



Mr Ben Harris

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Saturday, August 13, 2016

(Room 7)

14:00 - 14:55 WS #111: Understanding Our Microbiome

15:05 - 16:00 WS #122: Understanding Our Microbiome (Repeated)

Our Microbiome

Linking Microbes, Health & Disease

Ben Harris Med Lab Scientist Infection Prevention & Control



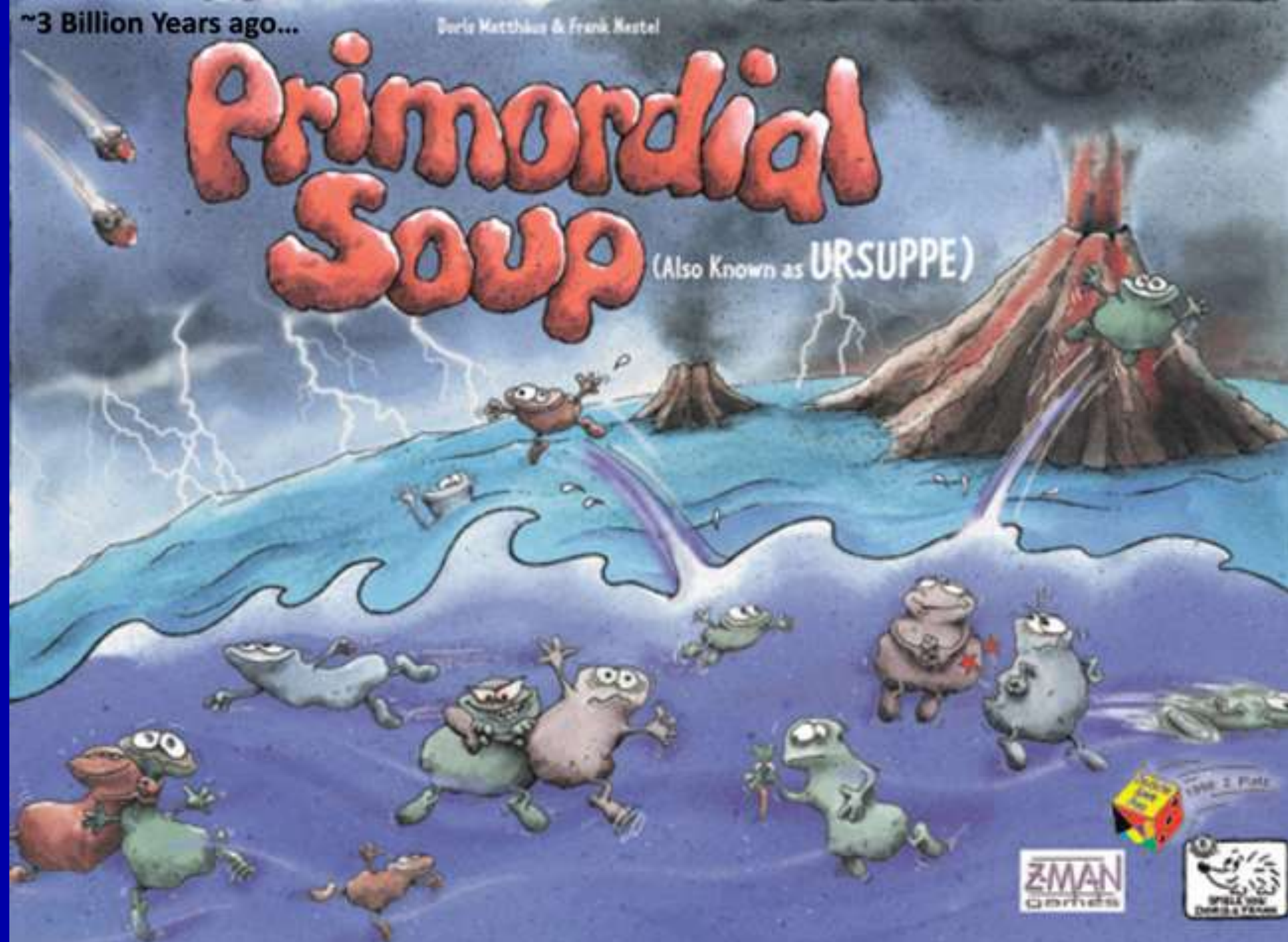


~3 Billion Years ago...

Doris Matthäus & Frank Heutel

Primmordial Soup

(Also Known as URSUPPE)



Important Dates

Years Ago

- 4.5 Billion Origin of the Earth
- 3.5 Billion Prokaryote Bacteria
- 2.5 Billion Oxygen in Atmosphere
- 1.5 Billion Eukaryote cells with nucleus
- 0.5 Billion Cambrian explosion
multicellular Eukaryote
organisms, plants & animals



In the struggle for survival, the fittest win out at the expense of their rivals because they succeed in adapting themselves best to their environment.

(Charles Darwin)





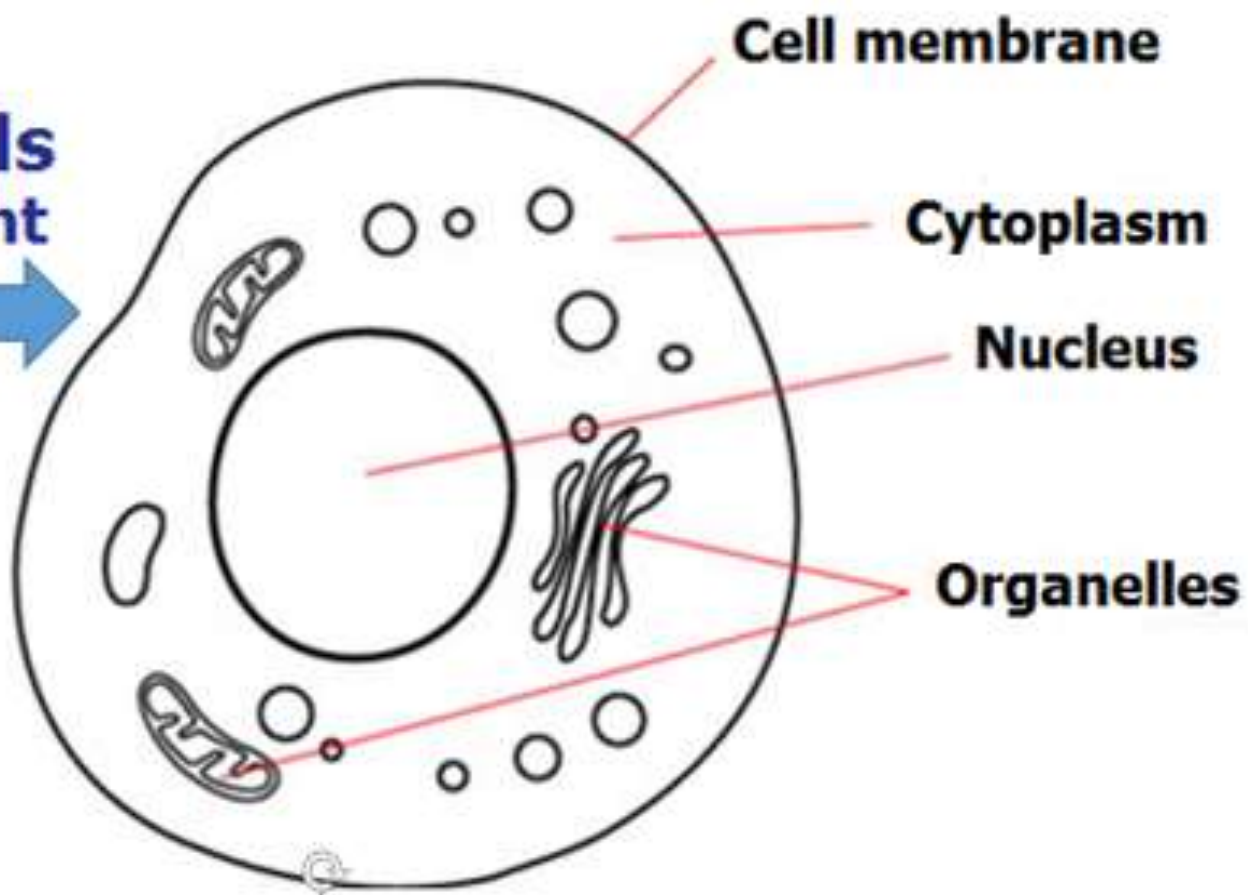
Cell membrane

Cytoplasm

Prokaryote Cells
e.g. bacteria



Eukaryote Cells
e.g. animal, plant



Cell membrane

Cytoplasm

Rickettsia prokaryote bacteria

mitochondria

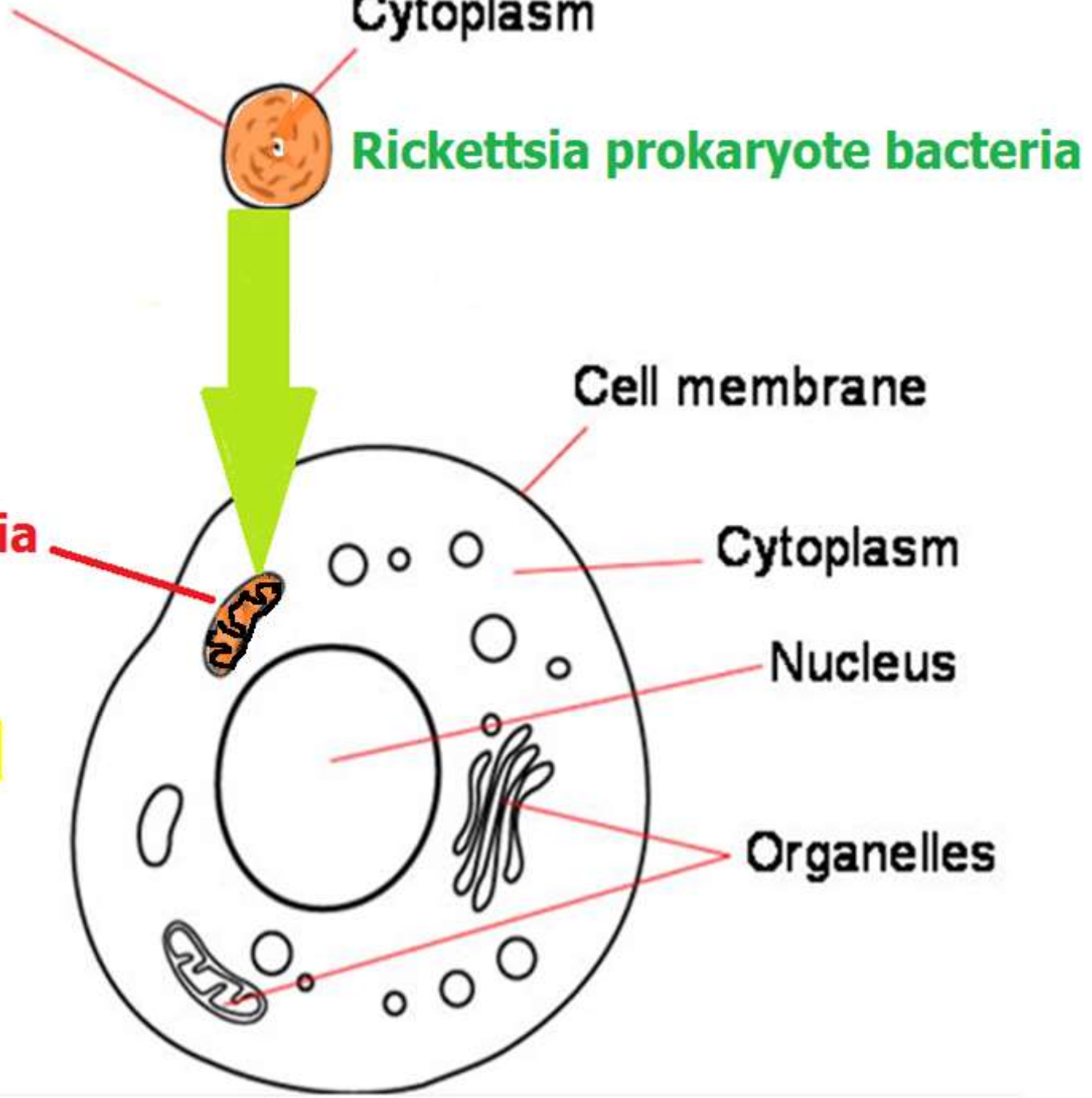
Eukaryotic Cell

Cell membrane

Cytoplasm

Nucleus

Organelles



prokaryotes

eukaryotes

archaea

bacteria

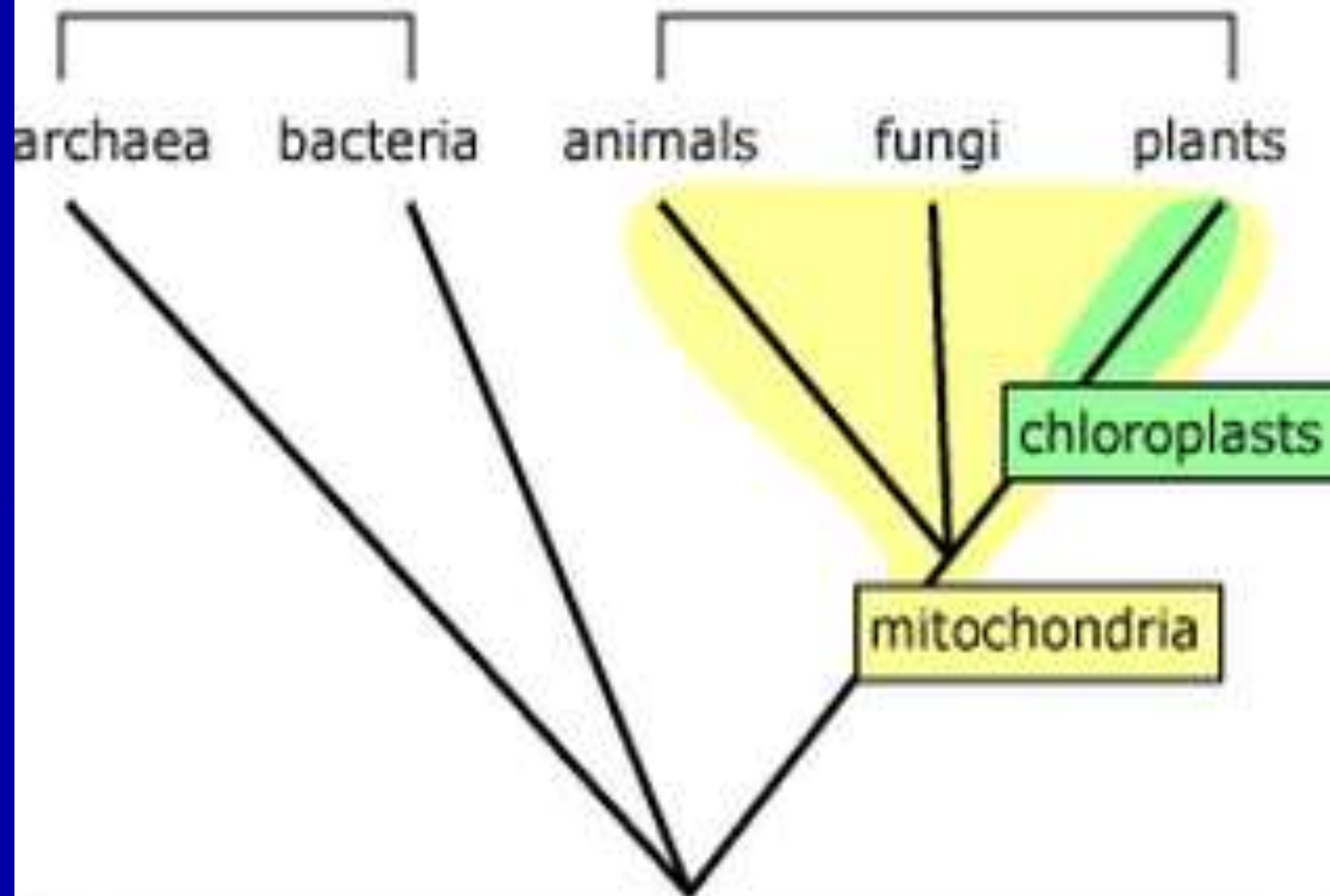
animals

fungi

plants

chloroplasts

mitochondria





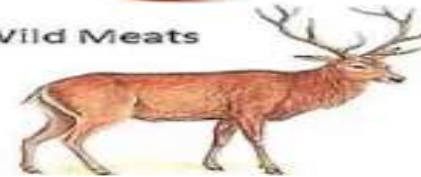
Paleo Diet



Eggs



Wild Meats



Nuts











Warning 'All Bugs are Bad'

Deadliest pandemics including:



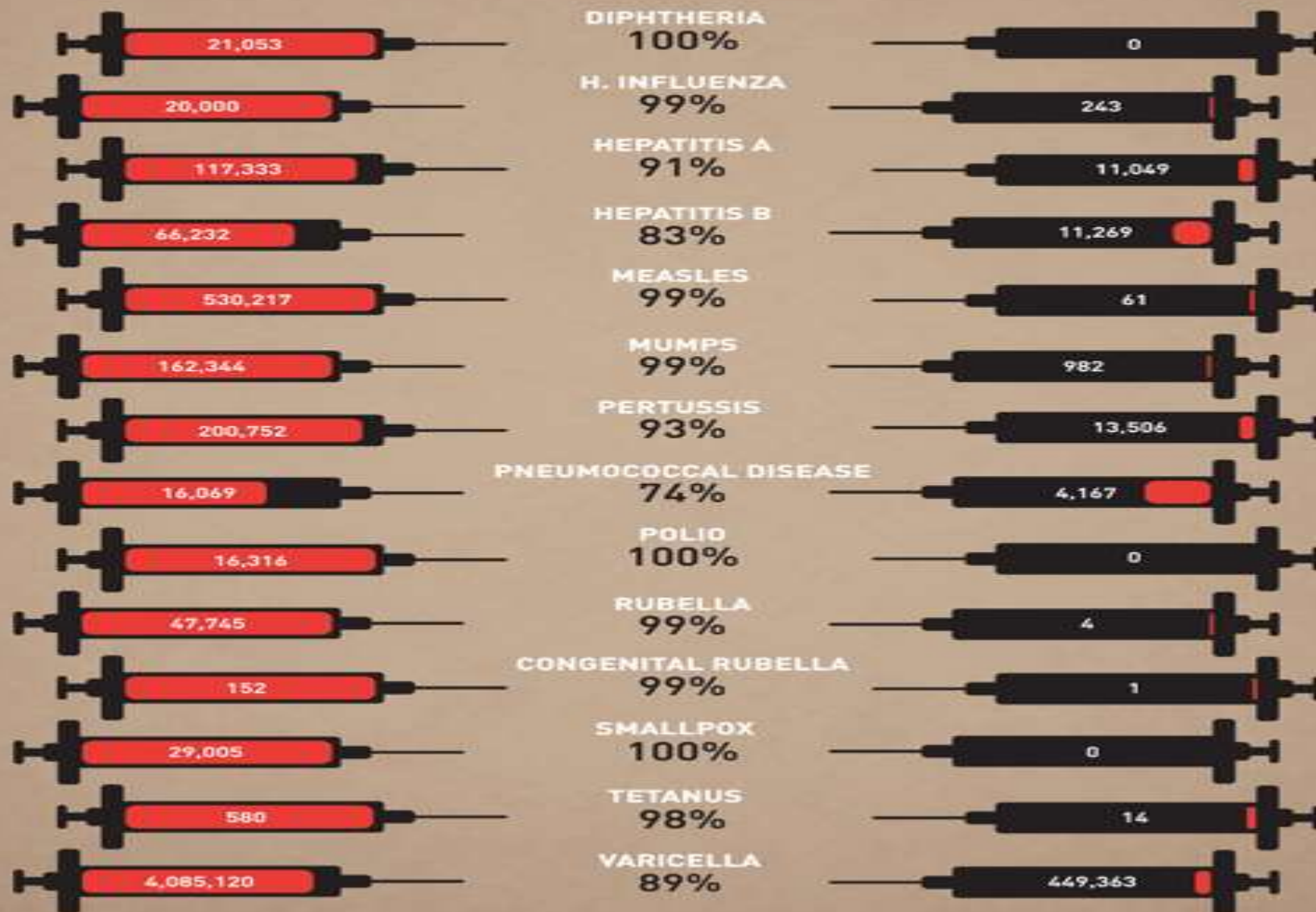
- 14th-century Black Death 75 to 200 million plague deaths
in Europe
- 1492 Post Columbus South America
? 37 million population was reduced by 90%
- 1900-1977 smallpox deaths 300-500 million
- 1918–1919 Spanish influenza pandemic at least 50 to 100
million deaths
- ongoing HIV/AIDS pandemic, more than 35 million deaths

PRE-VACCINE ERA
ESTIMATED ANNUAL
MORBIDITY IN THE U.S.

%

DECREASE

MOST RECENT
REPORTS OF
CASES IN THE U.S.







Human Infections (1)

Used to be mainly epidemics:

Smallpox, plague, cholera, diphtheria, TB, syphilis, influenza, measles, etc

i.e. exogenous source *'all bugs are bad'*

Public Health, Sanitation, Vaccinations
have largely contained or eliminated these



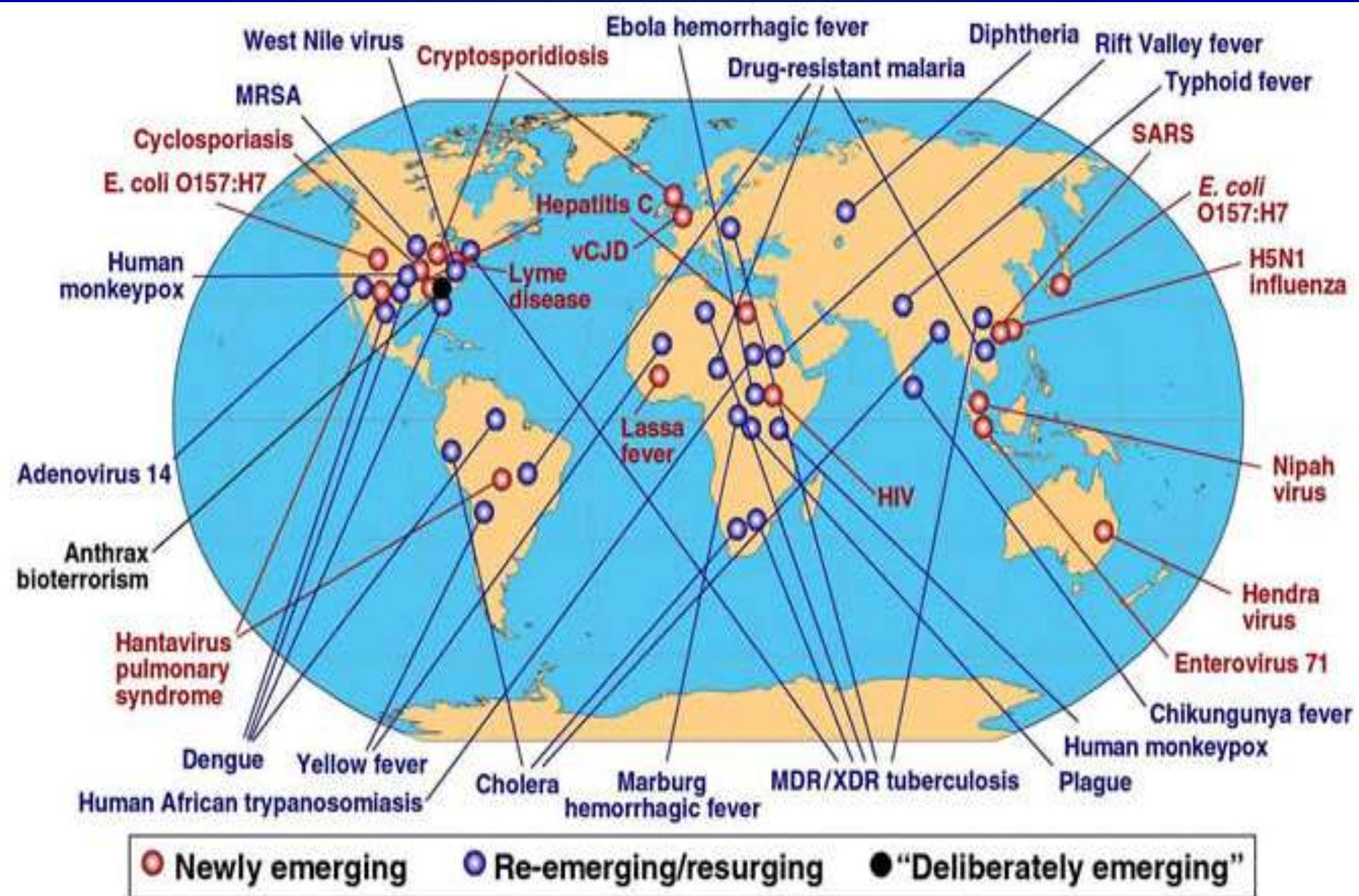
Emerging Infectious Diseases

**335 infectious diseases emerged globally in humans
between 1940 and 2004
nearly two-thirds originated in wildlife**

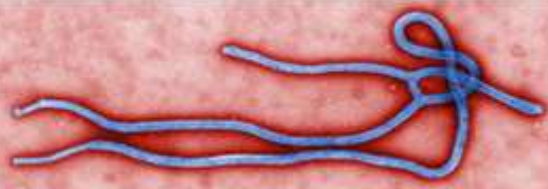
Infectious Diseases cause nearly 1 in 5 deaths worldwide

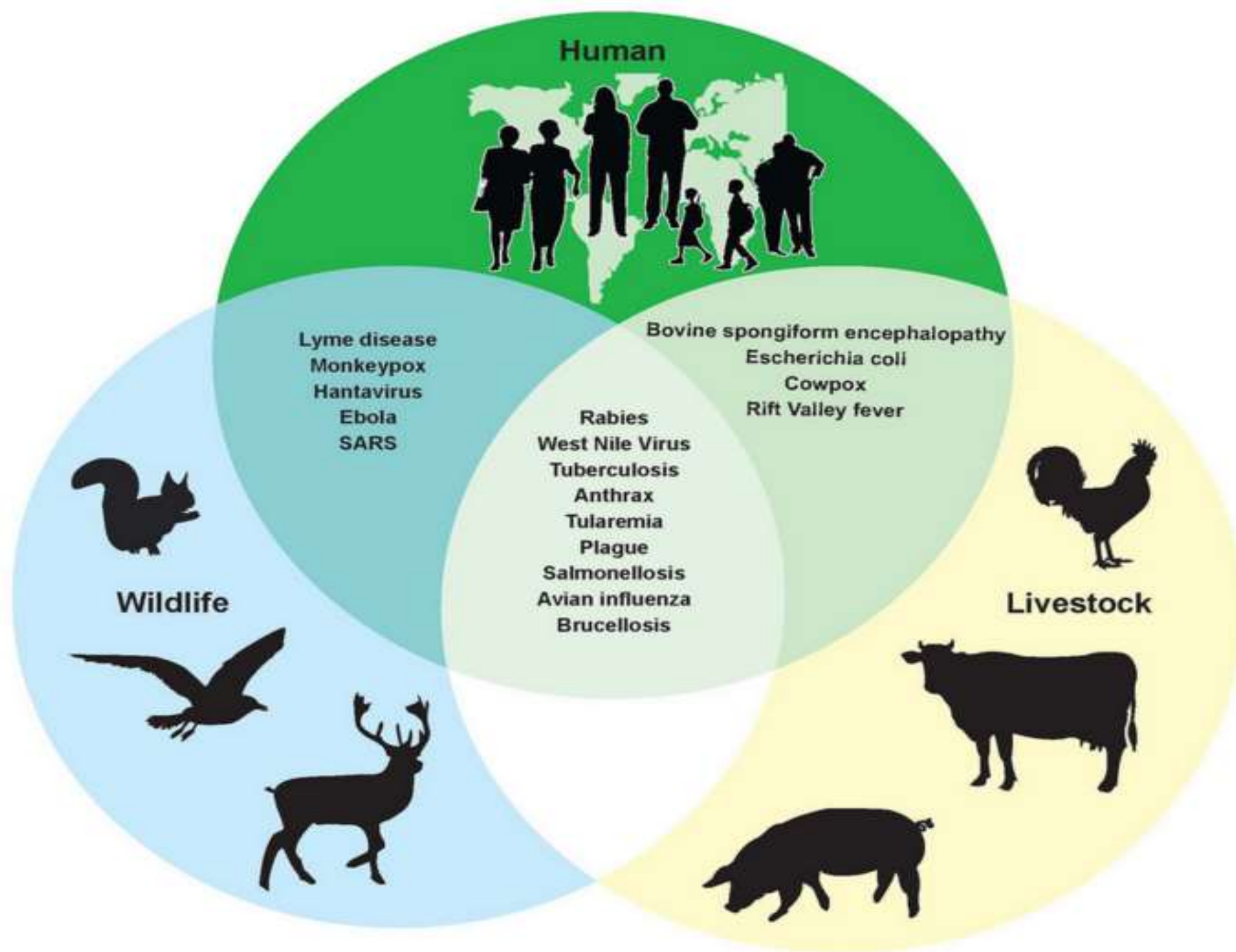


Recent Emerging Diseases



Ebola





Human Infections (2)

Now mainly

Emerge from our own microbiome

i.e. endogenous source



Infections

↑ Endogenous vs ↓↓ Exogenous

Endogenous

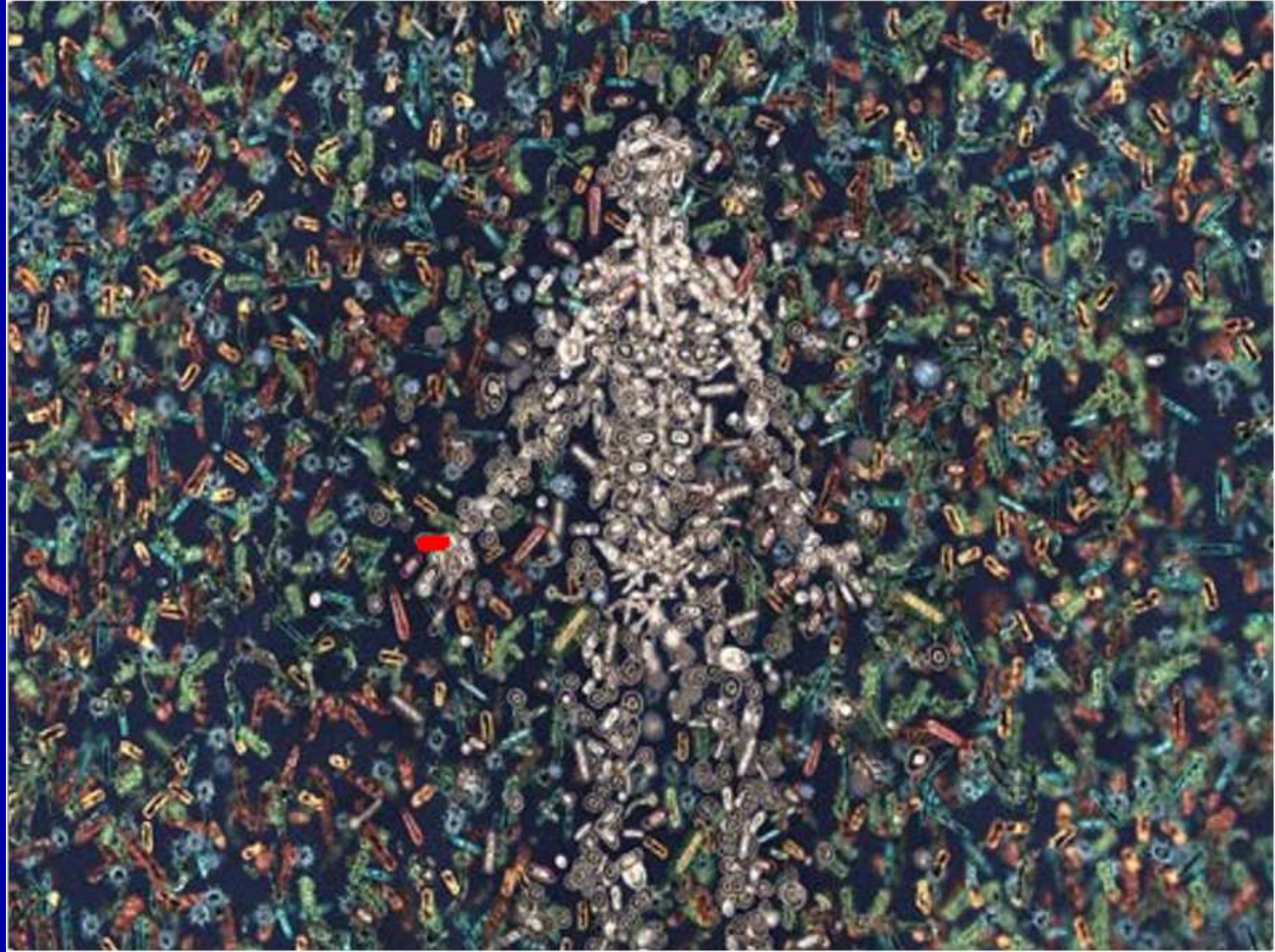
- *Staph aureus*
- *E.coli, Klebsiella*
Proteus, etc
- *Strep*
- Anaerobes

