



Tipo	Periódico
Título	Remission in Crohn's disease is accompanied by alterations in the gut microbiota and mucins production
Autores	Daniéla Oliveira Magro, Andrey Santos, Dioze Guadagnini, Flavia Moreira de Godoy, Sylvia Helena Monteiro Silva, Wilson José Fernandes Lemos, Nicola Vitulo, Sandra Torriani, Lilian Vital Pinheiro, Carlos Augusto Real Martinez, Mario José Abdalla Saad, Claudio Saddy Rodrigues Coy
Autor (es) USF	Carlos Augusto Real Martinez
Autores Internacionais	Wilson José Fernandes Lemos, Nicola Vitulo, Sandra Torriani
Programa/Curso (s)	Programa de Pós-Graduação Stricto Sensu em Ciências da Saúde
DOI	10.1038/s41598-019-49893-5
Assunto (palavras chaves)	Crohn's disease; Dysbiosis
Idioma	Inglês
Fonte	Título do periódico: Scientific Reports ISSN: 2045-2322 Volume/Número/Paginação/Ano: v. 9, p. 13263, 2019
Data da publicação	13 September 2019
Formato da produção	Digital https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-49893-5
Resumo	<p>Previous studies have demonstrated that patients with Crohn's disease (CD) in remission do not exhibit an improvement in gut microbiota composition, which might trigger relapses. The present study investigated the dysbiosis and mucins production in CD patients during remission. We performed an analytical cross-sectional single center study, which recruited 18 CD patients and 18 healthy controls (CG) residing in the same home, meaning that all of the participants experienced the same environmental factors, with similar hygiene status, diet, pollution and other common lifestyle characteristics that may influence the composition of the gut microbiota. When compared to healthy controls, the CD patients exhibited lower microbial α-diversity ($p=0.047$), a greater abundance of the Proteobacteria phylum ($p=0.037$) and a reduction in the Deltaproteobacteria class ($p=0.0006$). There was also a reduction in the <i>Akkermansia</i> ($p=0.002$) and <i>Oscillospira</i> ($p=0.024$) genera and in the proportion of the yeast <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> ($p=0.01$). Additionally, CD patients in remission presented increased neutral ($p=0.001$) and acid mucin ($p=0.002$) concentrations. The reductions in the proportions of <i>Oscillospira</i> and <i>Akkermansia</i> genera, sulfate-reducing bacteria and <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>, observed in the CD group, may account for the increased mucins production observed in these patients.</p>
Fomento	