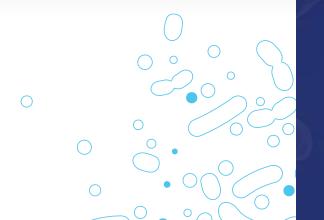


The Female Gut Microbiome: Lessons through life

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In this session

The Female Gut Microbiome

Changes through the life course

Female Sex Hormones

Gut microbiome interactions

Key Life Stages

- Fertility
- Menopause

Take-Home Messages





MIND THE GAP

Less than 25% of health research globally includes female participants.

Women make up only 38% of participants in clinical trials.

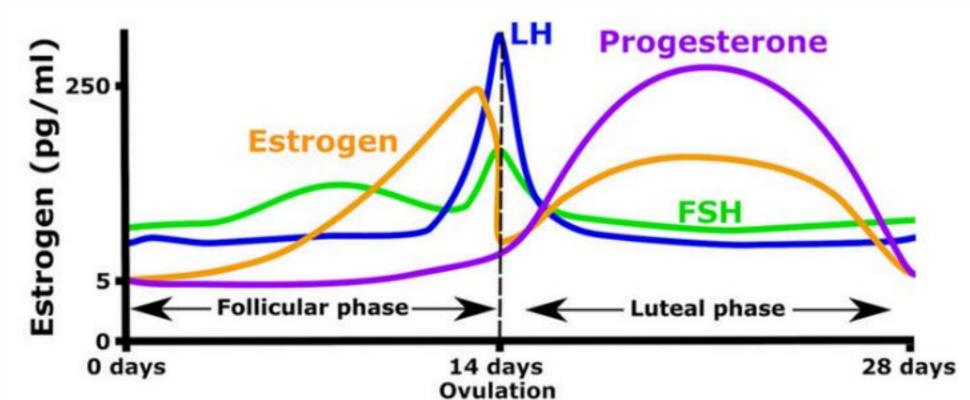
Women experience longer diagnosis times than men.

1 in 2 women feel they have had their pain dismissed because of their gender.

75 million years of life lost

THE INNER POWER

Female hormone fluctuations







Gut Glossary



Microbes

The population of microorganisms (bacteria, archaea, yeast, viruses) that live on or in the human body

Metabolome

By-products microbes produce \circ

Microbiota

The community of microbes



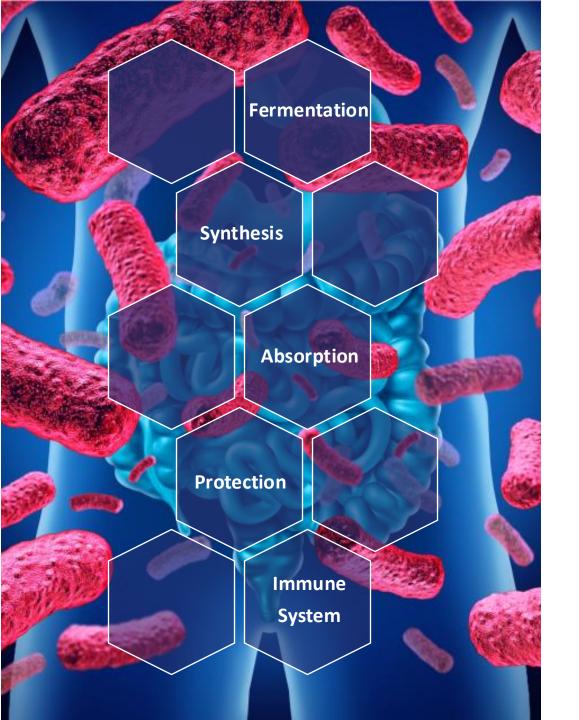
Microbiome

The genes of the microbes that comprise the microbiota







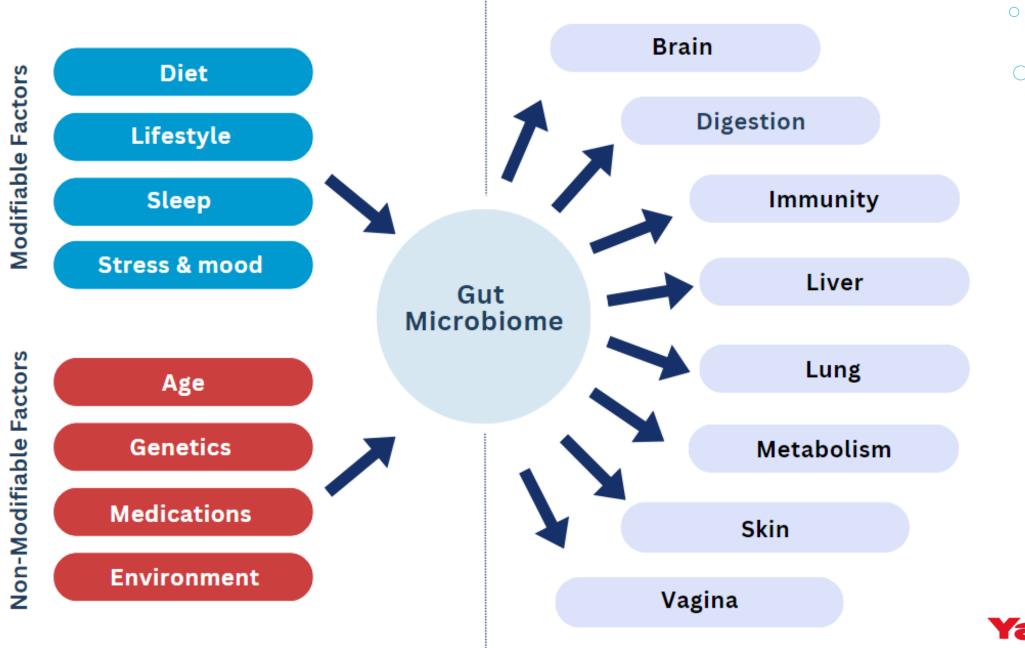


The Role of the Intestinal Microbiota

- 1. Fermentation of non-digestible dietary fibre
 - Producing short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs)
 - These acids provide energy to our gut cells
- 2. Synthesis of some vitamins
 - Including vitamin K and some B vitamins
- 3. Absorption of nutrients
 - Including calcium, magnesium and iron
- 4. Protection and defence
 - Good bacteria compete against bad bacteria for space and nutrients
 - They produce substances that protect against infection
- 5. Maintenance of the immune system
 - 70-80% of our immune cells are in the gut



