

Microbiome for Gut Health: A modern tool and a target in the effort to address AMR

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Intibiotics

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Disclosure

NO financial disclosure

- My presentation should not directly reflect the opinions of the following committees I serve;
 - HKU-AMR Working Group
 - Scientific Steering Committee of Institut Pasteur International Network (COS-RIIP)
 - klebNET International Network

Microbial World

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1000

▶ 5 X 10³⁰ bacteria on Earth

Whitman et al. 1998. PNAS 95:6578

Microbes in Animals

Whitman et al. 1998. PNAS 95:6578

Table 4. Total number of prokaryotes in some representative animals

| Animal | Organ | Cells/ml or cells/g | Organ contents* | No. of animals [†] | No. of cells, $\times 10^{23}$ |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Human | Colon | $3.2	imes10^{11}$ | 220 g | 5.6×10^{9} | 3.9 |
| Cattle | Rumen | $2.1	imes10^{10}$ | 106 liter | 1.3×10^{9} | 29.0 |
| Sheep and goats | Rumen | $4.4	imes10^{10}$ | 12 liter | 1.7×10^{9} | 9.0 |
| Pigs | Colon | $5.4 	imes 10^{10 \ddagger}$ | 9 liter | $8.8	imes10^8$ | 4.3 |
| | Cecum | $2.8	imes10^{10\ddagger}$ | 1 liter | $8.8	imes10^8$ | 0.3 |
| Domestic birds [§] | Cecum | $9.5 	imes 10^{10}$ | 2 g | $1.3	imes10^{10}$ | 0.024 |
| Termites | Hindgut | $2.7 	imes 10^{6}$ ¶ | | $2.4 	imes 10^{17}$ | 6.5 |