*i.e. Most non viral
infections*

Exogenous

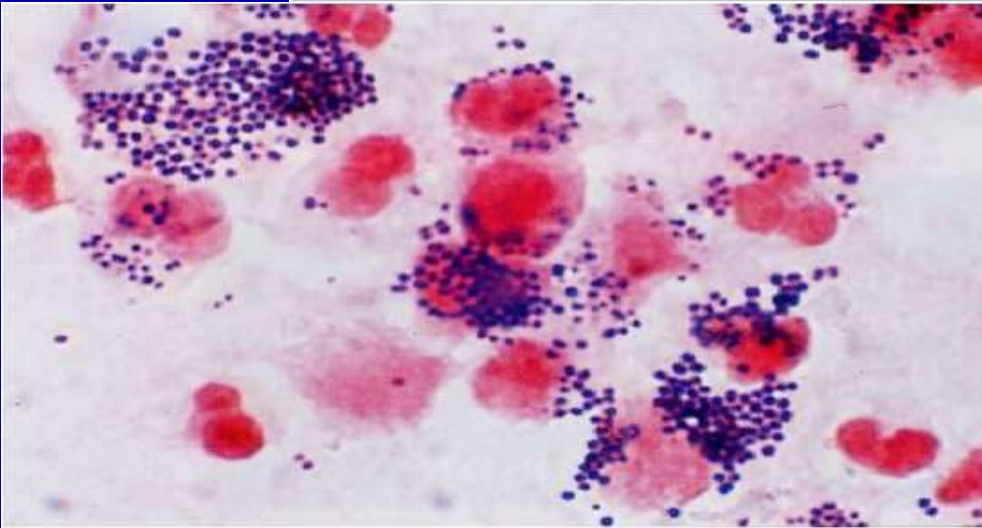
- HIV/AIDS
- *Influenza*
- *Hepatitis*
- *Mumps, Measles, Rubella*
- TB
- *Campylobacter*
- *Salmonella, Shigella*
- *Pasteurella* (cat/dog bites)
- *Brucella* (unpasteurized milk cheese, endemic countries)





Staph aureus infection

single species 'microbes are bad'
eliminate them



World Infection Trends

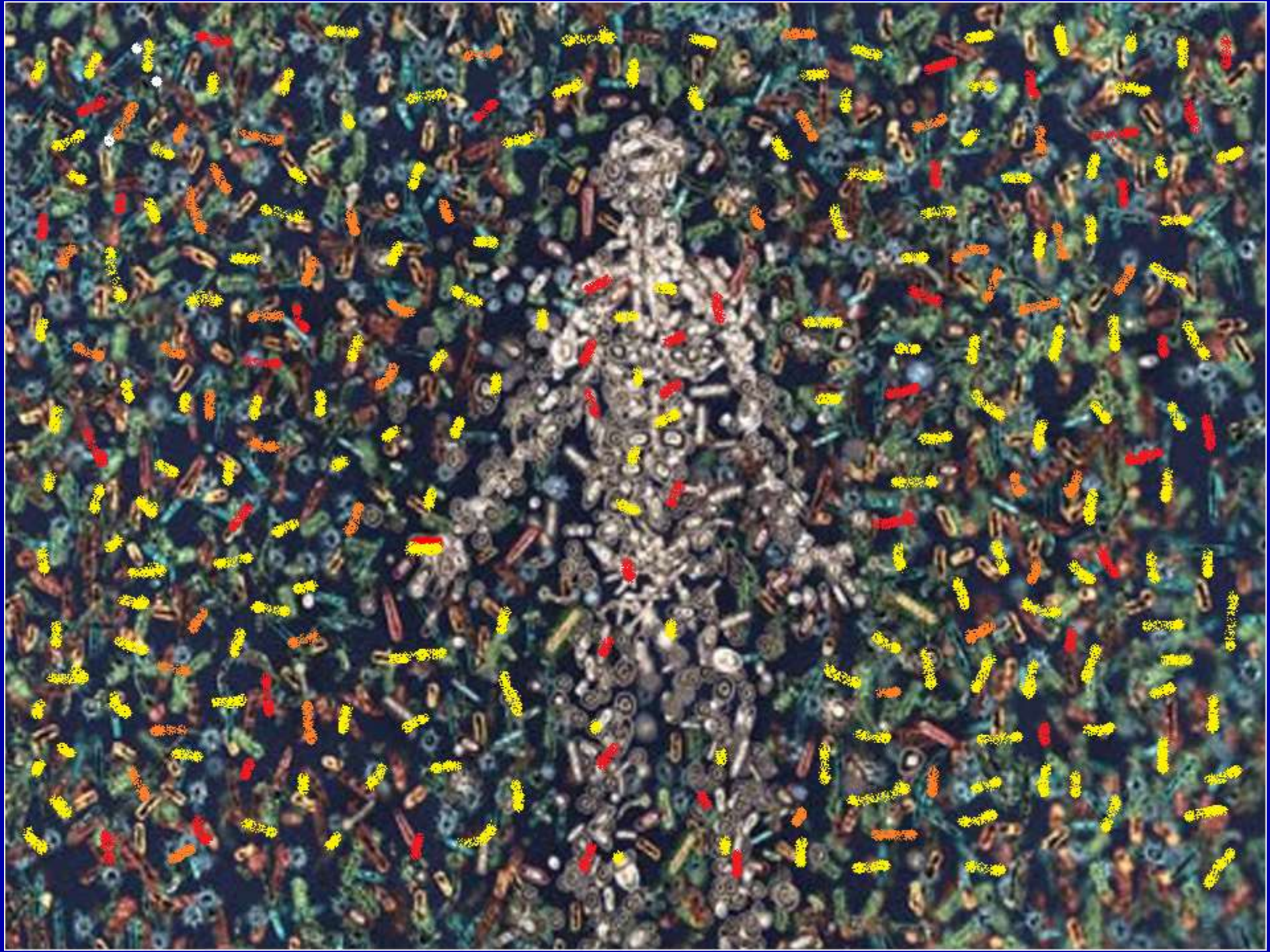
New forms of old diseases - endogenous

including MDRO's

- MRSA
- ESBL
- VRE
- *C. difficile*
- CRE carbapenemases

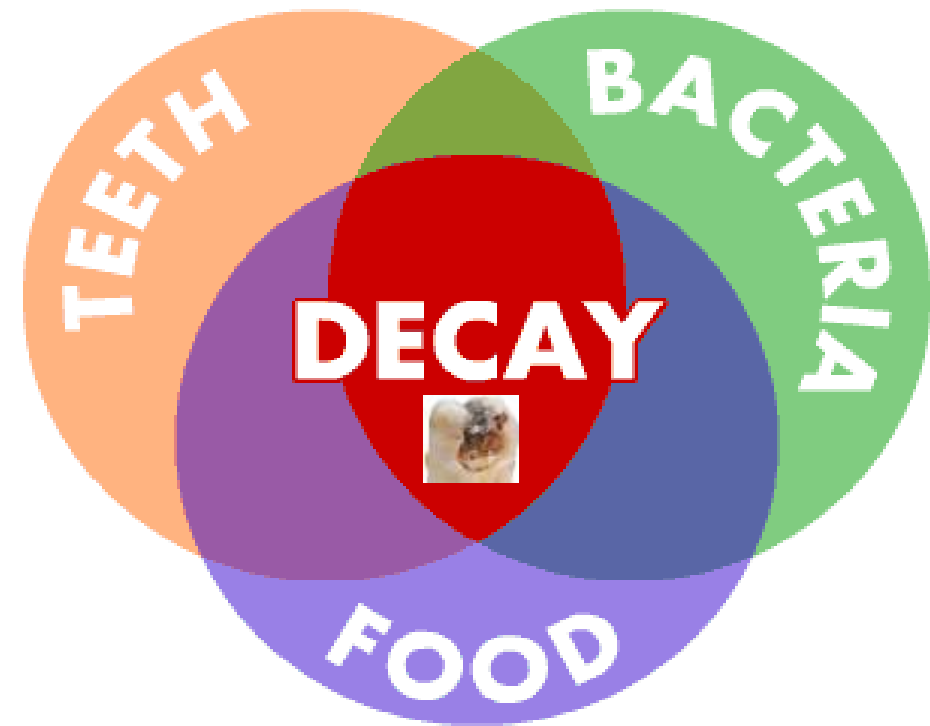


From our own shared microbiome

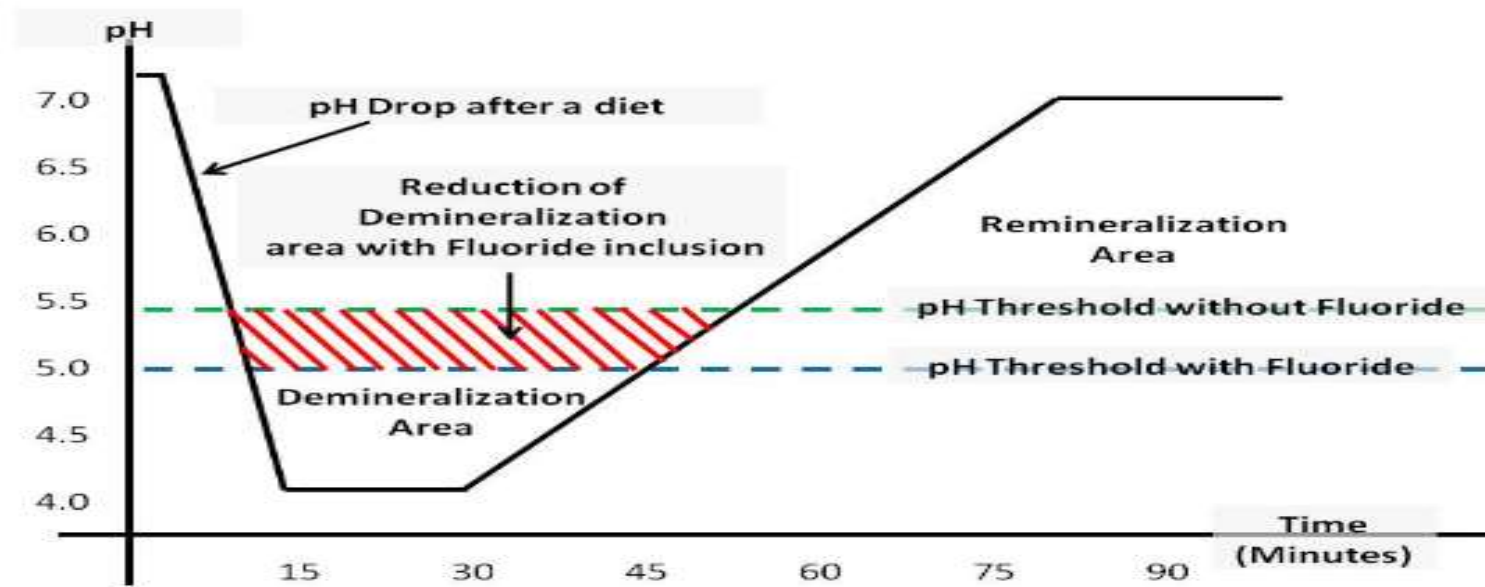


Sweet Tooth Diet Emerged

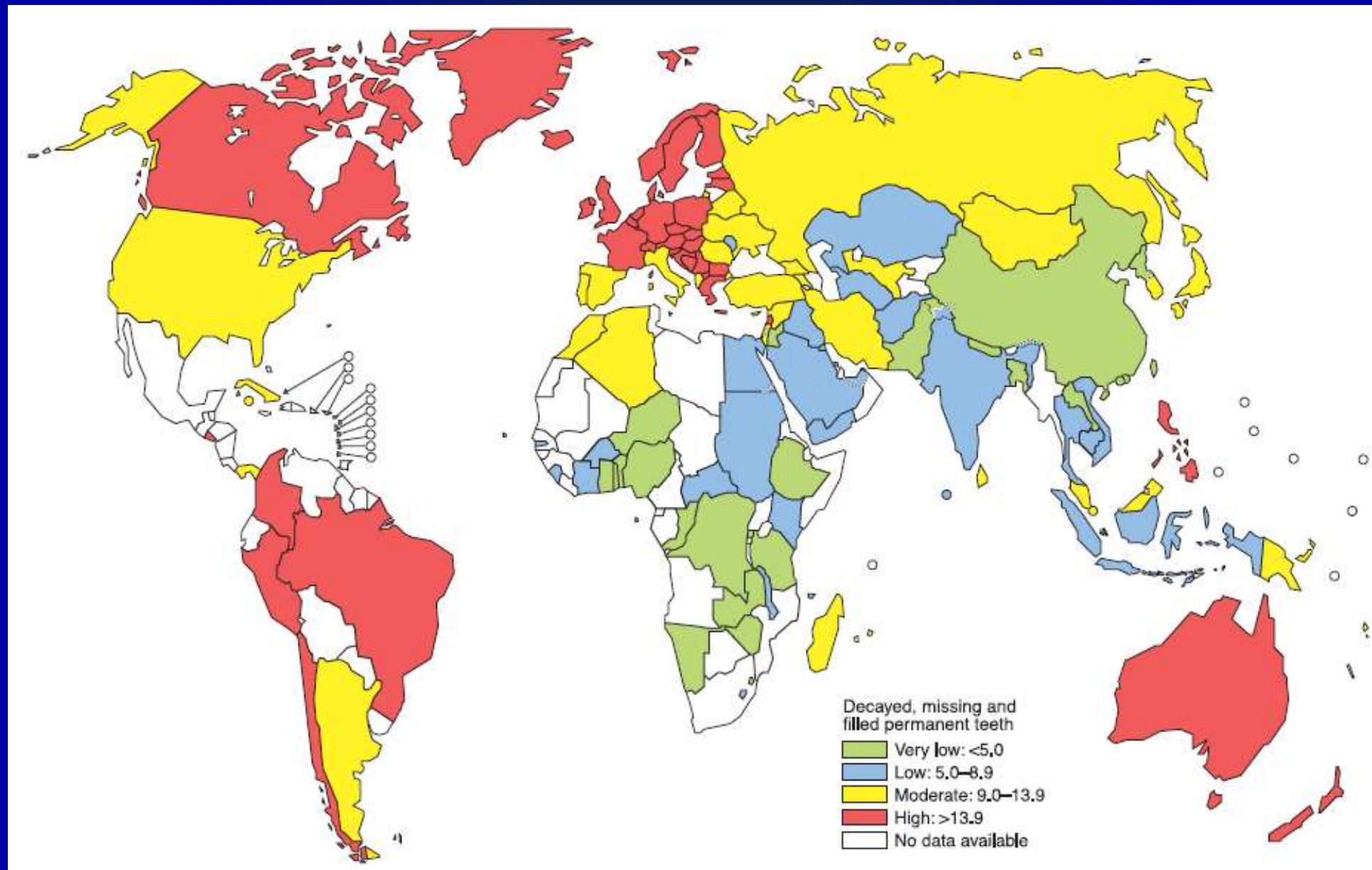




Re/ De mineralization Vs. pH



Dental Caries



Non Paleo Diet



Refined, Processed Foods



Sugars



Grains

Beans



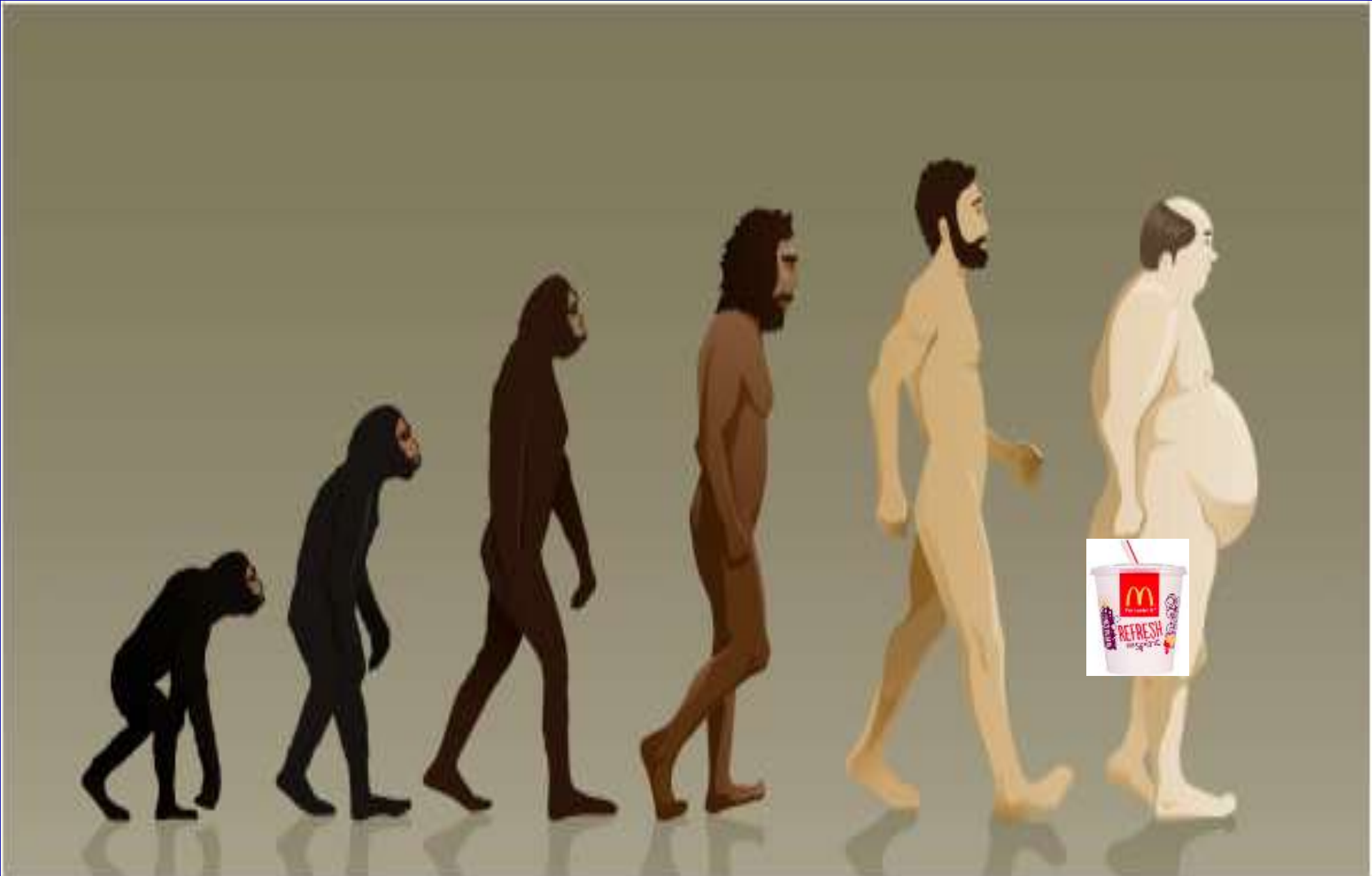
Dairy







Dietary Change Consequences



Human Genome Project

3 billion base pairs
20,000+ genes
98% 'junk DNA'

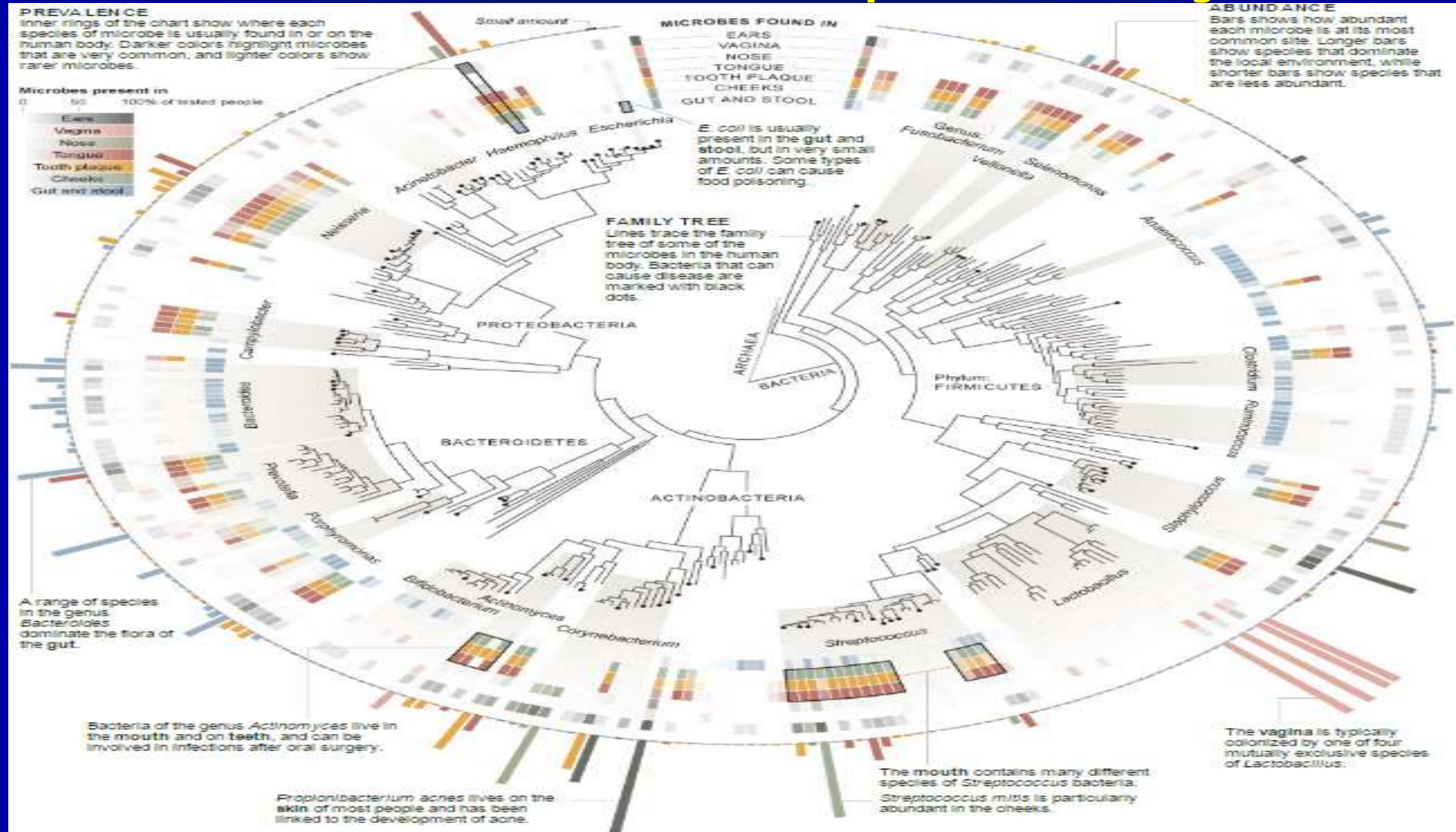
What does the sequence mean?

A very small piece of chromosome 21

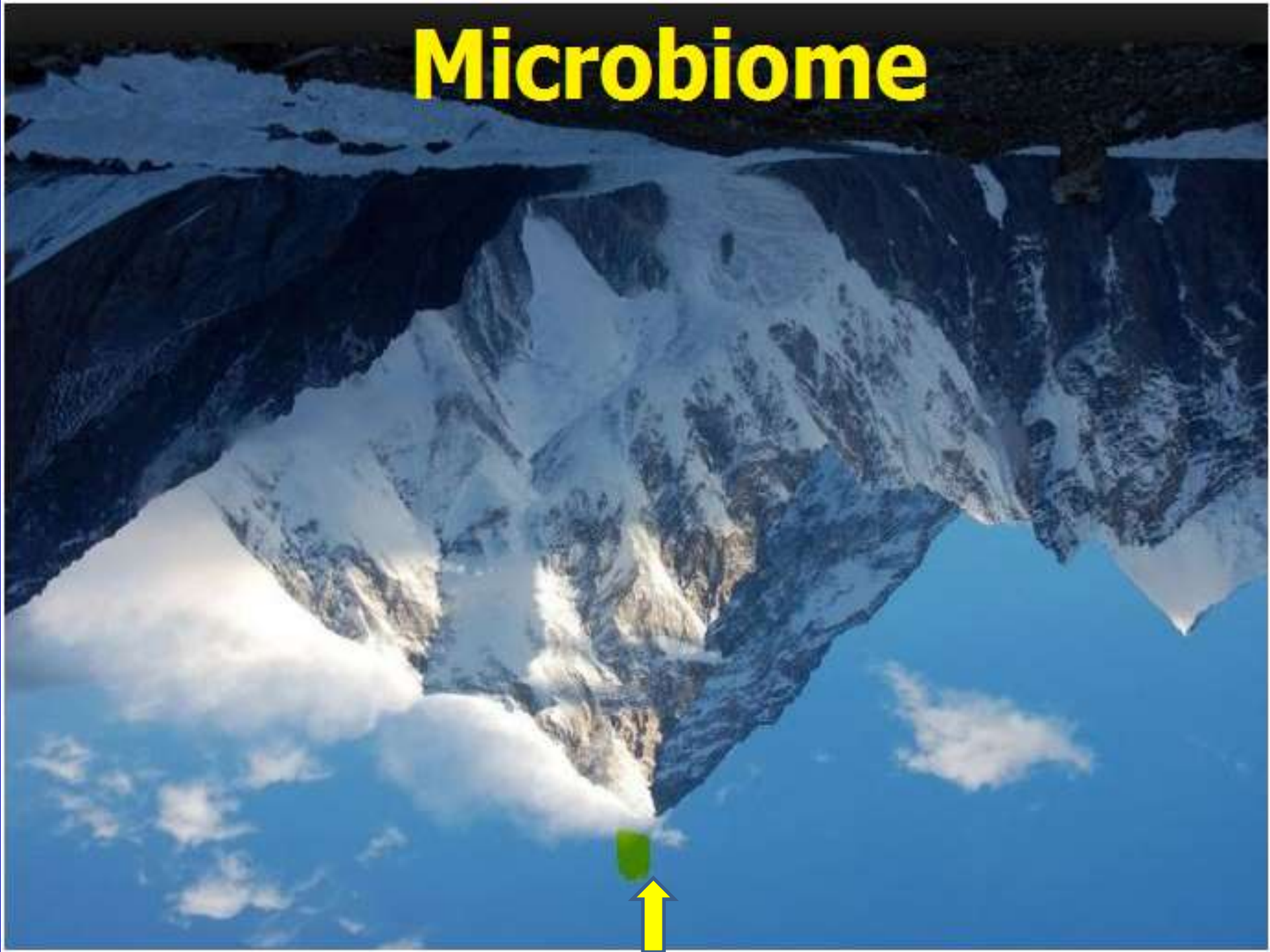
Human Microbiome Project

E. coli alone approx 4 million base pairs, 3,000 genes

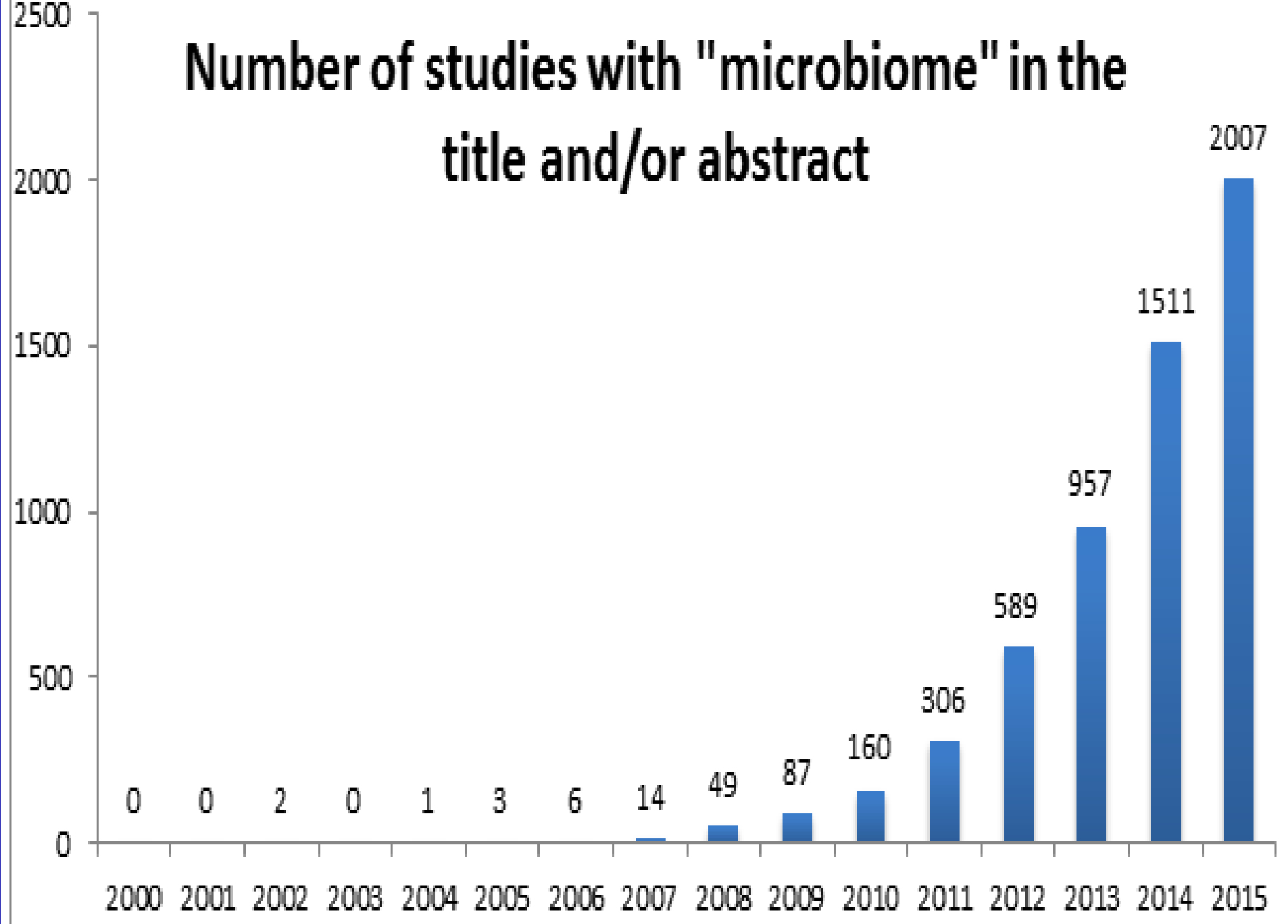
Our microbiome has $\geq 500 - 1000$ species = $n \times 10^6$ genes



Microbiome



Number of studies with "microbiome" in the title and/or abstract



A microscopic view of various bacteria, including several large, rod-shaped bacilli and many smaller, oval-shaped cocci, all appearing to be stained and viewed under a microscope. The background is a deep blue, and the bacteria are illuminated with a bright blue light, giving them a glowing appearance.