Thursby and Juge. (2017) Biochemical Journal, 474(11):1823-36.





Factors affecting our gut microbiota



DIET

Food we eat that is not digested is available to the gut microbiota for fermentation.



FACTORS
AFFECTING
THE GUT
MICROBIOTA

AGE AND GENETICS

As we age, the diversity of our microbiota decreases.

Genetics may affect the microbes that live in our gut, and how we interact with those microbes.



Antibiotics, PPIs, laxatives, metformin, NSAIDs can all negatively impact the composition of our gut bugs.

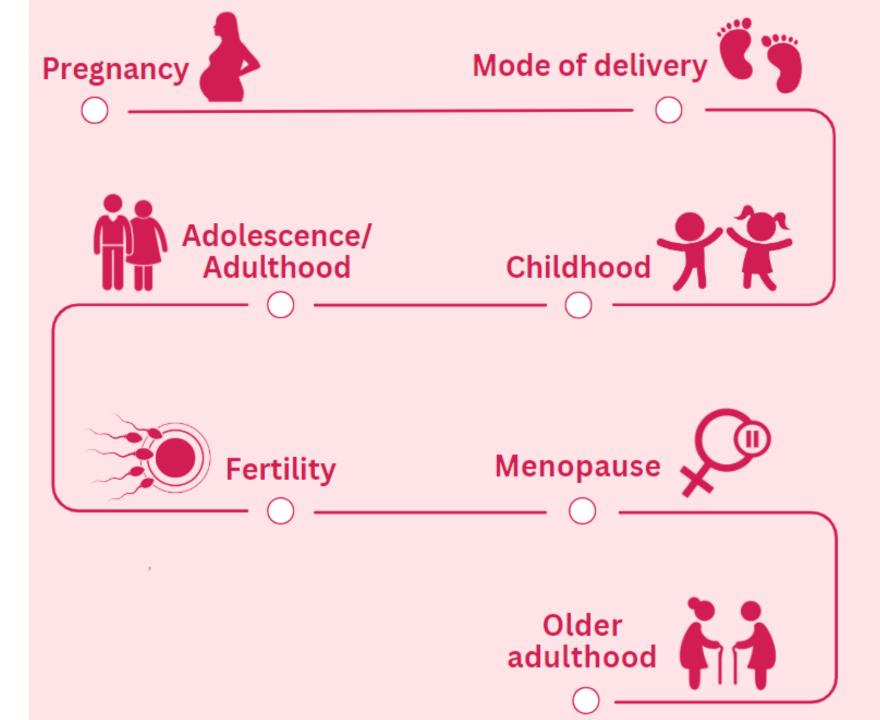




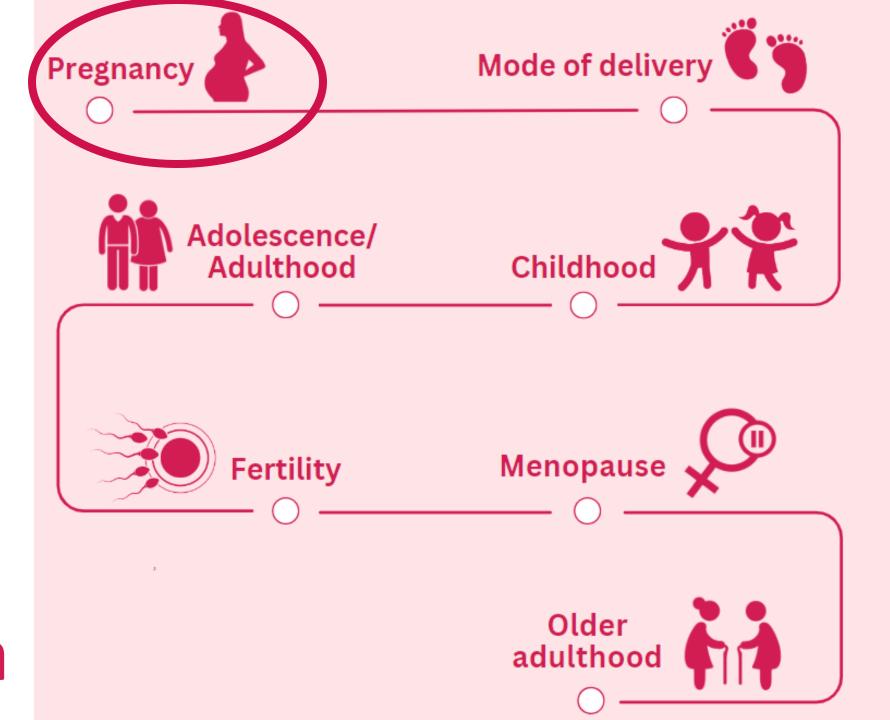
LIFESTYLE FACTORS

There are several lifestyle factors that affect the gut microbiota such as sleep, stress and physical activity.

