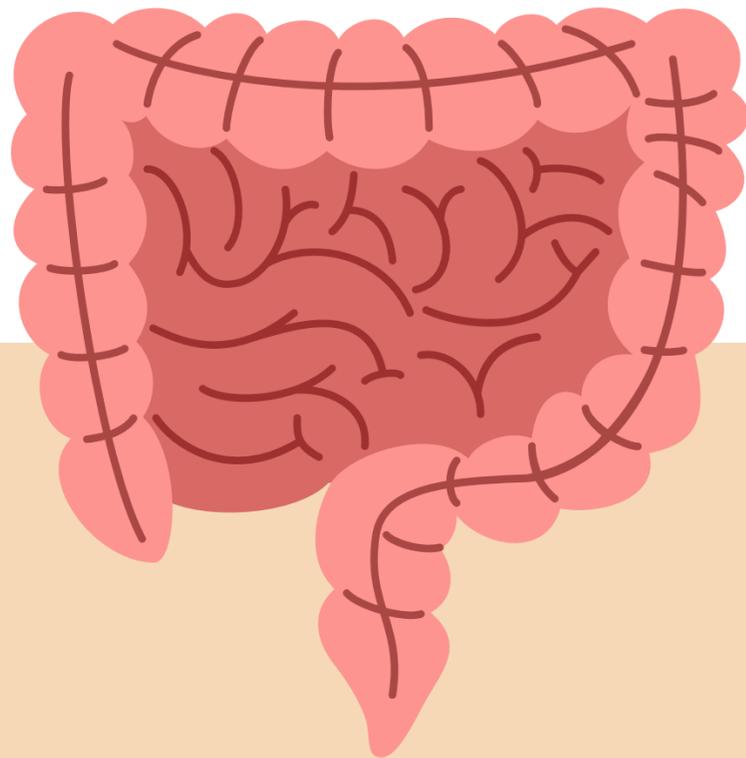


Efficacy of an Irritable Bowel Syndrome diet in treating Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth: A Narrative Review †