What's the Microbiome?

Our 'Microbiome'

- Mass of Bacteria, Fungi, Viruses - unique to each of us
- Daily activities impact this e.g. bathing, diet, hygiene
- Dynamic over our lifetime – numbers and proportions
- **Small composition changes can have major effects**

Susceptible to major disturbances from antibiotics



Our Microbial Garden

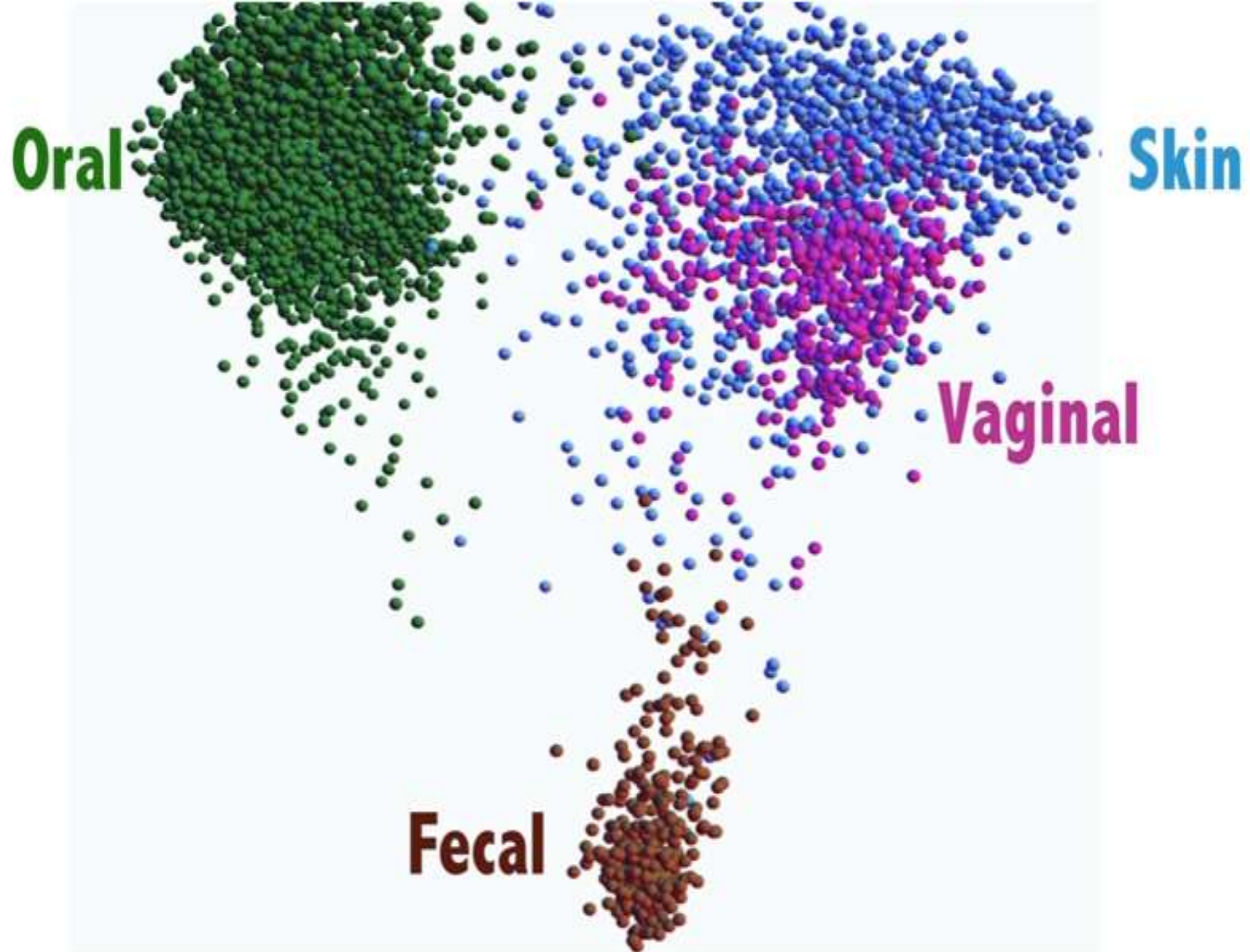
Emerging realisation of importance of resident microbes to our health and well-being

particularly with respect to roles played in:

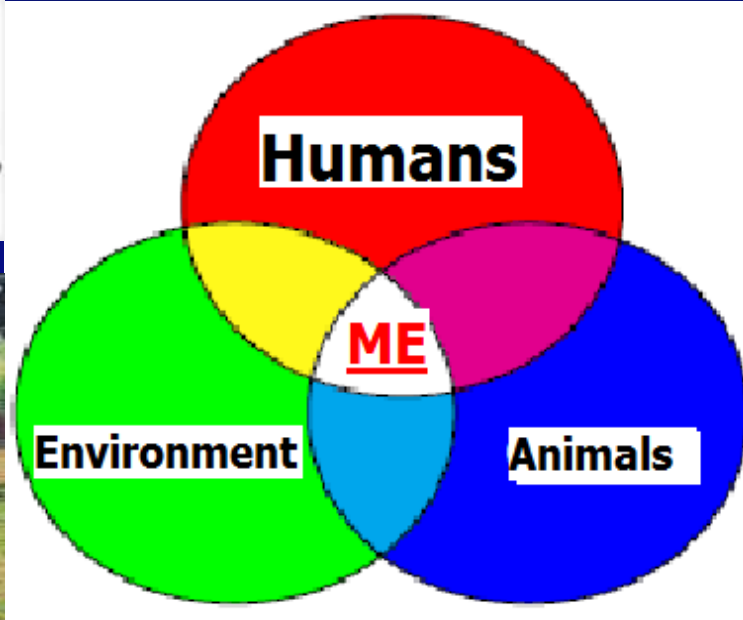
- our immune system
- contributing to food digestion
- acting as first line of defense against 'pathogens'

Many diseases are the result of disturbed microbiomes - 'dysbiosis'





Sharing my microbiome



*This vast microbiome is
routinely shared with others
+ animals and environment*





Microbiome Sequencing

3 Key Questions

- 1. What organisms are present?**
- 2. What do they do, health and disease?**
- 3. How do they do it?**

More Questions

- Which organism(s) responsible for which functions?
- How do microbiomes change over time?
- What are the drivers of those changes?
The environment? Diet? Health status?
- How does the prevalence of certain species affect other species in that community?

Microbiome Lifetime Dynamics



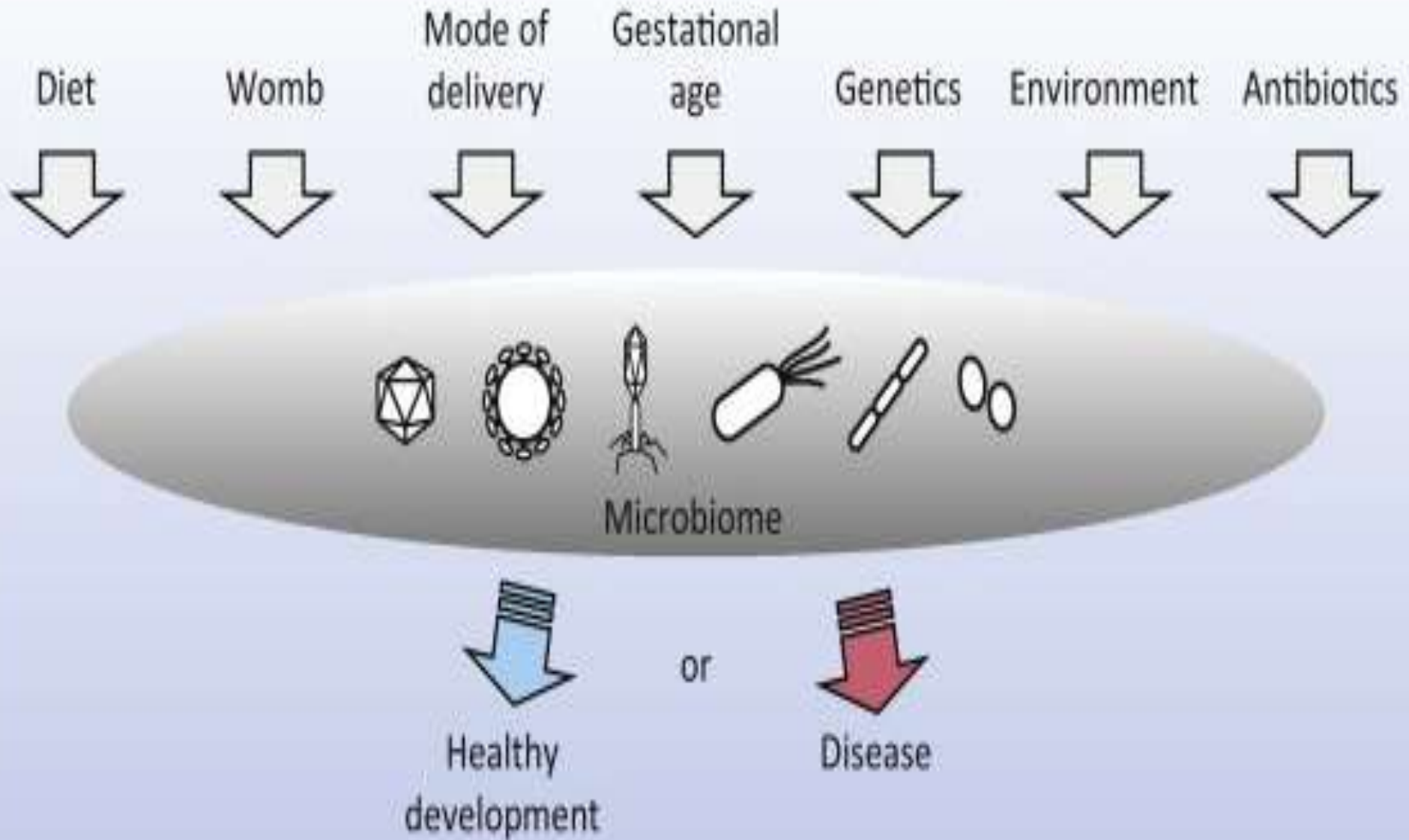
Caesarian vs Vaginal Delivery

Associated Childhood Diseases

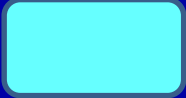
Josef Neu et al Clin Perinatol. 2011 Jun; 38(2): 321–331

Caesarian Delivery	Odds Ratio 95% CI versus vaginal delivery	
<i>Allergic Rhinitis</i>		
<i>All Caesarians</i>	1.37	(1.14 – 1.63)
<i>Repeat Caesarians only no Rupt.Mem</i>	1.78	(1.34 - 2.37)
<i>Asthma</i>		
<i>All Caesarians</i>	1.24	(1.01 – 1.53)
<i>Female</i>	1.53	(1.10 – 2.10)
<i>Female & Repeat Caesarians no RM</i>	1.83	(1.13 – 2.97)
<i>Coeliac Disease</i>	1.8	(1.13 – 2.88)
<i>Diabetes Mellitus (Type 1)</i>	1.19	(1.04 – 1.36)
<i>Gastroenteritis requiring hospitalisation</i>	1.31	(1.24 – 1.38)
<i>Gastroenteritis AND Asthma</i>	1.74	(1.36 – 2.23)

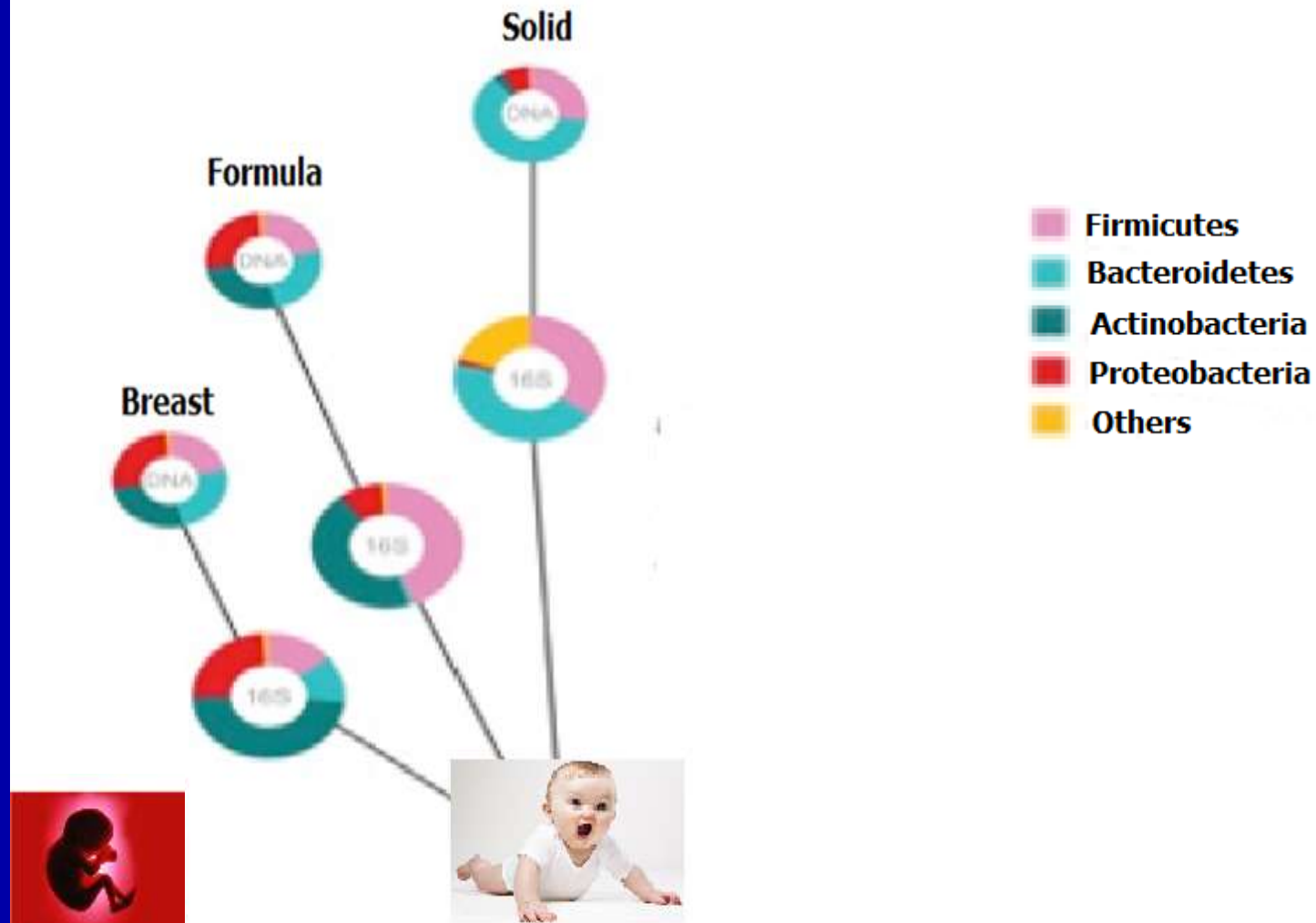
Influences on microbiome during infant development



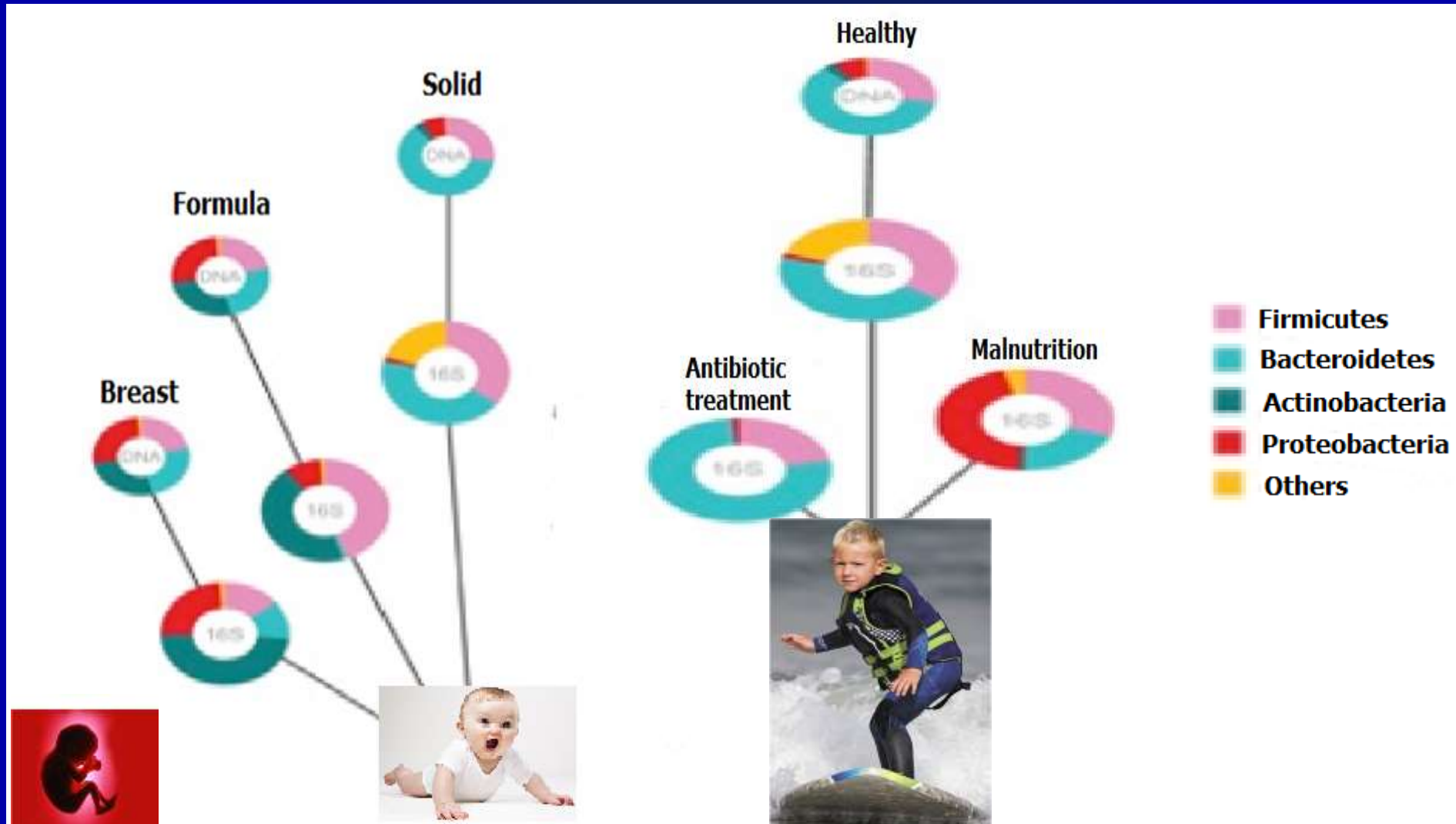
Major Bacterial Class Grouping

-  **Firmicutes** *e.g. Lactobacillus, Clostridium* (Gram +)
-  **Bacteroidetes** *e.g. Bacteroides, Prevotella* (Gram -)
-  **Actinobacteria** *e.g. Bifidobacteria, Actinomyces*
-  **Proteobacteria** *e.g. E. coli, Helicobacter*
-  **Others**

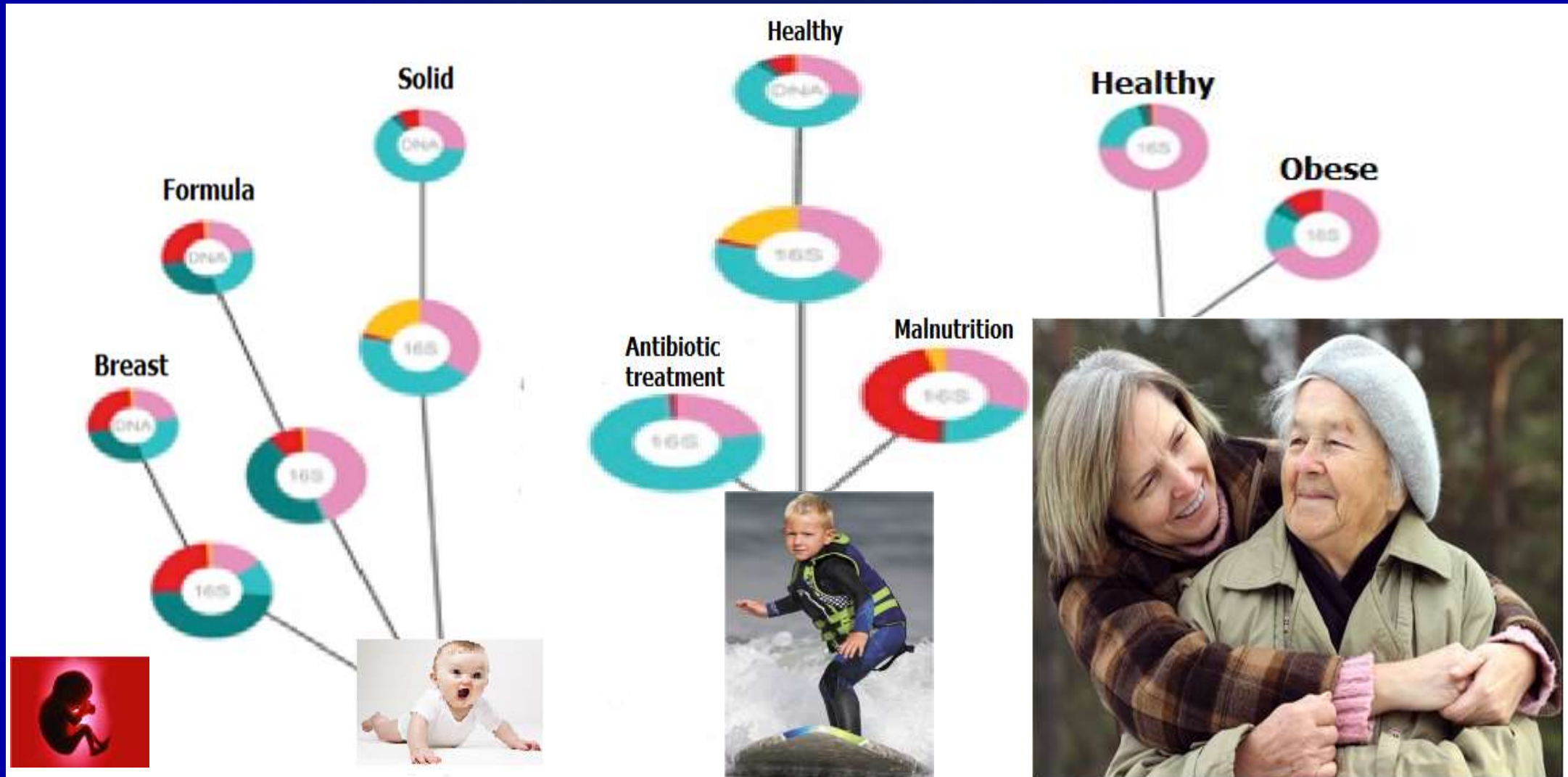
Microbiome Lifetime Dynamics



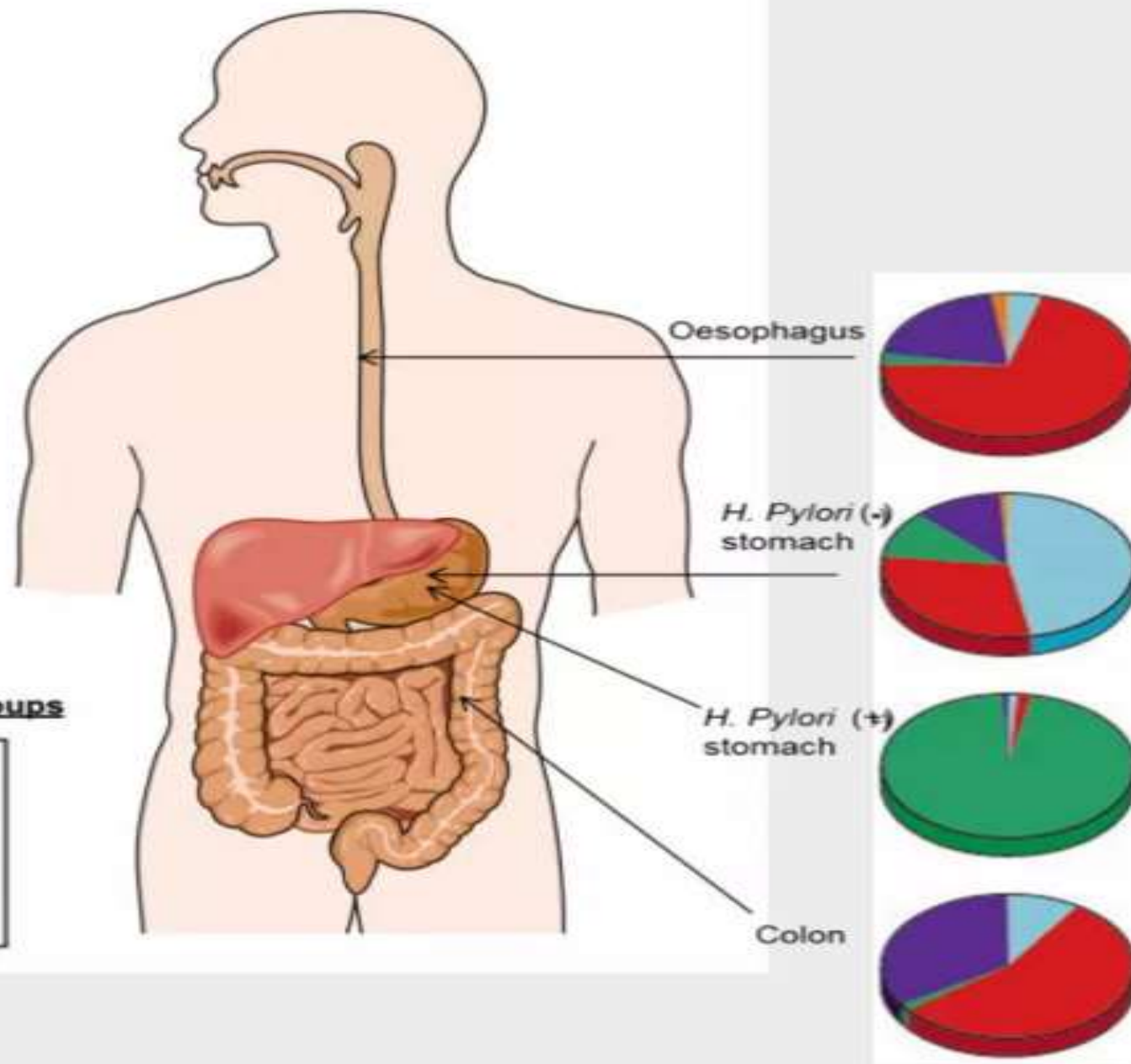
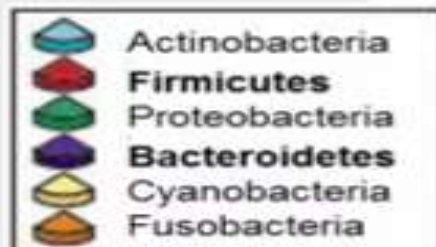
Microbiome Lifetime Dynamics