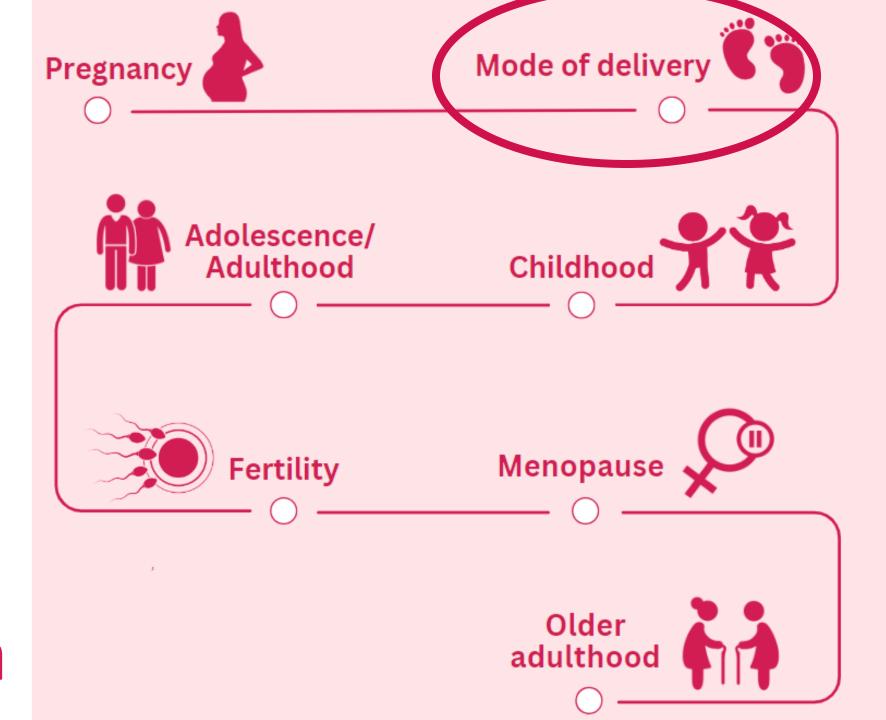




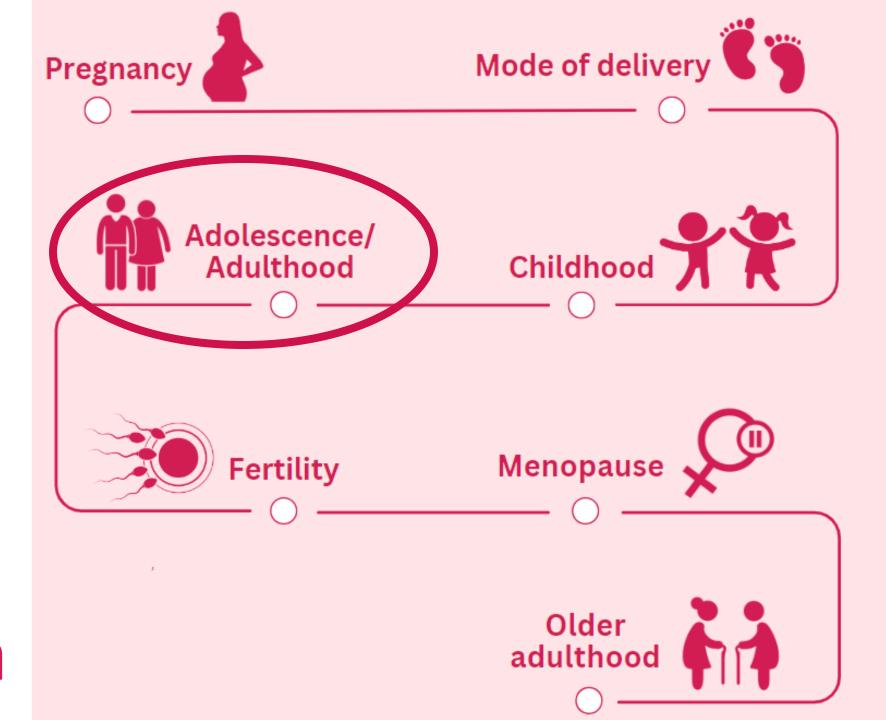








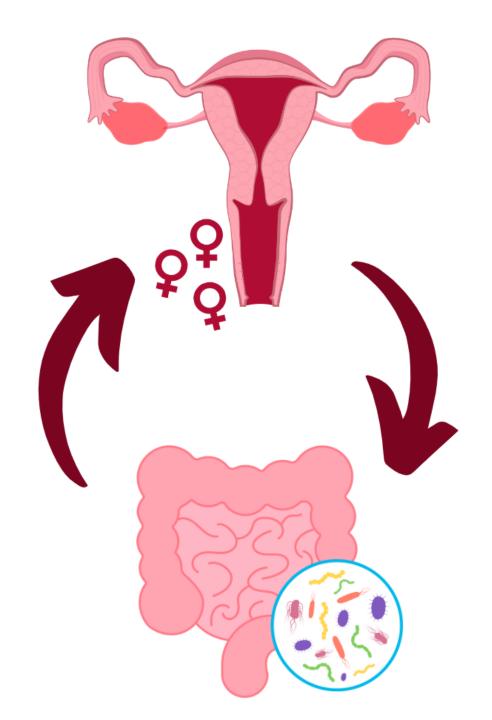




The Oestrobolome

- A unique collection of microbes within the gut microbiome, capable of metabolising and regulating circulating oestrogen levels.
- 'Recycles' oestrogen by enabling it to reenter circulation.
- This reactivation of oestrogen is achieved via excretion of the beta-glucuronidase enzyme which is produced by certain types of gut bacteria, e.g., Bacteroides and Firmicutes.

