

# The role of personalized nutrition to modulate gut microbiota for disease prevention

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The human body hosts a diverse community of microorganisms, with the gastrointestinal tract being the most densely colonized, hosting a thousand microbial species collectively referred to as the **GUT MICROBIOTA**.

Recent studies have demonstrated that the gut microbiota maintains **multidirectional and communicational connections** with various organs through metabolic, endocrine, neural, humoral, and immunological pathways.

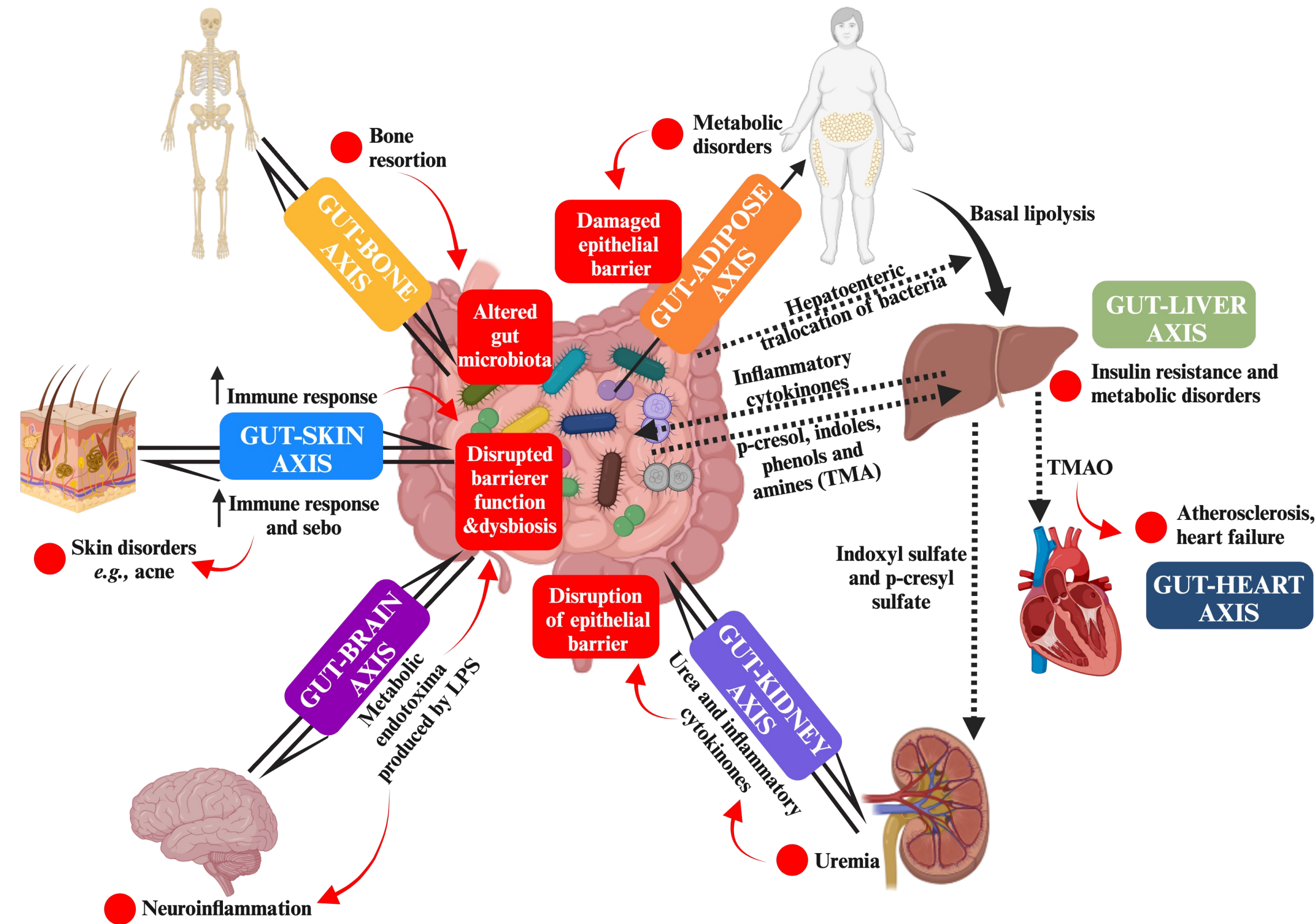
Alterations in this **GUT-ORGAN AXIS** can lead to a wide range of health issues, beyond gastrointestinal disorders to affect other organ systems.