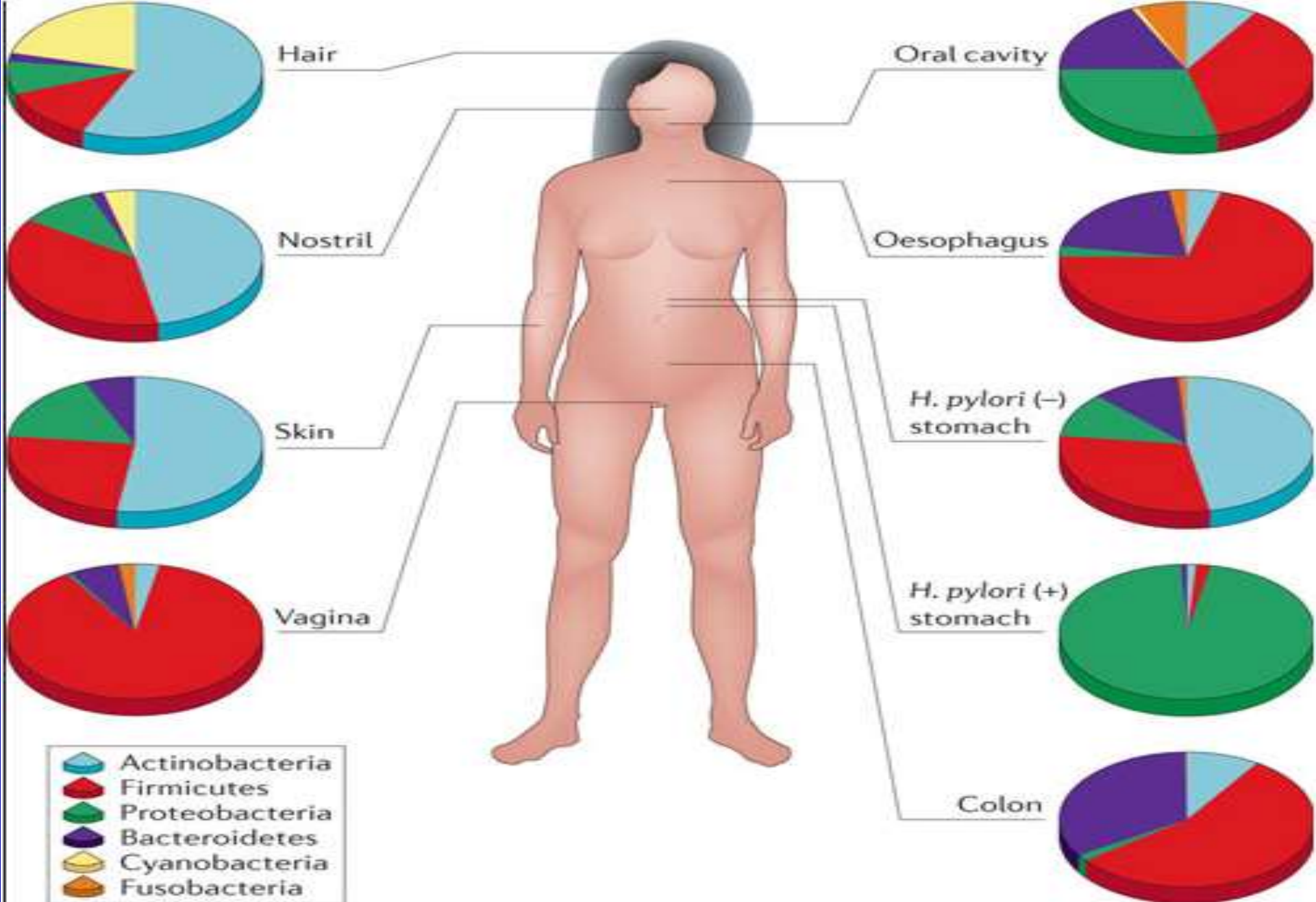
Microbiome Lifetime Dynamics



Dominant Bacterial Groups



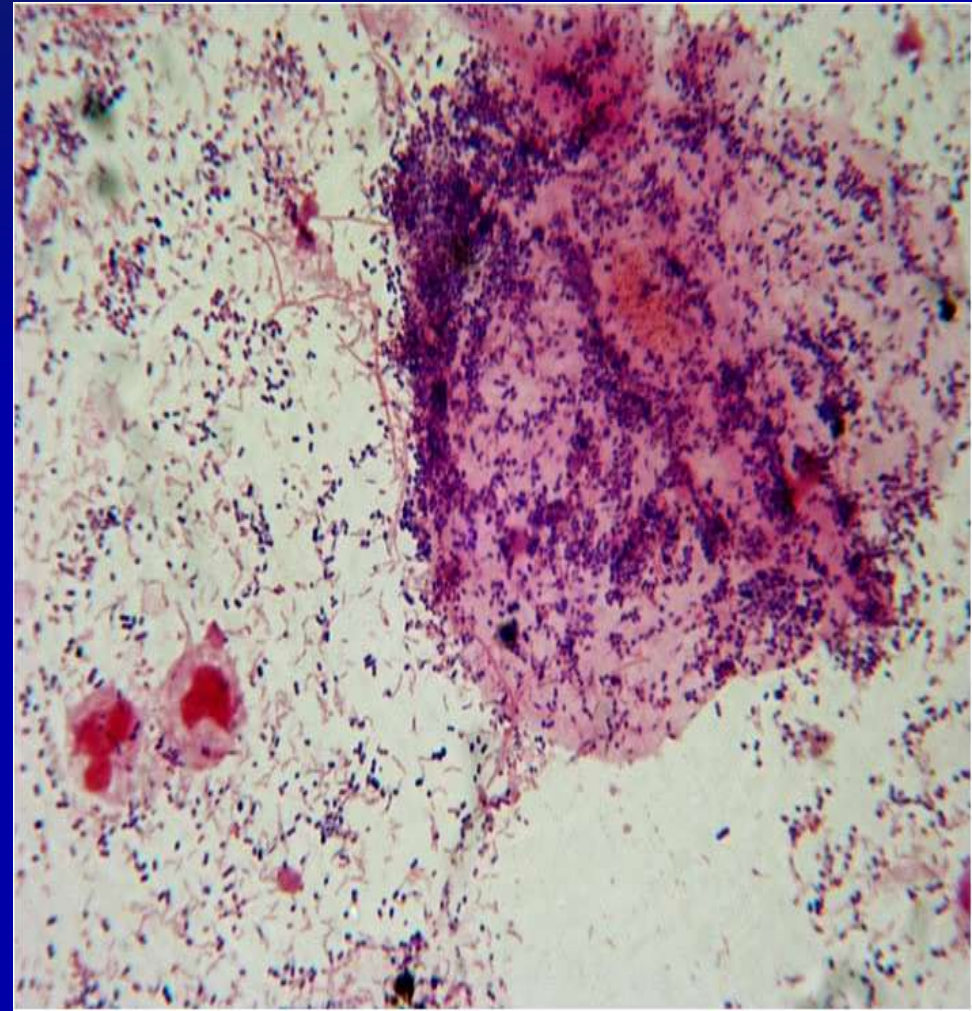
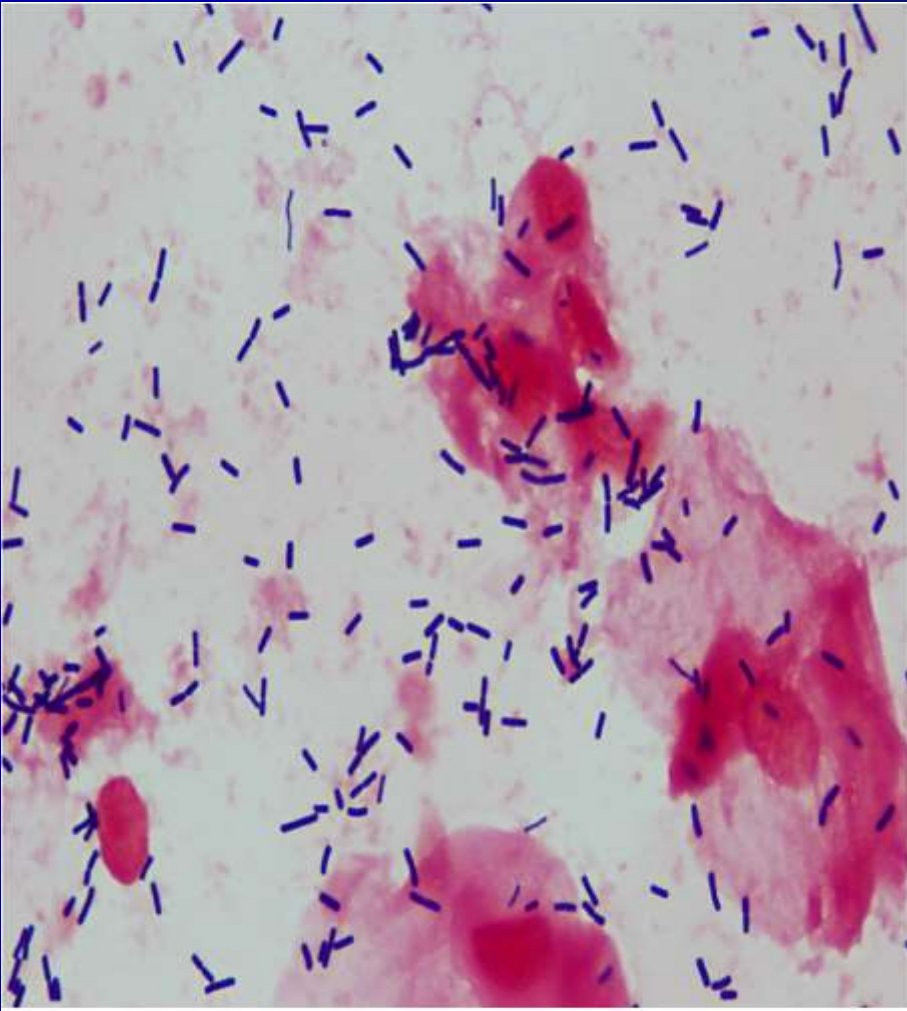
Bacterial composition of the adult gut. Bacteroidetes bacteria and Firmicutes bacteria (in bold) are the most dominant bacterial groups. Modified from Cho I, Blaser MJ. (2012). The human microbiome: at the interface of health and disease. Nat Rev Gen. 13(4), 260-270.



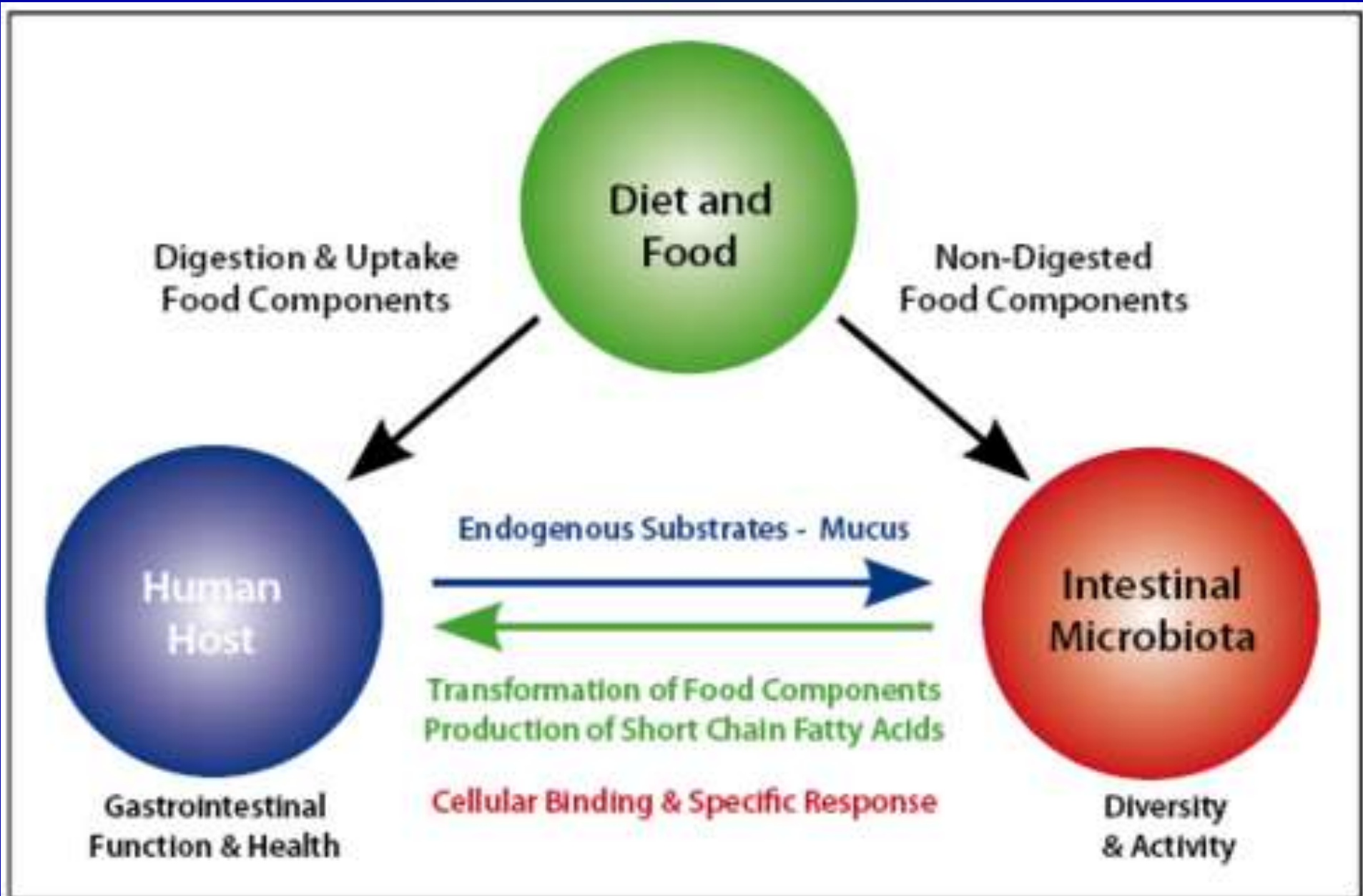
Vaginal Gram Stain

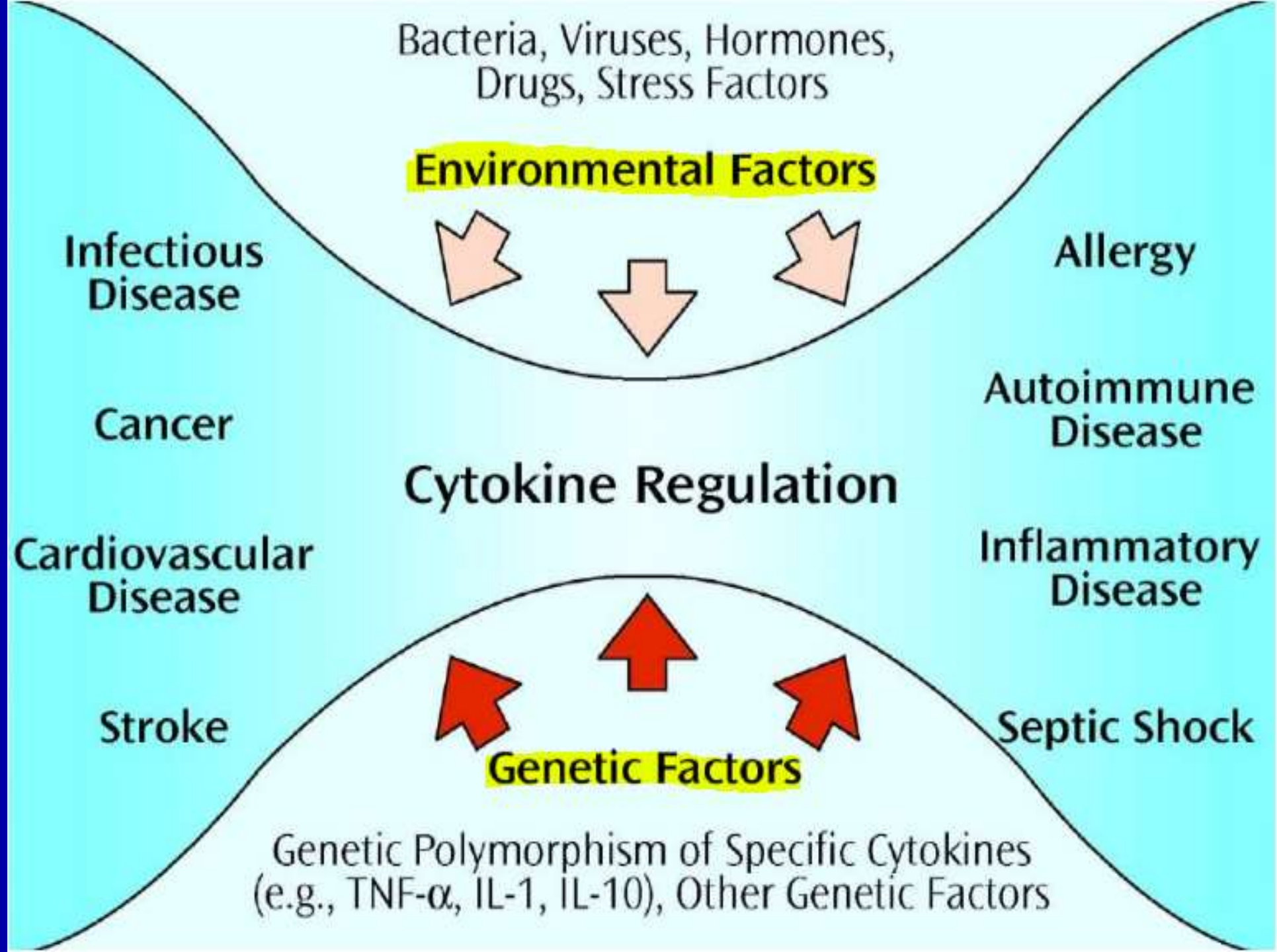
Normal

⇒ **Bacterial Vaginosis**



Intestinal Interactions





Microbiome

Causal Health Links

or

Associations only ???