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MICROBIOTA

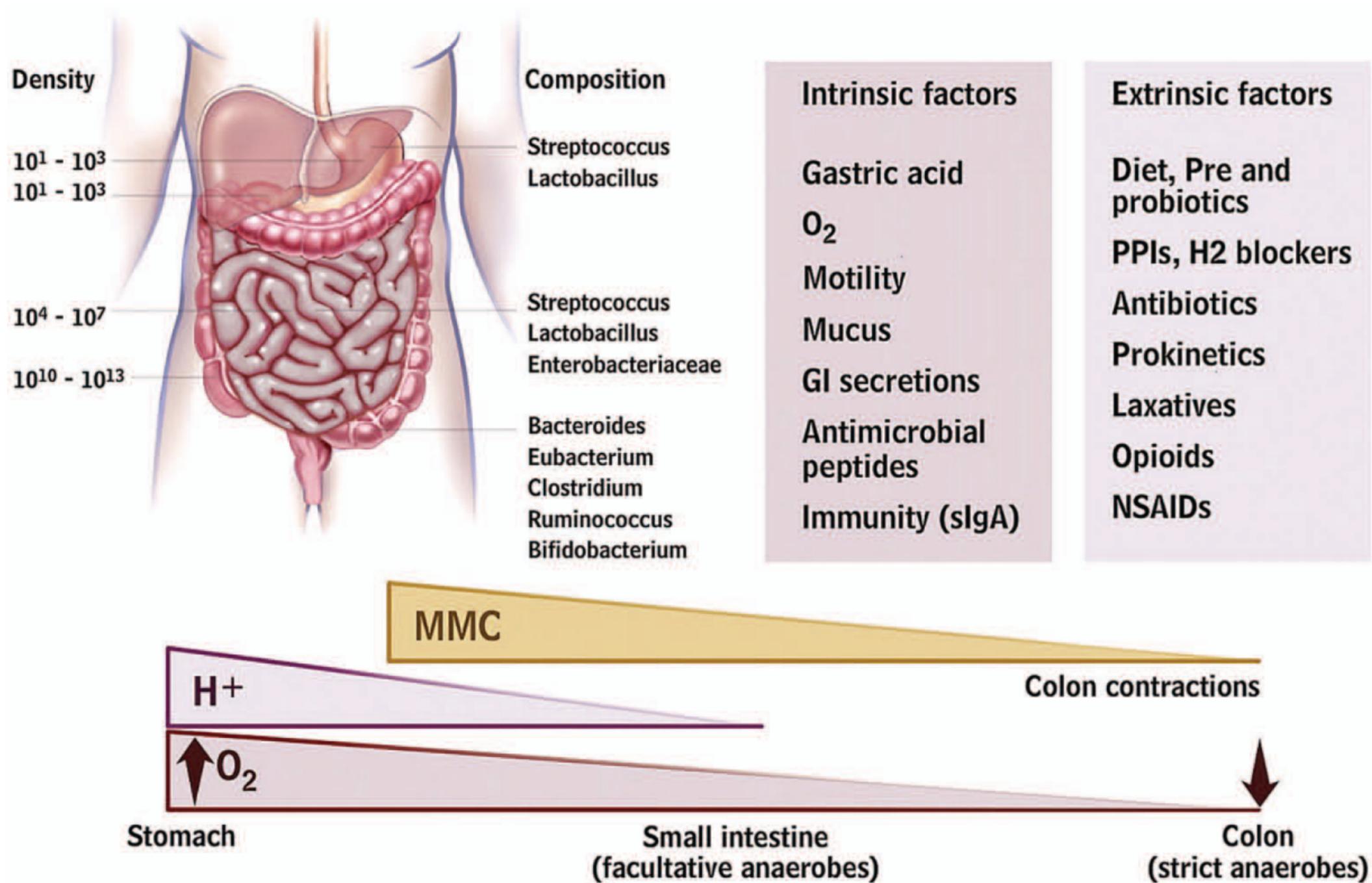
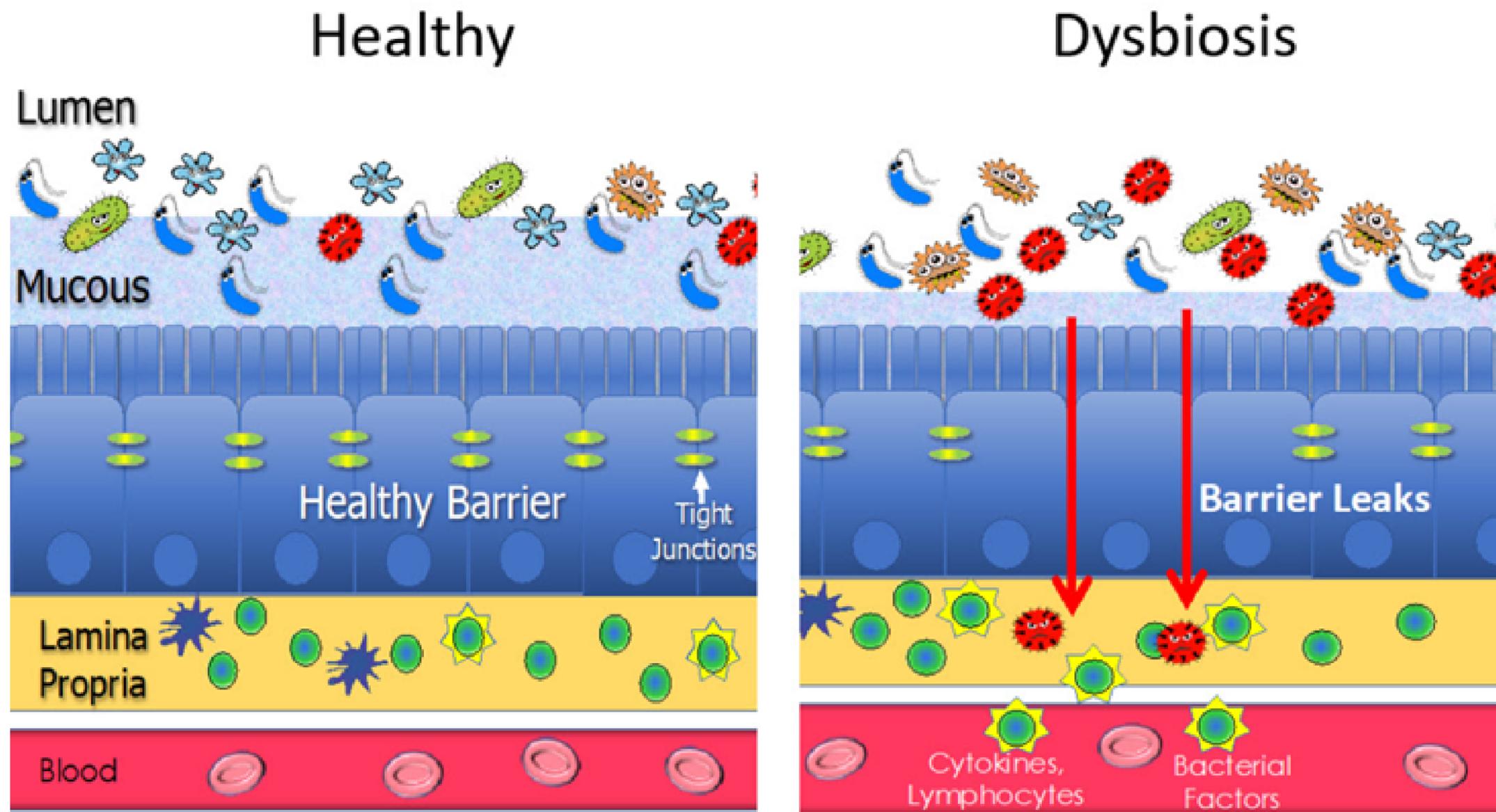


Figure 1. Multiple intrinsic and extrinsic factors can affect the microbiota.



DYSBIOSIS



Imbalance of the
gut microbiota

Figure 2. A state of Eubiosis and Dysbiosis.

