

BiomeFx™

VAGINAL MICROBIOME RESULTS

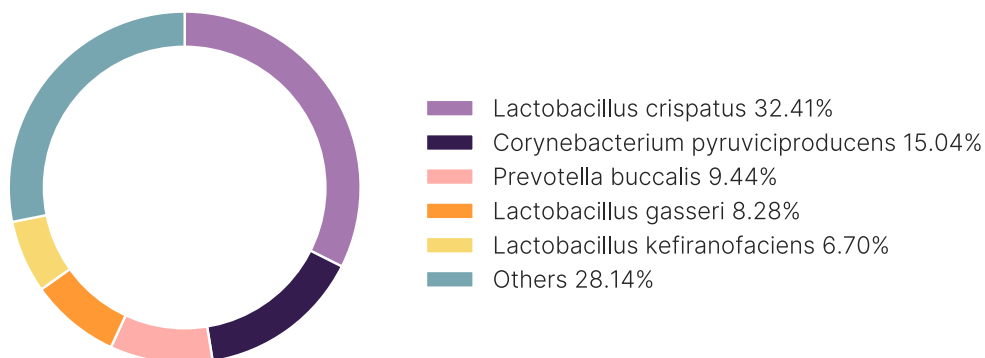
The results from this test kit are for informational purposes only and are not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Always seek the advice of your physician or qualified health provider with any questions you may have regarding a medical condition.

Your Complete Microbial Profile

This section explores the composition of your vaginal microbial profile, including bacteria and fungi. BiomeFx uses state of the art whole genome shotgun sequencing to capture the vaginal microbiome. The donut chart visualizes the most abundant bacteria genera in your vaginal microbiome. The table below provides an overview of this data.

In this report, **Not Detected** is used when your sample abundance is zero. **Low Concentration (LC)** is used when your sample abundance is above zero but below .001.

Note. BiomeFx is NOT a diagnostic test. If your levels are abnormally high consult your physician who can make a diagnosis and provide treatment if needed.



Species	Your Sample Relative Abundance (%)
<i>Lactobacillus crispatus</i>	32.41
<i>Corynebacterium pyruviciproducens</i>	15.04
<i>Prevotella buccalis</i>	9.44
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i>	8.28
<i>Lactobacillus kefiranofaciens</i>	6.7
<i>Lactobacillus iners</i>	4.87
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>	4.79
<i>Lactobacillus gallinarum</i>	3.72
<i>Anaerococcus lactolyticus</i>	3.69
<i>Varibaculum cambriense</i>	3.08
<i>Corynebacterium amycolatum</i>	2.42
<i>Lactobacillus vaginalis</i>	1.7
<i>Peptoniphilus coxii</i>	1.45
<i>Lactobacillus jensenii</i>	0.95
<i>Anaerococcus prevotii</i>	0.84
<i>Facklamia hominis</i>	0.61
Others	0.0

Your Vaginal Microbiome Community State Type

Type I Lactobacillus Crispatus Dominant

Commensal Bacteria Associated with Vaginal Health

Species	Your Sample Relative Abundance (%)
<i>Lactobacillus crispatus</i>	32.41
<i>Lactobacillus jensenii</i>	0.949
<i>Lactobacillus vaginalis</i>	1.704
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i>	8.28
<i>Lactobacillus iners</i>	4.871
<i>Lactobacillus coleohominis</i>	Not Detected
<i>Lactobacillus helveticus</i>	Not Detected
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>	4.791
<i>Lactobacillus kefiranofaciens</i>	6.695
<i>Limosilactobacillus reuteri</i>	Not Detected
<i>Lactobacillus gallinarum</i>	3.718

Opportunistic Pathogenic Bacteria

Under normal conditions, opportunistic pathogenic bacteria lives in symbiosis with the host, but given favourable environmental changes they can activate genetic virulence programs that is harmful to the host.

Species	Your Sample Relative Abundance (%)
<i>Prevotella copri</i>	Not Detected
<i>Ureaplasma</i>	Not Detected
<i>Mobiluncus</i>	0.436
<i>Megasphaera</i>	Not Detected
<i>Gardnerella</i>	Not Detected
<i>Atopobium</i>	Not Detected

Pathobionts

Pathobionts are enteric bacteria that entered the genital tract.

Species	Your Sample Relative Abundance (%)
<i>Staphylococcus</i>	Not Detected
<i>Escherichia</i>	Not Detected

Opportunistic Fungi

Under normal conditions, Opportunistic Fungi live in symbiosis.

Species	Your Sample Relative Abundance (%)
<i>Candida</i>	0.077

Microbiome Community State Types Reference

Community State Type I: *Lactobacillus Crispatus* Dominant

Community State Type (CST) I is considered to be a healthy microbiome. Not associated with disease or infection, this is the most stable CST. *L. crispatus* contributes to low vaginal pH (which is considered beneficial), and it produces D- and L-lactic acid.

Community State Type II: *Lactobacillus Gasseri* Dominant

CST II is considered to be a healthy microbiome. *L. gasseri* produces both D- and L-lactic acid, which can inhibit STI adherence and contribute to a low vaginal pH (which is considered beneficial).

Community State Type III: *Lactobacillus Iners* Dominant

CST III has been associated with both health and dysbiosis. Unlike other *Lactobacillus* species, *L. iners* only produces L-lactic acid, which may be less protective than D-lactic acid and may not contribute as much to a lower vaginal pH (which is considered beneficial). In addition, *L. iners* has been associated with preterm birth and pro-inflammatory responses.

Community State Type IV: Non-*Lactobacillus* Dominant

This CST is not dominated by *Lactobacillus* and often exhibits more diversity compared to other CSTs. This less stable environment is associated with dysbiosis and bacterial vaginosis. While it is worth noting this CST, it can also be considered normal for many women, especially if they are post-menopausal, as decreases in estrogen are associated with decreases in *Lactobacilli*. This CST may be linked to a higher risk of UTIs, STIs, and bacterial vaginosis.

Community State Type V: *Lactobacillus Jensenii* Dominant

CST V is considered to be a healthy microbiome. This CST is stable and provides protection against STIs and bacterial vaginosis, and it is associated with a low risk of infertility and pelvic inflammation. *L. jensenii*, found in CST V, produces D-lactic acid.

Non-State Type *Lactobacillus* Dominant

Lactobacillus dominant but does not match a state type (*Lactobacillus_u_s* or other *Lactobacillus* species).