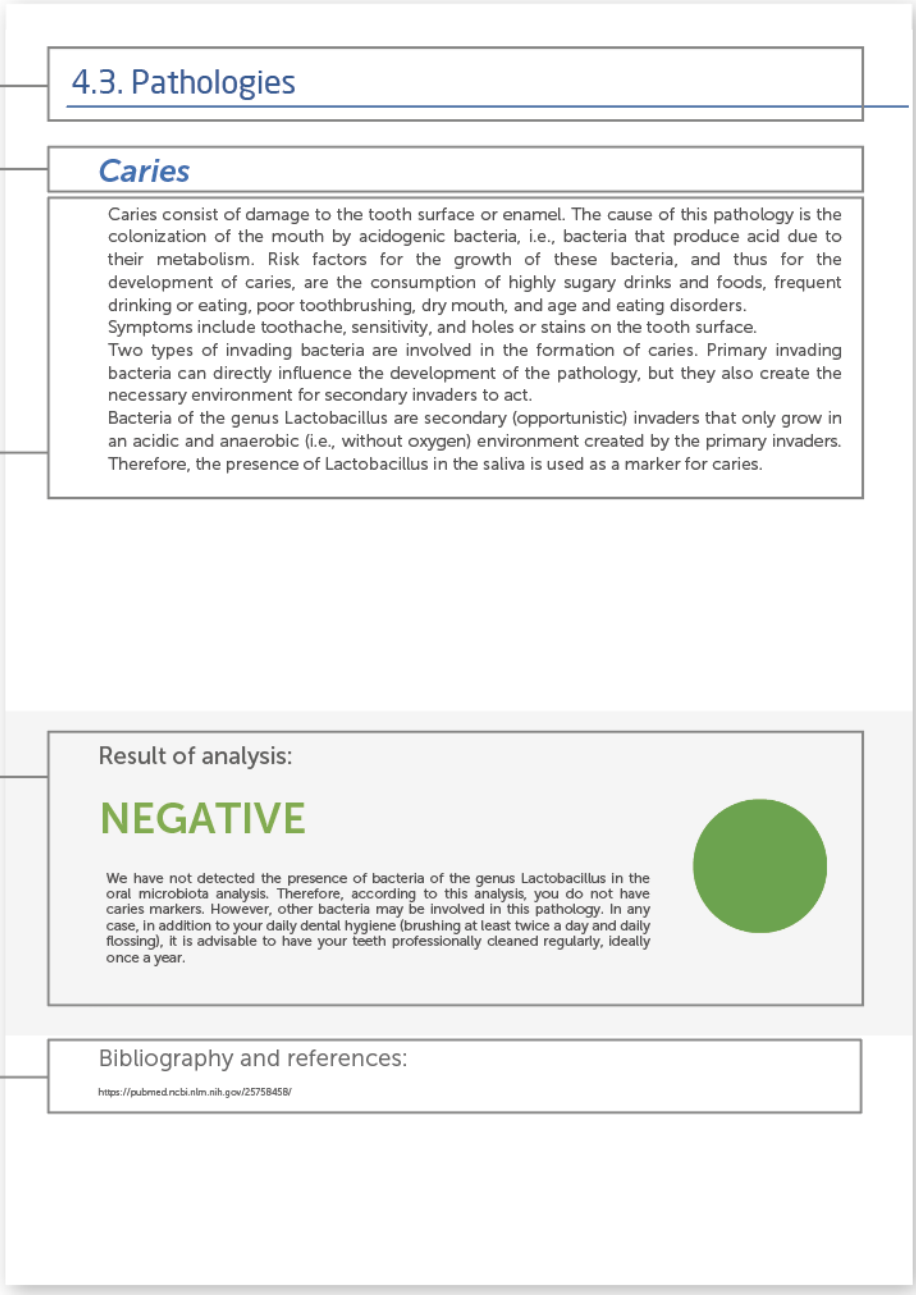
Group

Pathology or bacteria analyzed

A summary and how it affects

A summary and how it affects

More information



4.3. Pathologies

Caries

Caries consist of damage to the tooth surface or enamel. The cause of this pathology is the colonization of the mouth by acidogenic bacteria, i.e., bacteria that produce acid due to their metabolism. Risk factors for the growth of these bacteria, and thus for the development of caries, are the consumption of highly sugary drinks and foods, frequent drinking or eating, poor toothbrushing, dry mouth, and age and eating disorders.
Symptoms include toothache, sensitivity, and holes or stains on the tooth surface.
Two types of invading bacteria are involved in the formation of caries. Primary invading bacteria can directly influence the development of the pathology, but they also create the necessary environment for secondary invaders to act.
Bacteria of the genus Lactobacillus are secondary (opportunistic) invaders that only grow in an acidic and anaerobic (i.e., without oxygen) environment created by the primary invaders. Therefore, the presence of Lactobacillus in the saliva is used as a marker for caries.