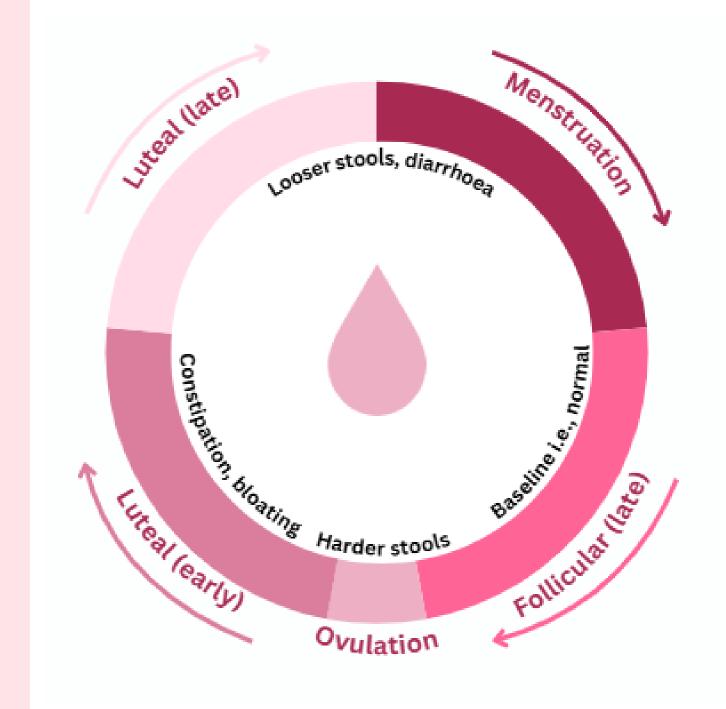




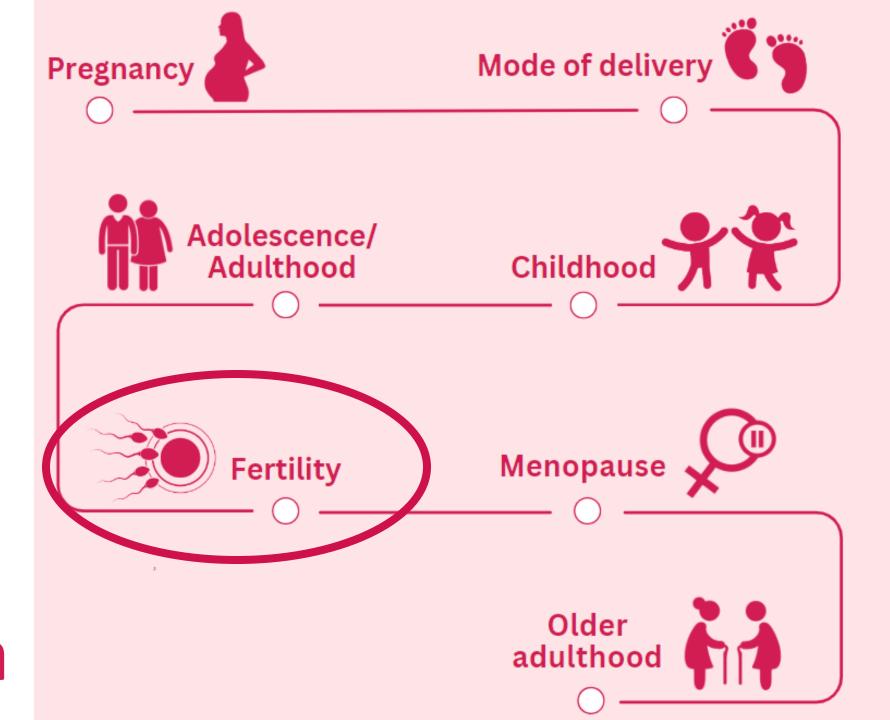
The Menstrual

Cycle

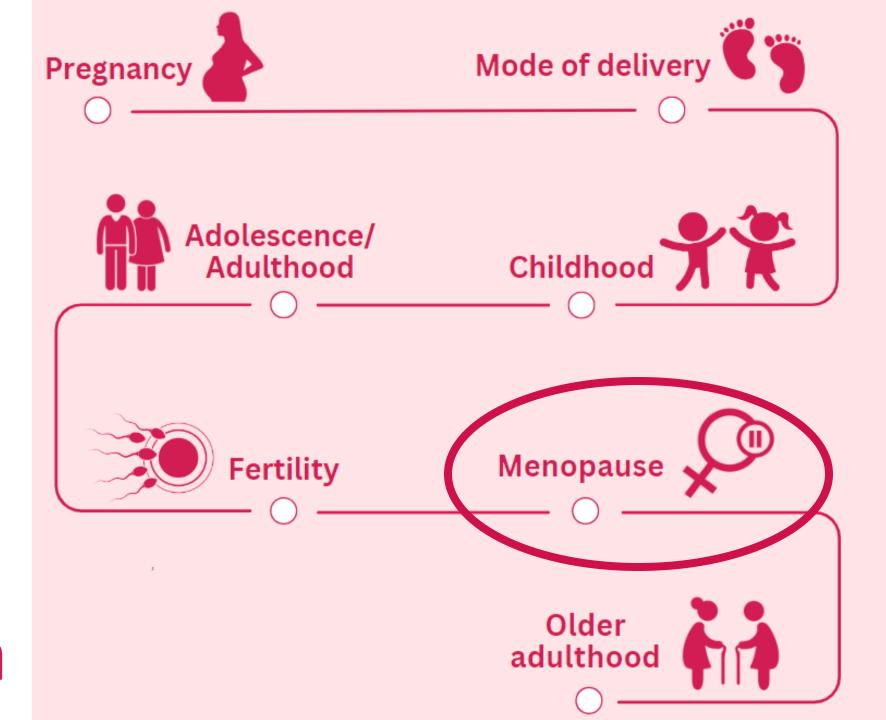
& The Gut



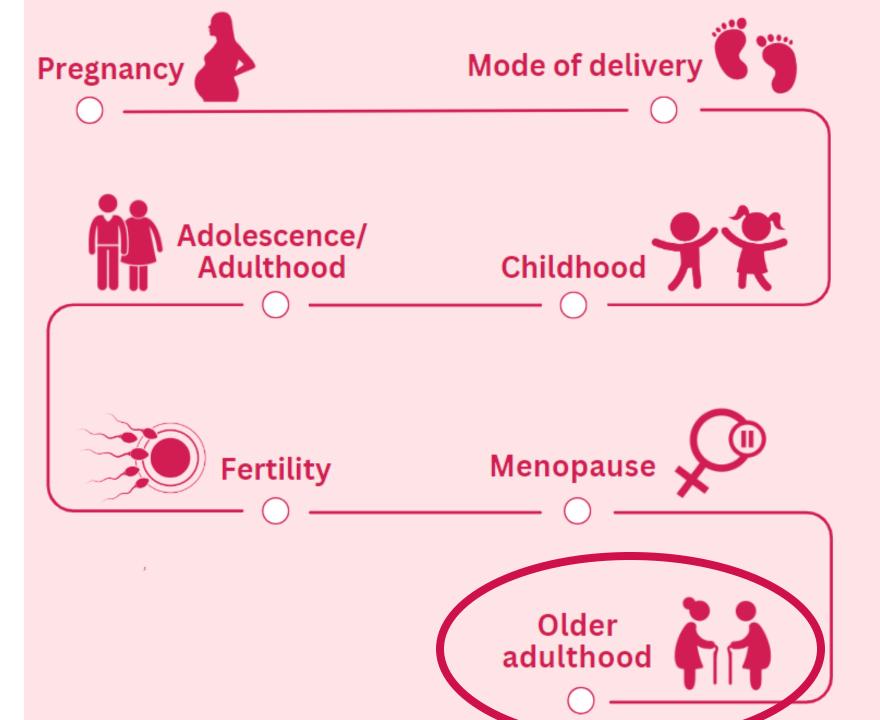












REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The ability to conceive. Diet & lifestyle factors can affect fertility.

The inability to become pregnant after 12+ months of regular unprotected sex.

Unable to conceive following a successful pregnancy.

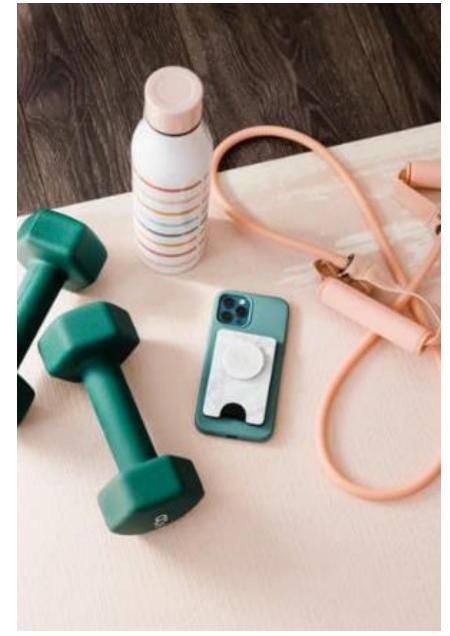
FERTILITY

INFERTILITY









FEMALE INFERTILITY & GUT MICROBIOME



- Gut dysbiosis can promote inflammation and immune dysregulation which can influence reproductive health.
- Gut dysbiosis has been linked to both male and female infertility.





• The gut microbiota has been implicated in conditions such as **PCOS** and **endometriosis** which are **risk factors** for **infertility**.



PREBIOTICS



PROBIOTICS









Probiotics



- Worldwide 8–13% of reproductive-aged women affected with 70% undiagnosed.
- Lower levels of lacotobacilli and bifidobacteria observed.
- SRMAs conclude probiotics and synbiotics can have a positive effect.
- Different strains may support different symptoms.
 - Improve testosterone levels, inflammation, metabolic parameters.







Changes in hormonal profile and BMI in women with PCOS after 12 weeks of probiotics (Lactobacillus and Bifidobacteria) intake.