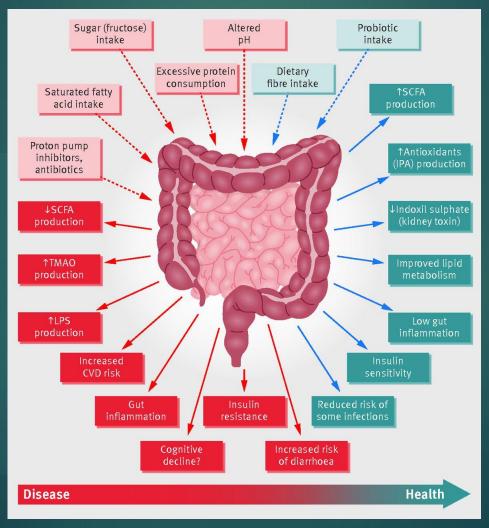


Functions of Human Gut Microbiome



f /GutMicrobiotaWW

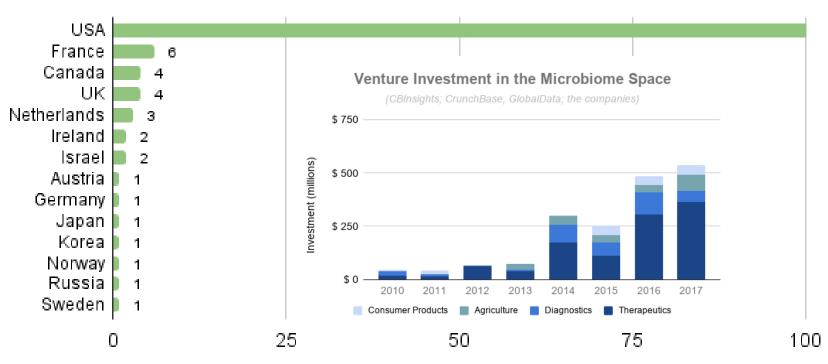
Gut Microbiome in Health and Disease



Valdes et al. 2018. BMJ 361:k2179

Investing In Microbiome – A Look Back Into The Future

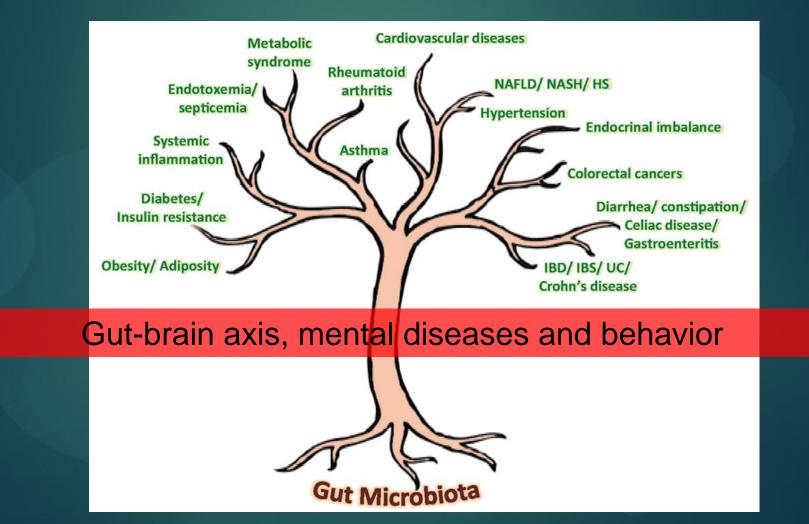
Global Microbiome Venture Investments (2010-2017)



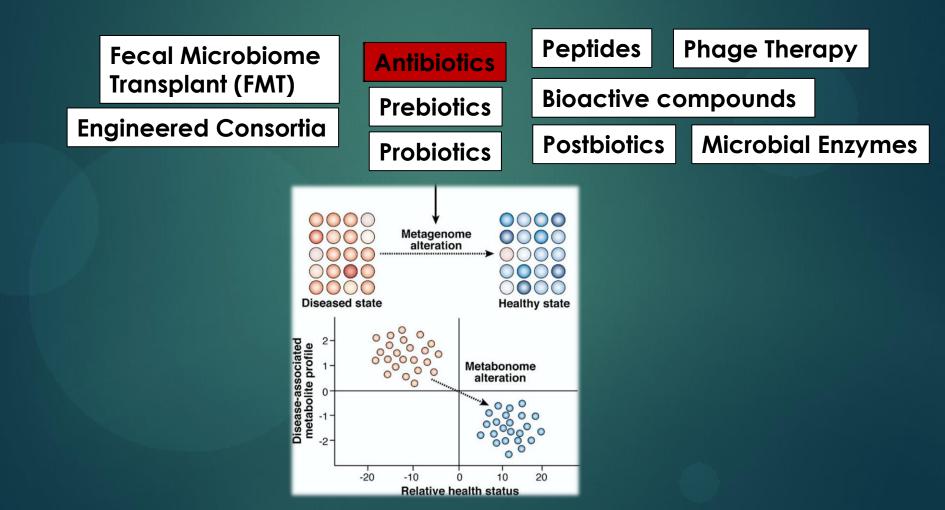
(CBInsights; CrunchBase, GlobalData; the companies)

Number of venture funded companies

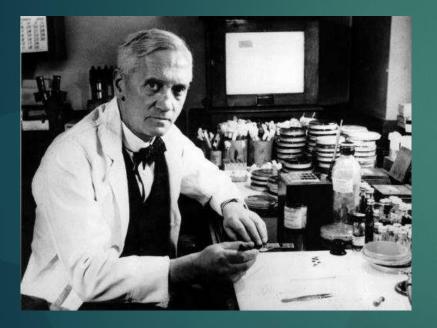
Gut Microbiota-Associated Diseases



Restoring Healthy Gut Microbiome



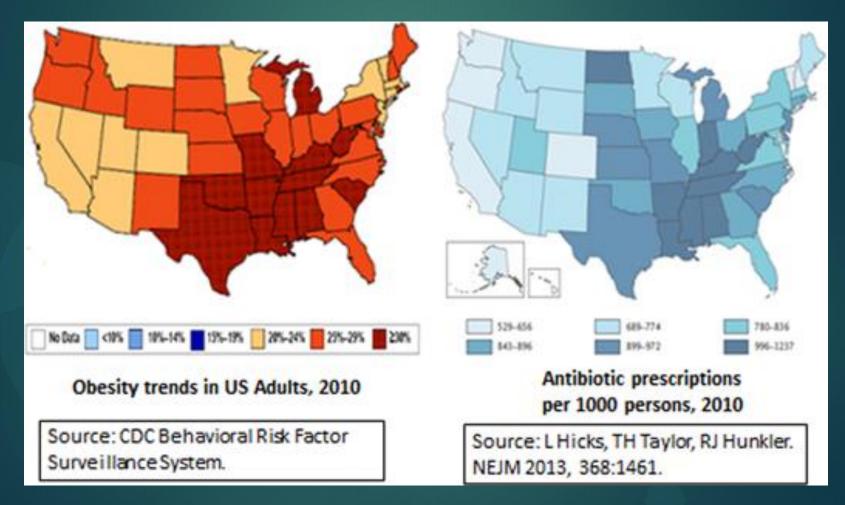
Discovery of Antibiotics



Sir Alexander Fleming (1881-1955)

