

THE INTESTINAL MICROBIOME CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH GLUTEN-SENSITIVE CONDITIONS WHO ADHERE TO A GLUTEN-FREE DIET

Oleksii Dolko

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Small Intestine & Nutrition

October 15, 2023

A study of 25 adults with celiac disease or non-celiac gluten sensitivity on agliadin diet found altered intestinal microbiome composition compared to controls, with increased Bacteroidetes and decreased Firmicutes and Actinobacteria, which the authors attribute to dietary effects rather than disease-specific features.

KEY POINTS

- Patients with celiac disease and non-celiac gluten sensitivity showed significantly increased Bacteroidetes content (28.4% and 24.98% respectively) compared to controls (6.83%, $p < 0.05$), and decreased Firmicutes (53.47% and 53.0% vs 69.89% in controls, $p < 0.05$ for celiac disease).
- Actinobacteria content was significantly lower in both gluten-related disease groups (4.8% in celiac disease, 5.37% in non-celiac gluten sensitivity) compared to controls (11.36%, $p < 0.01$).
- The Firmicutes/Bacteroidetes ratio was markedly lower in both patient groups (1.996 and 2.0) compared to controls (9.986, $p < 0.05$).
- No significant difference in microbiome composition was found between celiac disease and non-celiac gluten sensitivity patients, leading the authors to suggest the observed changes reflect the side effects of agliadin diet adherence rather than disease-specific microbiome alterations.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflifx.eu/search/d/19770f06-743c-11ee-8ac6-0242ac140004>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.