Szydlowska et al. (2025) *Nutrients*. Doi: 10.3390/nu17030405



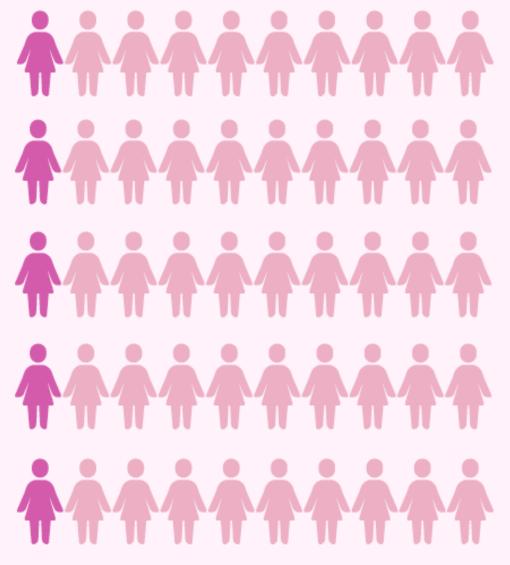
Probiotics



Endometriosis

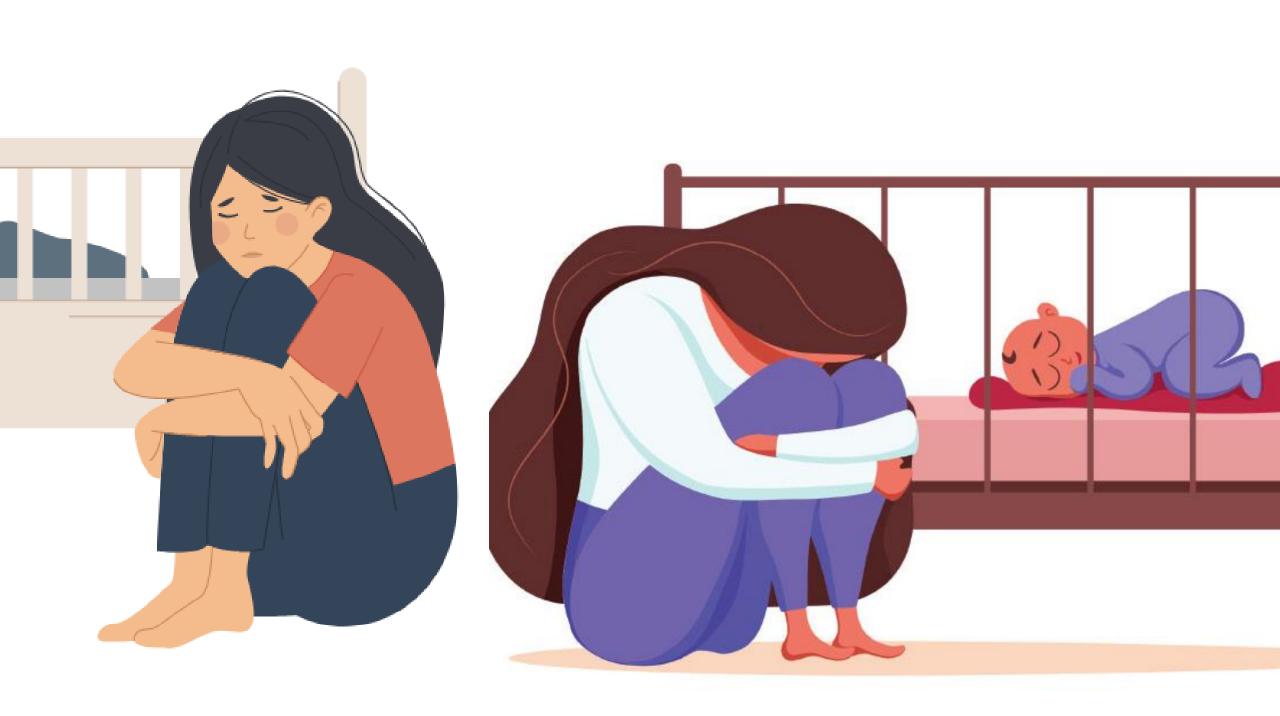
- 10% (190 million) of reproductive age women and girls globally, and up to 50% of women who are infertile.
- Oestrogen levels, immunity or inflammation which are modulated, at least in part, by the gut microbiota, may play a role.
- Limited research suggests the beneficial effects of *Lactobacillus* administration on endometriosis-related pain.





Qin et al. (2022) Front Cell Infect Microbiol 12: 1069557. Salliss et al. (2021) Hum Reprod Update 28(1): 92–131. Jiang et al. (2021) Int J Mol Sci 22(11): 5644. Khodaverdi et al. (2019). Int J Fertility & Sterility (3):178.





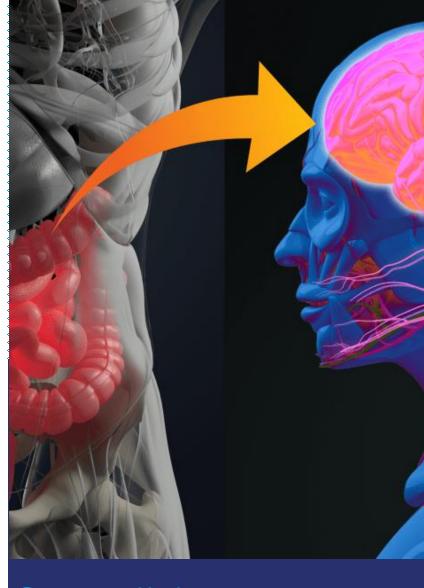
Gut-Brain Axis

Scientifically proven link between the gut and the brain

- Physically connected via the vagus nerve
- Bi-directional communication:
 - Immune system
 - Endocrine system
 - Microbial metabolites
- Majority human observational studies and mice studies
- Exploring the potential role for psychobiotics







Crosstalk between organs

Postpartum Depression

- Differences in gut microbiota between pregnant women with PPD and those without PPD.
- Microbial-derived metabolites including those associated tryptophan metabolism are altered.
- Limited but promising evidence shows the effectiveness of microbialrelated therapies to reduce PPD.





Zhang et al. (2023) *Ann Gen Psychiatry* 22(1), 36. Liu et al. (2020) *J Agric Food Chem* 68(47): 13697–13710. Halemani et al. (2023). *J Global Health*, 13. Desai et al. (2021). *Front in psychiatry*, 12, 622181.



Targeting the brain

Emerging research

Growing body of evidence demonstrating the effectiveness of non-dietary approaches to improving gut health.