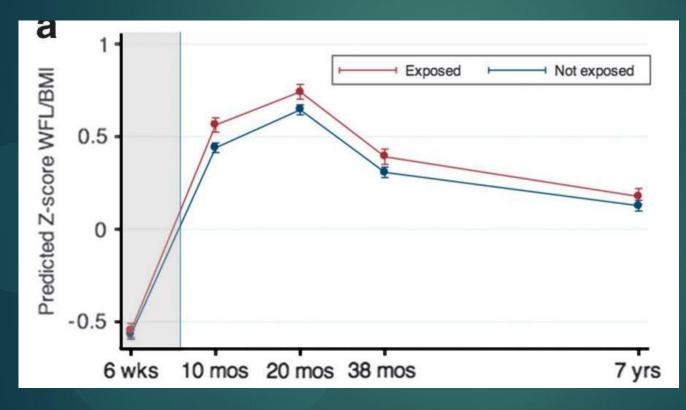


Collateral Damage Of Antibiotic Use?



Petschow et al. 2013. Ann N.Y. Acad Sci. 1-7

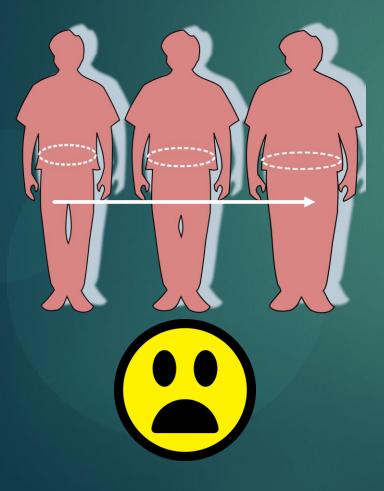
Collateral Damage Of Antibiotic Use?

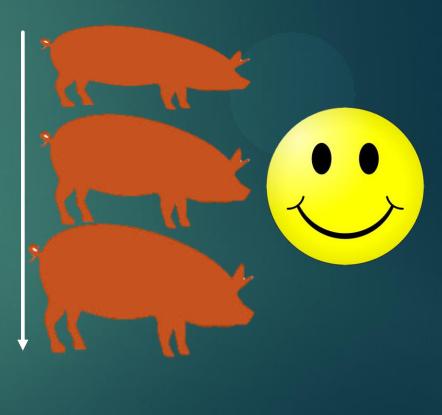




Prof. Martin J. Blaser Rutgers University

Obesity in Human vs Livestock Animals





Another Collateral Damage Of Antibiotic Use?

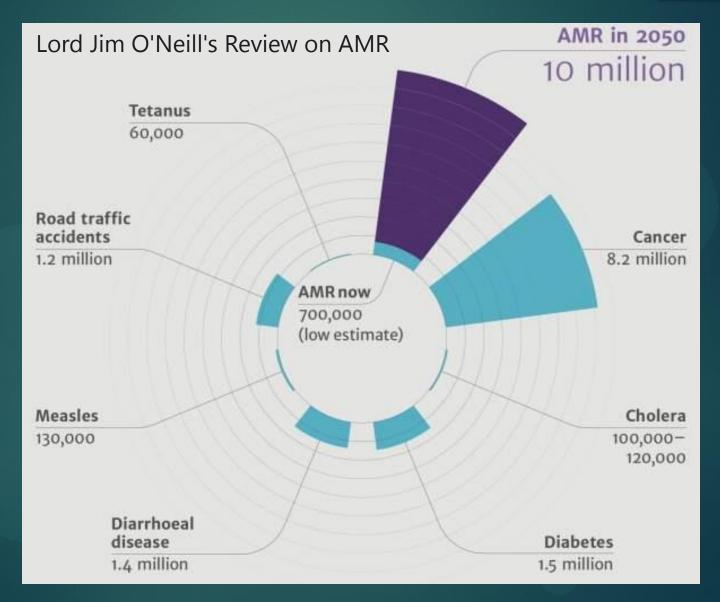
ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE POSES A **BIG** THREAT TO **GLOBAL HEALTH**



The time may come when penicillin can be bought by anyone in the shops. Then there is the danger that the ignorant man may easily underdose himself and by exposing his microbes to non-lethal quantities of the **drug** make them **resistant**."