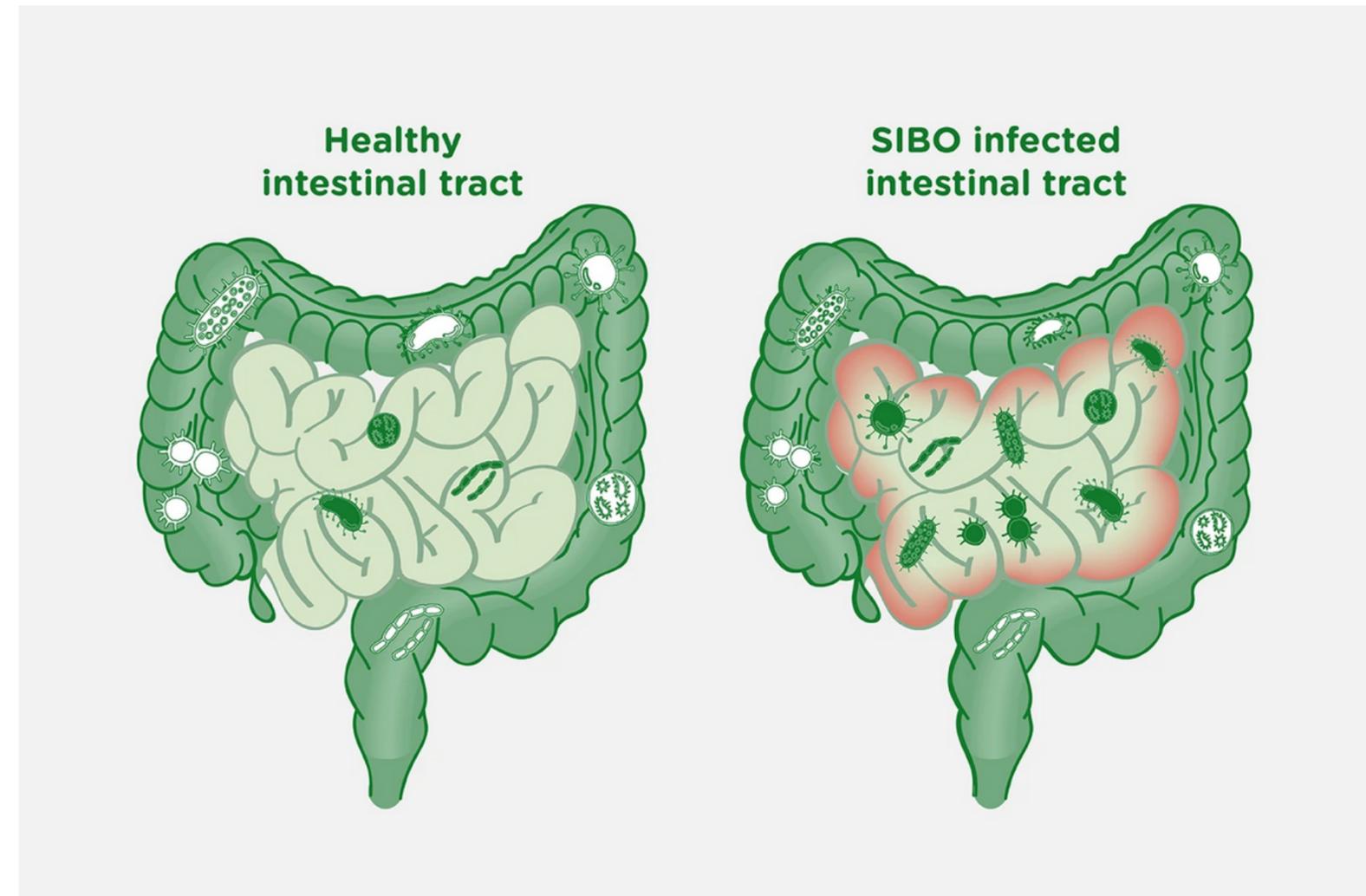
SIBO



excessive amount of bacteria or
methanogens in the small intestine



Pseudomonas aeruginosa, *Escherichia coli*,
Klebsiella pneumoniae, *Methanobrevibacter
smithii*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Streptococcus*
and *Staphylococcus*