Gut Microbiome

connecting genes, environment & immune system

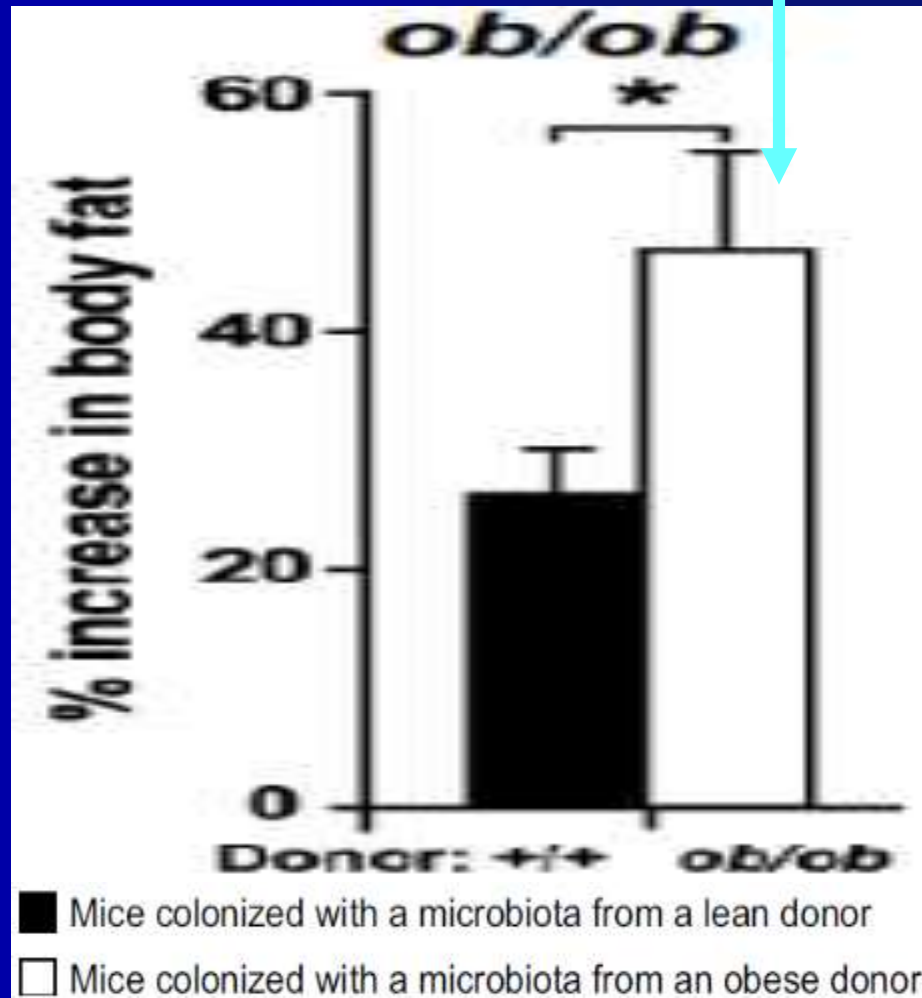


Fat Gain Differences

Germ Free Mice

Faecal transplant with

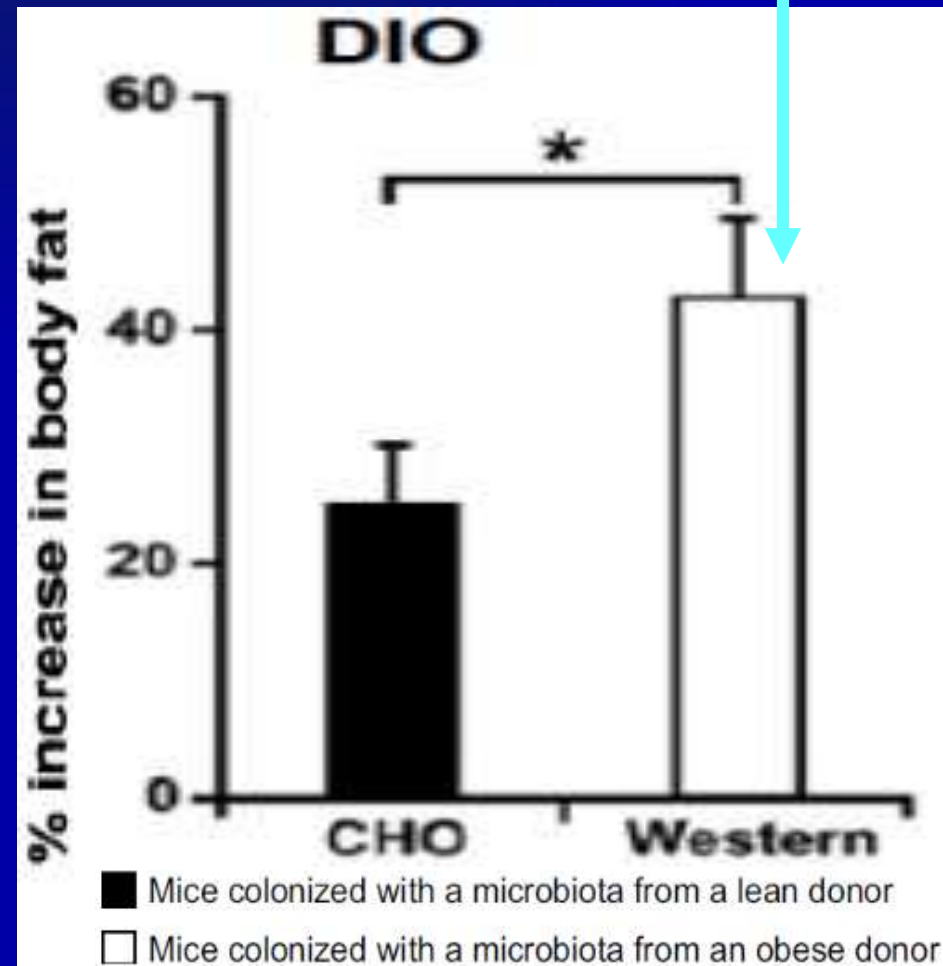
Genetically Obese
faecal donor ob/ob

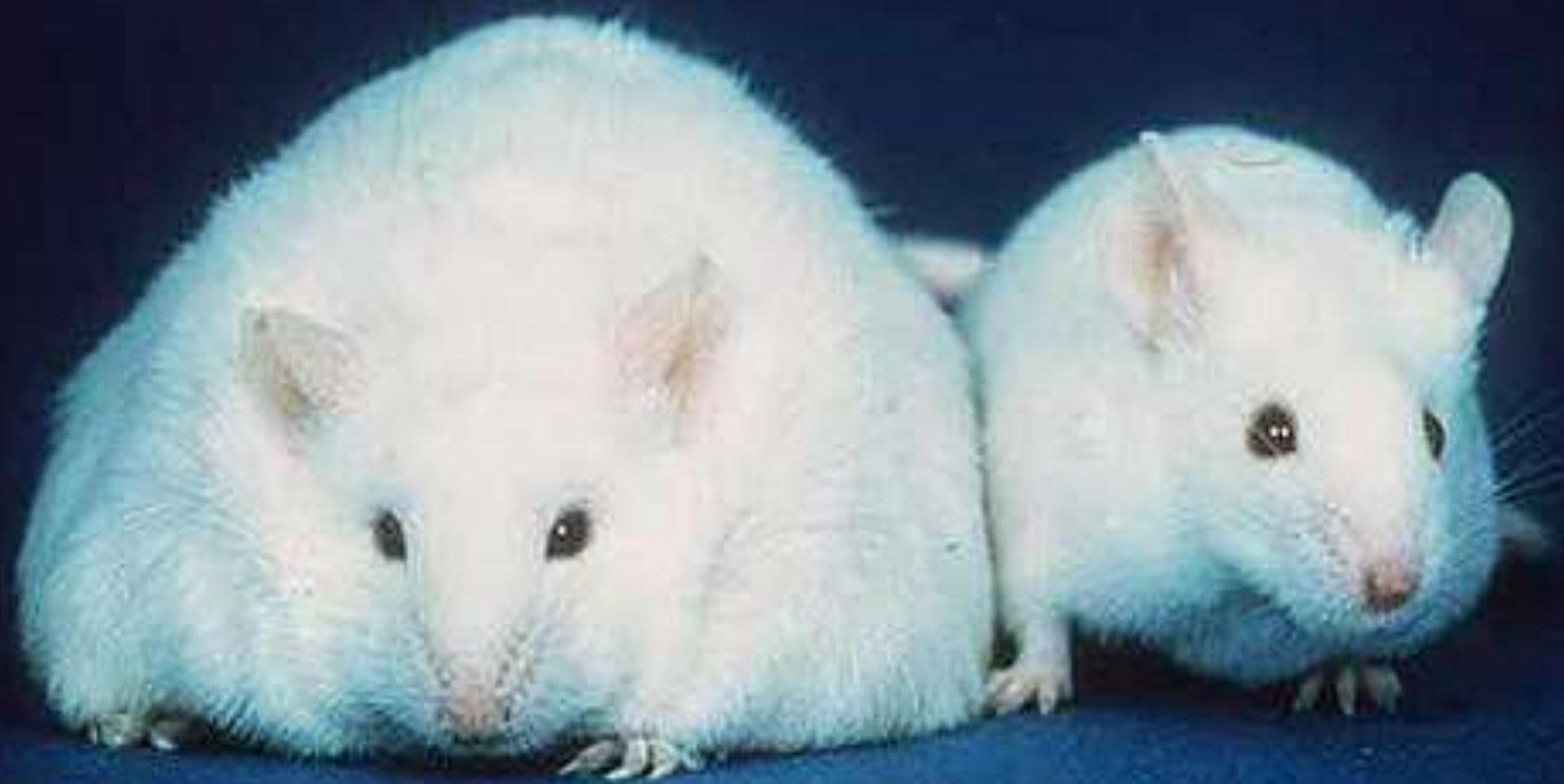


Fat Gain Differences

Germ Free Mice
Faecal transplanted

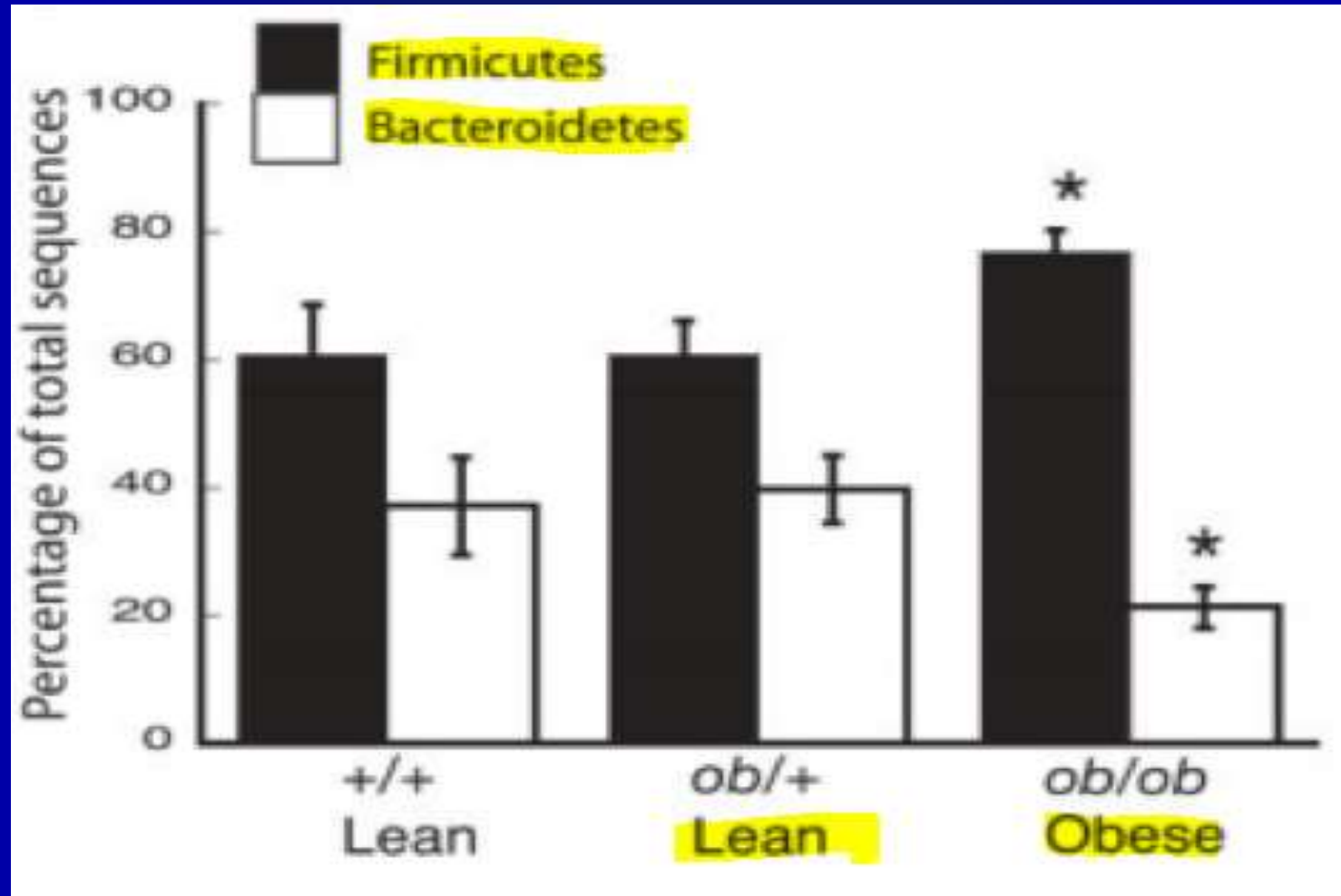
Diet Induced Obese (DIO)
faecal donor





Firmicutes and Bacteroidetes Ratio **lean vs obese mice**

Small Ratio Differences $\Rightarrow$ Large Weight Differences



Fat, Firmicutes, Bacteroidetes

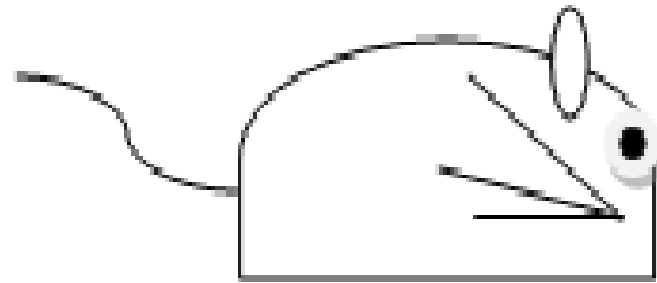


Germ Free Mouse

↓ Fat

↓ *Firmicutes*

↑ *Bacteroidetes*



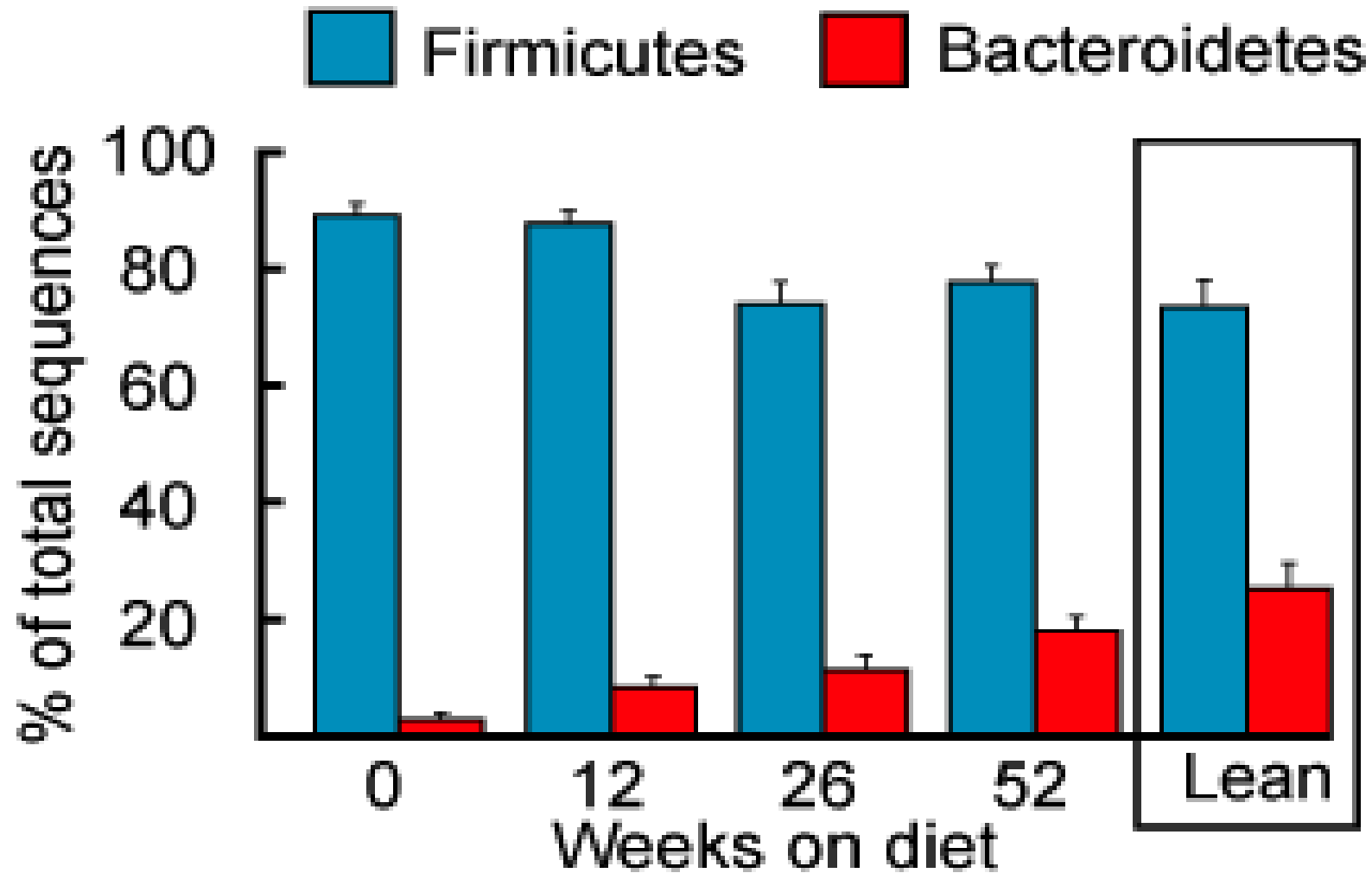
Conventional Mouse

↑ Fat

↑ *Firmicutes*

↓ *Bacteroidetes*

Microbiome Effects of Dieting - humans



Diet Behaviour Link Mice

RD = Regular Diet

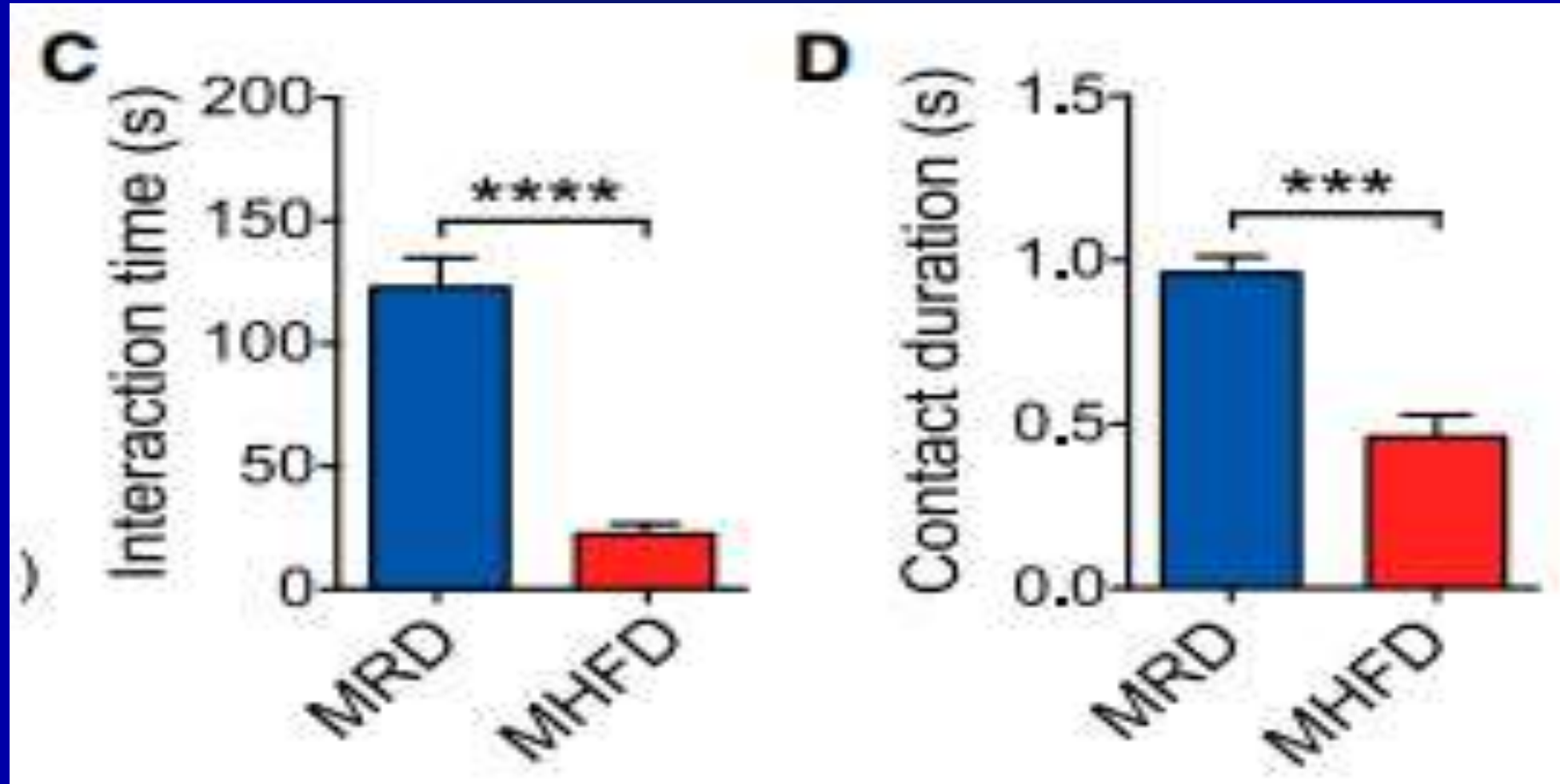
HFD = High Fat Diet



Sociability Effects



Effect on Interaction time & Contact time

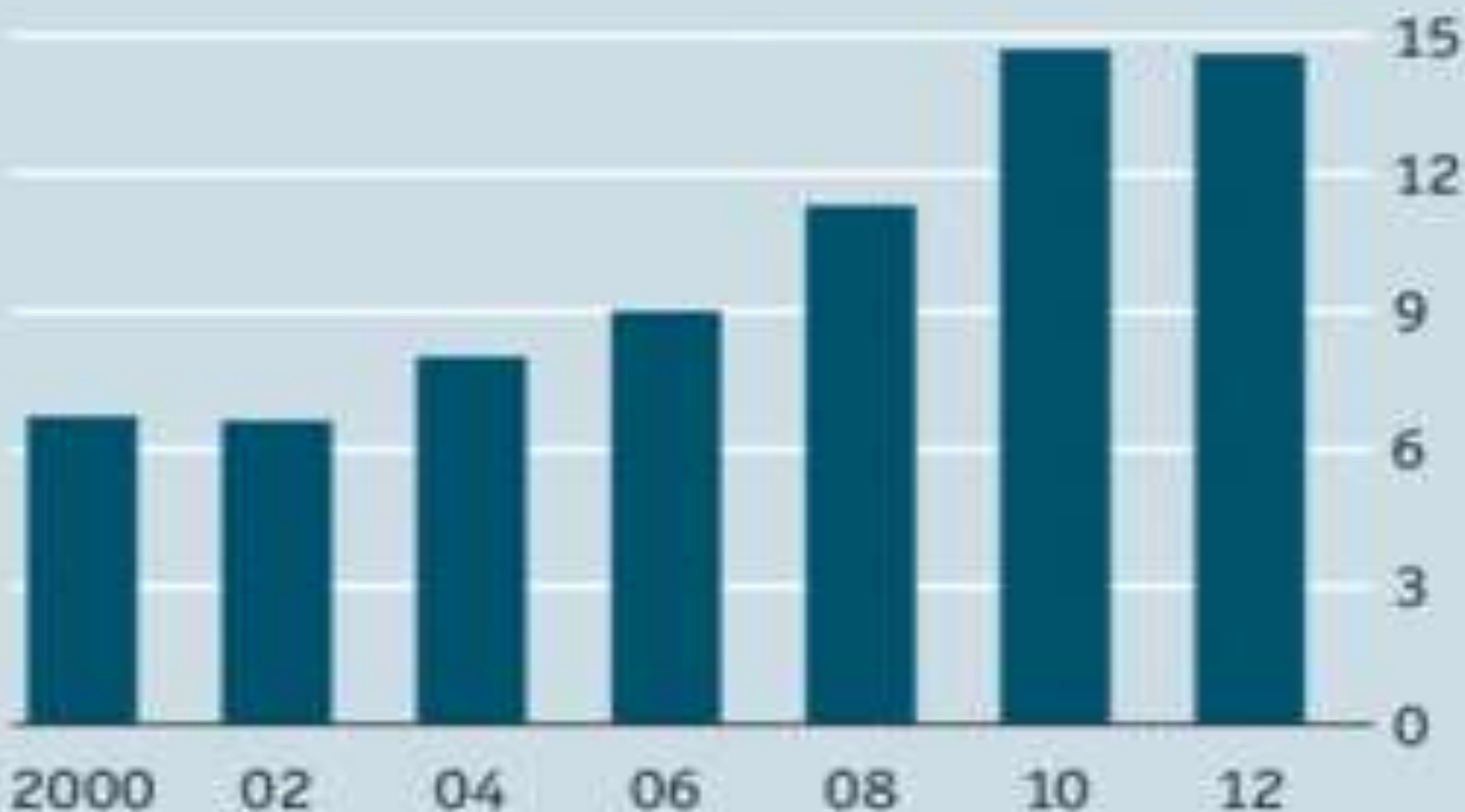


Study Highlights

- Maternal high-fat diet (MHFD) induced behaviour changes in offspring
- MHFD caused alterations in gut microbial ecology in offspring
- **MHFD** offspring had **deficient oxytocin** levels
- *Lactobacillus reuteri* treatment restored oxytocin levels, and social behaviour

A change of condition

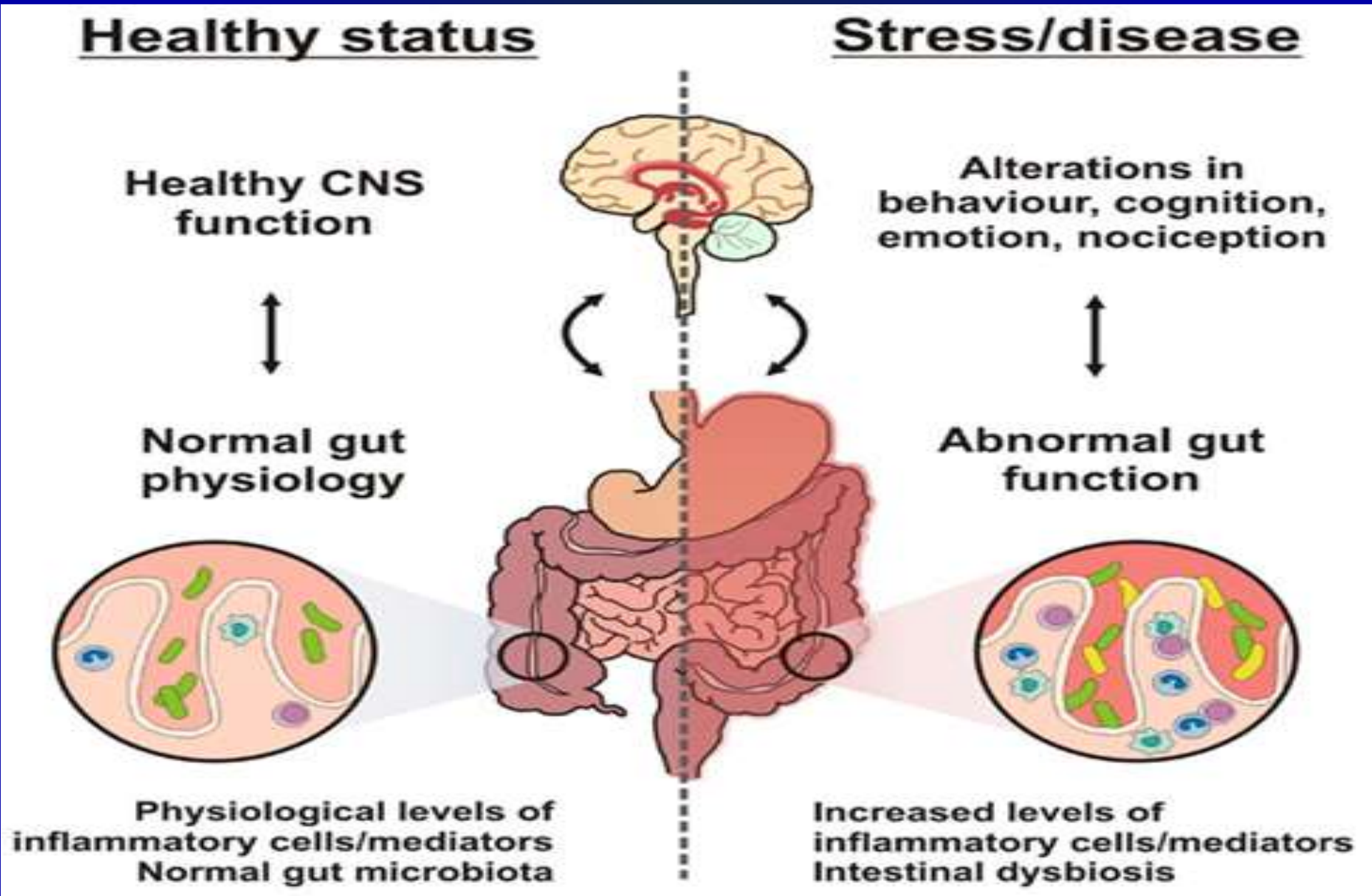
Number of eight-year-olds in America with autism
Per 1,000 of age group



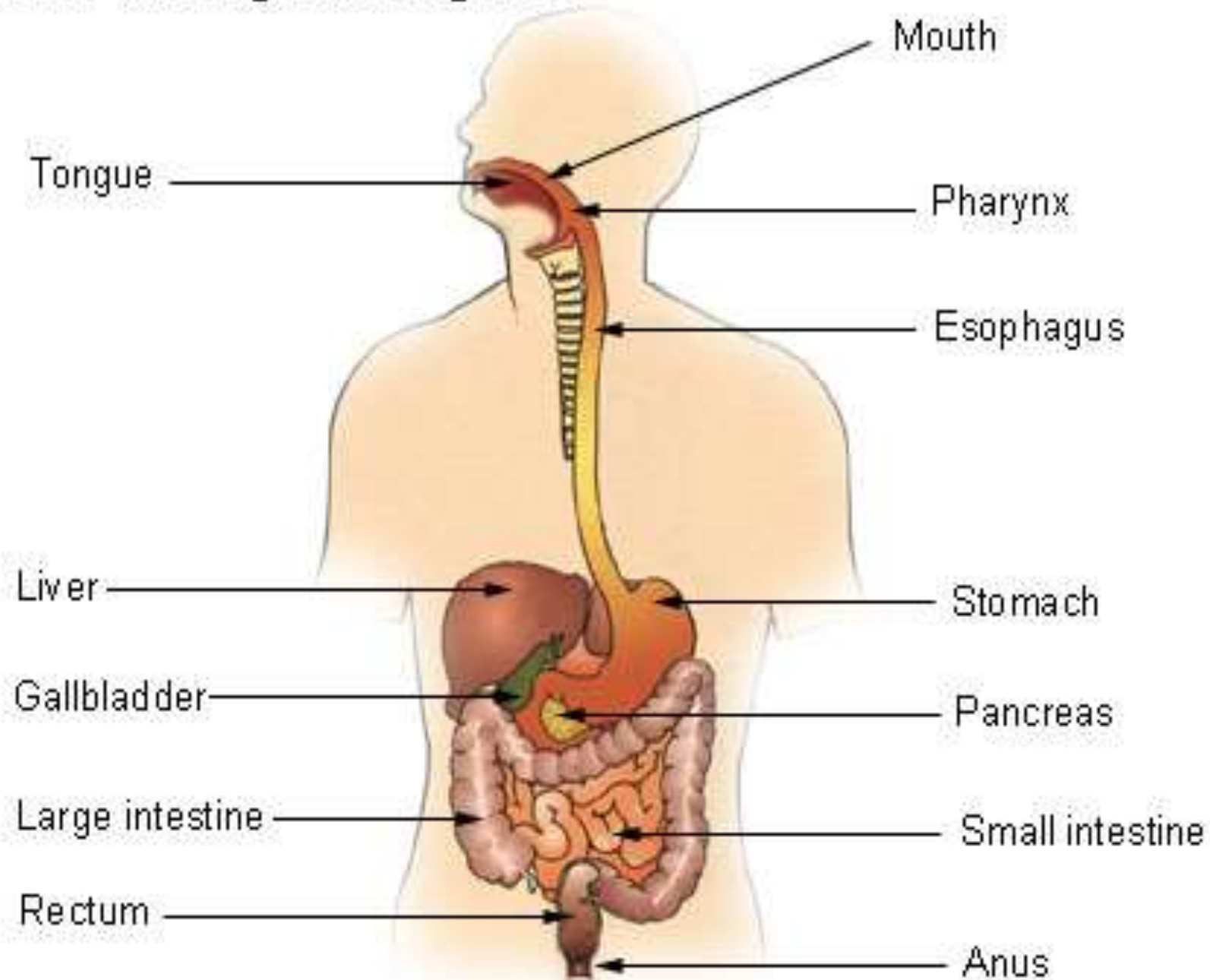
Source: US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention



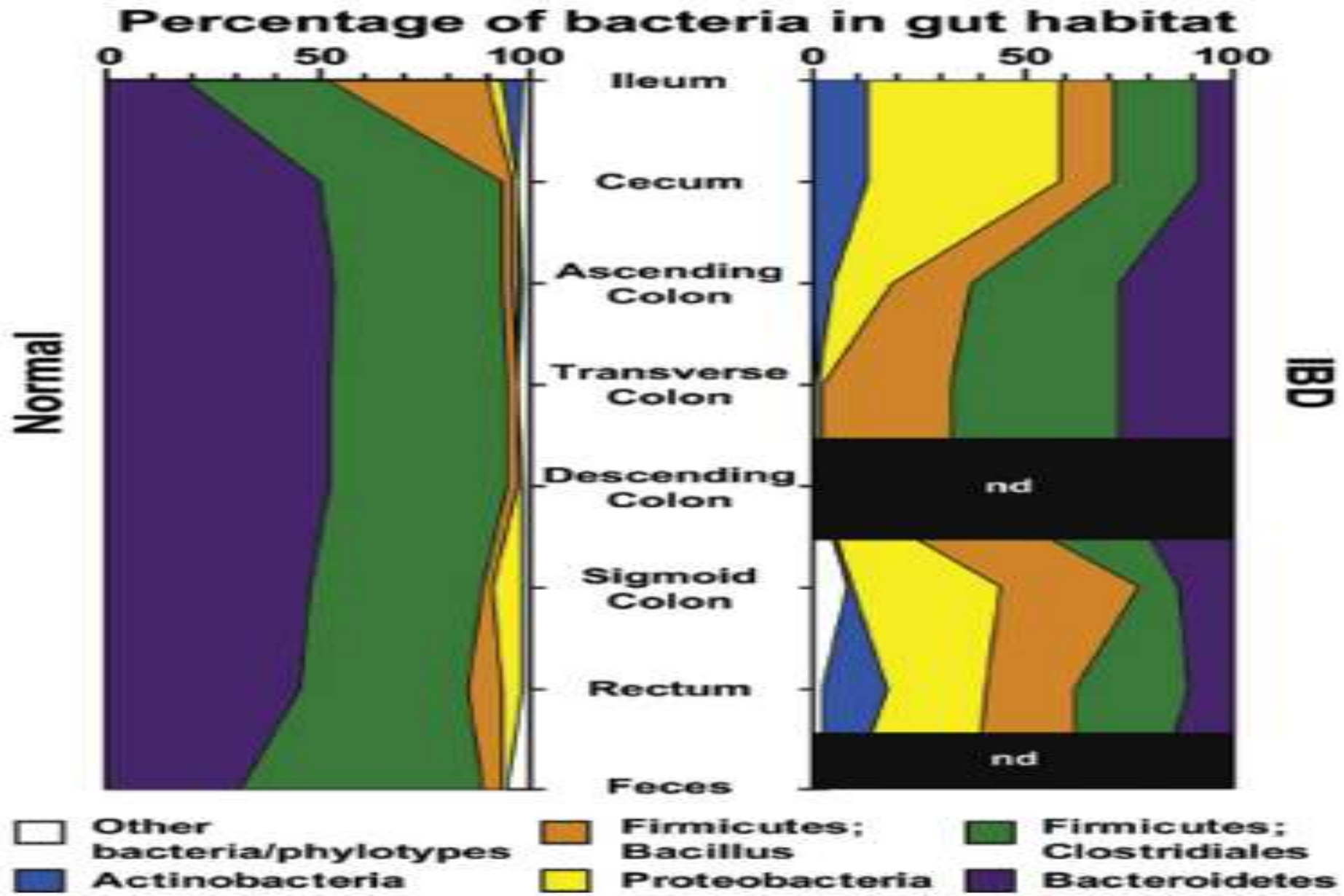
'Dysbiosis' and CNS Interaction



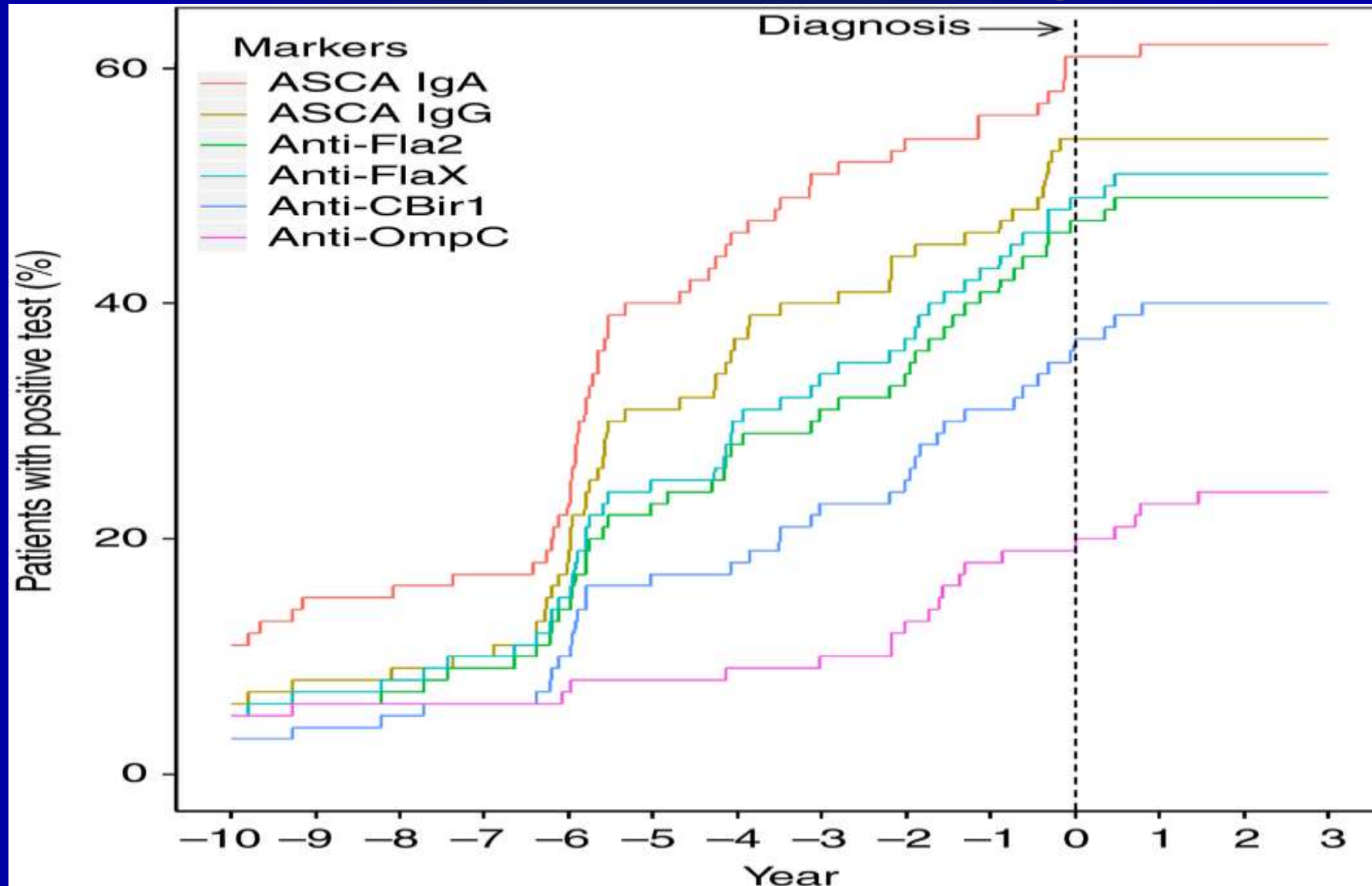
Organs of the Digestive System



Biota Differences Normal vs IBD

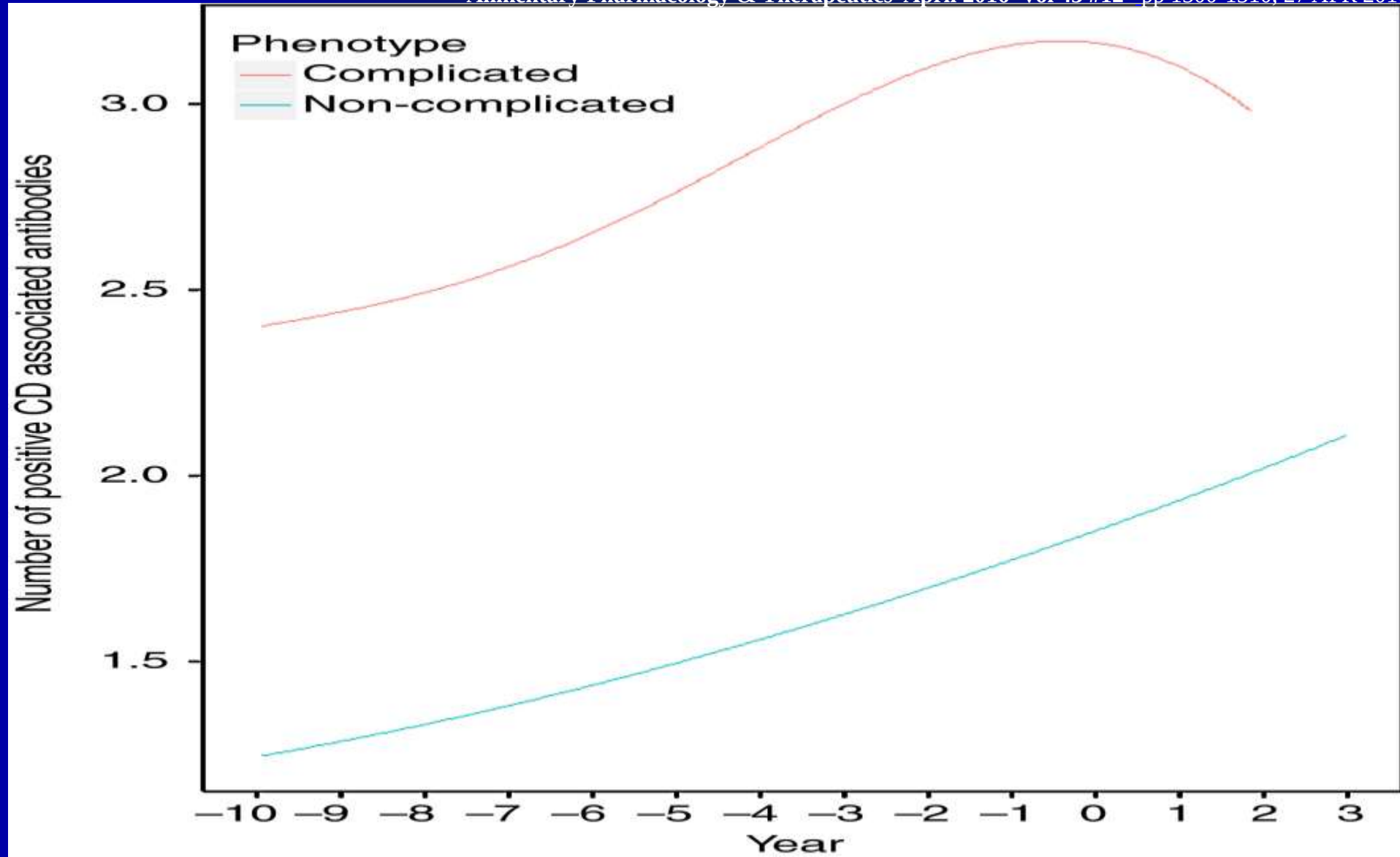


Serologic markers predict Crohn's years before diagnosis



Serologic markers predict Crohn's years before diagnosis

Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics April 2016 Vol 43 #12 pp 1300-1310, 27 APR 2016 DOI: 10.1111/



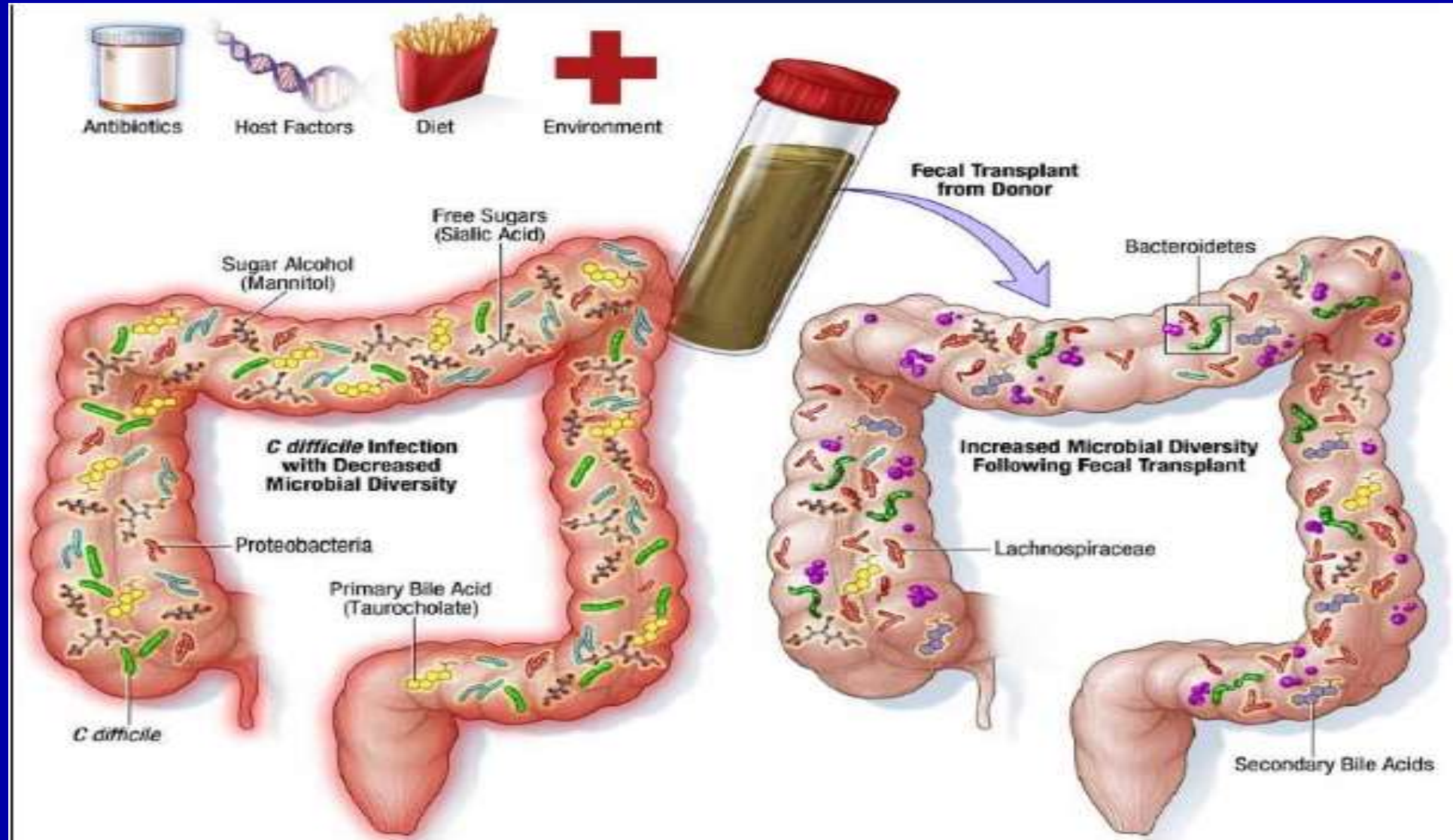
Reference intervals of CD-associated antibodies determined by

- 722 serum samples from 200 healthy controls
- 522 patients with non-IBD gastrointestinal disease