~Alexander Fleming

Post-antibiotic Era



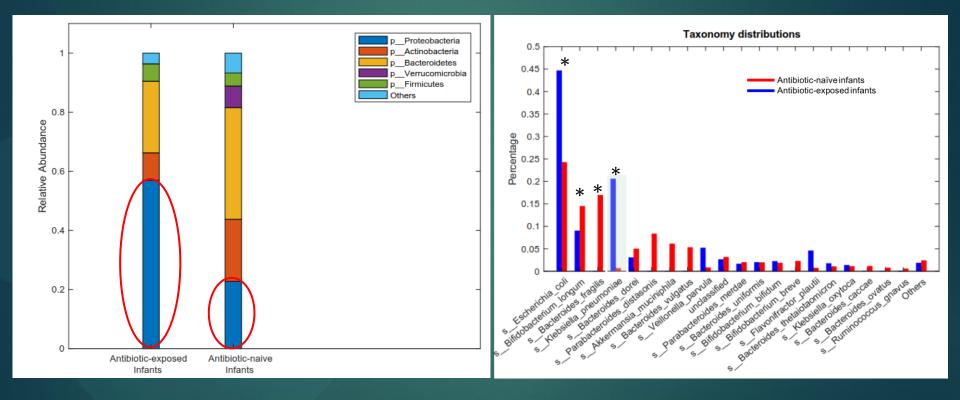
Causes of AMR



#AntibioticResistance



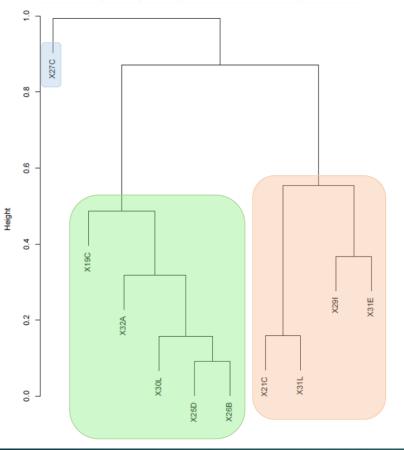
Impact of Early-life Antibiotic Exposure on Gut Microbiome

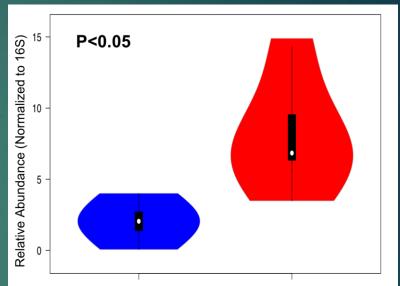


Tun et al. Unpublished data

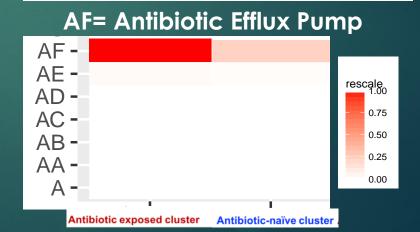
Impact of Early-life Antibiotic Exposure on Gut Resistome

Cluster dendogram for the infant gut resistome (Using Bray Curtis Distance)





Antibiotic-naïve cluster Antibiotic exposed cluster



Tun et al. Unpublished data

Microbiome

Open Access

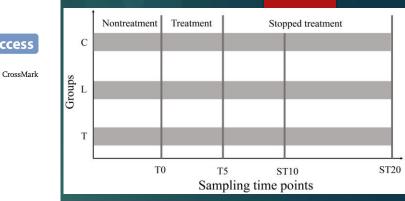
Antibiotic-mediated changes in the fecal microbiome of broiler chickens define the incidence of antibiotic resistance genes

