

FLORE ET POUSSÉE DE MICI

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Microflore et MICI Les faits

Lésions surviennent / concentrations élevées de bactéries

Modifications de la microflore (antibiotiques, épisodes infectieux, autres...) → poussées de MICI

Rupture de tolérance immunitaire au cours des poussées
Duchmann Gut 1999

Efficacité d'antibiotiques / probiotiques

Microflore et MICI Les faits

Rôle du chyme dans la récidive post-opératoire

Rutgeerts Lancet 1991

D'Haens Gastroenterol 1998

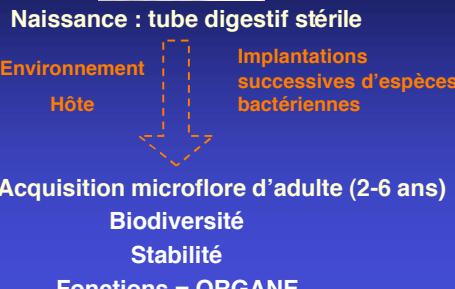
Mutations de NOD2 – récepteur de l'immunité innée

Hugot, Ogura Nature 2001

Anticorps anti-microorganismes dans le sang

Mow Gastroenterol 2004

 **MICROFLORE ROLE CAPITAL**
Porte le(s) antigène(s) responsable(s) de l'inflammation

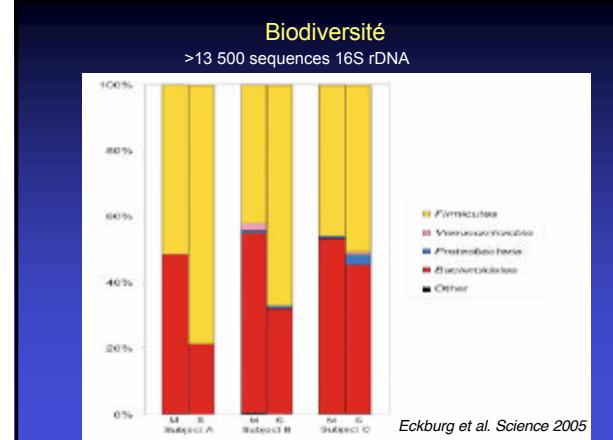


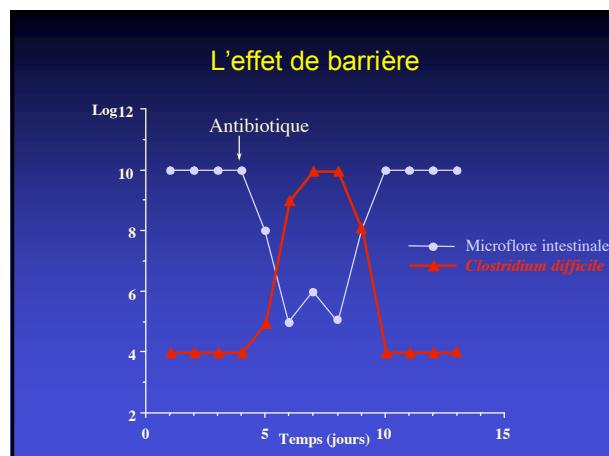
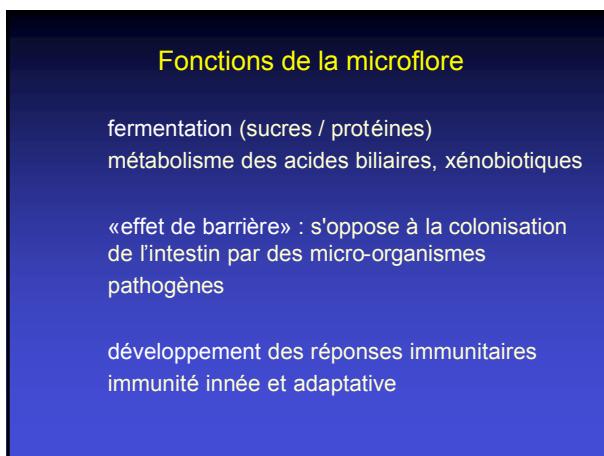
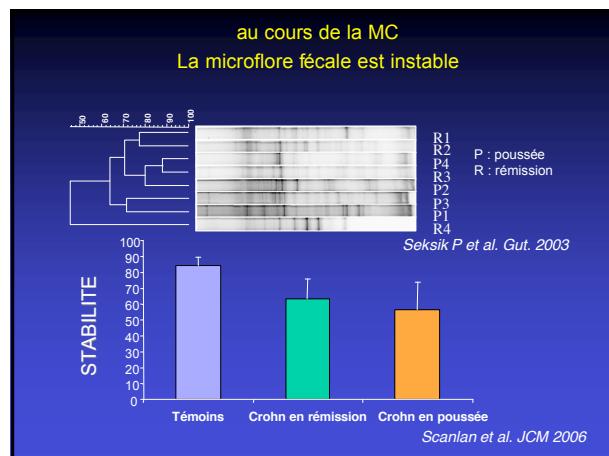
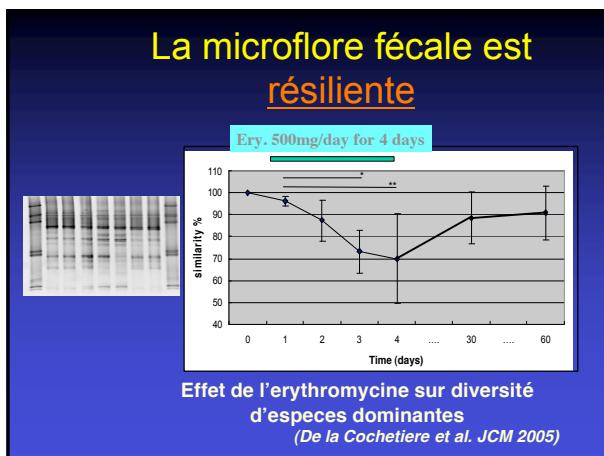
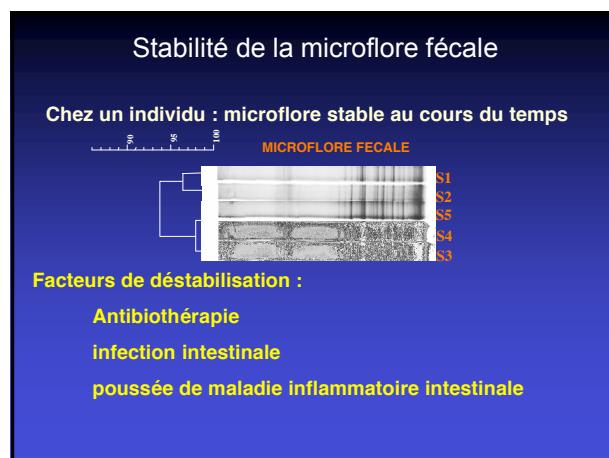
Populations bactériennes du tube digestif

