CLAIMS

1. A method for determining whether an individual has or is at risk of having an alteration of the gut bacterial diversity, by determining the relative abundance of *Faecalibacterium* and *Bacteroides* in a microbiota sample, said method comprising:

(i) determining the ratio of *Faecalibacterium* population/*Bacteroides* population in the microbiota sample from said individual,

(ii) determining that the individual has or is at risk of having an altered gut bacterial diversity, if the ratio of *Faecalibacterium* population/*Bacteroides* population is inferior or equal to 1/4.

2. A method for determining whether an individual suffers from or is at risk of developing a gut dysbiosis, by determining the relative abundance of *Faecalibacterium* and *Bacteroides* in a microbiota sample, said method comprising:

(i) determining the ratio of *Faecalibacterium* population/*Bacteroides* population in the microbiota sample from said individual,

(ii) determining that the individual suffers from or is at risk of developing a gut dysbiosis, if the ratio of *Faecalibacterium* population/*Bacteroides* population is inferior or equal to 1/4.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein *Faecalibacterium* and *Bacteroides* populations are the two most abundant populations in the gut microbiota of the individual.

4. The method according to any one of claims 1-3 wherein the microbiota sample is a fecal sample.