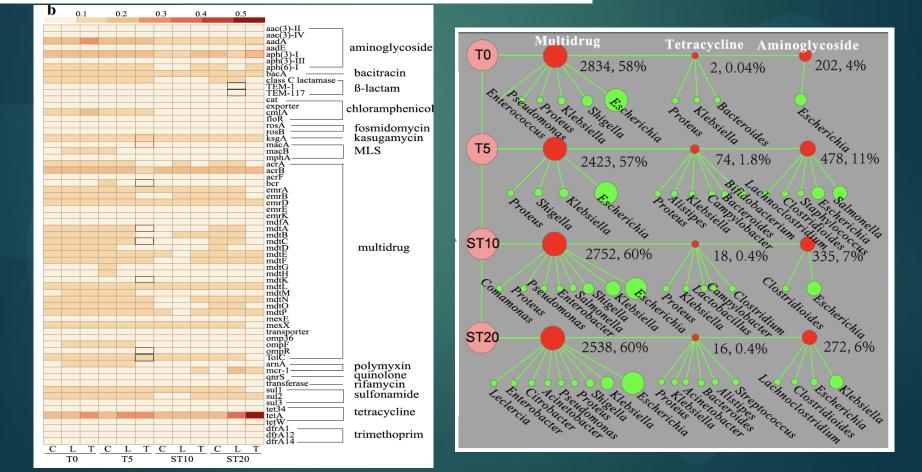
Xiong et al. Microbiome (2018) 6:34

RESEARCH

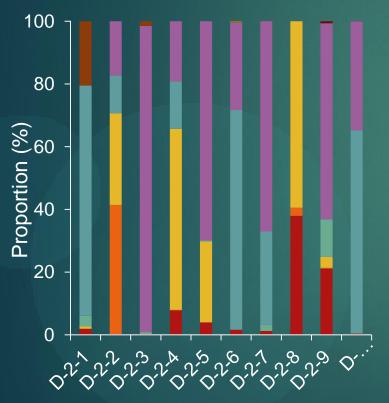
https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-018-0419-2

Wenguang Xiong^{1,2}, Yulin Wang², Yongxue Sun¹, Liping Ma², Qinglin Zeng¹, Xiaotao Jiang², Andong Li², Zhenling Zeng^{1*} and Tong Zhang^{2*}

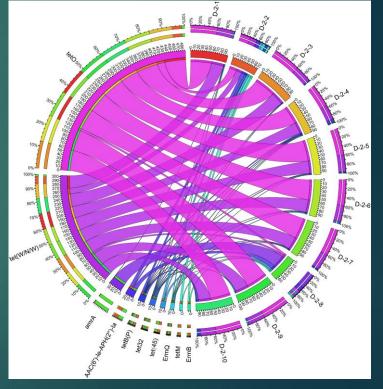




Microbiome and Resistome of Day-old chicks (DOCs)



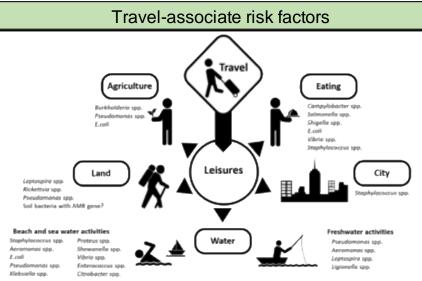
- Avian_endogenous_retrovi rus_EAV_HP
- Staphylococcus_phage_P VL
- Ralstonia_unclassified
- Peptostreptococcaceae_n oname_unclassified
- Clostridium_sp_7_2_43FA
- Clostridium_celatum
- Enterococcus_faecium
- Enterococcus_faecalis
- Staphylococcus_aureus



Association between Gut Dysbiosis and AMR Acquisition???

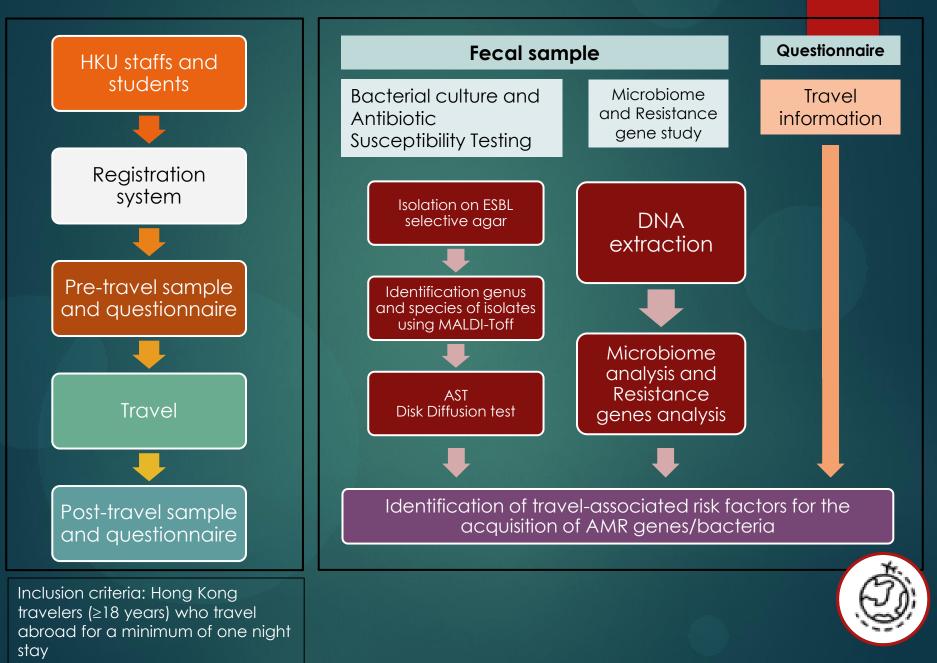
- No strong scientific evidence has been reported.
- Thus, we tested the question in our Prospective Cohort of Hong Kong Travelers.