graphics: <https://biokplus.com/>

SIBO



Carbohydrate
fermentation in the
small intestine



Gastrointestinal
symptoms

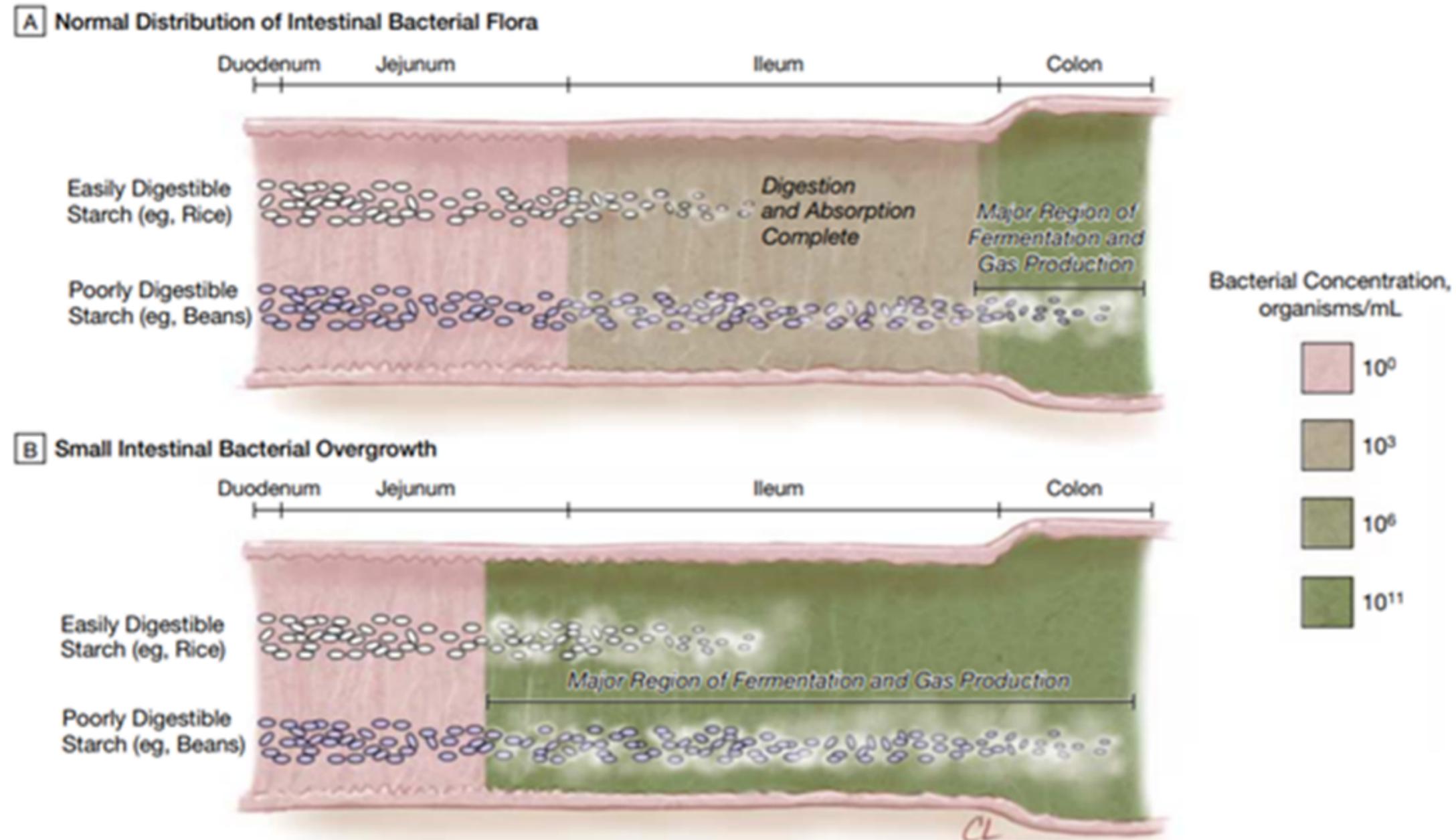


Figure 3. Distribution of Intestinal Bacterial Flora in Normal Gut and in Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth

SIBO
is
highly prevalent
in
IBS.

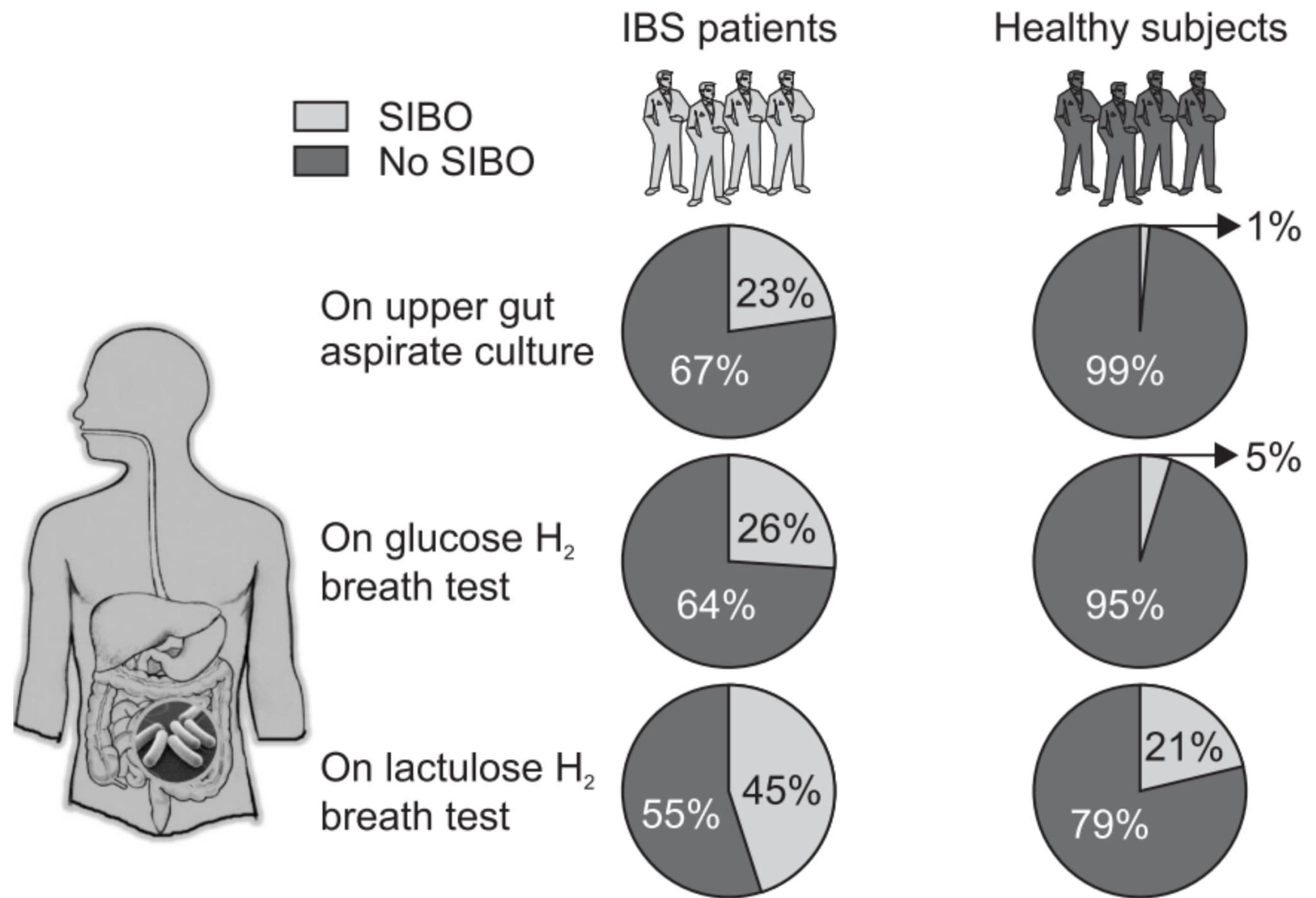
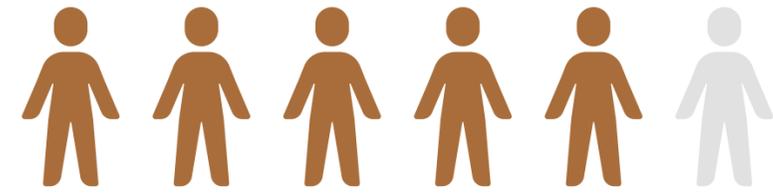