Emerging evidence highlights the intricate **relationship between diet and microbiota** in the onset and progression of diseases. **Personalized nutrition** has gained attention as a strategy to **identify specific microbiome traits** that predict responses to dietary components.

## II. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### II.A GUT-ORGAN AXIS

It has been discovered the continuous influence of gut microbiota in different organs of the human body.



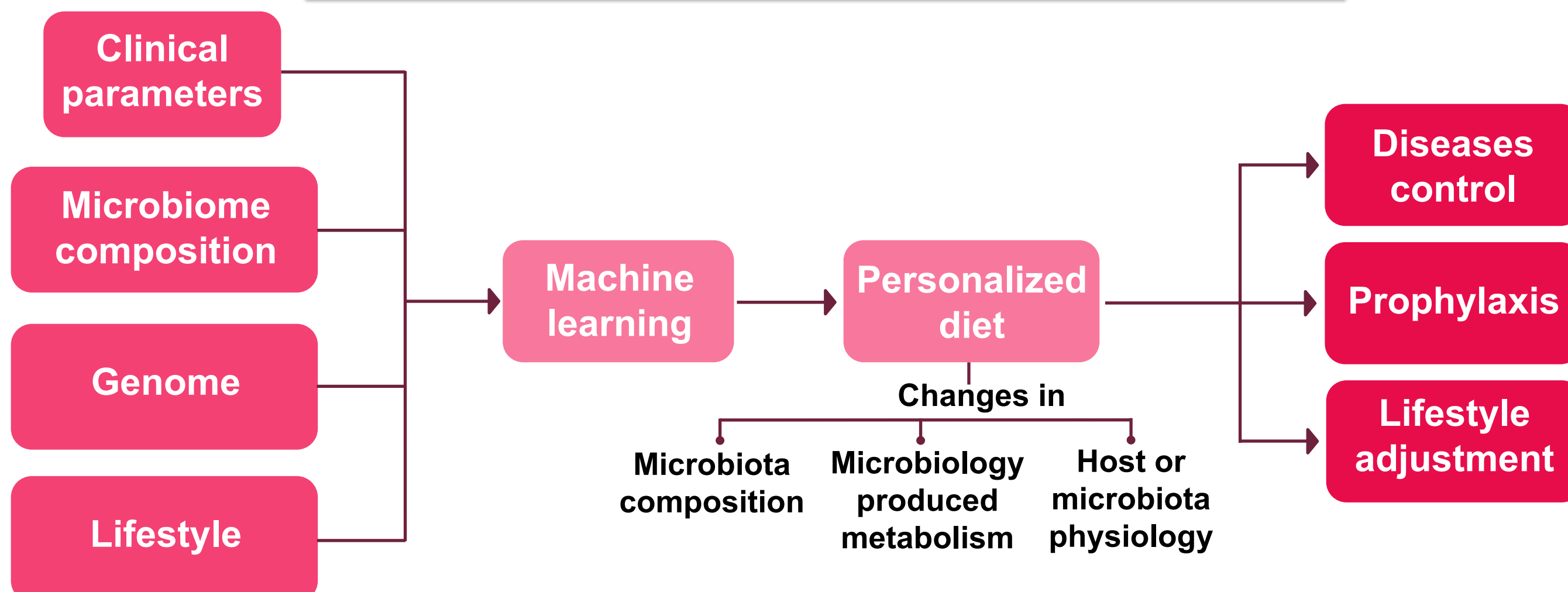
**Figure 1.** Visual representation of gut-organ axis. *Abbreviations:* TMA: trimethylamines; TMAO: trimethylamine oxides; LPS: lipopolysaccharides.

### II.B DIET INFLUENCING GUT-ORGAN AXIS

Nutrient	Bacterial changes	Biological significance
Dietary fiber	↑ <i>Ruminococcus</i> species ↑ <i>Bifidobacterium</i> species	Energy harvesting and derivation of essential nutrients
Oligosaccharides	↑ <i>Faecalibacterium</i> species ↓ <i>Clostridium</i> and <i>Bacterioides</i> species	Reduction of LPS; protection of gut wall permeability; increment of SCFAs.
Saturated fatty acids	↑ <i>Bilophila wadsworthia</i>	Inflammation of intestinal mucosa.

Emerging studies are underscoring the **modulating ability** of nutrients to produce bacterial changes.

## FUTURE WORK & CONCLUSIONS



Personalized nutrition holds promise for designing targeted dietary interventions that promote favorable health outcomes by modulating the gut microbiota.

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