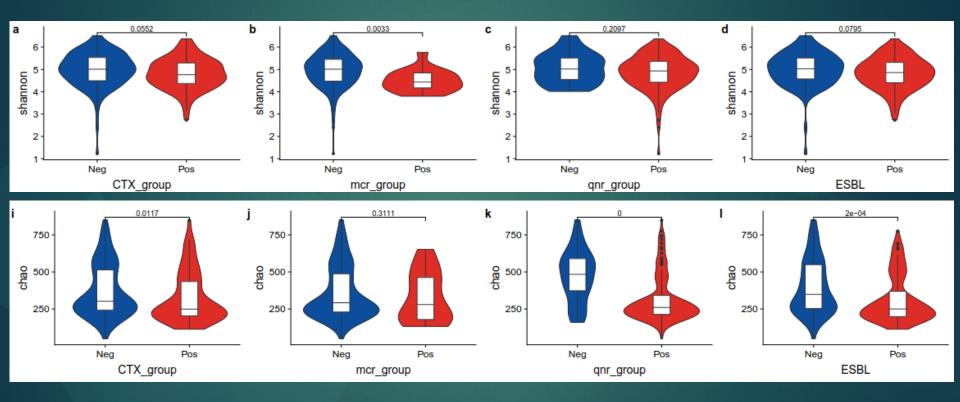


Poonsuk et al. 2019. Travel Med Infect Dis. Under Review

Flow chart of study design



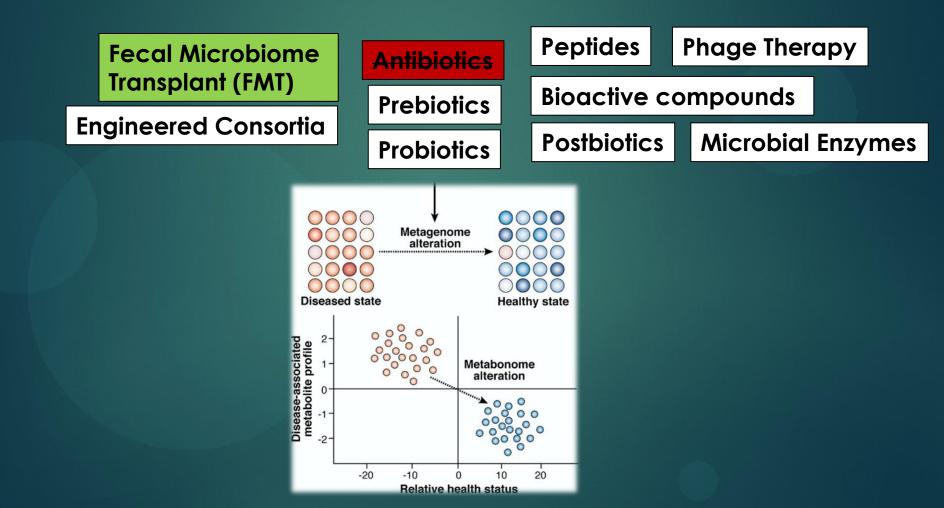
Association between gut microbiome diversity and AMR



Loss of species richness/diversity of gut microbiome is associated with AMR acquisition.

Liang & Poonsuk et al. Unpublished data

What are the alternatives to antibiotics (ATA) left for us?



