THE GUT MICROBIOME Dr Siobhan McCormack & Dr Sheena Fraser GENESIS Integrative Pers@nalised Medicine 24 British Society of lifestyle medicine 6 - 8 June 2024 · London UK

WHO ARE WE?

DR SIOBHAN & Dr SHEENA

NHS GPs
BSLM Diplomates
Lifestyle Medics
Gut Microbiome in Primary care
UK GMFH Expert Panel







MICROBIOME MEDICS

The Gut Microbiome for Clinicians

British Society of lifestyle medicine



GUT MICROBIOME COURSE

On-line self-paced course

Modules covering all aspects of Microbiome Science

Suitable for all clinicians

All the tools & knowledge you need to take you help you confidently navigate the new science of the Gut Microbiome

Lifestyle Medicine perspectives



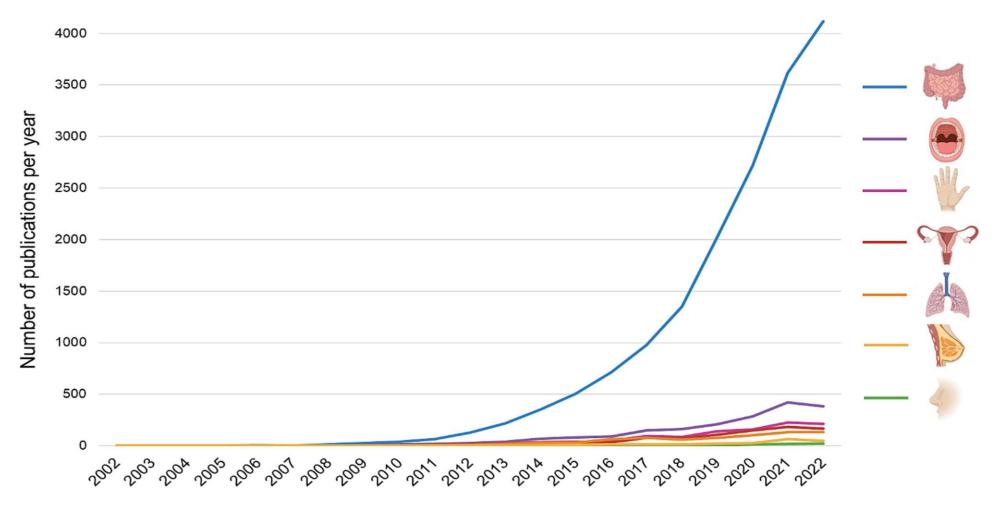
OVERVIEW



- What is the gut microbiome (GM)?
- What does it do?
- Where does your GM come from?
- Perinatal window of opportunity
- Lifestyle medicine & the GM
- Q&A



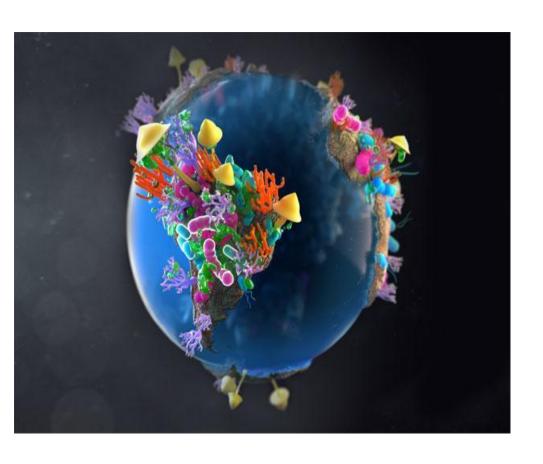
MICROBIOME RESEARCH EXPLOSION



McGuinness AJ, Stinson LF, Snelson M, et al. From hype to hope: Considerations in conducting robust microbiome science. Brain Behav Immun. 2024;115:120-130.



