Canine Oral Bacteria Identified in Human Skin Microbiome Libraries
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Abstract
Human skin is a uniquely exposed to the external environment. It is therefore not surprising that it contains a variety of bacteria that have been identified during its development, ranging from the normal skin microbiome to the commensal skin microorganisms that colonize the skin. Several studies have shown differences in the composition of the skin microbiome between individuals. However, the impact of these differences on the health of the skin is not fully understood. The current study aimed to analyze the skin microbiome of individuals with and without canine oral bacteria. The skin microbiome was analyzed using sequencing libraries and the results were compared to those of the canine oral microbiome. The results showed that the skin microbiome of individuals with canine oral bacteria was different from those without. These differences may be related to the health status of the skin.

Introduction
In order to fully understand human health and disease, and health and disease in other mammals, it is necessary to keep the skin microorganism in mind. The skin microbiome is highly diverse, with a variety of different bacteria that colonize the skin. This diversity is thought to be related to the health status of the skin. The current study aimed to analyze the skin microbiome of individuals with and without canine oral bacteria. The skin microbiome was analyzed using sequencing libraries and the results were compared to those of the canine oral microbiome.

Methods
Four hundred and twenty-three (201) 16S rRNA sequence libraries were analyzed. The libraries were analyzed using the Bacteria 16S rRNA sequencing pipeline. The libraries were analyzed using the Bacteria 16S rRNA sequencing pipeline. The libraries were analyzed using the Bacteria 16S rRNA sequencing pipeline.

Results
The results showed that the skin microbiome of individuals with canine oral bacteria was different from those without. These differences may be related to the health status of the skin.

Discussion
The results of this study suggest that the skin microbiome of individuals with canine oral bacteria may be related to the health status of the skin. Further studies are needed to fully understand the role of the skin microbiome in the health status of the skin.

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References