522 patients with non IBD GI disease

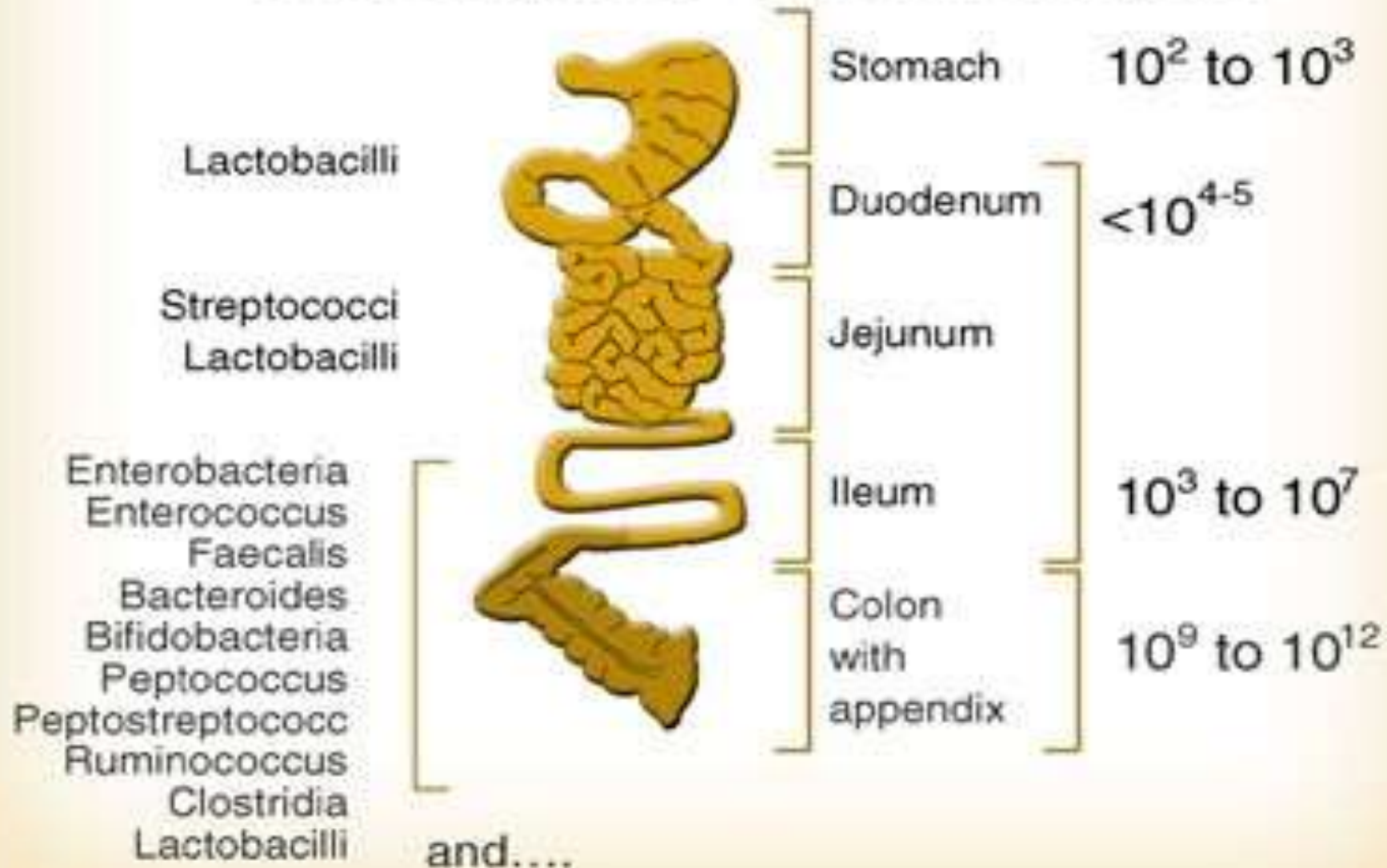
- 193 had IBS
- 158 GERD
- 51 hepatitis
- 48 diverticular disease
- 40 coeliac disease
- 18 chronic diarrhoea
- 6 microscopic colitis
- 8 other diseases

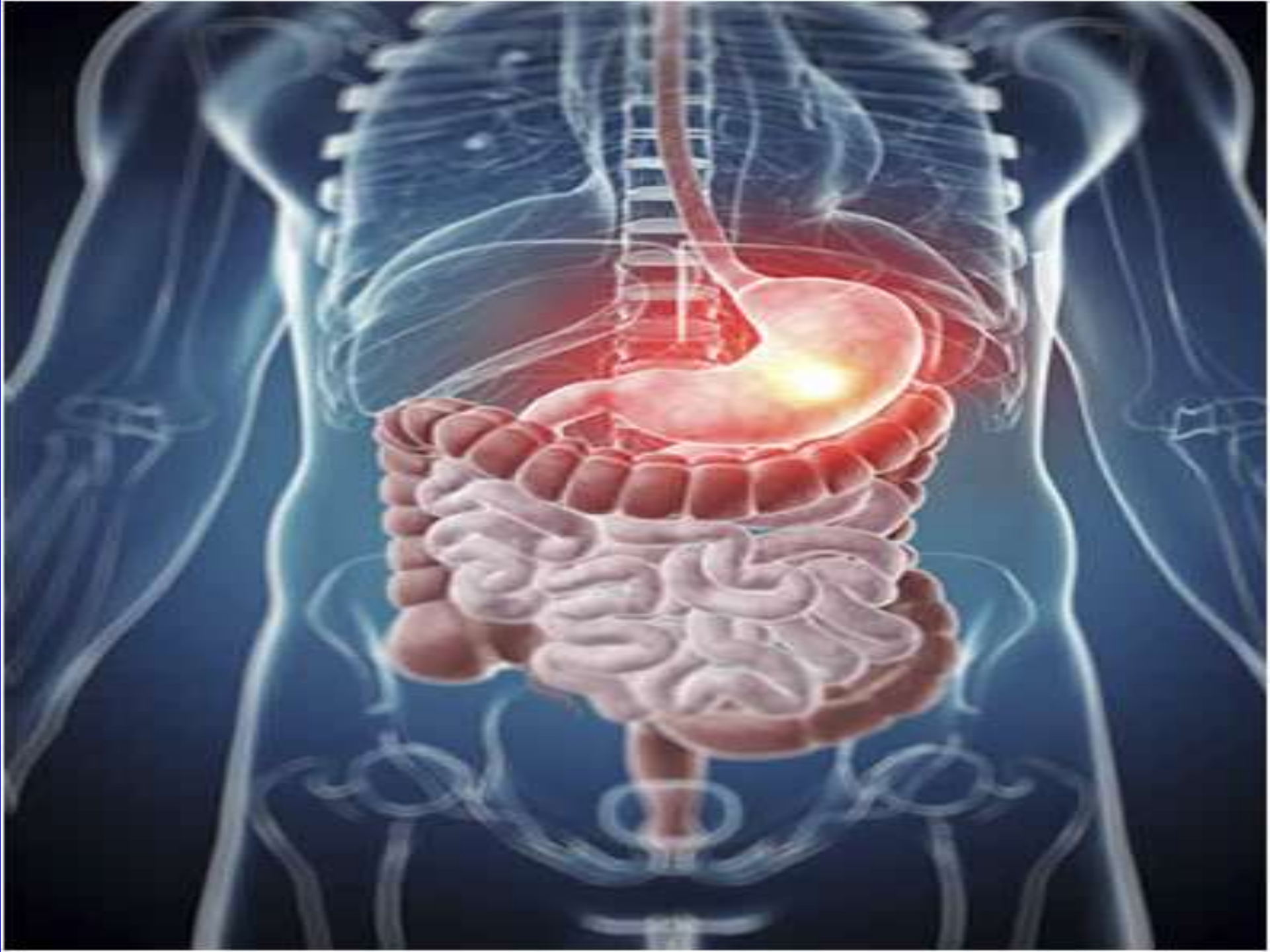
Faecal Transplant for *Clostridium difficile*



INTESTINAL MICROFLORA

10^{14} micro-organisms, >500 differentes species





Probiotics

- Live bacteria culture
- May survive acid and enzyme digestion to help seed gut flora in small numbers

e.g. yoghurt, sauerkraut, kimchi, miso



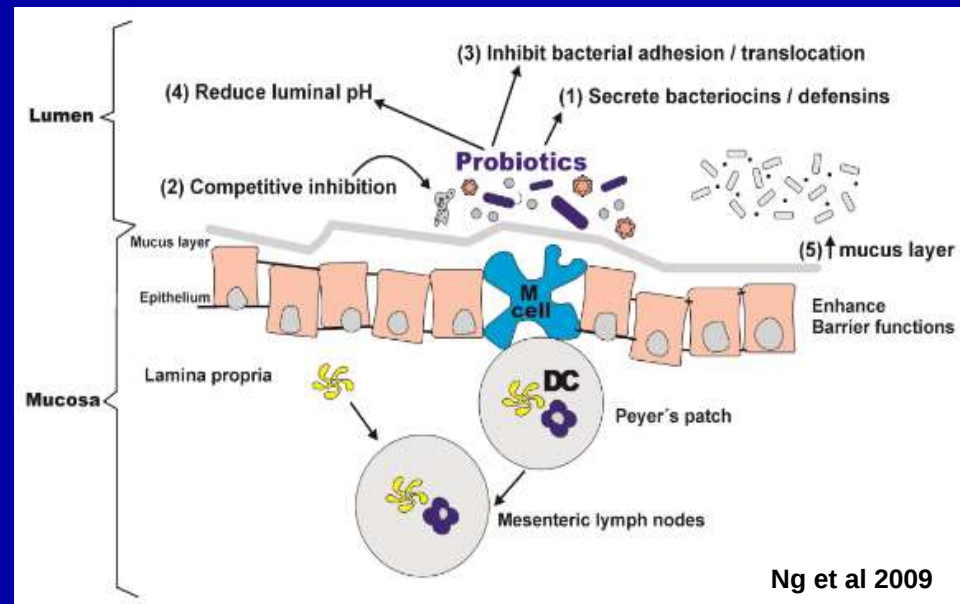
Probiotics

Live Microbes

Same species have different strains and even these can all have different metabolic activities

- *Lactobacillus* genus currently contains over 180 species
- *Lactobacillus*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Bacillus*, *Enterococcus*, *E coli*, *Lactococcus*, *Streptococcus*, *Pediococcus*, yeast species and mixed cultures

Probiotic mechanisms on immune system are not completely clear. However, probiotics have immune-modulating effects



Are Probiotics Always Safe?

EDITORIAL

Probiotics and obesity: a link?

Didier Raoult cautions that the use of probiotics as growth promoters in the farming industry means that further studies should be carried out before they are regarded as safe for use in humans.

Recent studies on the human gut microbiota have shown that obesity is associated with a reduction in Gram-negative bacteria, specifically members of the Bacteroidetes, and an increase in Gram-positive Firmicutes¹. Additionally, it has been shown that the gut microbiota of obese individuals is less diverse than that of non-obese individuals². The manipulation of the gut microbiota — through the administration of probiotics and antibiotics — has been used for

Functional foods, including fermented dairy products containing probiotics, are gaining popularity in many countries, among children in particular, but little research has been carried out on the connection between these products and weight gain. These food products are often sold under the guise of having positive effects on children's health, but there are little conclusive data to support these claims. Surprisingly, the

Prebiotics

- Non living food for Gut Bacteria
- Substances that can only be metabolised by gut bacteria
not by acid, enzymes, etc

e.g. vegetables, fruit, grains, fibre
complex polysachharides



Classification	Origin/manufacturing procedure
Disaccharides	
Lactulose	Lactose synthetic
Lactitol	Lactose synthetic
Oligosaccharides	
Fructo-oligosaccharides	Legumes, vegetables, extracts/ hydrolysis of cereals
Soybean oligosaccharides	Extraction/hydrolysis of soy bean
Xylo-oligosaccharides	Plant sources
Trans galacto-oligosaccharides	Lactose synthetic
Polysaccharides	
Inulin	Extracts obtained from legumes, vegetables, and cereals
Resistant starches	Extracts obtained from legumes, vegetables, and cereals



Prebiotics









Making Foie Gras



Foie Gras Modern



Approach to probiotics by food and drug regulators:

GRAS

FOIE

G

Generally

R

Regarded

A

As

S

Safe



Changes Affecting Our Microbiota

Change



Consequence

- ↑ Clean water ⇒ ↓ faecal transmission
- ↑ Caesarian sections ⇒ ↓ vaginal transmission
- ↑ preterm antibiotic ⇒ ↓ vaginal transmission
- ↓ breastfeeding ⇒ ↓ skin transmission + altered immunology

Changes Affecting Our Microbiota

Change



Consequence

- ↓ family size



↓ Baby early life
transmission

- ↑ antibiotic use



Changes our microbe
composition

- ↑ bathing, shower ⇒
antibacterial soaps

Changes our microbe
composition

Ice Man





Disease

? Microbiome Mechanism

- Obesity ↔ ↓ ratio Bacteroidetes to Firmicutes
- Childhood onset asthma ↔ Absence gastric *H. pylori*
- IBD ↔ ↓ microbial diversity, antibiotics, modern diet

Disease

? Microbiome Mechanism

- Colorectal carcinoma ↔ Larger populations
Fusobacterium sp
- Allergic disorders ↔ ↓ microbial diversity
- CVD ↔ *Gut- microbiota-dependent
metabolism of
phosphatidylcholine*

PERSPECTIVES

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

Farm living: effects on childhood asthma and allergy

Erika von Mutius and Donata Vercelli

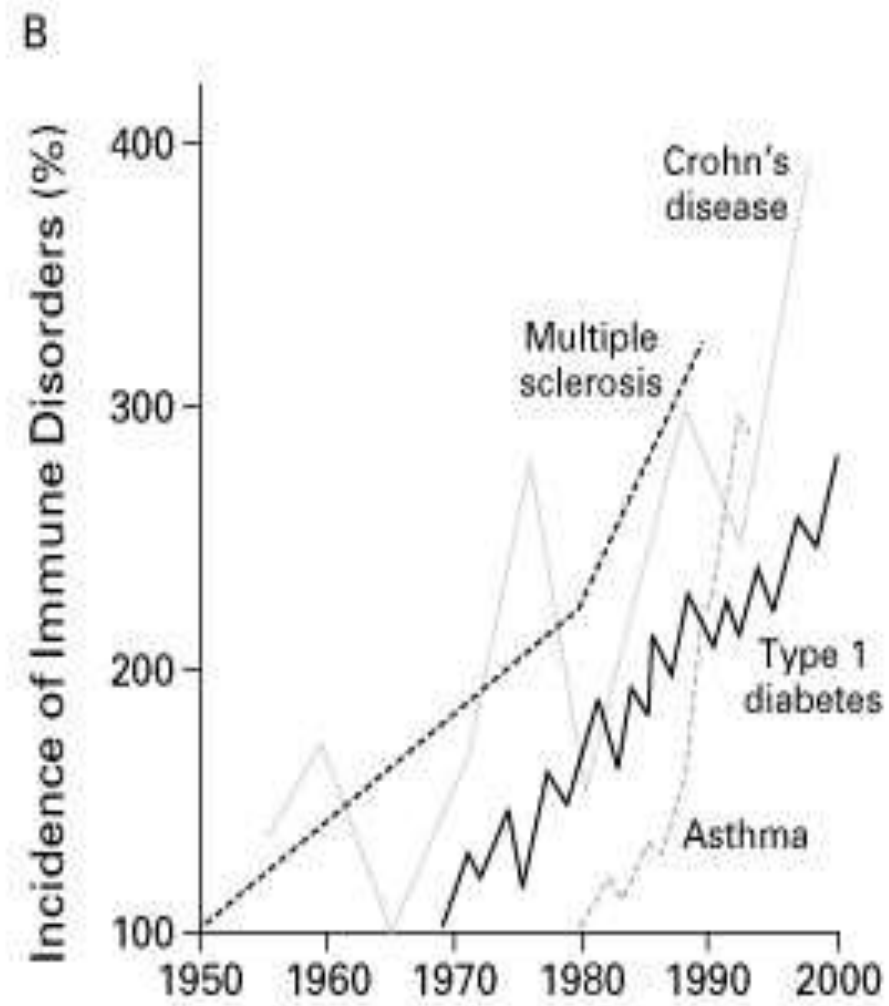
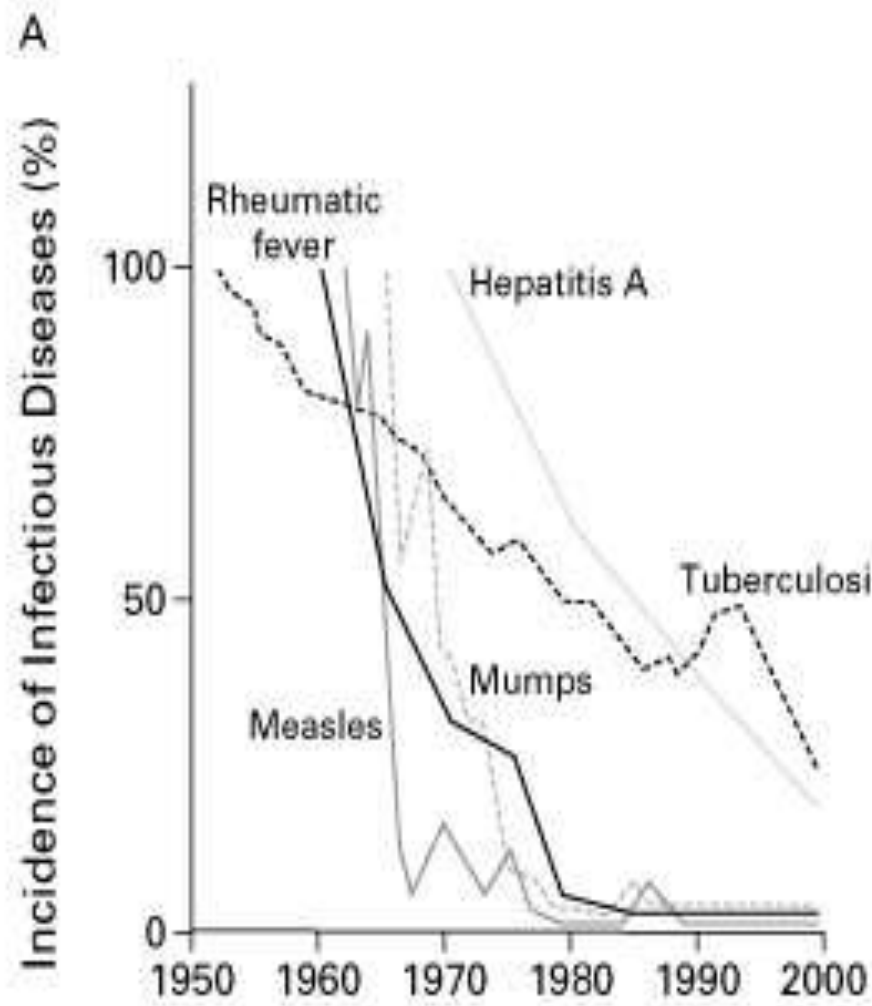
Abstract | Numerous epidemiological studies have shown that children who grow up on traditional farms are protected from asthma, hay fever and allergic sensitization. Early-life contact with livestock and their fodder, and consumption of unprocessed cow's milk have been identified as the most effective protective exposures. Studies of the immunobiology of farm living point to activation and modulation of innate and adaptive immune responses by intense microbial exposures and possibly xenogeneic signals delivered before or soon after birth.

Allergy-protective farm exposures

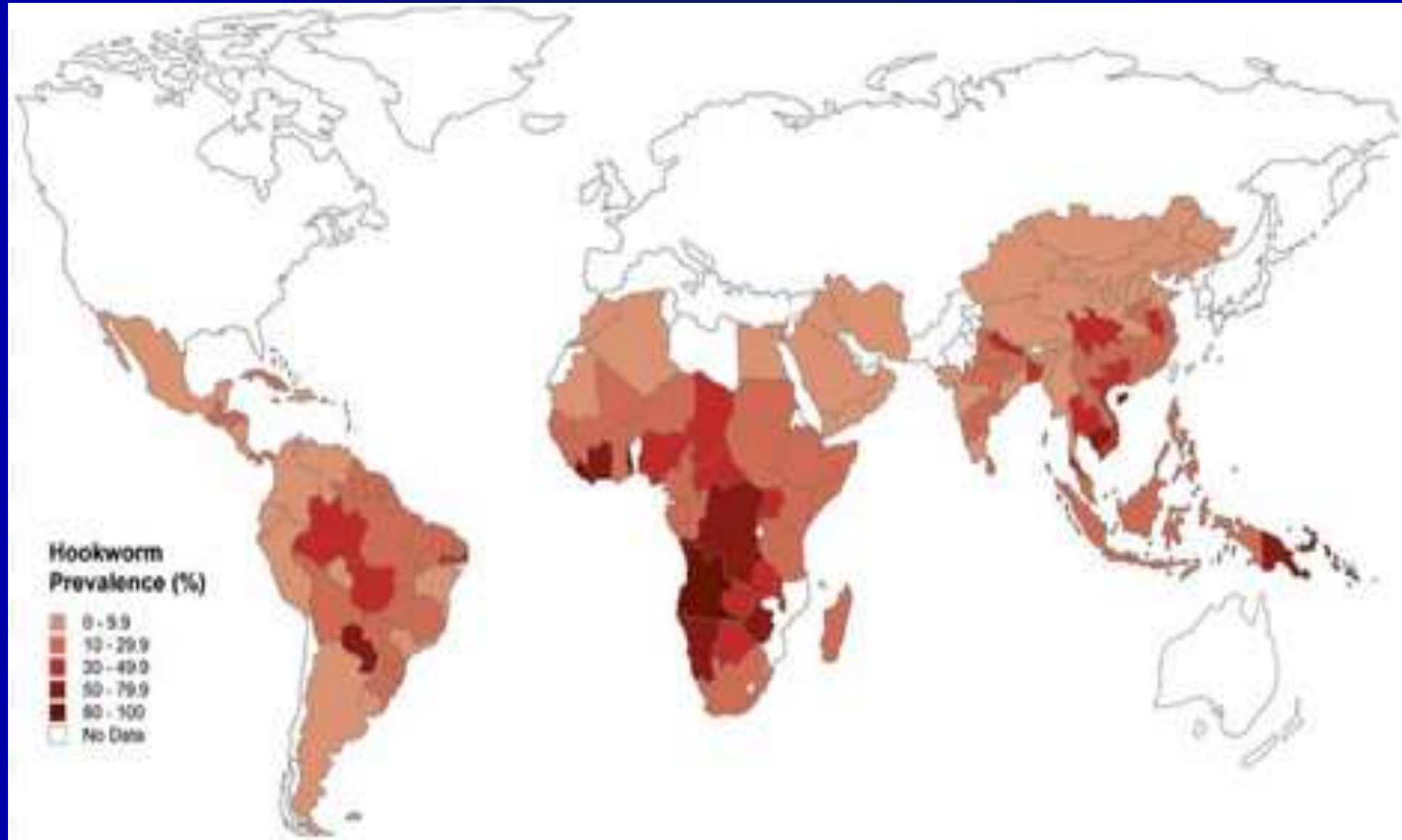
Several studies have identified some of the exposures associated with a farming lifestyle that contribute to the reduced risk of asthma and allergies in farm children, namely contact with livestock, mostly cattle, pigs and poultry; contact with animal feed such as hay, grain, straw and silage; and the consumption of unprocessed cow's milk^{4,6-9}. These exposures had an independent protective farm effect, which indicates that inhalation and ingestion are the two main routes of exposure. Other differences in lifestyle, such as duration of breast feeding, family and sibship size, day care, pet ownership, other dietary habits, parental education and a family history of asthma and allergies, did not account for the pro-

Inverse Relation Incidence (1950-2000)

Infectious Diseases ↓ and Immune Disorders ↑

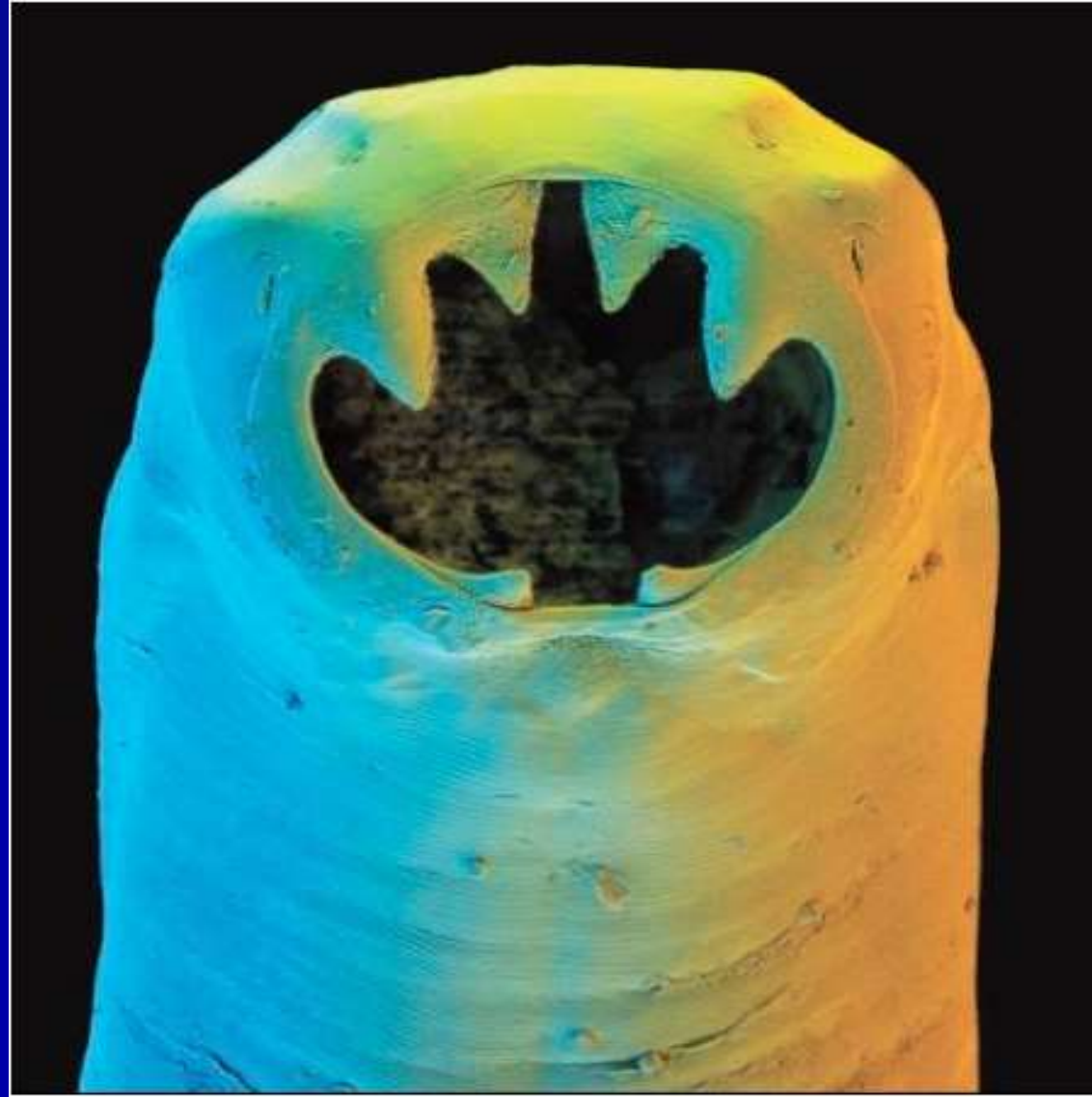


Hookworm Prevalence



Hookworm

'A Face Only a Mother Could Love' ?!







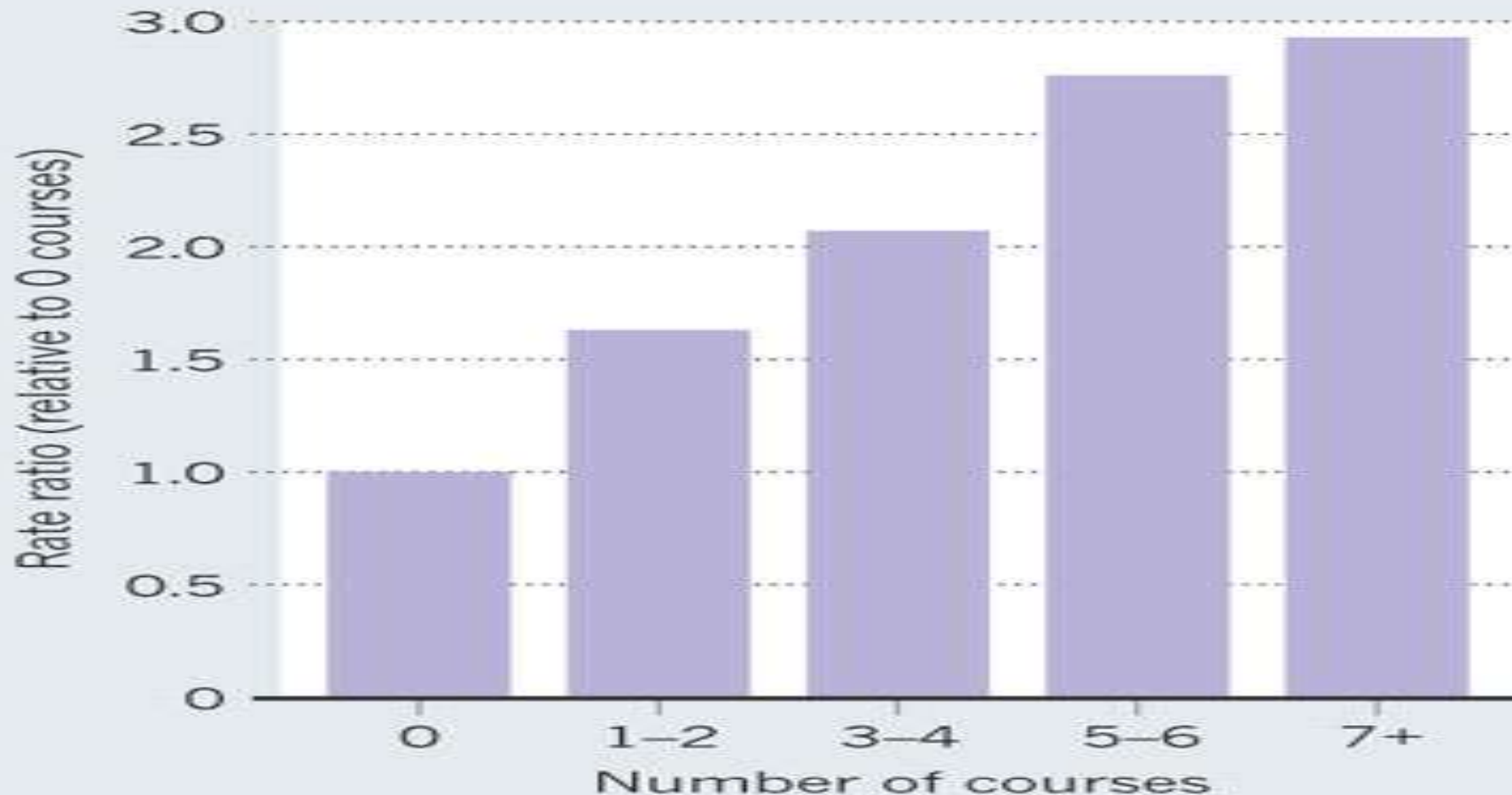




IBD & Number Antibiotic courses in children correlation

TROUBLING CORRELATION

The risk of inflammatory bowel diseases in children rises with the number of courses of antibiotics taken.





Dosed up: could excessive prescription of antibiotics be hampering children's ability to fight disease?

Stop the killing of beneficial bacteria

Imagine a World Without Antibiotics



- You know how you are FEELING better than anyone else
- Your medical practitioner knows what the CAUSE is, bacterial, viral or other and what to treat you with better than anyone else.
Listen, do not ask for or demand antibiotics – they may well cause you and others significant harm

Illness	Usual Cause		Antibiotic Needed
	Viruses	Bacteria	
Cold/Runny Nose	✓		NO
Bronchitis/Chest Cold (in otherwise healthy children and adults)	✓		NO
Whooping Cough		✓	Yes
Flu	✓		NO
Strep Throat		✓	Yes
Sore Throat (except strep)	✓		NO
Fluid in the Middle Ear (otitis media with effusion)	✓		NO
Urinary Tract Infection		✓	Yes

NZ Antibiotic Use 2012

Assoc Prof Mark Thomas, University of Auckland

Annually:

- 180 AB courses per 100 children <5y !!!!
- 60 AB courses per 100 25-29yrs old
the lowest prescribing rate age group! !