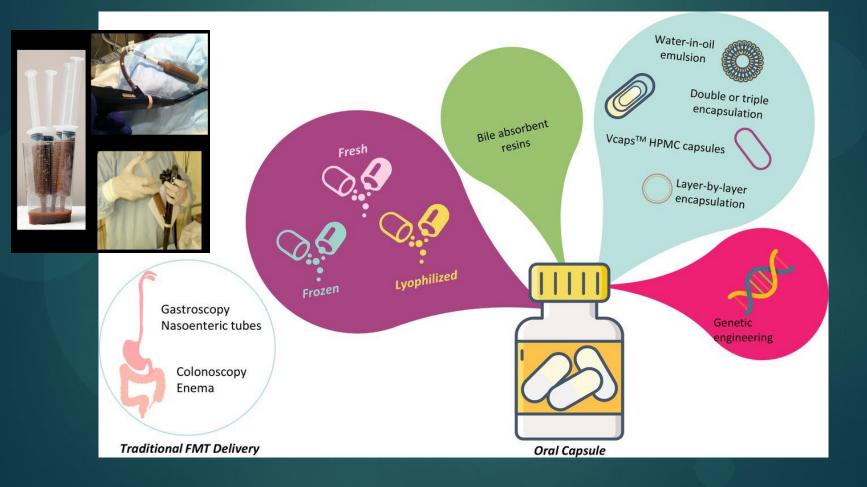
Fecal Microbiome Transplant (FMT) in the History

4th Century (Ge Hong):

- Oral human fecal suspension ("yellow soup") for severe diarrheal illnesses, food poisoning
- <u>16th Century (Li Shinzen):</u> fermented fecal solution, dry feces - treated fever, severe diarrhea, vomiting and constipation
- <u>17th Century:</u> Veterinary medicine
 - Fecal transfer for horses with diarrhea
- <u>1958</u>: FMT enema
 - Eismann, et al. 4 patients
 - with pseudomembranous colitis
 - "Dramatic" response within 48 hours



Current FMT Delivery Methods



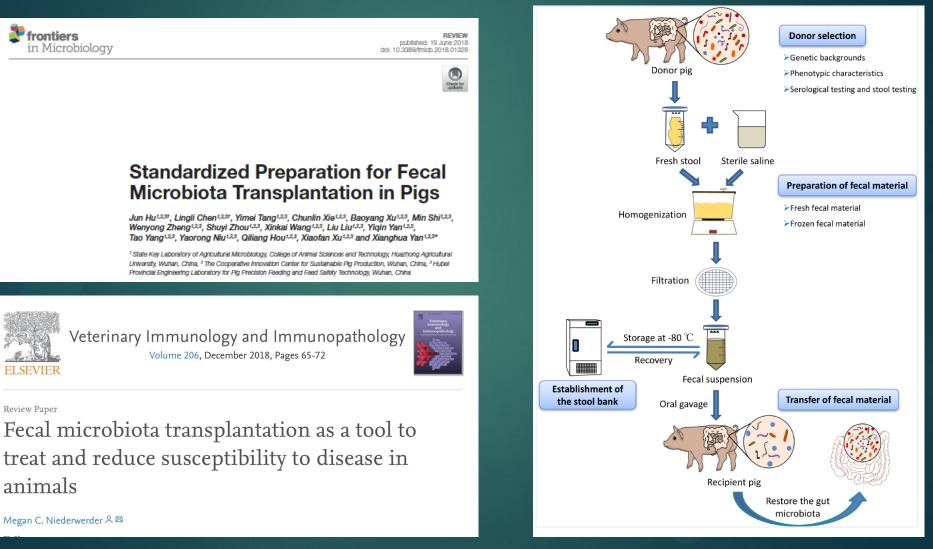
Fecal Microbiome Transplant (FMT)

- Successfully used to treat recurrent C. difficile infection.
- Use in other GI disorders and extra-GI diseases are underway.
- Several barriers remain;
 - Characteristics of Healthy Microbiome?
 - Long-term safety of the recipient
 - Donor selection
 - Need high quality control
 - Inconsistencies among different studies