- Meditation¹
- Yoga²
- Hypnotherapy³
- Breath work⁴

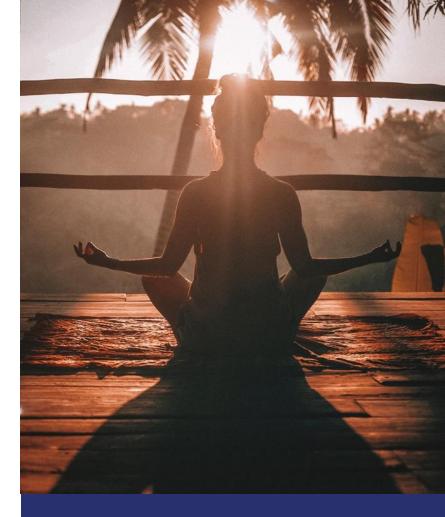












References

- 1. Sun Y et al. (2023)
- 2. Schumann D et al. (2018)
- 3. Peters SL et al. (2016)
- 4. Tuck CJ et al. (2019)





The World's Largest Citizen Science Study Into The Vaginal Microbiome



In Belgium, over 6000 women have already registered to take part.



INFLUENCING FACTORS

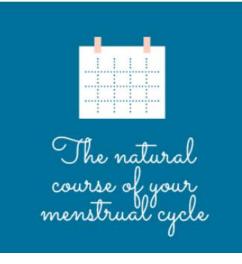
Your age and stage of life

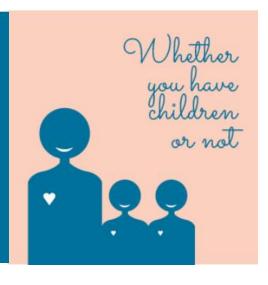












Sexual activity



Some foods and drinks have a positive impact...







STUDY HIGHLIGHTS

Largest study on vaginal microbiome in the world!



6000
women participated in Isala

Over

We found
10 types

based on the most important bacteria

80%

has mainly lactic acid bacteria

Already more than 2000 cultured vaginal bacteria,

and still counting

High-tech analysis of nearly

4500 swabs, and

still counting



the vaginal microbiome

Let's go international with sisterhood projects

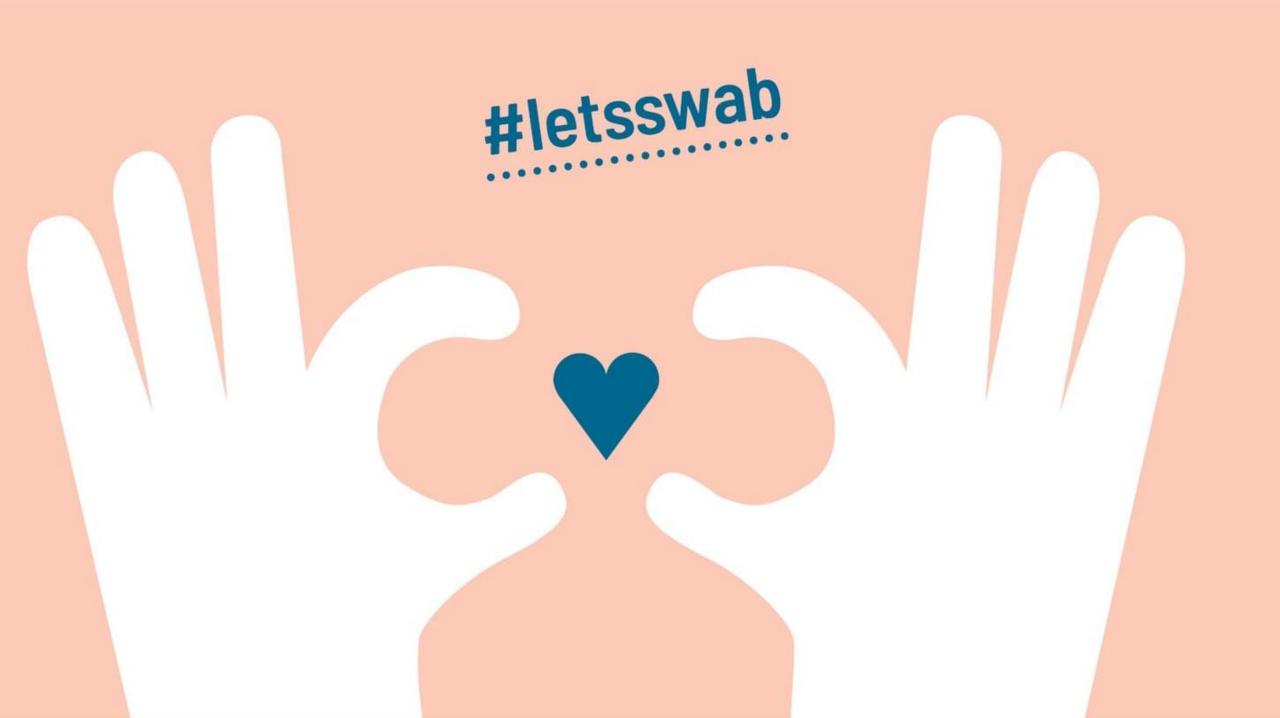




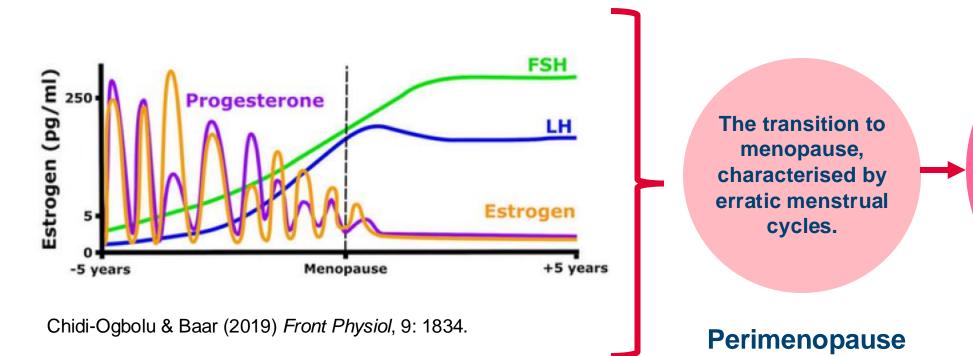
Base for novel diagnostics and therapeutics



Awarded for clear science communication



MENOPAUSE



Absence of menses for 12 consecutive months, marking a significant change to hormones.