Antibiotics

**'the biggest impact on post
industrial medicine'**

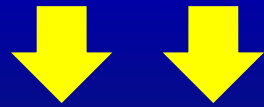
Public Health

**sanitation, sewage, clean water,
vaccinations**

Antibiotics

**the biggest impact on post
industrial medicine**

Public Health sanitation, sewage, water
vaccinations



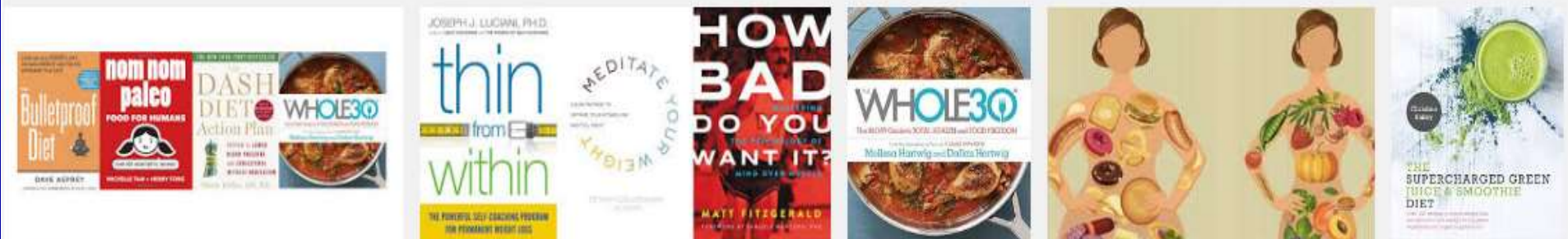
Our Microbiome

diet, environment, pre/probiotics
genes, immunity, metabolism



Antibiotics

the biggest impact on post
industrial medicine



Merde

Excursions into Scientific,
Cultural and Socio-Historical
Coprology

RALPH A. LEWIN



MORE ON MERDE

BY RALPH A LEWIN published 1999

“Think of yourself as a sausage machine”

merde

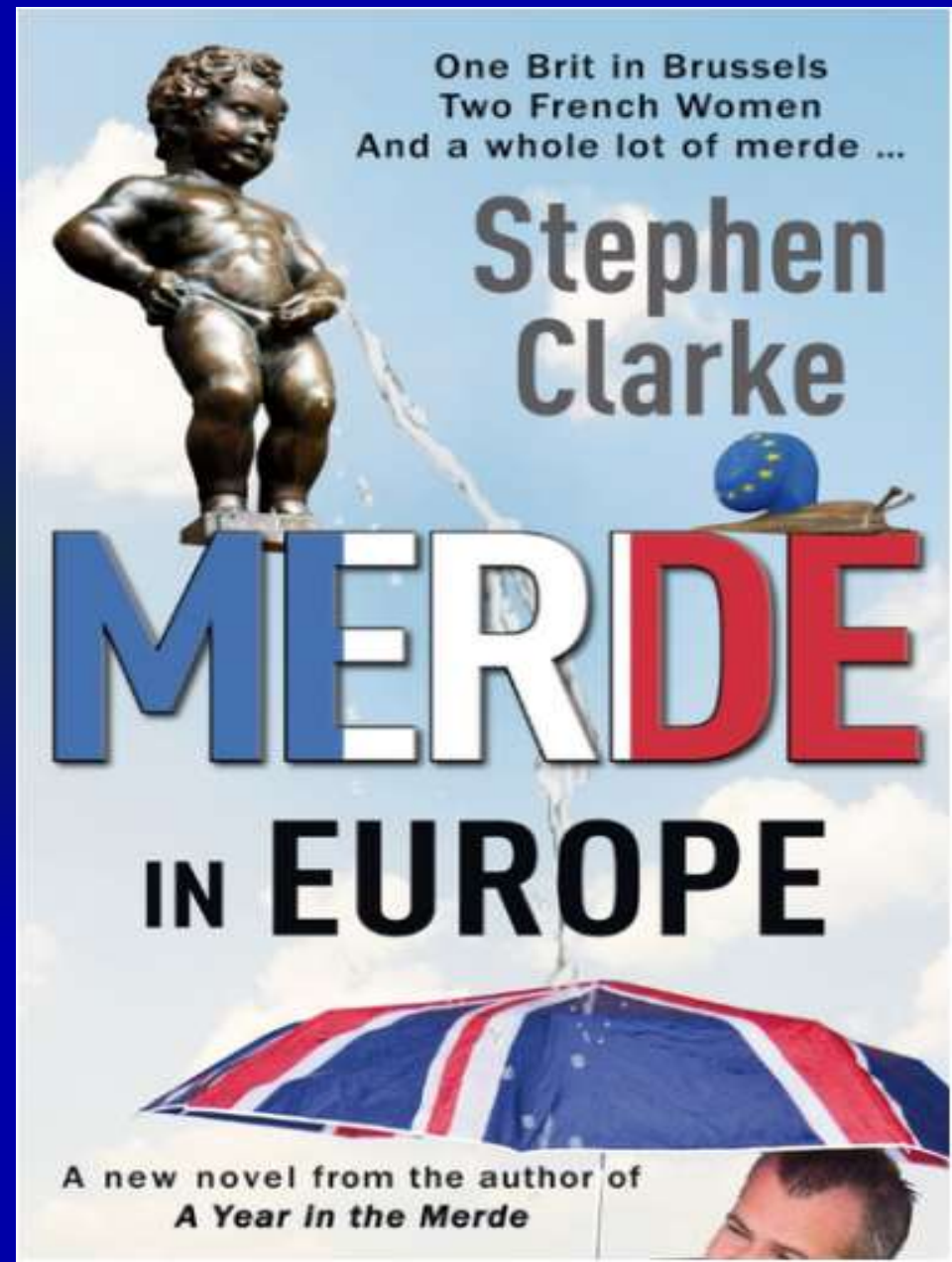
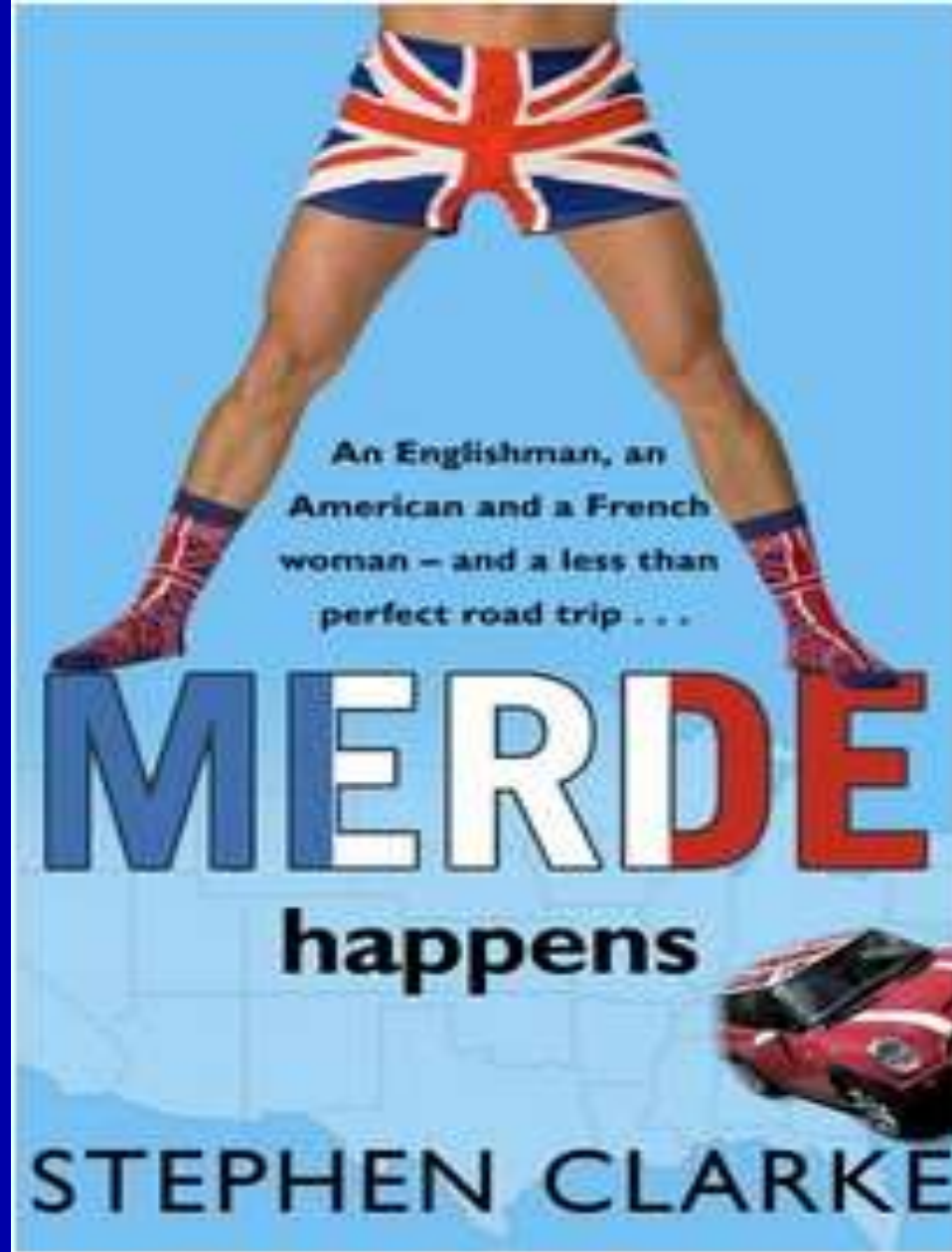
/mɛ:d, French mɛʁd/

exclamation

used as a mild, generally humorous substitute for ‘shit’
“Merde! What had she done!”

Origin and Etymology of MERDE

French, from Old French, from Latin *merda*;
perhaps akin to Lithuanian *smirdėti* to stink





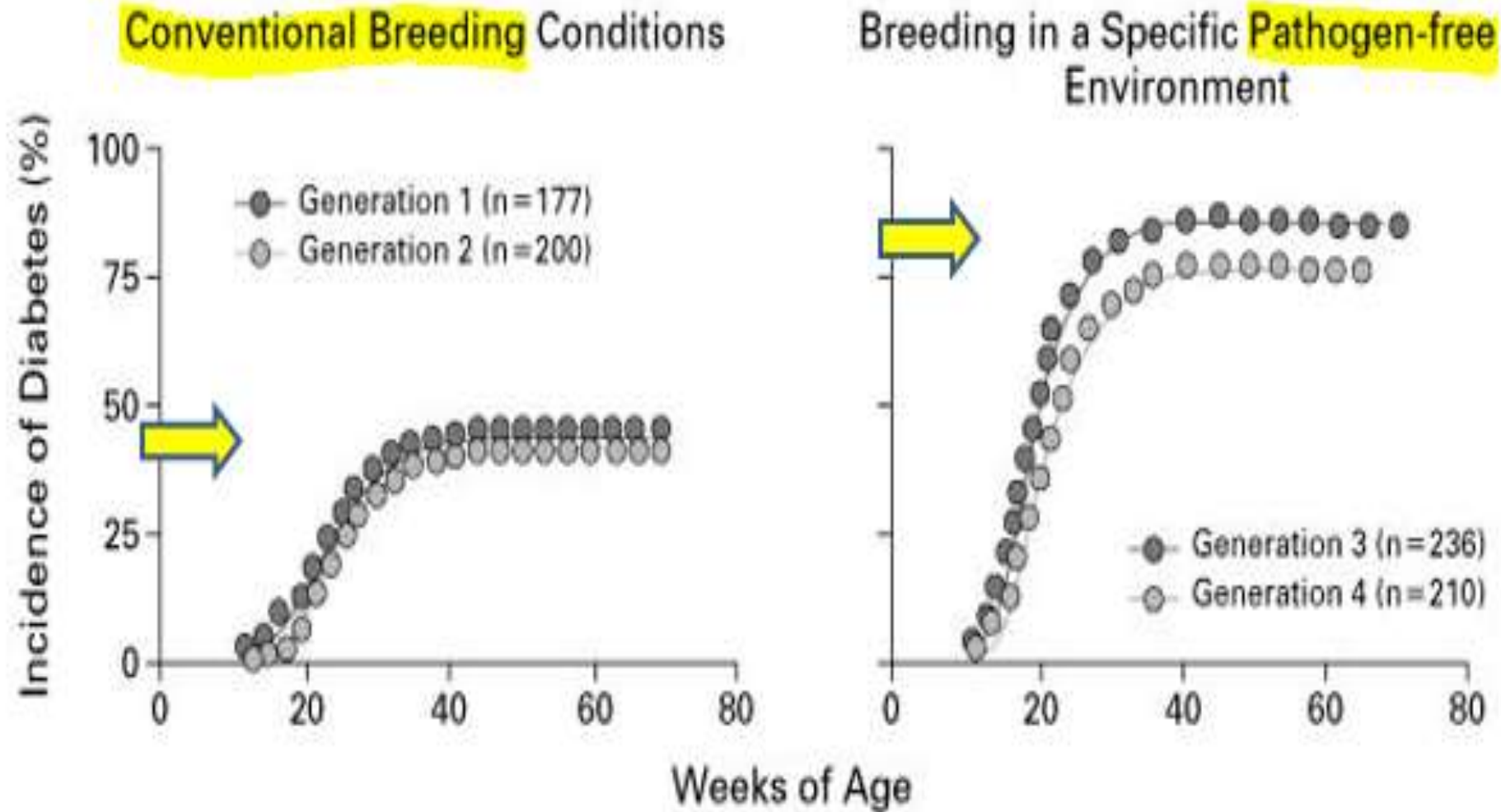






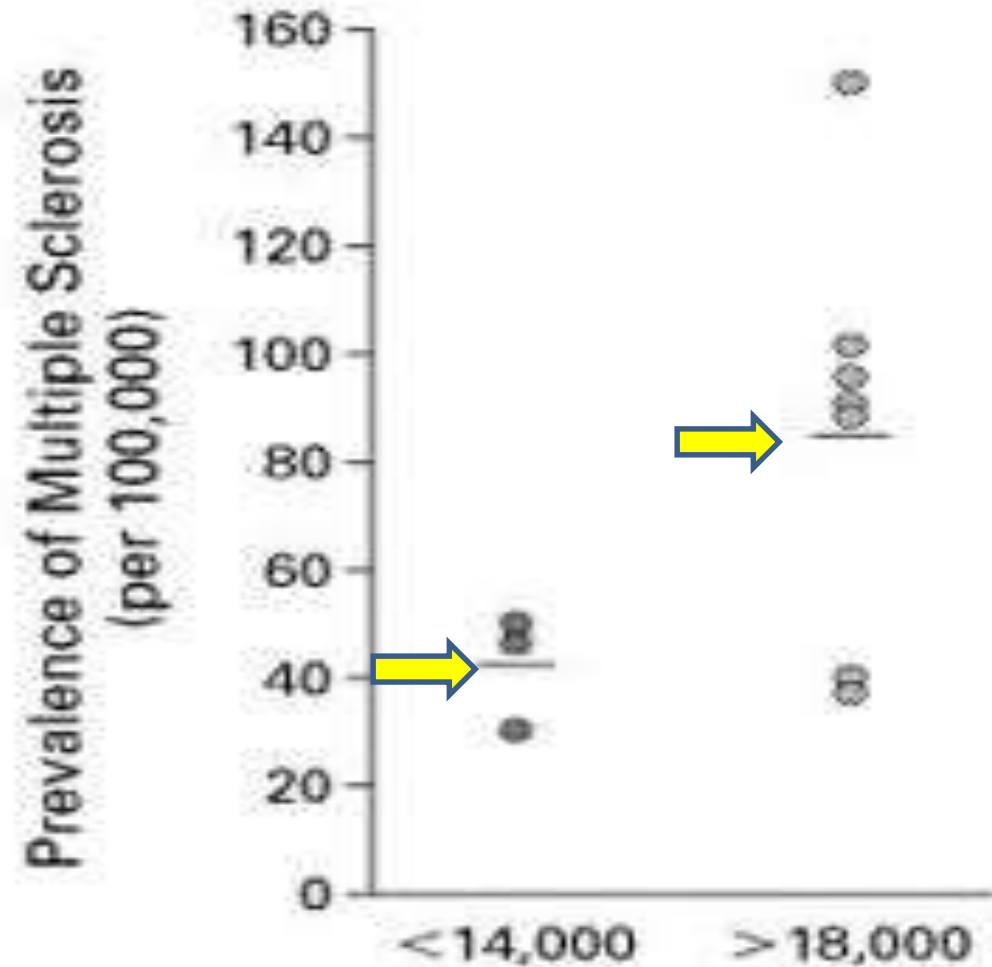


Infections Effect on Diabetes in Mice Conventional vs Pathogen Free Breeding



Multiple Sclerosis Frequency 12 EU Countries and GNP per Capita

Bach J. N Engl J Med 2002;347:911-920

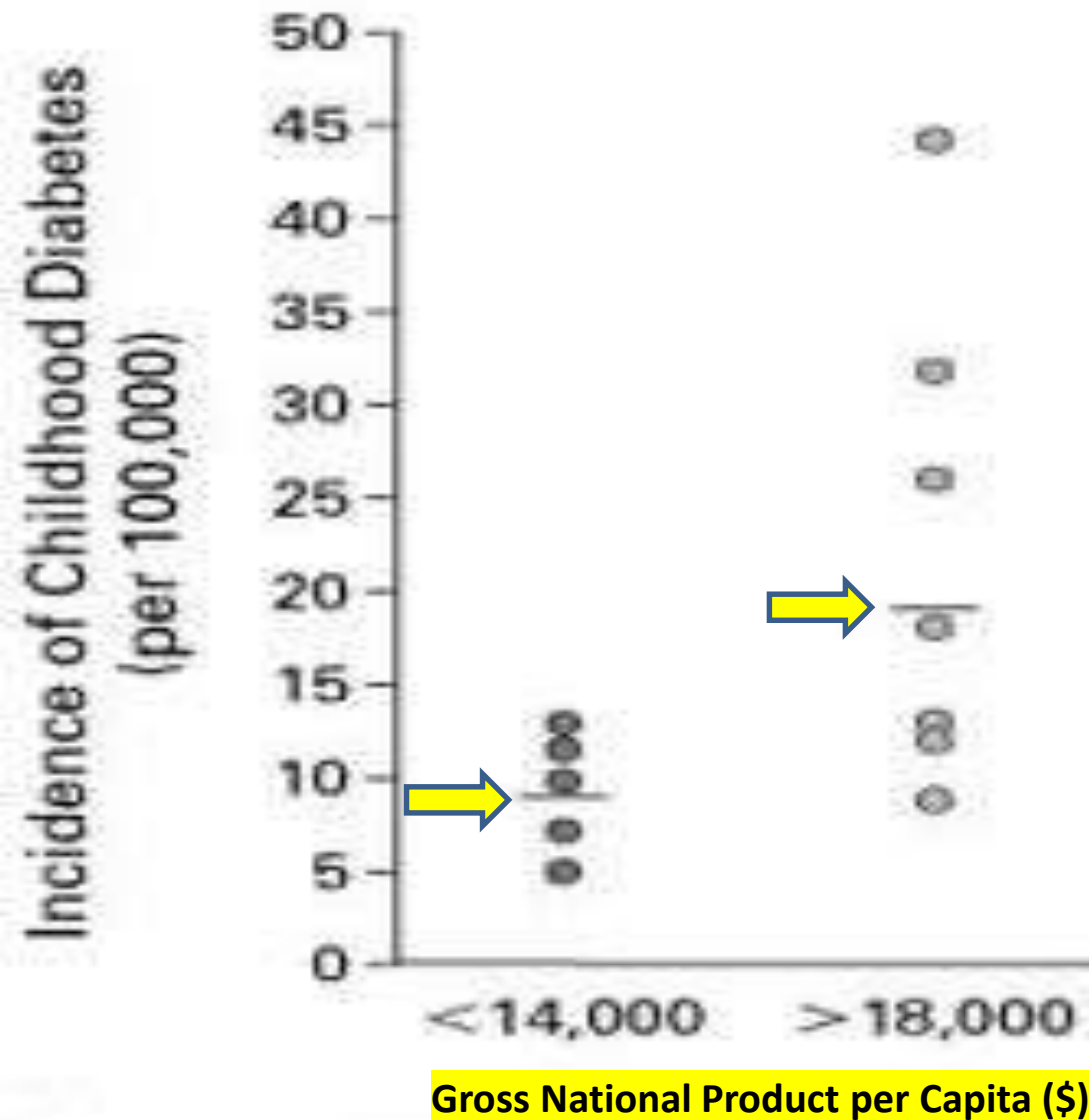


Gross National Product per Capita (\$)

Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus Frequency

12 EU Countries and GNP per Capita

Bach J. N Engl J Med 2002;347:911-920



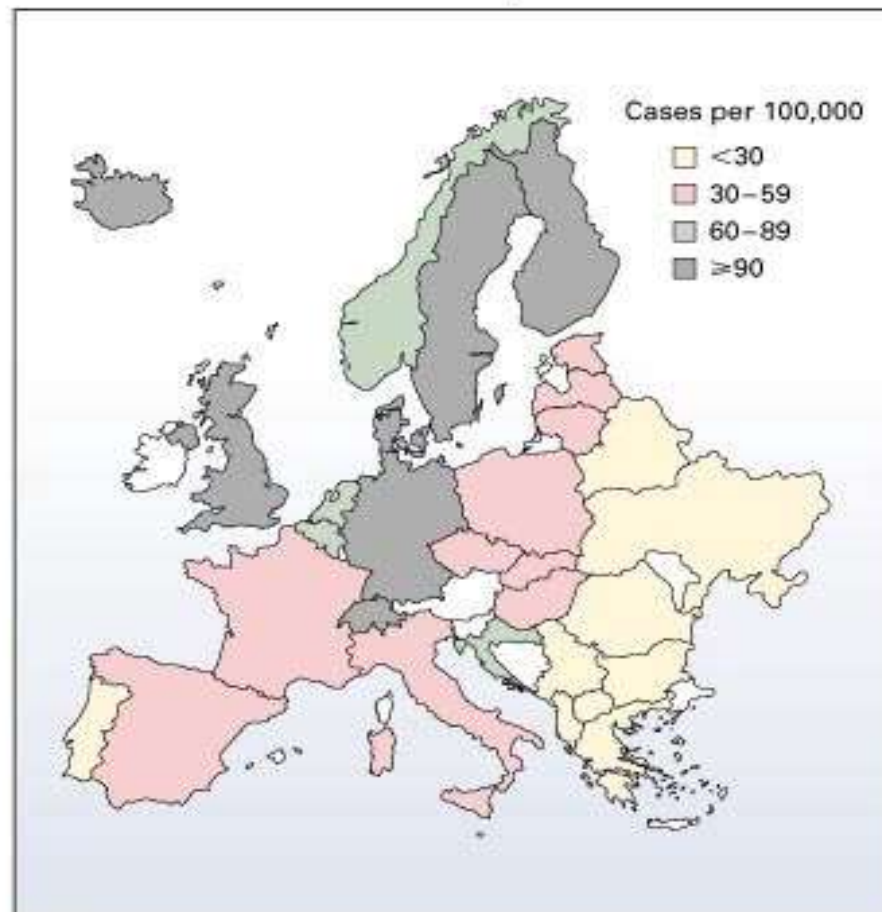
Asthma Frequency

12 EU Countries According to GNP per Capita

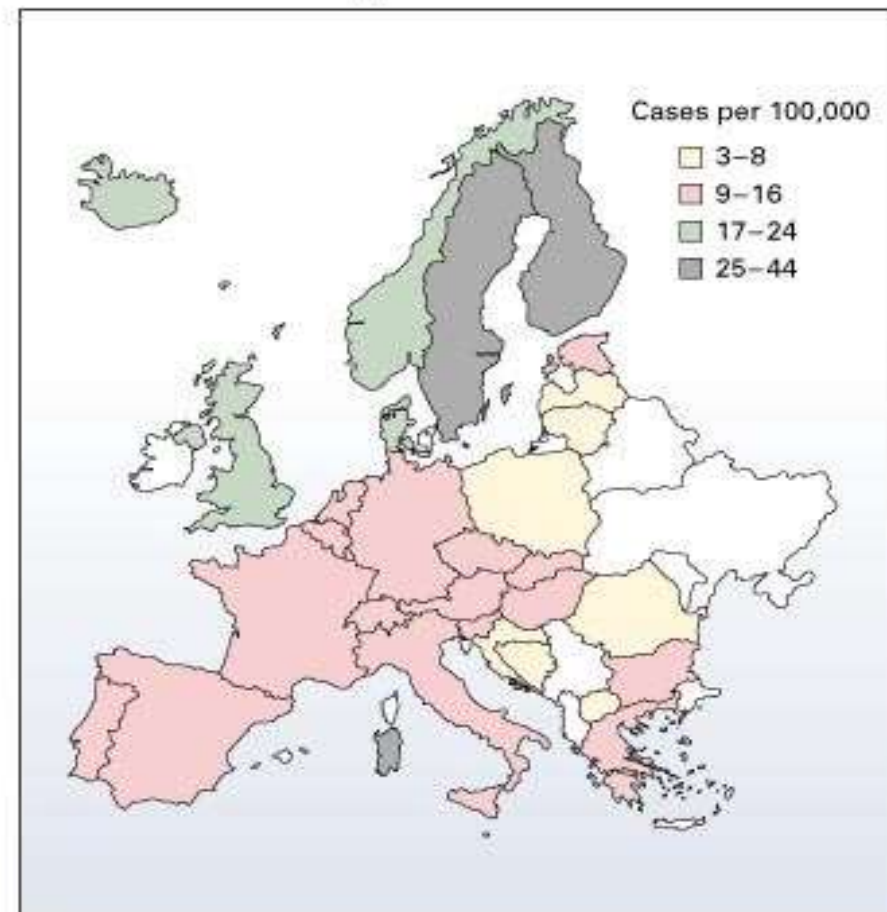


North South Gradient Multiple Sclerosis and Type 1 Diabetes

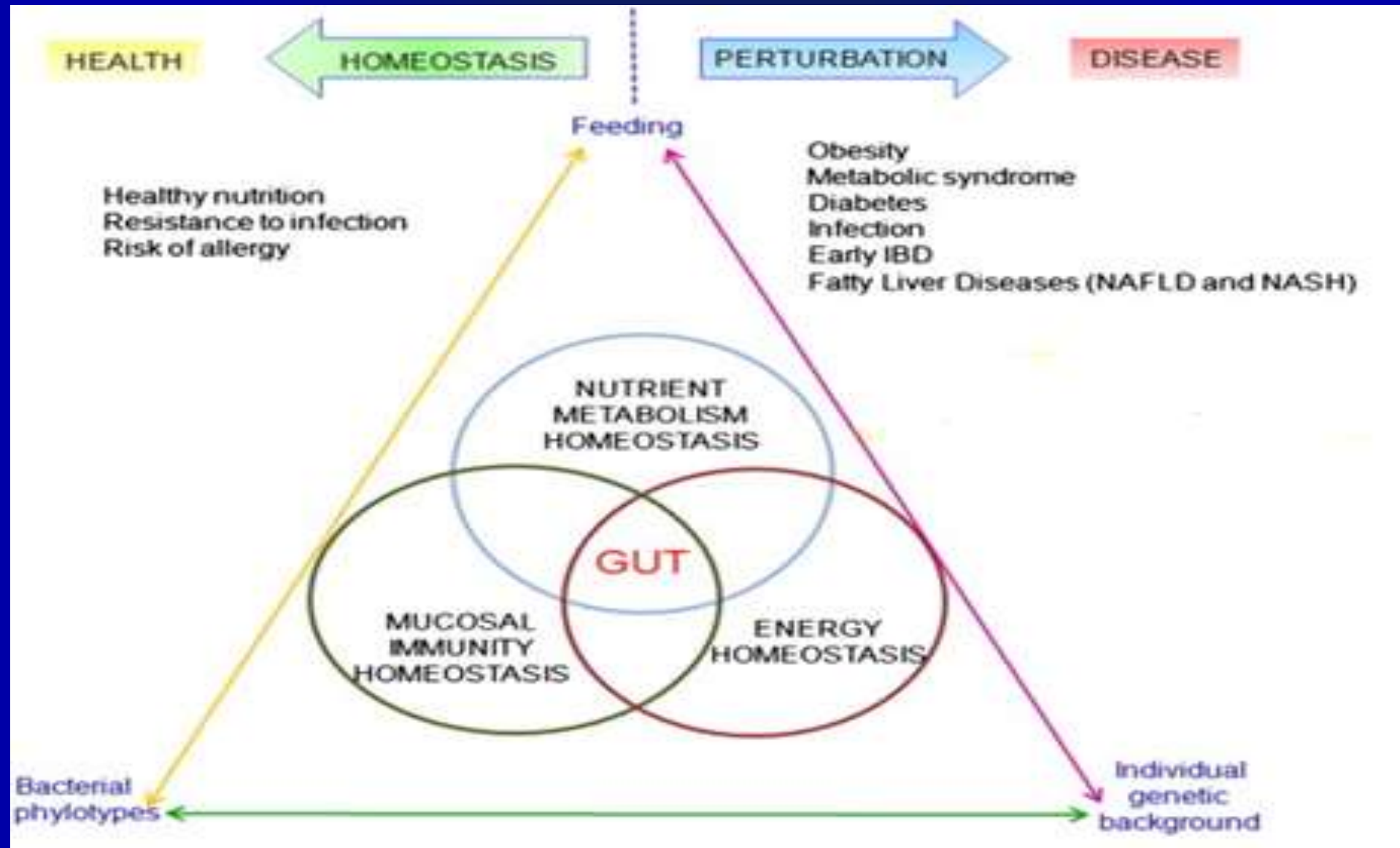
A Prevalence of Multiple Sclerosis

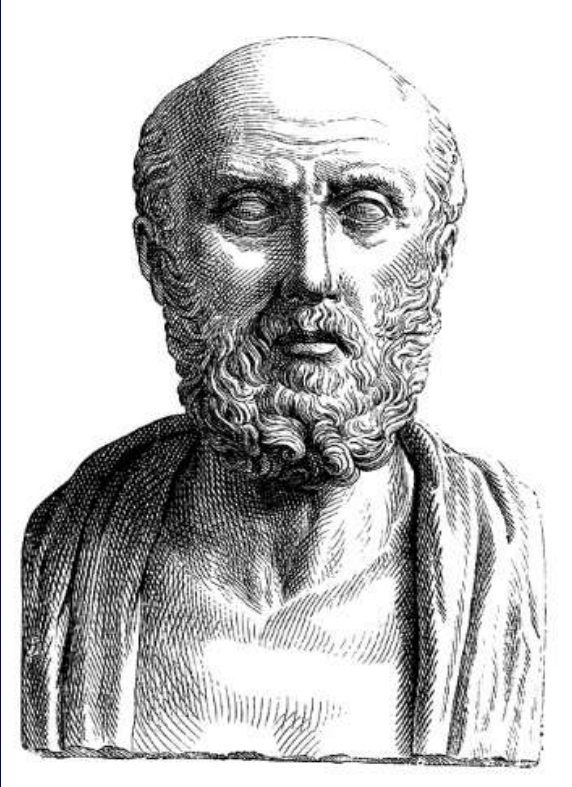


B Incidence of Type 1 Diabetes in Children



Gut Homeostasis vs Perturbation Balance





Hippocrates

**Let food be thy medicine
and medicine be thy food**



*Elie Metchnikoff, 1907
Nobel recipient*

The dependence of the intestinal microbes on the food makes it possible to adopt measures to modify the flora in our bodies and to replace the harmful microbes by useful microbes

The protective effect of farm milk consumption on childhood asthma and atopy: The GABRIELA study

Georg Loss, MSc,^{a,b} Silvia Apprich, PhD,^c Marco Waser, PhD,^{a,b} Wolfgang Kneifel, PhD,^c Jon Genuneit, MD,^d Gisela Büchele, PhD,^d Juliane Weber, MD,^e Barbara Sozanska, MD,^f Hanna Danielewicz, MD,^f Elisabeth Horak, MD,^g R. J. Joost van Neerven, PhD,^h Dick Heederik, PhD,ⁱ Peter C. Lorenzen, PhD,^j Erika von Mutius, MD,^e Charlotte Braun-Fahrlander, MD,^{a,b} and the GABRIELA study group* *Basel, Switzerland, Vienna and Innsbruck, Austria, Ulm, Munich, and Kiel, Germany, Wroclaw, Poland, and Deventer and Utrecht, The Netherlands*

Background: Farm milk consumption has been identified as an exposure that might contribute to the protective effect of farm life on childhood asthma and allergies. The mechanism of action and the role of particular constituents of farm milk, however, are not yet clear.

