Microbiome Information for: Food Allergy

For prescribing Medical professionals Review

The suggestions below are based on an Expert System (Artificial Intelligence) modelled after the MYCIN Expert System produced at Stanford University School of Medicine in 1972. The system uses over 1,800,000 facts with backward chaining to sources of information. The typical sources are studies published on the US National Library of Medicine.

Many recent studies has found that symptoms and symptom severity has strong associations to the microbiome for many conditions. Correcting the microbiome dysfunction is beleived to reduce the severity of symptoms. In some cases, this correction may cause symptoms to disappear.

These are a *priori* suggestions that are predicted to independently reduce microbiome dysfunction. Suggestions should only be done after a review by a medical professional factoring in patient's conditions, allergies and other issues.

This report may be freely shared by a patient to their medical professionals

Best practise for making microbiome adjustments is to obtain the individuals microbiome. The following are the best microbiome to use with this expert system model. The suggestions below are intended as temporary suggestions until a test result in received.

In the USA

Ombre (https://www.ombrelab.com/)
Thorne (https://www.thorne.com/products/dp/gut-health-test)
Worldwide: BiomeSight (https://biomesight.com) - Discount Code 'MICRO'

Analysis Provided by Microbiome Prescription

A Microbiome Analysis Company

892 Lake Samish Rd, Bellingham WA 98229 Email: Research@MicrobiomePrescription.com

Our Facebook Discussion Page

Bacteria being reported because of atypical values.

These bacteria were reported atypical in studies of Food Allergy

Nota Bena: Many studies are done with a small sample size or mixtures of condition subsets which can greatly diminish the ability to detect bacteria shifts.

Bacteria Name Rank Shift Taxonomy ID

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Substance to Consider Adding or Taking

These are the most significant substances that are likely to improve the microbiome dysfunction. Dosages are based on the dosages used in clinical studies. For more information see: https://microbiomeprescription.com/library/dosages. These are provided as examples only

Colors indicates the type of substance: i.e. probiotics and prebiotics, herbs and spices, etc. There is no further meaning to them.

Antibiotics annotated with [CFS] have been used with various degree of success with Myalgic Encephalomyelitis, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, Chronic Lyme, Chronic Q-Fever and Long COVID conditions. Rotation of antibiotics with 3 weeks off between courses is recommended.

Substance to Consider Reducing or Eliminating

These are the most significant substances have been identified as probably contributing to the microbiome dysfunction.

In some cases blood work may show low levels of some vitamins, etc. listed below. This may be due to *greedy* bacteria reported at a high level above. Viewing bacteria data on the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (https://www.kegg.jp/) may provide better insight on the course of action to take.

Sample of Literature Used

The following are the most significant of the studies used to generate these suggestions.

Additional APriori Analysis Available

Available at: https://microbiomeprescription.com/Library/PubMed

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm

Acne

Addison's Disease (hypocortisolism)

ADHD

Age-Related Macular Degeneration and Glaucoma

Allergic Rhinitis (Hay Fever)

Allergies

Allergy to milk products

Alopecia (Hair Loss)

Alzheimer's disease

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) Motor Neuron

Ankylosing spondylitis

Anorexia Nervosa

Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)

Asthma

Atherosclerosis

Atrial fibrillation

Autism

Autoimmune Disease

Barrett esophagus cancer

benign prostatic hyperplasia

Biofilm

Bipolar Disorder

Brain Trauma

Breast Cancer

Cancer (General)

Carcinoma

cdkl5 deficiency disorder

Celiac Disease

Cerebral Palsy

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

Chronic Kidney Disease

Chronic Lyme

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Chronic Urticaria (Hives)

Coagulation / Micro clot triggering bacteria

Cognitive Function

Colorectal Cancer

Constipation

Coronary artery disease

COVID-19

Crohn's Disease

Cushing's Syndrome (hypercortisolism)

cystic fibrosis

d-lactic acidosis (one form of brain fog)

deep vein thrombosis

Denture Wearers Oral Shifts

Depression

Dermatomyositis

Eczema

Endometriosis

Eosinophilic Esophagitis

Epilepsy

erectile dysfunction

Fibromyalgia

Food Allergy

Functional constipation / chronic idiopathic constipation

gallstone disease (gsd)

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (Gerd) including Barrett's esophagus

Generalized anxiety disorder

giant cell arteritis

Glioblastoma

Gout

Graves' disease

Gulf War Syndrome

Halitosis

Hashimoto's thyroiditis

Heart Failure

hemorrhagic stroke

Hemorrhoidal disease, Hemorrhoids, Piles

Hidradenitis Suppurativa

High Histamine/Iow DAO

hypercholesterolemia (High Cholesterol)

hyperglycemia

Hyperlipidemia (High Blood Fats)

hypersomnia

hypertension (High Blood Pressure

Hypothyroidism

Hypoxia

IgA nephropathy (IgAN)

Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Insomnia

Intelligence

Intracranial aneurysms

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

ischemic stroke

Juvenile idiopathic arthritis

Liver Cirrhosis

Long COVID

Low bone mineral density

Lung Cancer

Lymphoma

Mast Cell Issues / mastitis

ME/CFS with IBS

ME/CFS without IBS

membranous nephropathy

Menopause

Metabolic Syndrome

Mood Disorders

multiple chemical sensitivity [MCS]

Multiple Sclerosis

Multiple system atrophy (MSA)

myasthenia gravis

neuropathic pain

Neuropathy (all types)

neuropsychiatric disorders (PANDAS, PANS)

Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (nafld) Nonalcoholic

NonCeliac Gluten Sensitivity

Obesity

obsessive-compulsive disorder

Osteoarthritis

Osteoporosis

pancreatic cancer

Parkinson's Disease

Peanut Allergy

Polycystic ovary syndrome

Postural orthostatic tachycardia syndrome

Premenstrual dysphoric disorder

primary biliary cholangitis

Primary sclerosing cholangitis

Psoriasis

rheumatoid arthritis (RA), Spondyloarthritis (SpA)

Rosacea

Schizophrenia

scoliosis

sensorineural hearing loss

Sjögren syndrome

Sleep Apnea

Slow gastric motility / Gastroparesis

Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO)

Stress / posttraumatic stress disorder

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

Tic Disorder

Tourette syndrome

Type 1 Diabetes

Type 2 Diabetes

Ulcerative colitis

Unhealthy Ageing

Vitiligo