Figure 4. The frequency of SIBO using different diagnosis methods among patients with IBS.

Narrative review

The objective of this study is to determine whether the current recommendations regarding nutrition in IBS would be suitable for patients with SIBO.



STUDIES ON PEOPLE

with SIBO, IBS, FGID's, healthy participants



TIME FRAME

2012-2022



DATA BASES

Pubmed, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect



KEY WORDS

microbiota; dysbiosis; IBS; SIBO;
FODMAP; probiotics; prebiotics; MMC

SEVERAL EXPLORE CATEGORIES

(low fodmap OR high fodmap)

(clinical trial OR randomized controlled trial OR cross-sectional study OR crossover study OR retrospective study)

(ibs OR irritable bowel syndrome)

(sibo OR small intestinal bacterial overgrowth)

(probiotic OR monoprobiotic OR bacterial strain)

(fiber OR soluble fiber OR psyllium OR inulin OR phgg)

(mmc OR migrating motor complex)

(mindful eating or mindfulness training).



Pubmed
n=315

ScienceDirect
n=16

Google Scholar
n=75

preliminary screening
n=406

exclusion based
on titles

papers screened
n=198

exluded:
- on animal
-on children
-experimental studies

papers indentified
n=65

excluded:
using poliprotiotics or
synbiotic
no data on gut microbiota
meta analisys
published before 2012

incuded studies
n= 34

Analysis of these findings

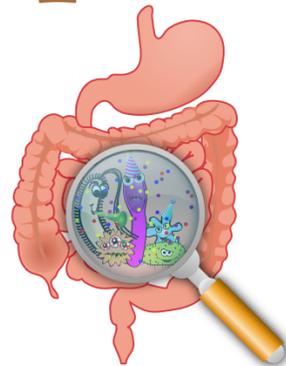


presented under 4 categories

Low FODMAP



monoprobiotic



fiber



mindfull eating



LOW FODMAP

included studies



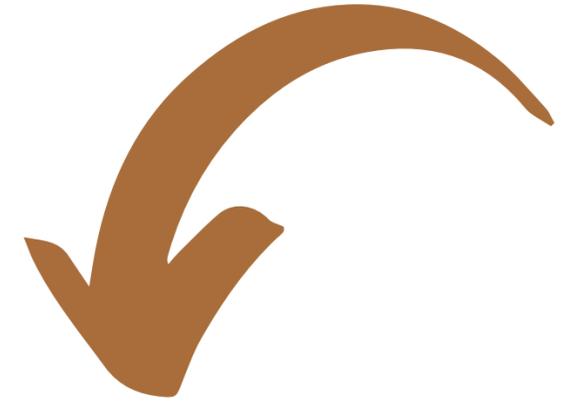
12 studies:

- 11 Randomized controlled trial
- 1 Clinical trial



Studies:

last from 3 weeks to 6 months



Methods:

- 16S RNA
- Breath test
- GA-map Dysbiosis

LOW FODMAP

Author, Year,	Period	Study Group	Intervention/control	Methods	Outcome
Zhang et al.,2021	3 weeks	100 IBS	LFD/TDA	16S rRNA	↓ Bifidobacterium, Fusobacterium ↑ Bilophila
Staudacher et al.,2021	4 weeks	95 IBS	LFD+(probiotic/placebo)/ Sham diet+ (probiotic/placebo)	16S rRNA	↓ Bifidobacterium, ↑ Bacterioides
Naseri et al., 2021	6 weeks	42 IBS	LF-GFD	16S rRNA	↑ Bacterioides, ↑ Bifidobacterium, Lactobacillus
Wilson et al., 2020	4 weeks	69 IBS	LFD +(B-GOS/placebo)/Sham diet+placebo	16S rRNA	↓ Bifidobacterium
Pacharatrakul et al., 2019	4 weeks	62 IBS	SILFD/BRD	Breath test	↓ H ₂ volume
Bennet et al., 2018	4 weeks	67 IBS	LFD /TDA	GA-map Dysbiosis Test	↓ Bifidobacterium, ↑ Dysbiosis Index

LFD- low fodmap diet; TDA- traditional dietary advices; LF-GFD- low fodmap gluter free diet, SLFD- structural individual low-fodmap diet
BRD- brief advice on a commonly recommended diet,

Figure 5. Characteristics of included studies connected with a Low Fodmap diet on gut microbiota.