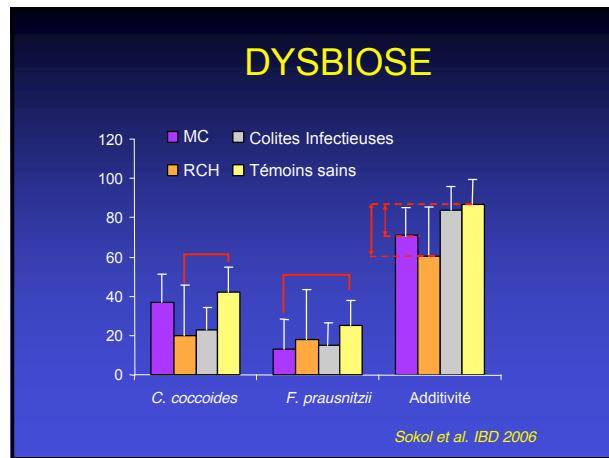
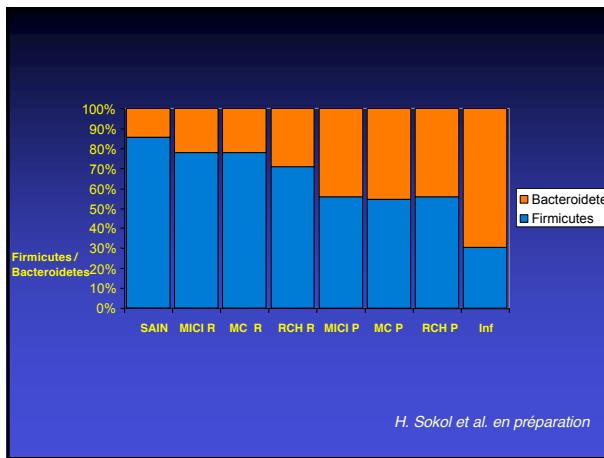
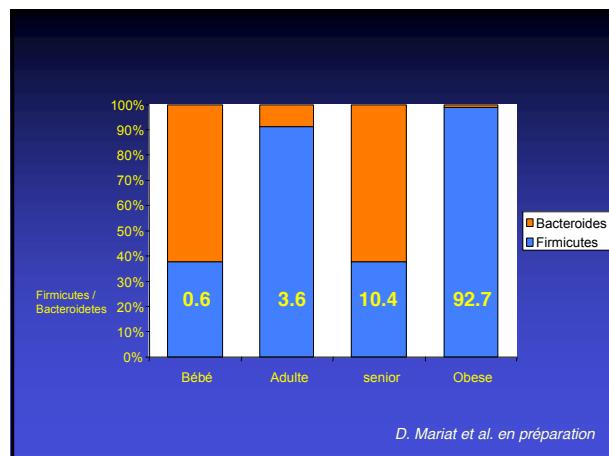
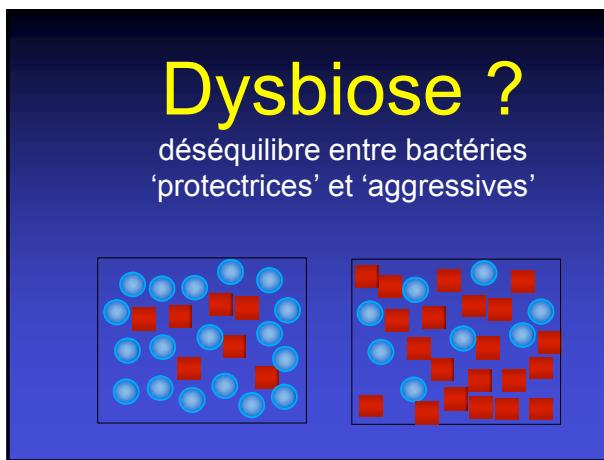
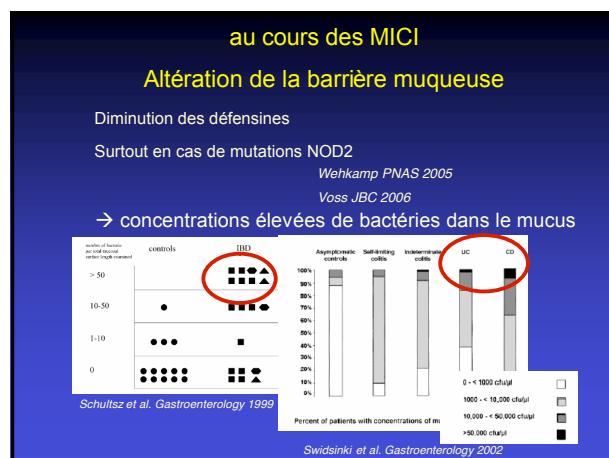
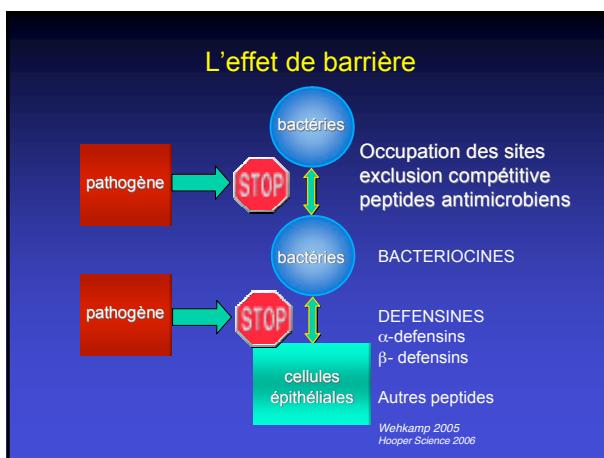
10^{14} bactéries (tube digestif)