MICROBIOMES



Communities of microorganisms in a specific location

Bacteria

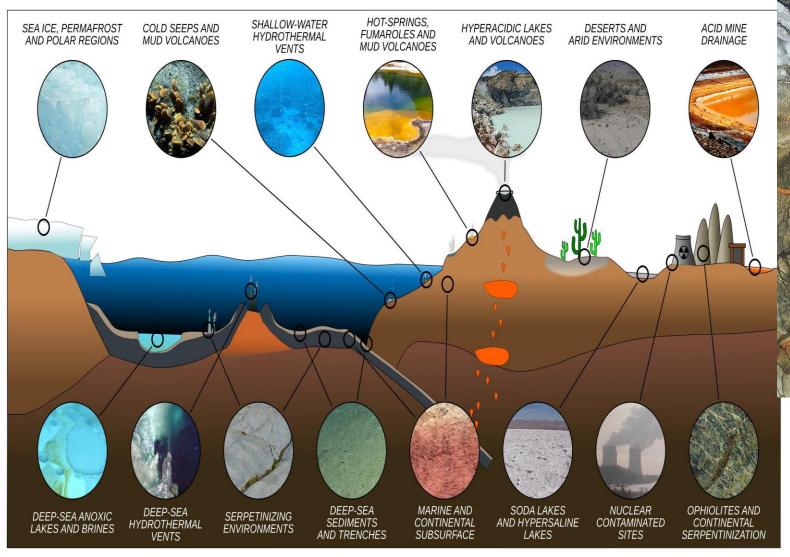
Fungi

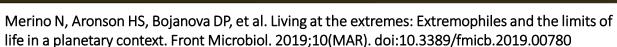
Archaea

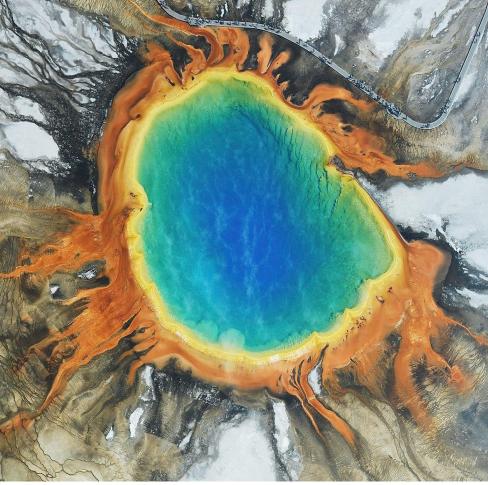
Protists



EXTREMOPHILES





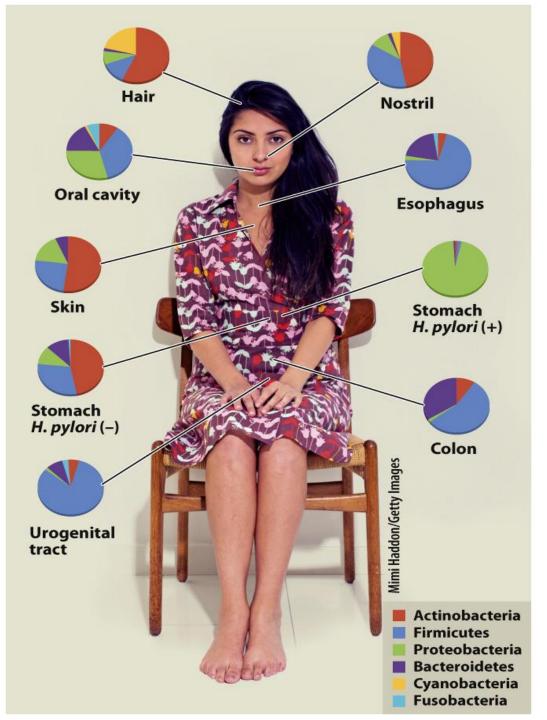






YOU ARE A WALKING MICROBIAL ECOSYSTEM





MICROBIOME =

MICROBIOTA (microbes)



BIOME (habitat)

Includes everything- viruses, microbial genes, microbial metabolites, local cells & environmental conditions (pH, O2)

Berg G, Rybakova D, Fischer D, et al. Microbiome definition re-visited: old concepts and new challenges. Microbiome. 2020;8(1):103. doi:10.1186/s40168-020-00875-0

GUT MICROBIOME (GM)

Highest microbial density in colon & most researched

Mostly bacteria

>100 trillion microorganisms > 1000 different species

Unique 'fingerprint'

ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS NOT PASSIVE PASSENGERS

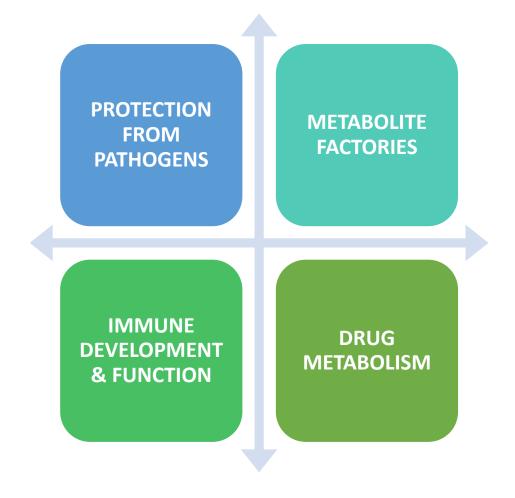
GM as 'organ'



WHAT DOES THE GUT MICROBIOME DO?