Objective: We sought to investigate the farm milk effect and determine responsible milk constituents.

Methods: In rural regions of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, a comprehensive questionnaire about farm milk consumption and other farm-related exposures was completed by parents of 8334 school-aged children, and 7606 of them provided serum samples to assess specific IgE levels. In 800 cow's milk samples collected at the participants' homes, viable bacterial counts, whey protein levels, and total fat content were analyzed. Asthma, atopy, and hay fever were associated to reported milk consumption and for the first time to objectively measured milk constituents by using multiple regression analyses.

Results: Reported raw milk consumption was inversely associated to asthma (adjusted odds ratio [aOR], 0.59; 95% CI,

0.46-0.74), atopy (aOR, 0.74; 95% CI, 0.61-0.90), and hay fever (aOR, 0.51; 95% CI, 0.37-0.69) independent of other farm exposures. Boiled farm milk did not show a protective effect. Total viable bacterial counts and total fat content of milk were not significantly related to asthma or atopy. Increased levels of the whey proteins BSA (aOR for highest vs lowest levels and asthma, 0.53; 95% CI, 0.30-0.97), α -lactalbumin (aOR for interquartile range and asthma, 0.71; 95% CI, 0.52-0.97), and β -lactoglobulin (aOR for interquartile range and asthma, 0.62; 95% CI, 0.39-0.97), however, were inversely associated with asthma but not with atopy.

Conclusions: The findings suggest that the protective effect of raw milk consumption on asthma might be associated with the whey protein fraction of milk. (J Allergy Clin Immunol 2011;128:766-73.)

Key words: Allergic diseases, asthma, atopy, children, farming, hay fever, microorganism, farm milk, risk, whey protein

**RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF
EFFECT OF RAW AND HOLDER PASTEURISED
HUMAN MILK AND OF FORMULA
SUPPLEMENTS ON INCIDENCE OF NEONATAL
INFECTION**

INDIRA NARAYANAN
N. S. MURTHY

K. PRAKASH
V. V. GUJRAL

*Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital and Department of
Microbiology, Lady Hardinge Medical College, and Indian Council of
Medical Research, New Delhi, India*

Summary Supplementary formula feeds inhibited the protective effect of expressed raw and pasteurised human milk in 226 high-risk neonates in a randomised controlled trial. The infection rate in the group given pasteurised human milk and formula (33%) was significantly higher than the rates in the groups given raw human milk (10·5%), pasteurised human milk (14·3%), and raw human milk and formula (16%). This accords with the impressions that some of the association of infection with artificial feeding is partly attributable to the lack of the protective effect of human milk. Heating expressed human milk to 62·5°C for 30 min significantly reduces its protective effect.

CLINICAL REVIEWS IN ALLERGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

Series editors: Donald Y. M. Leung, MD, PhD, and Dennis K. Ledford, MD

The gut microbiota and inflammatory noncommunicable diseases: Associations and potentials for gut microbiota therapies

Christina E. West, MD, et al

Umeå and Linköping, Sweden, Marburg, Germany, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Melbourne, Geelong, Perth, Clayton, and Sydney, Australia, Turku, Finland, Hong Kong, China, Copenhagen, Denmark, Tokyo, Japan, and Nice, France

(J Allergy Clin Immunol 2015;135:3-13.)

Editorial: Celiac disease and intestinal bacteria: not only gluten?

Mauro Rossi¹ and Kathryne B. Schwartz

Institute of Food Sciences, NRC, Avellino, Italy

RECEIVED DECEMBER 5, 2009; REVISED DECEMBER 30, 2009; ACCEPTED DECEMBER 31, 2009. DOI: 10.1189/jlb.1209784

▶ SEE CORRESPONDING ARTICLE ON PAGE 765

Celiac disease is a widespread, immune-mediated food intolerance to gluten that exhibits autoimmune

and innate-immune response involves activation of IEL with an induction of the nonclassical class I molecule MICA

in people on a gluten-free diet, and counts for *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Escherichia coli* were increased [5]

Alterations in Diversity of the Oral Microbiome in Pediatric Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Michael J. Docktor, MD,* Bruce J. Paster, PhD,^{†,‡} Shelly Abramowicz, DMD, MPH,^{§,||} Jay Ingram, BS,*
Yaoyu E. Wang, PhD,[¶] Mick Correll, BS,[¶] Hongyu Jiang, PhD,** Sean L. Cotton, BS,[‡]
Alexis S. Kokaras, BS,[‡] and Athos Bousvaros, MD, MPH*

Autoimmunity Reviews 14 (2015) 269–276



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Autoimmunity Reviews

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/autrev



Review

Behçet's syndrome patients exhibit specific microbiome signature



Clarissa Consolandi ^{a,*}, Silvia Turrone ^{b,1}, Giacomo Emmi ^{c,1}, Marco Severgnini ^a, Jessica Fiori ^b, Clelia Peano ^a,
Elena Biagi ^b, Alessia Grassi ^c, Simone Rampelli ^b, Elena Silvestri ^c, Manuela Centanni ^b, Fabio Cianchi ^c,
Roberto Gotti ^b, Lorenzo Emmi ^{d,**}, Patrizia Brigidi ^b, Nicola Bizzaro ^f, Gianluca De Bellis ^a, Domenico Prisco ^{c,d},
Marco Candela ^b, Mario M. D'Elia ^{c,d}

The Microbiome and Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation

Daniela Sporrer • Andre Gessner • Thomas Hehlhans •
Peter J. Oefner • Ernst Holler

Less diversity associated with Graft versus Host disease

Our Actions Now Are Our Future













Rx

PATIENT NAME:

ADDRESS:

Prescription:

Date:

Signature:











Just the Very Beginning



The
Economist

AUGUST 18TH-24TH 2012

Economist.com

The Catholic church's unholy mess

Paul Ryan: the man with the plan

Generation Xhausted

China, victim of the Olympics?

On the origin of specie

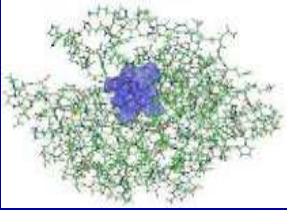
Microbes maketh man





ben.harris@sclabs.co.nz

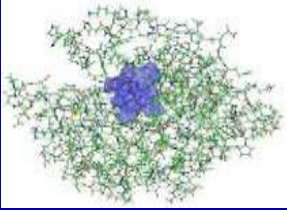
www.canterburyscl.co.nz



Thoughts to Ponder (1)



- Does human Host cell hormonal communication interact with Bacterial quorum sensing??
- Quorum sensing bacterial communication could we ever learn to be as sociable?
- Life did not take over the globe by combat but by networking and cooperation



Thoughts to Ponder (2)



- We are highly complex 'super-organisms'
- 90% of cells in our body are not human
- Our bacteria contribute so much
where does our body end & the microbes begin??

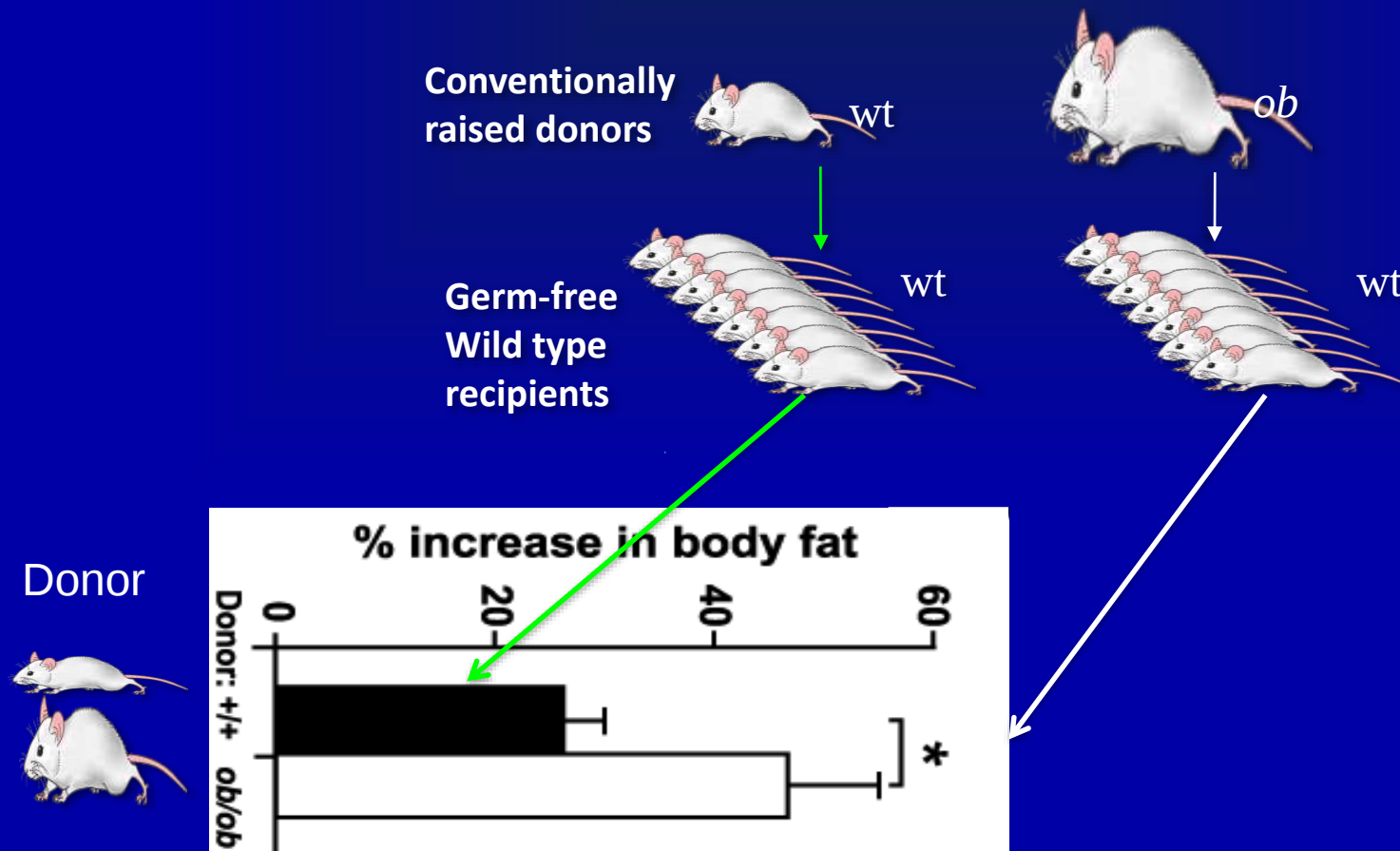
Effect of probiotics on central nervous system functions in animals and humans

- a systematic review

These probiotics showed efficacy in improving psychiatric disorder-related behaviors including anxiety, depression, autism spectrum disorder (ASD), obsessive-compulsive disorder, and memory abilities, including spatial and non-spatial memory.

Because many of the basic science studies showed some efficacy of probiotics on central nervous system function, this background may guide and promote further preclinical and clinical studies. ... According to the qualitative analyses of current studies, we can provisionally draw the conclusion that *B. longum*, *B. breve*, *B. infantis*, *L. helveticus*, *L. rhamnosus*, *L. plantarum*, and *L. casei* were most effective in improving CNS function, including psychiatric disease-associated functions (anxiety, depression, mood, stress response) and memory abilities

Faecal Transplantation



Implications for prevention and treatment of disease

- Avoid disruption by antibiotics
- Faecal transplant
- “Probiotics”
- “Prebiotics”
 - Dietary modification
- “Probiotics”
 - Helminthic therapy



There's a colony of hookworms living inside Lyn Jolly – and she says they're the best thing that's ever happened to her.

Worms tried

- *Trichuris trichiura*
- *Trichuris suis*
- *Hymenolepis diminiuta*
- *Necator americanus*
- *Ancylostoma duodenale*

WormTherapy

Helminth Induced Immune Modulation

FOR MORE INFO (888) 898-WORM
9676

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Treatments Available:



Hookworm

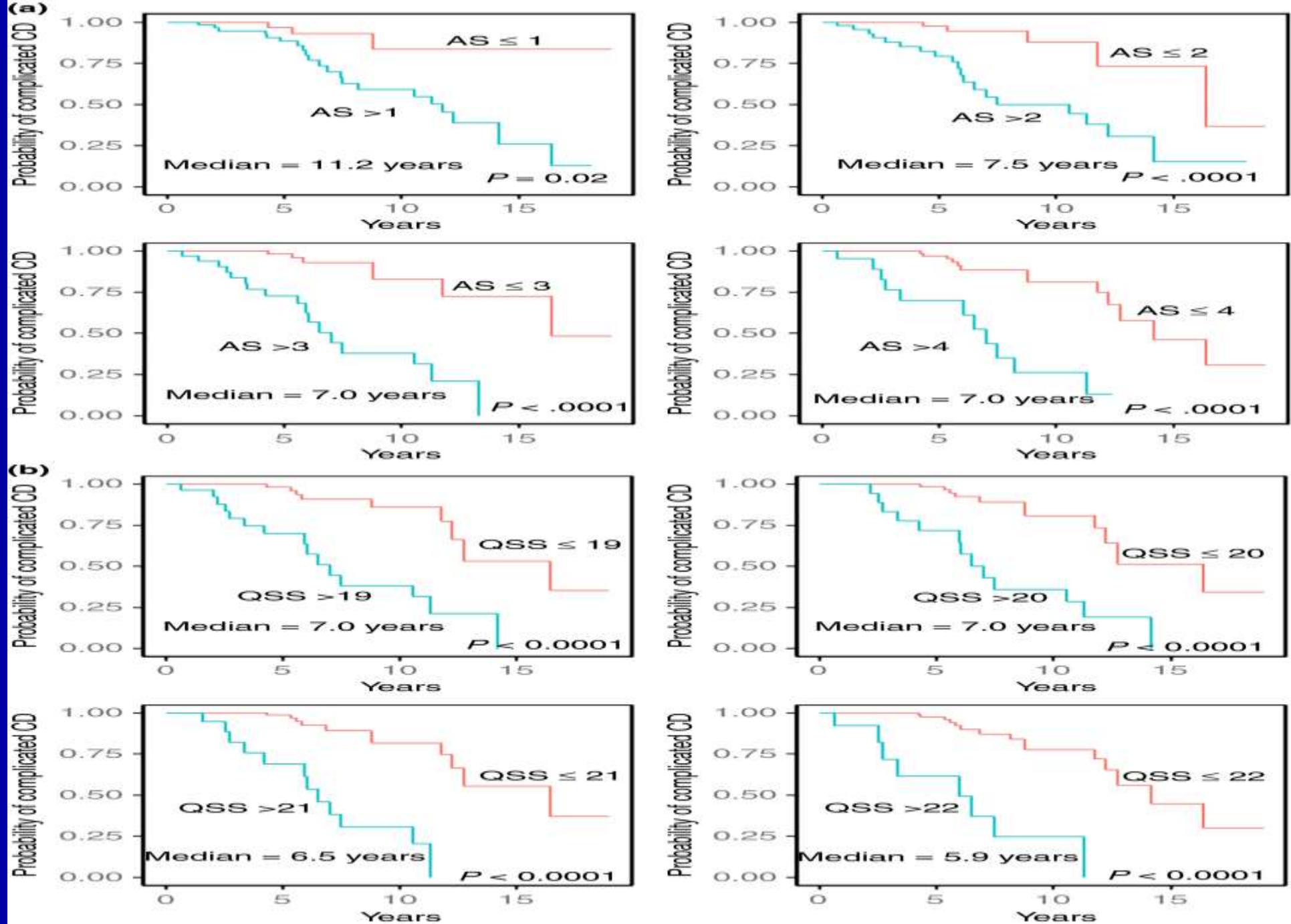


Whipworm

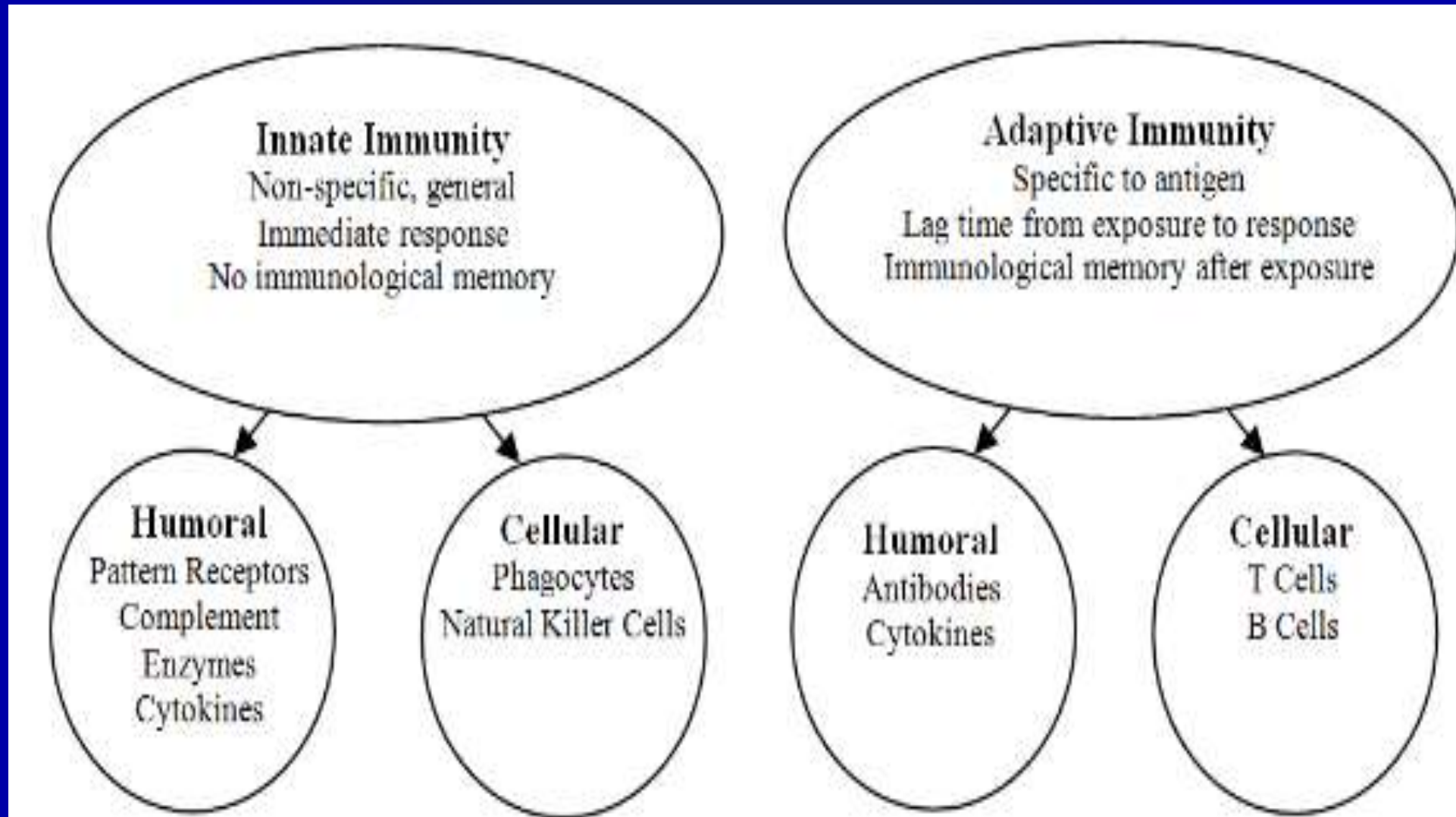


Combination
Therapy

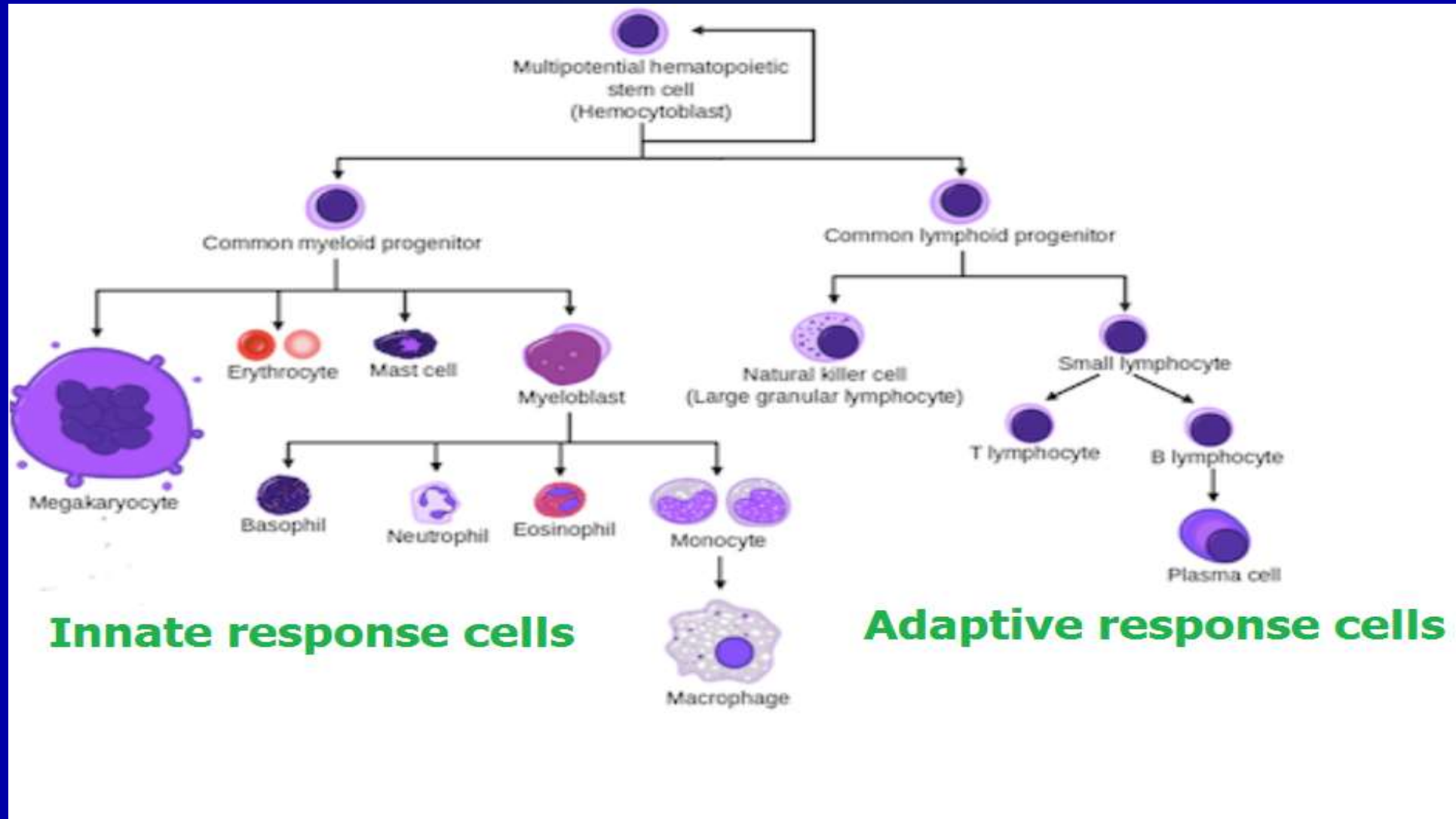
wormtherapy.com

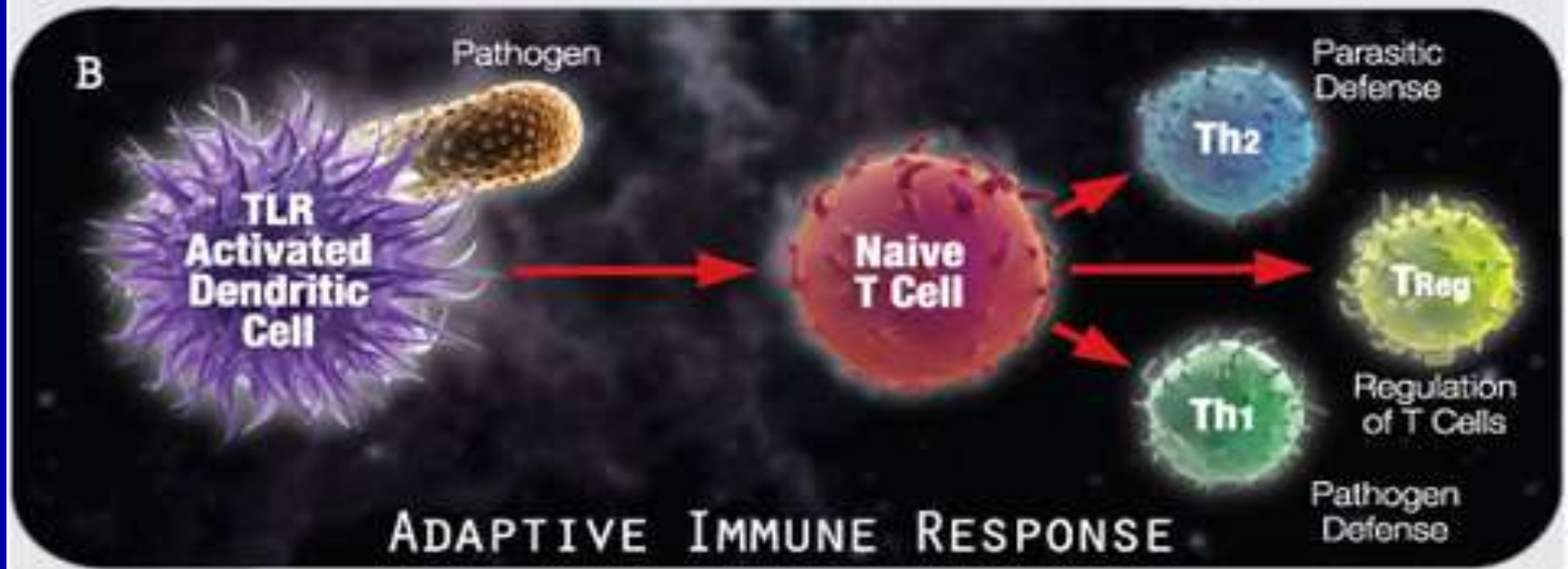


Our Immune System



Innate vs Adaptive Cell Immunity





The Gut Microbiome Affects Obesity

Humans & mice have different gut flora but the two largest microbial groupings are shared in common:

1. Bacteroidetes - Gram negatives
2. Firmicutes - Gram positives

These Groupings change in response to diet, obesity
and genetics

Presence in Raw Cow's Milk of a Bactericidal Substance Specific for Certain Strains of Coliform Organisms

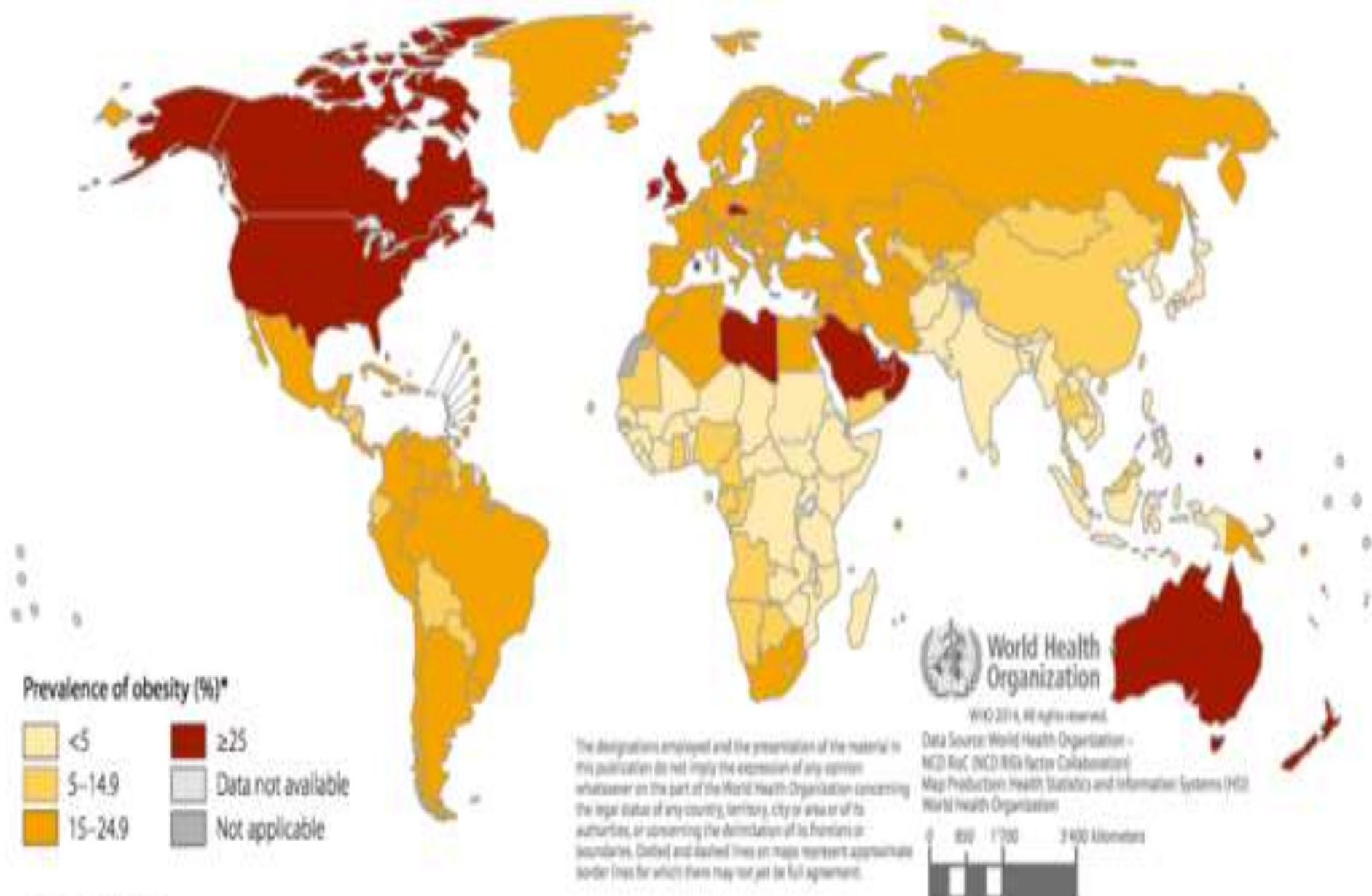
DURING the course of an investigation as to the reason why certain strains of coliform organisms when inoculated into raw 'sterile' milk did not reduce methylene blue or resazurin, it was found that these organisms were actually destroyed in milk held at 37° C. for six hours¹. As all the tests for the presence of a bacteriophage in the raw milk were negative, it was considered that the destruction of the organisms

Plate counts on MacConkey's agar were carried out at inoculation, and after holding the inoculated milk in a water-bath at 37° C. for four hours, with the following results:

Temperature to which milk was heated (for half an hour) before inoculation		Count per ml. at inoculation	Count per ml. after 4 hours at 37° C.
Culture No. 1	52° C.	1,328,000	1,000
	53° C.	848,000	40,000,000
Culture No. 2	52° C.	316,000	31,600
	53° C.	640,000	28,000,000



Age-standardized prevalence of obesity in men aged 18 years and over (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²), 2014



* BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²