

ETHANOL-PRODUCING LACTOBACILLACAE CONTRIBUTE TO LIVER DAMAGE IN METABOLIC DISEASE AND COUNTERACT THE EFFECTS OF LIFESTYLE INTERVENTION

Zhongren Ma

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 15, 2023

In a longitudinal study of 93 alcohol-abstaining individuals undergoing intermittent fasting, elevated Lactobacillaceae levels correlated with markers of liver dysfunction and type 2 diabetes, but intermittent fasting did not reduce Lactobacillaceae abundance.

KEY POINTS

- Intermittent fasting for 30 days did not significantly influence Lactobacillaceae levels in healthy volunteers, morbidly obese individuals, or patients with type 2 diabetes ($P_{\text{adj}} > 0.2$ for all comparisons).
- Patients with type 2 diabetes showed significantly higher levels of alcohol-producing Lactobacillaceae compared to healthy controls ($p < 0.0001$).
- Lactobacillaceae abundance correlated significantly with GGT ($R = 0.18$, $P = 0.002$), glucose ($R = 0.32$, $P < 0.0001$), and HbA1c ($R = 0.28$, $P < 0.0001$).
- In multivariable analysis, glucose levels had the largest effect on Lactobacillaceae variation ($R^2 = 1.60\%$, $p_{\text{adj}} < 0.001$), while intermittent fasting showed no significant contribution ($P_{\text{adj}} = 0.254$).
- This study is relevant to clinicians managing metabolic dysfunction-associated fatty liver disease in patients who abstain from alcohol.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/6db1caa8-743b-11ee-a74a-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.