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Summary

INCREASING SIMILARITY OF MICROBIOTA COMPOSITIONS AMONG SALIVA, GASTRIC JUICE, AND GASTRIC TISSUE SAMPLES DURING GASTRIC CARCINOGENESIS

Jae Gyu Kim

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Oesophagus

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A metagenome study of 107 subjects found increasing similarity between oral and gastric microbiome composition across stages of gastric carcinogenesis, suggesting possible involvement of oral bacteria in gastric cancer development.

KEY POINTS

- Microbial similarity between saliva and gastric juice increased from 0.18 in healthy controls to 0.58-0.60 across low-grade dysplasia, high-grade dysplasia, and gastric cancer groups.
- Similarity between gastric juice and gastric antral tissue rose from 0.30 in controls to 0.47-0.48 in dysplasia groups and 0.34 in gastric cancer.
- The trend of increasing similarity was less pronounced in bacteria-derived vesicle samples compared to bacterial samples.
- The study used 16S rRNA metagenome analysis on saliva, gastric juice, and tissue samples from 9 healthy adults and 98 patients with dysplasia or gastric cancer.
- The findings suggest oral commensals may play a role in gastric cancer development through interaction with the gastric microbiome, though causal relationships remain unclear.

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