THE GM ACTIVELY PARTICIPATES IN MOST ASPECTS OF PHYSIOLOGY & HEALTH



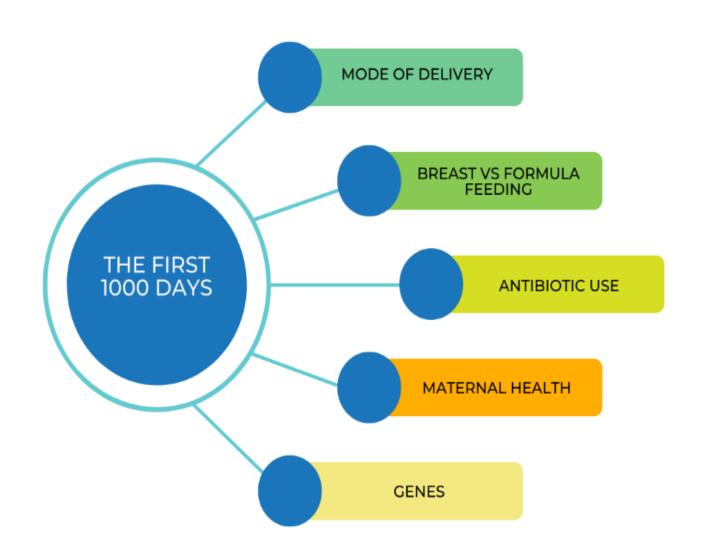


Valdes AM, Walter J, Segal E, Spector TD. Role of the gut microbiota in nutrition and health. BMJ. 2018 Jun;361:k2179.

HOW DID THE MICROBES GET THERE?

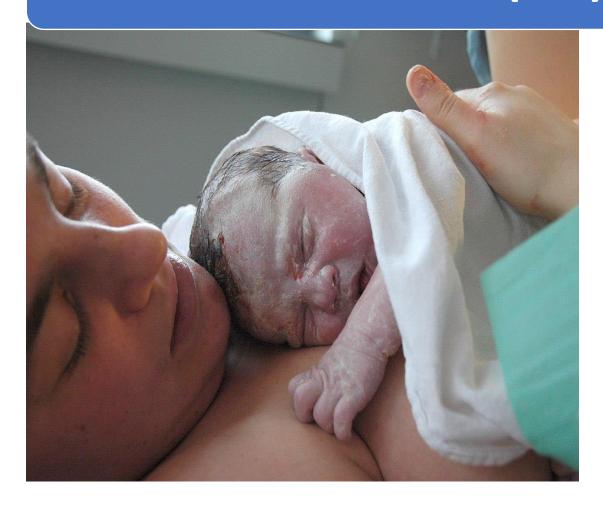


GM GENESIS

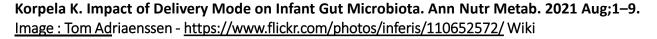




VAGINAL DELIVERY (VD)

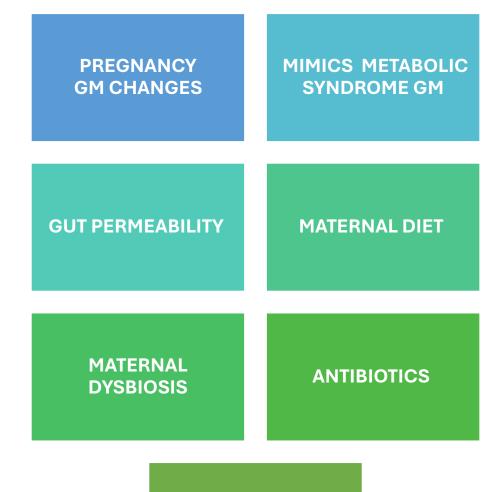


- Neonate coated in maternal vaginal & gut microorganisms
- Maternal GM species dominate infant GM 'pioneers'
- Neonatal gut is high in Lactobacilli, Clostridium & Bifidobacterium .
- VD infant reduced risk asthma, obesity, NCD & infections