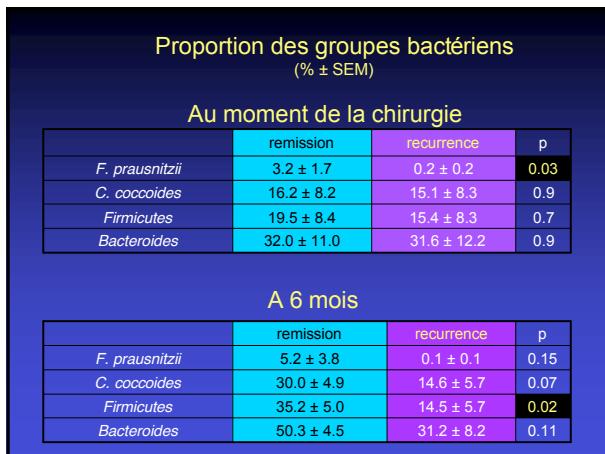
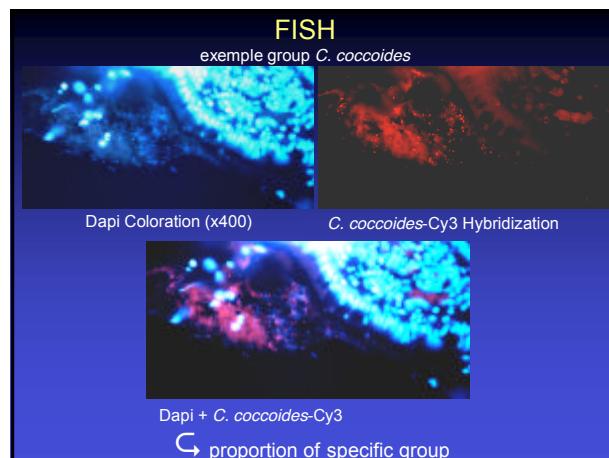
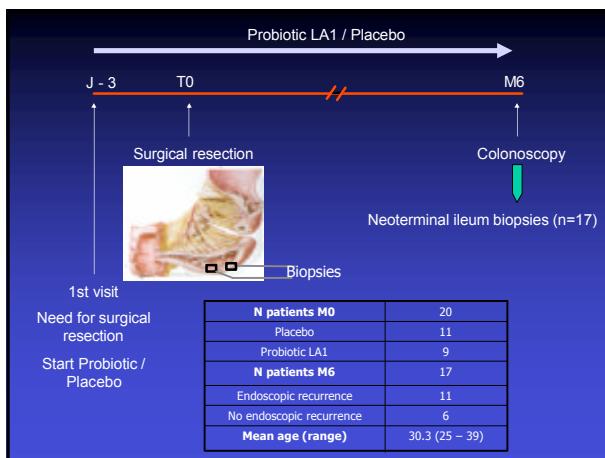
10^{13} cellules (corps humain)

Répartition des populations bactériennes le long du tube digestif

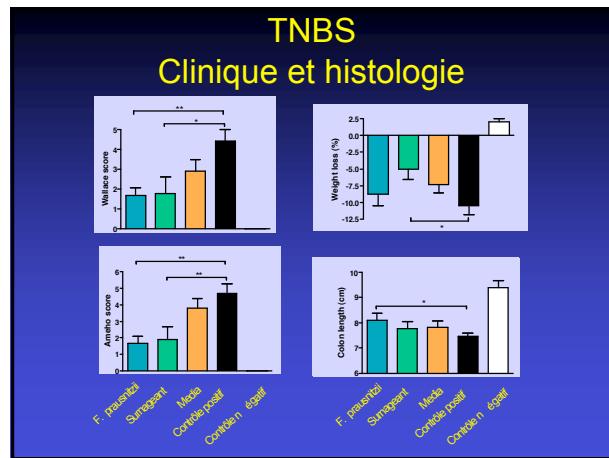
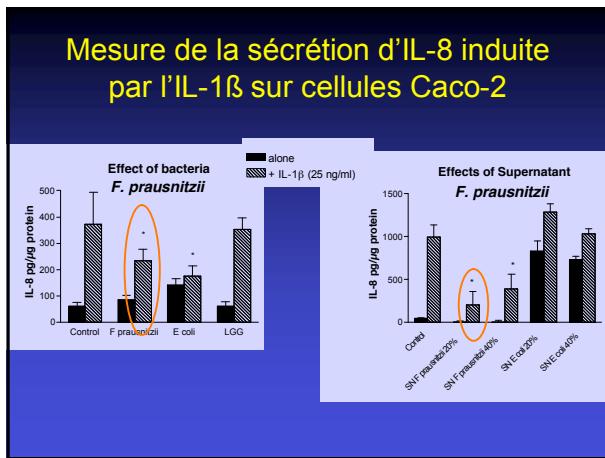