LOW FODMAP

Author, Year,	Period	Study Group	Intervention/control	Methods	Outcome
Hustoft et al., 2017	9 weeks	20 IBS	LFD/ LFD +FOS	16S rRNA	↓ Bifidobacterium, Clostridium Faecalibacterium
Halmos et al., 2015	3 weeks	27 IBS 6 Healthy	LFD/ Australian diet	16S rRNA	↓ Bifidobacterium, Akkermansia muciniphila
Staudacher et al., 2012	4 weeks	41 IBS	LFD / Habitual diet	FISH, 16S RNA	↓ Bifidobacterium
Huaman et al., 2018	4 wk	40 FGIs	LFD / Mediterranean diet	16S rRNA	↓ Bifidobacteria, ↑ Bilophila wadsworthia No difference in overall alpha or beta diversity
McIntosh et al., 2017	3 weeks	37 IBS	LFD/ HFD	16S rRNA Breath test	↓ H ₂ volume, Actinobacteria No difference in overall alpha or beta diversity
Harvie et al., 2017	6 month	50 IBS	LFD/ TDA LFD/LFD+ reintroduction	16S rRNA	no change in the microbiota

LFD- low fodmap diet; TDA- traditional dietary advices; HFD- high fodmap diet

Figure 6. Characteristics of included studies connected with a Low Fodmap diet on gut microbiota.

LOW FODMAP

summary.



reduce
gastrointestinal
symptoms



undesirable
alteration
in gut microbiota



adding FOS
might reverse
this changes



little data in
SIBO patients

MONO PROBIOTICS

included studies



11 studies:

- 8 Randomized controlled trial
- 2 Clinical trial
- 1 Retrospective study



Supplementation:

last from 3 weeks to 3 months



Methods:

- Breath tests
- Bristol stool scale
- IBS-SSS
- Likert scale
- CTT, SBM

MONO PROBIOTICS

Authors, Year, Study type	Duration of study	Study group	Intervention/Control
Gayathri et al., 2021 Randomized controlled trial	8 weeks	100 IBS	<i>S. cerevisiae</i> CNCM I-3856/placebo
Gupta et al., 2021 Randomized controlled trial	80 days	40 IBS	<i>B. coagulans</i> LBSC [DSM17654]/placebo
Madempud et al., 2020 Randomized controlled trial	4 weeks	100 functional constipation	<i>B. coagulans</i> Unique IS2/placebo
García-Collinot et al., 2020 Clinical Trial	2 months	40 SIBO and Systemic sclerosis	<i>S. Boulardii</i> (SB)/Metronidazol(M) SB+M
Lewis et al., 2020 Randomized controlled trial	8 weeks	251 IBS	<i>Lactobacillus paracasei</i> HA-196 / <i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> R0175/placebo
Krishma Kumar et al., 2018 Randomized controlled trial	2 weeks	19 healthy	<i>B. infantis</i> 35624/placebo

Figure 7. Characteristics of included studies connected with monoprobiotics.

MONO PROBIOTICS

Authors, Year, Study type	Duration of study	Study group	Intervention/Control
Ojetti et al., 2017 Retrospective study	4 weeks	20 constipation	L. reuteri (DSM 17938)
Majeed et al., 2016 Randomized controlled trial	3 months	36 IBS-D	B. coagulans (MTCC 5856)/placebo
Eskesen et al., 2015 Randomized controlled trial	4 weeks	1248 with low defecation frequency	B. subsp. lactis, BB-12 1 or 10 billion BB-12/placebo
Akhondi-Meybodi et al., 2014 Randomized controlled trial	3 weeks	60 IBS	S. boulardii CNCM I 745/placebo
Ducrotté et al, 2012 Clinical Trial	4 weeks	214 IBS	L. plantarum 299v (DSM 9843)/placebo

IBS-D- diarrhea predominant IBS

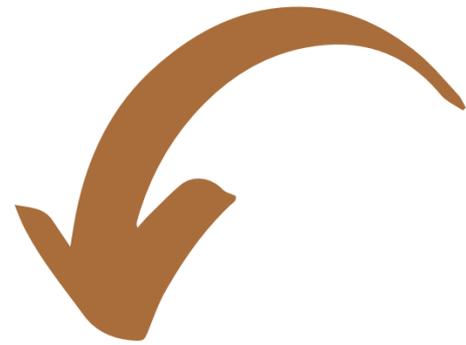
Figure 7. Characteristics of included studies connected with monoprobiotics.

Fully characterized strains	Key results							
	Diarrhea	Stool frequency/consistency	Bloating	Abdominal pain	SBM	Gas release	H ₂ volume	CH ₄ volume
B.infantis 35624	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	ND	No change	↑
L. reuteri (DSM 17938)	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	ND	No change	↓
B. coagulans (MTCC 5856)	↓	↑	↓	↓	-	ND	ND	ND
B. coagulans LBSC (DSM17654)	↓	↑	↓	↓	-	ND	ND	ND
B. coagulans Unique IS2	ND	↑	ND	↓	-	ND	ND	ND
L. plantarum 299v (DSM9843)	ND	ND	↓	↓	-	ND	ND	ND
S. cerevisiae CNCM I-3856	ND	↑	ND	↓	-	ND	ND	ND
S. boulardii CNCM I 745	↓	ND	↓	↓	-	↓	↓	ND
B. animalis subsp. lactis , BB-12	ND	↑	↓	↓	-	ND	ND	ND
L. paracasei HA-196	ND	ND	ND	ND	↑	ND	ND	ND

Figure 8. The outcomes of included studies.