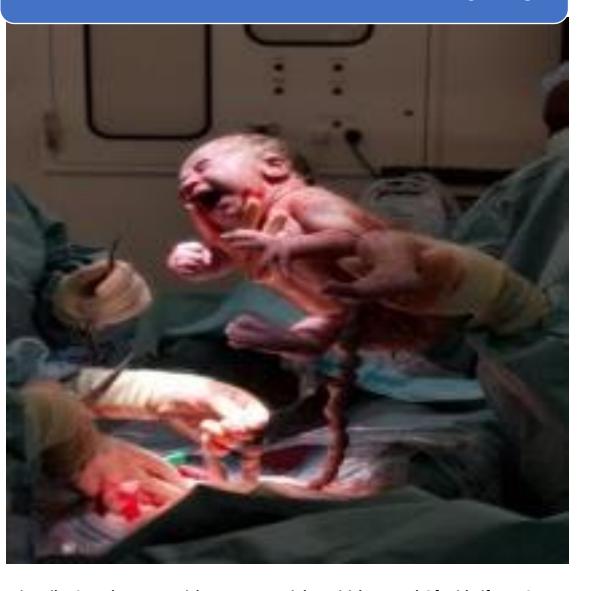
Shaping the maternal gut microbiome



OTHER FACTORS



CAESAEREAN SECTION (CS)



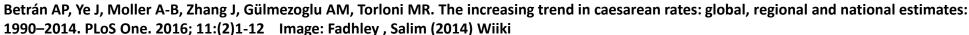
Optimal CS rates to improve mortality = **15**% (WHO)

CS RATES (2020) **UK= 31%** (Brazil=54%)

CS INTERUPTS GM GENESIS

- No exposure to maternal vaginal or GM
- GM neonate -skin of mother, attendants, hospital environment
- Reduced species diversity
- Increased risk (NCD, Asthma & Atopy, Obesity, Coeliac Disease)

Djatmika C, Lusher J, Meyrick J, Byron-Daniel J. British Journal Of Midwifery - Caesarean section as an informed choice in the UK: a systematic review [Internet]. [cited 2024 May 29].





ANTIBIOTICS

CS & PREM higher use

Prophylaxis Group B strep

Broad spectrum Abx - 10% neonates

Reduces species diversity & affects GM composition >1yr

Reduces Bifidobacterium

Associated Coeliac, Atopy & Allergies, GI disorders, Obesity & reduced immune development/function

Theodosiou AA, Jones CE, Read RC, Bogaert D. Microbiotoxicity: antibiotic usage and its unintended harm to the microbiome. Curr Opin Infect Dis. 2023;36(5):371–8.





BREAST MILK IS PACKED WITH FOOD FOR MICROBES



WHAT'S IN HUMAN MILK

Human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs) are food for friendly bacteria like Bifidobacterium Proportion infantis. Shorter chain HMOs in particular are almost entirely consumed by this microbe. Chain eaten by length B. infantis Macro-/micronutrients Milk **HMOs** Macro- and **HMOs** micronutrients 5 Proteins 6 Lipids 8 Water 8 Lactose 10 Other HMOs of longer lengths

Petherick A. Nature Publishing Group UK. 2010 [cited 2024 May 30]. Development: Mother's milk: A rich opportunity. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/468S5a

HUMAN MILK OLIGOSACCHARIDES (HMOs)

200

- HMOs= carbs just for the microbes
- 3rd most abundant BM component
- Prebiotic (food) for Bifidobacterium infantis
- Immune protection gut infections



BREAST MILK IS TEEMING WITH LIVE BACTERIA



BREAST MILK BACTERIA

WHICH BACTERIA?

WHERE DO THEY COME FROM?

WHAT DO THEY DO?



>200 strains of bacteria in breast milk

BREAST MILK PROBIOTICS

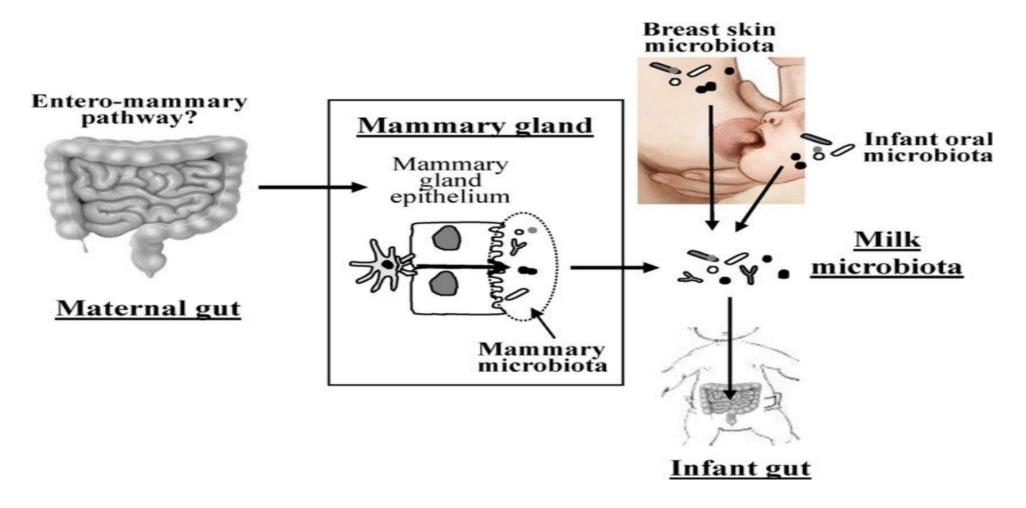
Bifidobacterium, Lactobacilli, Bacteroides