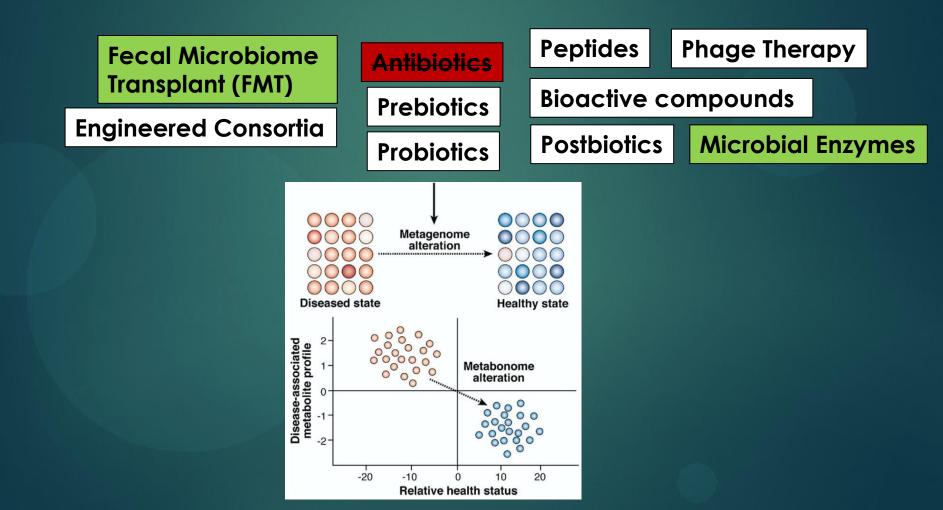
3 unresolved issues in FMT!

- Transplants should be adequately screened for potentially harmful bacteria. These should include virulence factors and resistance genes. The screening procedures also need to be continuously updated as new resistance genes or virulence factors are identified.
- Patients should be adequately informed about the procedure and the risks involved, especially the most vulnerable patients. The transplants are complex mixtures of bacteria that we still only know a fraction about.
- Appropriate patient groups need to be identified. Are there comorbidities that affect the safety of fecal microbiota transplants?

Use of FMT in Livestock- Need Cautions!!!



What are the alternatives to antibiotics (ATA) left for us?





XC: xylanase from B. subtilis

Table 1

Effects of different xylanase supplementations within basal diets on the apparent total tract digestibility of nutrients and VFA concentrations in the ileal and cecal digesta of piglets.¹

| Item | Corn-based diet ² | | | | | | Wheat-based diet ² | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| | Control | XA | XB | XC | XD | XE | SEM | Control | XA | XB | XC | XD | XE | SEM |
| Digestibi | ility, % | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DM | 71.04 | 73.26 | 70.42 | 68.93 | 68.81 | 68.75 | 1.65 | 71.90 | 73.79 | 75.35 | 79.18 | 73.73 | 73.81 | 1.77 |
| GE | 71.01 | 72.89 | 70.54 | 68.78 | 68.49 | 68.29 | 1.64 | 72.91 | 73.44 | 76.21 | 80.39 | 74.83 | 74.50 | 1.69 |
| CP | 70.98 | 73.78 | 72.45 | 70.02 | 72.70 | 71.86 | 1.88 | 73.70 ^a | 77.06 ^{a,b} | 80.31 ^{a,b} | 84.09 ^b | 78.11 ^{a,b} | 78.46 ^{a,b} | 1.68 |
| Fat | 50.29 | 58.30 | 50.73 | 52.94 | 41.92 | 50.24 | 7.08 | 31.63 | 26.72 | 39.40 | 17.70 | 53.51 | 47.21 | 12.25 |
| VFA cond | centration, m | mol/L | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ileum | 10.66 | 10.31 | 11.44 | 12.64 | 12.53 | 12.33 | 1.10 | 6.02 | 5.95 | 8.00 | 8.21 | 7.60 | 7.28 | 1.00 |
| Cecum | 42.75 | 46.80 | 39.15 | 42.53 | 43.84 | 44.25 | 4.76 | 42.59 | 40.52 | 42.67 | 35.40 | 33.80 | 34.79 | 4.07 |

SEM = standard error of the mean.

^{a, b} Mean values within a row with different superscripts were significantly different (P < 0.05).

¹ Reported values are least-squares means.

² The basal diets were supplemented with or without 75 mg/kg of 1 of 5 types of xylanase supplements (xylanase A [XA], xylanase B [XB], xylanase C [XC], xylanase D [XD], and xylanase E [XE]) from various original microorganisms.

Take Home Messages

Due to increasing awareness of AMR globally, we need to explore more about ATA for both human and animals.

Optimizing gut health/microbiome is most desirable to maintain health and production in livestock agriculture.

More scientific investigations are needed to build evidences for the choices of ATA.

International organizations and scientific communities should develop regulations and recommendations to benchmark ATA available in the market.

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