MONO PROBIOTICS

summary



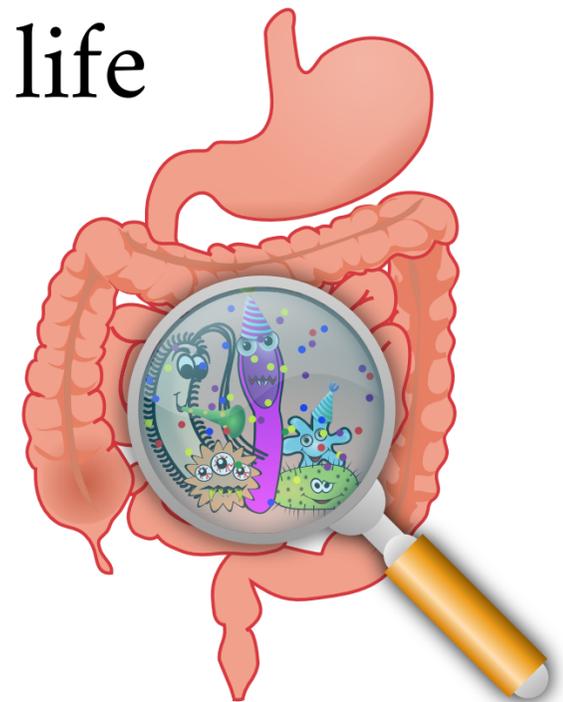
might enhance
eradication



might be a favorable
strategy in preventing
the progression of
symptoms

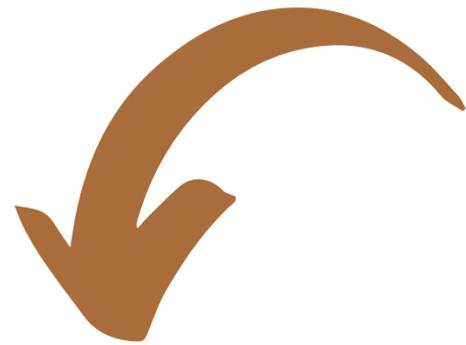


might improve
quality of life



FIBER

included studies



7 studies:

- 4 Randomized controlled trial
- 2 Clinical trial
- 1 pilot dietary intervention study



Studies duration:

last from 7 days till 18 weeks



Methods:

- 16S RNA
- Breath test

FIBER

Author, Year	Duration of study	Study group	Intervention/ Controls	Methods	Key results
Jalanka et al., 2021	7 days	16 constipation 8 healthy	Psyllium husk/ maltodextrin	16S rRNA	<p>↓</p> <p>Christensenella Coriobacteria</p> <p>↑</p> <p>Lachnospira Faecalibacterium Phascolarctobacterium, Veillonella Sutterella</p>
Reider et al., 2020	9 weeks	20 healthy	5g PHGG/3 time per day	16S rRNA	<p>↑</p> <p>Ruminococcus, Fusicatenibacter, Faecalibacterium Bacteroides</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Roseburia, Lachnospiraceae Blautia</p>
Holscher et al., 2015	21 day	29 healthy	0.0g/5.0g/7.5 g agave inulin	16S rRNA	<p>↑</p> <p>Actinobacteria Bifidobacterium</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Desulfovibrio fecal 4-methyphenol pH</p>
Saffouri et al., 2019	7 days	16 healthy	> 11 g fiber/ 1000 cal/day	Breath test	<p>↓</p> <p>GI symptoms</p> <p>In 2/16 SIBO was developed</p>

Figure 9. Characteristics of included studies connected with fiber intake and gut microbiota.

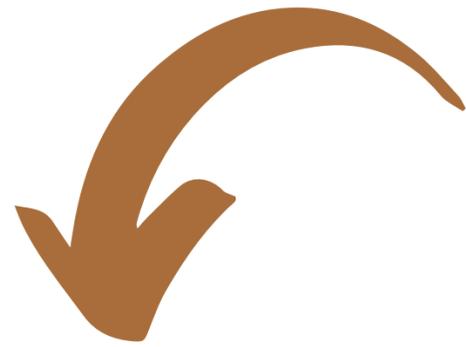
FIBER

Author, Year	Duration of study	Study group	Intervention/ Controls	Methods	Key results
Niv et al., 2016	18 weeks	121 IBS	6g PHGG group/placebo	Francis Severity IBS score	↓ bloating score gasses score
Polymeros et al., 2013	4 weeks	49 chronic constipation	5 mg PHGG	CTT Bristol stool scale	↑ colon transit time stool form spontaneous bowel movements ↓ abdominal pain
Linetzky et al., 2012	3 weeks	60 constipation	15g Inulin+ PHGG/ maltodextrin	PCR	↓ Clostridium

Figure 10. Characteristics of included studies connected with fiber intake and gut microbiota.

