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Gut and microbiota why not with curcumin?

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Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NASH) and non alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) are associated with changes in the intestinal microbiota. Dysbiosis can develop intestinal inflammation and alter the gut barrier. Microbial products reach the liver, induce hepatic inflammation and contribute to progression liver disease. The gut microbiota is an important factor in the regulation of metabolic pathways, the approaches are identified in chemical processes involving metabolites in patients with NASH and NAFLD. Altered metabolite patterns can serve as biomarkers, whereas specific metabolites have been identified with disease progression. A new therapeutic microbiome-based approaches can serve to treat NASH. We know in a well-characterized adult population, that NASH was associated with reduced abundance of several bacterial taxa (*Ruminococcus*, *Coprococcus* and *F. prausnitzii*) independent of BMI (body mass index) and IR (insulin resistance) and higher concentrations of select fecal and serum metabolites, which may suggest a specific IM (intestinal microbiota) community and functional profile in these patients.

Biography

Salvatore Avallone is the Surgeon at Saint'Anne Military Hospital, Toulon. Chef de Clinique Assistant Hospitalier' (surgeon, lecturer, research) Digestive and Endocrine Surgery (Professor LEHUR P.A.), Hotel Dieu CHU Teaching Hospital, Nantes, Head of Unit A3, General Surgery and Gastrointestinal (GI) cancer, C.H.U. Teaching Hospital, NICE.

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