Transfer of *Bifidobacterium & Lactobacillus* spp. from breast milk to the neonatal gut has been demonstrated

Bacteria from mother's milk & skin are most prominent in their infants' guts at 4w (=40% GM in primarily breastfed infants)



WHERE DID THEY COME FROM?





Directly colonise infant mouth & gut

Kill off the competition(weapons include bacteriocins & hydrogen peroxide)

WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

Digestion: ability to break down lactose and other simple sugars into lactic acid

Immune System education

Infant metabolism



FORMULA FEEDING (FF)

Lifesaving alternative

Provides basic nutrients

85% UK babies

HMOs & probiotics missing

GM FF vs. BF

Higher prevalence disease





PREBIOTICS (HMOs) & PROBIOTICS (beneficial bacteria) in Formula Milk

Some modern formulas contain prebiotics; some have even added probiotic bacterial strains.

Recent research using formula with prebiotics & probiotics for infants with Cow's Milk Protein Intolerance demonstrated an increase in *Bifidobacteria* in the infant GM (closer to GM of BF babies).

Research in this area is expanding....



Preterm birth

- Mainly SVD or emergency C Section
- Increased use of antibiotics
- More bacteria derived from environment in neonatal unit
- Gut Microbiota high in Clostridia
- VLBW: abundance Staphylococci, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Enterococcus, Streptococcus
- (Healthy infants abundance of *Escherichia, Bifidobacterium ,Bacteroides*)
- 70% born <27/40 have 1+ chronic diseases





Shaping the GM post C-Section

- VAGINAL SEEDING
- Provides maternal vaginal microbes (not gut)
- Effects short lasting
- Risk infection
- Little long-term data

- PROBIOTICS
- Bifidobacterium infantalis (SCFA producer, metabolises HMO's)
- Lost over generations of Abx use, CS births & FF
- Prevents erosion of intestinal mucin layer
- Reduces chronic inflammation.
- Changes persist after stopping Rx
- Reduced risk infections



LIFESTYLE MEDICINE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHAPING THE GUT MICOBIOME

Maternal health & GM

Mode of delivery

C-section: modifications

Breast feeding rates

Formula feed: modifications with prebiotics & probiotics

Antibiotic stewardship



SUMMARY

GM is integral to digestion, immune development & function, metabolism, produces numerous metabolites including butyrate & vitamins.

We inherit our GM

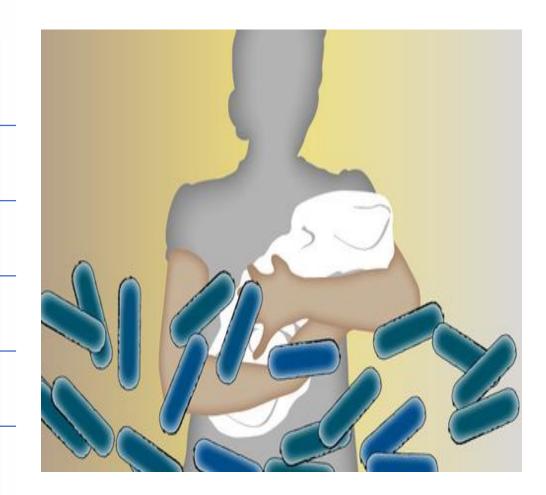
Disrupted inheritance distorts GM composition

Alters immune education, development, metabolism

Increased atopy, allergy, autoimmune disease

Modern society is disrupting this evolutionary passing down of microbial genes (CS, antibiotics, FF)

Impacting the health trajectories of our children





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Lifestyle Medicine perspectives

THANK YOU! Any questions?





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