FIBER

summary.



positive changes in the
bacterial composition or
diversity of the gut
microbiota



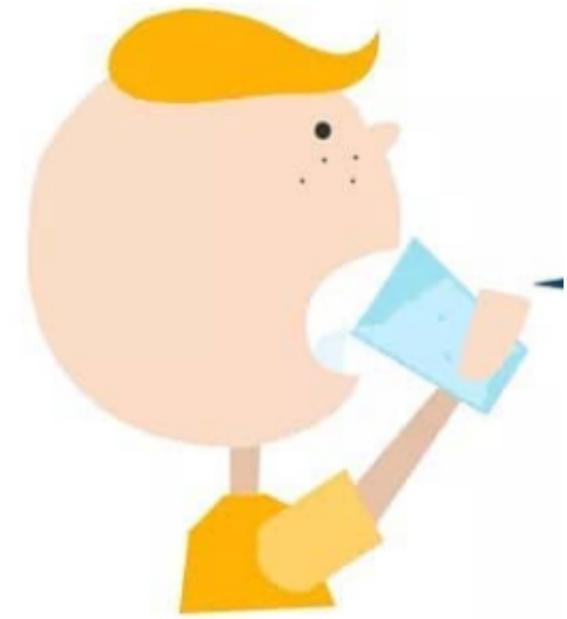
psyllium husk or
PHGG may
improve IBS
symptoms



deficiency of fiber
in diet might be a
risk factor for
SIBO

Mindful eating

included studies



4 studies:

- 2 Randomized controlled trial
- 2 Cross-sectional study



Methods:

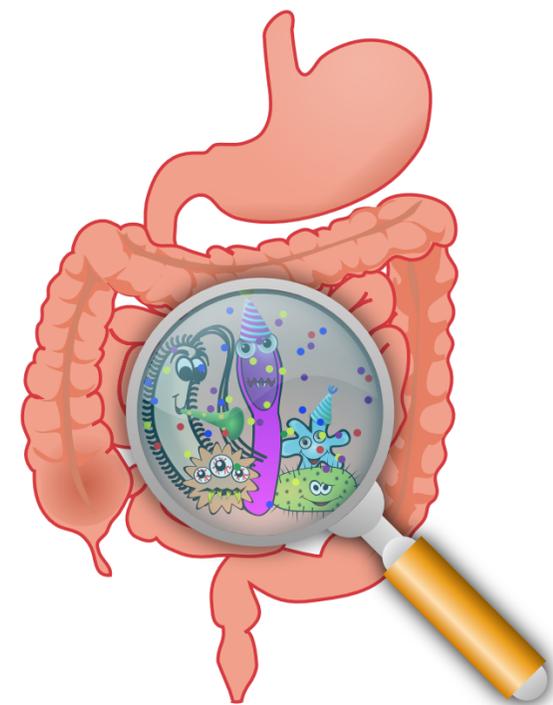
- meal pattern
- chewing quality
- FFQ
- food diary

Author, Year	Study group	Methods	Key results
Vakhshuury et al., 2019 Cross-sectional study	600 army personel	Rome III questionnaire -FFQ <u>Questions about:</u> -breakfast consumption -lunch intake time -chewing efficiency	Slowly lunch consumption declined prevalence of IBS Chewing meals well lower percentage of IBS, FC, and FDi
Khayyatzadeh et al., 2018 Randomized controlled trial	988 women	Rome III questionnaire FFQ Dietary behaviors assessment <u>Questions about:</u> meal pattern Quality of chewing	The highest prevalence of IBS was found in subjects with chewing insufficiency.
Zaribaf et al., 2019 Cross-sectional study	4763 adult	Rome III questionnaire <u>Questions about:</u> meal patterns eating rate chewing quality	Irregular meal pattern was related to frequency and severity of abdominal pain.
Böhn et al., 2015 Randomized controlled trial	75 IBS	Rome III criteria IBS-SSS questionnaire 4-day food diary	Focusing more on how, when to eat rather than what to eat gives satisfactory results in reducing IBS symptoms same as the Low foodmap diet.

Figure 11. Characteristics of included studies connected with mindful eating and GI tract.

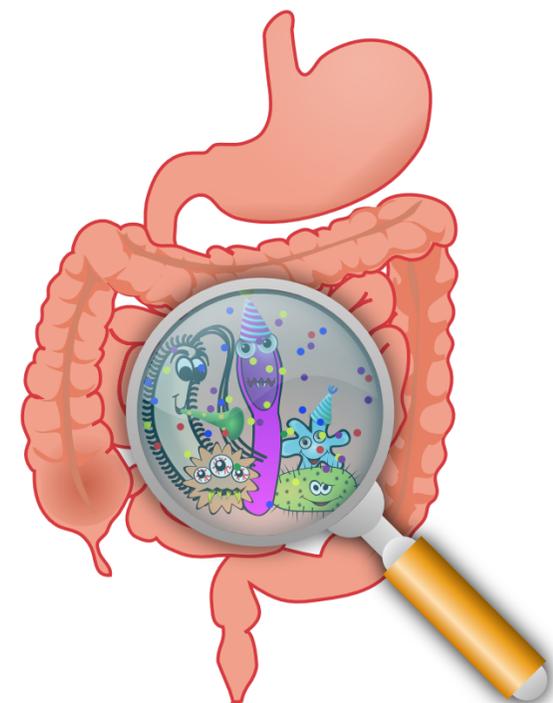
SUMMARY

This narrative review suggested that there is a favourable association with a low FODMAP diet, monoprobiotics and fiber supplementation and mindful eating on the gut microbiome, especially in IBS patients.



SUMMARY

Applying these recommendations to the treatment of SIBO is inconclusive due to a lack of research including SIBO patients in the studies. The potential efficacy of the IBS diet in SIBO is largely hypothetical and future research is needed to characterize specific dietary recommendations for the treatment of SIBO .



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