GUT MICROBIOTA RESEARCH & PRACTICE edited by ESNM

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Edito

Dear Friends,

Last month was a busy one for the GMFH publishing team, attending several important events related to gut microbiota science. If you're on Twitter, check out #GMFH_ICD2016 for our tweets from the 17th International Congress of Dietetics in Granada (Spain), and #HarvardMicrobiota16 for our tweets from the Harvard Probiotics Symposium in Boston (USA). In this newsletter we highlight a report from one of our contributors, Heather Galipeau, on another recent event: the Mucosal Immunology Course and Symposium held in Toronto (Canada).

Other content for you to dig into this newsletter includes a video interview with Bernd Schnabl on how chronic alcohol consumption affects the gut microbiota, and new work showing microbiome disruptions may explain HIV-exposed infants' increased risk of morbidity and mortality.

Researchers continue to investigate the role of the gut microbiota in obesity and insulin resistance, and this newsletter brings you two new findings in this area. One recent human and mouse study linked changes in gut microbiota to insulin resistance and elevated levels of branched-chain amino acids, while another study showed a short-term antibiotic treatment changed the gut microbiota but did not affect metabolic parameters in individuals with obesity.

Of interest to those serving patients with IBD, we bring you an update on the clinical usefulness of the low-FODMAP diet for individuals with Crohn's disease. We also cover new mouse research showing dietary elements, including fibre and vitamin A, may be linked to the development of food allergies; finally in this newsletter, our publishing team member Paul Enck authors an article on how probiotics could help SIBO in patients with gastrointestinal cancer.

The GMFH publishing team

Report from Mucosal Immunology Course and Symposium in Toronto, Canada

An interview with Bernd Schnabl: “Chronic alcohol alters gut microbiota and can lead to bacterial overgrowth”

Recent studies have pointed out the role a dysbiosis in gut microbiota plays in the onset and progression of liver disease. Chronic alcohol consumption is known to be a major disruptor of the microbial community...

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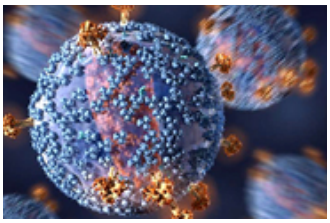

Microbiome disruptions could explain HIV-exposed babies’ increased risk of morbidity and mortality

It is already known that a reduction in gut microbial richness is the hallmark change of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, but how this dysbiosis is established in the HIV-exposed uninfected infant is poorly understood....

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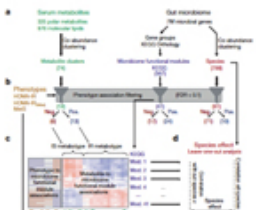

Gut bacteria alterations impact serum metabolites and may contribute to insulin resistance

A mounting body of scientific evidence suggests a link between the gut microbiome and human metabolic health. Indeed, alteration of microbial composition and function in patients with type 2 diabetes (T2D) appears to be a...

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Gut microbiota manipulation by antibiotics may not affect metabolism of obese individuals in the short term

Although there is strong evidence in mouse models of obesity that the gut microbiome can be manipulated to target obesity-related metabolic disorders, evidence in humans is scarce. Human studies examining the effects and underlying mechanisms...

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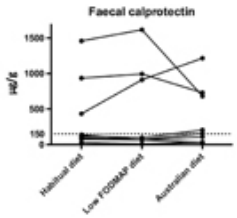

Exploring the clinical usefulness of the low-FODMAP diet for Crohn's disease

A diet low in FODMAPs (fermentable oligosaccharides, disaccharides, monosaccharides and polyols) has been studied mostly in the context of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and is known to reduce functional gastrointestinal symptoms in this population. In...

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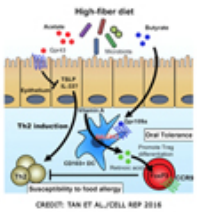

Dietary fibre/short-chain fatty acids and vitamin A may protect mice against peanut allergy via gut microbiota

The incidence of food allergies has increased dramatically in western countries over the past 20 years and the gut microbiota seems to be a promising target for preventing and treating them. However, mechanisms by which...

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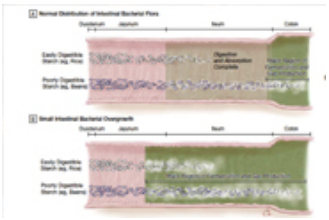

Probiotics could help combat small intestinal bacterial overgrowth in patients with gastrointestinal cancer

Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO) refers to a condition in which abnormally large numbers of bacteria are present in the small intestine. Gastrointestinal cancer is related to compromised intestinal barrier function, reduced functionality of immune...

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