Menopause



The menopause is 1 day in a woman's life



PERIMENOPAUSAL SYMPTOMS



Irregular menstrual cycles



Hot flushes



Sleep disturbances





Low mood



Night sweats



Muscle and joint pain



Sexual dysfunction





MENOPAUSE & GUT MICROBIOME



Postmenopausal women have lower gut microbiome diversity.



The gut microbiome becomes more similar to the male gut microbiome.



Decrease in short-chain fatty acid (SCFA) producing bacteria.



Via the **oestrobolome**, gut microbes can **reactivate** and help retain sex hormone levels in postmenopausal women.



Research suggests HRT reduces gut microbiota dysbiosis.



Probiotics Post-menopause

• **SRMA**: Overweight and obese postmenopausal women. Probiotics supplementation reduced insulin, HOMA-IR and TNF-α.

Li et al. Probiotics Antimicro 15.6 (2023): 1567-1582.

• RCT (n=66): 6-week probiotic yoghurt intervention significantly lowered anxiety and stress scores, but not sleep quality.

Shafie et al. *Nutrition ESPEN*, 50, (2022) 15-23.





doi: 10.1080/09637486.2022.2048360. Epub 2022 Mar 9.

Effects of prebiotic-rich yogurt on menopausal symptoms and metabolic indices in menopausal women: a triple-blind randomised controlled trial

Mehrnaz Shafie ¹, Aziz Homayouni Rad ², Mojgan Mirghafourvand ³

Over 6 weeks, 100 g of prebiotic-rich (inulin) yogurt daily improved:

- Menopausal symptoms (p < 0.001)
- Anxiety scores (p < 0.001)
- Depression scores (p = 0.003)
- Vasomotor (p < 0.001)
- Low-density lipoprotein (p = 0.028)







By 2039 there will be ~1.2 billion menopausal and postmenopausal women.

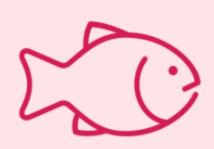
It is necessary to develop innovative strategies to improve health for what can be up to 1/3 of a woman's life.



Diet & Lifestyle Advice



Fibre-rich



Omega-3



Limit sat fat



Sleep



Exercise



Mindfulness





- A bi-directional relationship exists between the gut microbiome and female sex hormones.
- Sex hormones fluctuate throughout a woman's life. The oestrobolome is a **unique** collection of microbes within the gut microbiome which can recycle oestrogen.
- Lower gut microbiota diversity and dysbiosis are common features of PCOS.
 Emerging research highlights the potential role of probiotics and synbiotics to help treat PCOS.
- Postmenopausal women have lower gut microbiome diversity and decreased abundance of gut microbial beta-glucuronidase, the enzyme involved with the oestrobolome.
- Diet and lifestyle choices can support female health throughout life by supporting the gut microbiota.



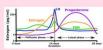
Female Resource



The gut microbiome plays a role in the menstrual cycle, and vice versa. Menstruation cycles can vary between women; however, on average, it lasts 28 days and includes 3 main phases:

arough the cycle, which causes an increase in the luteinising terone levels then rise to support a fertilised egg. In the ion, progesterone and oestrogen levels decline and then





this may lead

Cyclical changes toestrogen levels Figure 1. Hormonal fluctuation during a normal menstrual cycle. 49 can influence Chidi-Ogbolu & Baar (2019) Front Physiol, 9: 1834.

sterone) may modulate and influence irritable bowel 3-20% of the population struggle with IBS, 42 and women are * Correlations exist between worsened IBS gastrointestinal strual cycle, possibly due to elevated prostaglandin levels the potential role of sex hormones in this condition.



Visceral sensitivity is a characteristic of IBS. Oestrogen is known to regulate visceral sensitivity as well as gut motility and psychological conditions which are collectively characteristics of IBS.⁴⁸ obiota associated with PCOS?

PCOS

he Gut Microbiota

Reproductive Health

ne (PCOS) and endometriosis are reproductive conditions which are by females, and may be influenced by alterations in the gut microbiota.

ondition which affects how a woman's ovaries work. Approximately 8-13% women struggle with PCOS and up to 70% of affected women remain

Excessive hair

ogen (a predominant male sex hormone) is one of the main signs of PCOS ota plays a role in regulating this hormone." Lower gut microbiota is are common features of PCOS.". *** Gut dysbiosis increases intestinal sciated with elevated androgen production and inflammation which umber of systematic reviews and meta-analyses have investigated the otics and symbiotics (probiotics and prebiotics combined) to help treat mains difficult to identify optimal probiotic strains, Lactobacillus and



"Evidence suggests that probiotics or synbiotics may improve testosterone levels, decrease inflammation, and improve insulin resistance and blood glucose levels in women with PCOS. in turn improving fertility in these women. Much more research needs to be done in this area, but taking a probiotic with a Lactobacillus strain may help to support fertility outcomes for some people – in addition to eating plenty of fruit, vegetables, nuts, seeds, and wholegrains to promote a healthy gut microbiome."



[0] divabilitycience ukie in Yakult Science for HCPs in UK & Ireland











Yakult

Science for Health



Lessons Through Life



A Guide for HCPs

Thank you

My colleagues at Yakult Group in Europe

UK

Dr Holly Neill

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Belgium

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Italy

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