

# THE IMPORTANCE OF GUT TRANSITION TIME AND GUT MICROBIOME COMPOSITION IN NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE DEVELOPMENT

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Poster

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**A study comparing 34 NAFLD patients with 34 healthy volunteers found significantly longer gut transition time in NAFLD patients (41h vs 36h) and differences in gut microbiome composition.**

## KEY POINTS

- NAFLD patients had significantly longer gut transition time compared to healthy volunteers (41 hours versus 36 hours,  $p=0.0137$ ) and lower Bristol Stool chart scores (2.32 versus 2.76,  $p=0.037$ ).
- Healthy volunteers showed greater abundance of *Faecalibacterium* (0.0245 vs 0.0162,  $p=0.043$ ) and *Lachnospiraceae* (0.331 vs 0.279,  $p=0.036$ ), while NAFLD patients had higher *Intestinibacter* (0.00582 vs 0.003421,  $p=0.041$ ).
- Gut transition time correlated positively with abundance of *Methanobacteriaceae* ( $Rho=0.231$ ,  $p=0.03$ ) and *Clostridiaceae* ( $Rho=0.197$ ,  $p=0.01$ ).
- The authors suggest that prolonged gut transition time and altered microbiome composition might play a role in NAFLD pathogenesis, though this remains an interpretive conclusion.

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