

REPORT: 180993996

EXAMPLE ANALYSIS
Wisteria Lane 47
0123 NN BODEMDAM

KOCH-EUROLAB

ANALYTICAL RESULTS FECES DIGESTION MONITOR - TOXINS

Sample name	Sample nr.	Code analysis		
Faeces	93996	490.QRDB		
	sample	interpretation	remarks:	more info:
ASPERGILLUS	analysis			
Aspergillus fumigatus var. fum.	1204			?
Aspergillus f. var. fum. Azol-resistant	< 1			?
Other aspergillus fumigatus sc.	2496			?
Aspergillus terreus	< 1			?
Aspergillus section nigri	< 1			?
Aspergillus spp.	< 1			?
UNDIGESTED FEED %				
Undigested feed	26.6			
PROTEIN %				
Defecated protein (incl. NPN)	20.2			

**) Will only be shown if sufficient information about the feed ration have been received with sample(s).

Legend

	deficiency / too low
	target value / good / acceptable
	increased / unfavorable
	too high / great chance of issues caused by toxins and digestion problems
	extremely high, often the direct or indirect cause of health issues

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INFORMATION ABOUT THE FECES ANALYSIS DIGESTION MONITOR - TOXINS

In case of an optimal ration and digestion, there is less space for pathogenic bacteria or fungi. This digestion monitor therefore analyzes some species that are important in common digestive disorders. To get a more complete representation, it is important to conduct a "toxin analysis" of the feed.

An up-to-date, well-developed ration overview is required to be able to compose an advice.

If the feed contains little or no toxin formers, but the faeces do, it is rather easy to improve the situation by conducting relatively small adjustments.

Aspergillus fumigatus sc. and terreus (selective microbiological analysis, microscopically confirmed, method Koch) Both fungi damage the immune system by secreting the supertoxin: gliotoxin, but also a cocktail of other mycotoxins. The resistance of the animal to diseases will decrease, this can lead to a number of health problems for the livestock. These mycotoxins are relatively often detected in faeces in large quantities. This is often a result of contaminated feed. However, In about 35% of the contaminated cases, the feed itself is clean, but the faeces are nevertheless contaminated. Causes of contamination in the faeces may be: moderate digestion of the feed or a little too much protein in the ration. The separate *Aspergillus fumigatus* var. *fum.* is possibly harmful to humans (lungs). Both species of *Aspergillus* f. are very harmful to the animal. Other *aspergillus fumigatus* sc. may be slightly less harmful to the animal than the *Aspergillus fumigatus* var. *fum.* The result is shown in units ASP (no k.v.e./g).

Aspergillus section nigri (selective microbiological analysis, microscopically confirmed, method Koch) Less often occurred harmful fungal species.

Aspergillus parasiticus (selective microbiological analysis, microscopically confirmed, method Koch) Less often occurred harmful fungal species. The *Aspergillus parasiticus* can produce the aflatoxin that can be transferred to milk.

Aspergillus spp. (selective microbiological analysis, microscopically confirmed, method Koch) Other *Aspergillus* species that have not been mentioned above.

Undigested feed (rinse sieve analysis, particles > 1.0 mm, gravimetric) Results shown in % of the (dried) faeces.

Koch - Eurolab

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