Result of analysis:

NEGATIVE

We have not detected the presence of bacteria of the genus Lactobacillus in the oral microbiota analysis. Therefore, according to this analysis, you do not have caries markers. However, other bacteria may be involved in this pathology. In any case, in addition to your daily dental hygiene (brushing at least twice a day and daily flossing), it is advisable to have your teeth professionally cleaned regularly, ideally once a year.

Bibliography and references:

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25758458/

3.1. Your profile

Smoker

Smoking, together with other environmental factors, favors the growth of anaerobic bacteria, i.e., those that grow in the absence of oxygen, and reduces oxygen-requiring bacteria (aerobic bacteria), negatively affecting the balance of the oral microbiome. Among the bacteria that decrease by tocacco consumption are bacteria of is the genus *Neisseria*, which are part of the healthy oral microbiota.

Result of your analysis:

NON-SMOKER

According to our analysis, the bacterial composition of your oral microbiota does not match the profile of a smoker. Other genetic, clinical, and environmental factors may play a role.

Bibliography and references:

https://www.nature.com/articles/ismej201637
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32170059/

3.2. Pathologies

Caries

Caries consist of damage to the tooth surface or enamel. The cause of this pathology is the colonization of the mouth by acidogenic bacteria, i.e., bacteria that produce acid due to their metabolism. Risk factors for the growth of these bacteria, and thus for the development of caries, are the consumption of highly sugary drinks and foods, frequent drinking or eating, poor toothbrushing, dry mouth, age, and eating disorders.

Symptoms include toothache, sensitivity, and holes or stains on the tooth surface.

Two types of invader bacteria are involved in the formation of caries. Primary invader bacteria can directly influence the development of the pathology, but they also create the necessary environment for secondary invaders to act.

Bacteria of the genus *Lactobacillus* are secondary invaders (opportunistic) that only grow in an acidic and anaerobic (i.e., without oxygen) environment created by the primary invaders. Therefore, the presence of *Lactobacillus* in saliva is used as a marker for caries.

Result of your analysis:

NEGATIVE

We have not detected the presence of bacteria of the genus Lactobacillus in the oral microbiota analysis. Therefore, according to this analysis, you do not have caries markers. However, other bacteria may be involved in this pathology. In any case, in addition to your daily dental hygiene (brushing at least twice a day and daily flossing), it is advisable to have your teeth professionally cleaned regularly, ideally once a year.

Bibliography and references:

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25758458/
http://dx.doi.org/10.30827/ars.v60i1.7943

3.2. Pathologies

Periodontitis

Periodontitis, also known as gum disease, which are the tissues that surround and support the teeth, is one of the most common bacterial infections in humans. The most severe forms of the infection can lead to teeth falling out. The World Health Organisation estimates that periodontal diseases affect around 14% of the adult population, accounting for over 1 billion cases worldwide.

The leading causes are poor oral hygiene and smoking. Still, other risk factors include genetics, inadequate nutrition with vitamin C deficiency, certain diseases such as diabetes, and hormonal changes.

Multiple studies link periodontitis to other systemic diseases, such as atherosclerosis, mainly because it creates a pro-inflammatory environment in the body.

The bacterium *Porphyromonas gingivalis* is a critical pathogen in the development of periodontitis by altering the immune response. However, other types of imbalance in the oral microbiota may influence the development of the disease.

Result of your analysis:

NO ASSOCIATION

Based on our analysis, the bacteria in your oral microbiota do not indicate a particular risk for periodontitis. Other genetic, clinical, and environmental factors may play a role.

Bibliography and references:

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7321711/
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7758303/

3.3. Bacteria

Prevotella

The *Prevotella* genus of bacteria has a tubular shape and is usually found in the gingival sulcus of your mouth, which is the space between the teeth and gums. However, it also occupies an important place in the vaginal and intestinal flora, which is why it can cause gynecological, urogenital, and soft tissue infections, among others. Specifically in the oral microbiome, 12% is the maximum concentration of this genus of bacteria that cannot be considered pathogenic, always depending on the balance with the rest of the microorganisms in your microbiome.

Prevotella is more common in non-Westernised populations consuming a plant-rich diet and is resistant to penicillin and clindamycin.

Result of your analysis:

EQUAL TO THE AVERAGE

The percentage of this bacterium in your oral microbiota is within normal parameters.

Bibliography and references:

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?mode=Info&id=838&lvl=3&lin=f&keep=1&srchmode=1&unlock

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