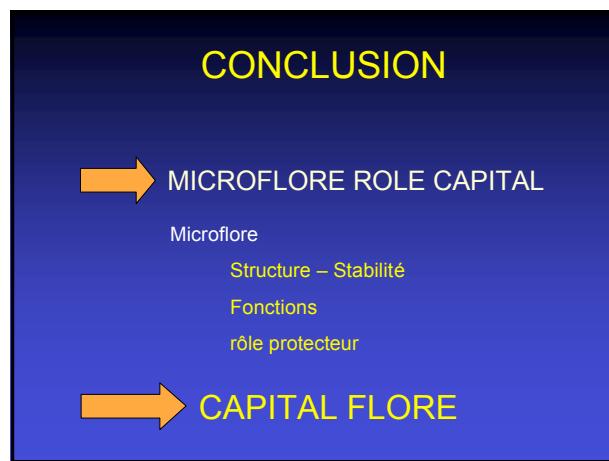
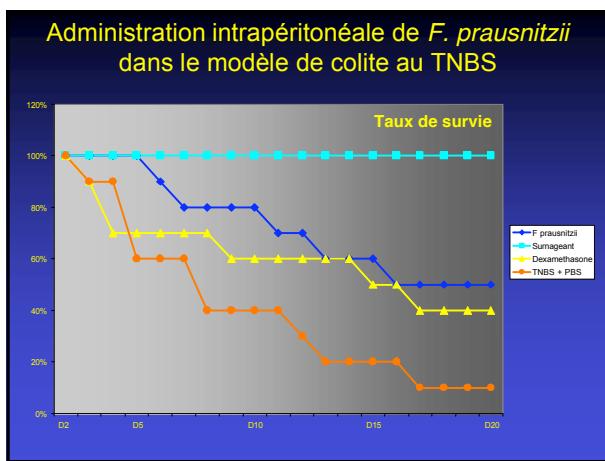
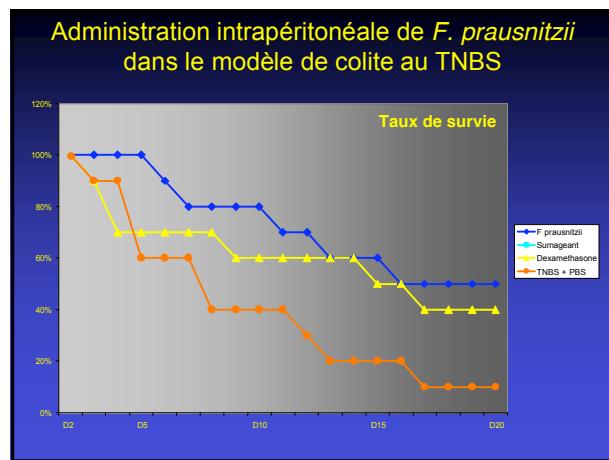
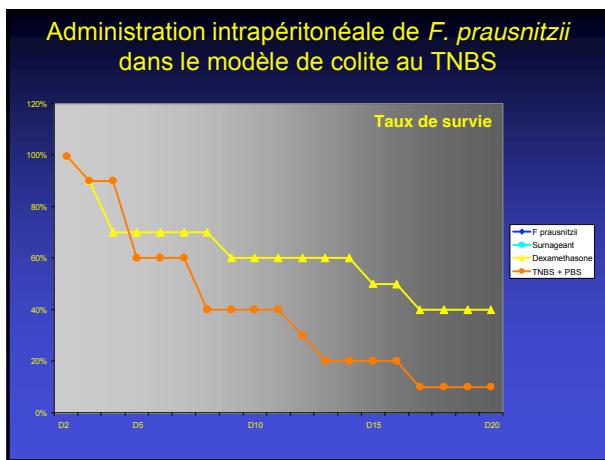
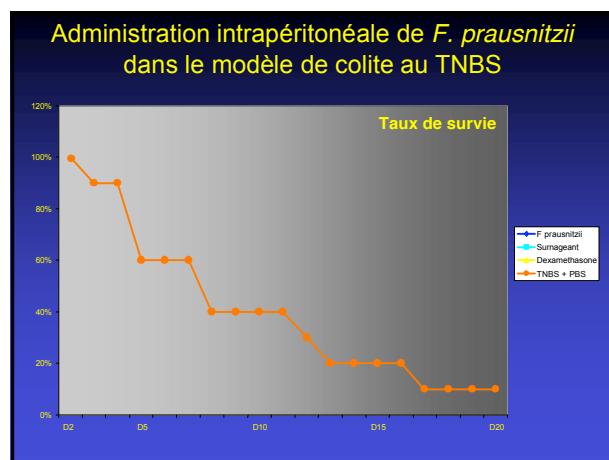
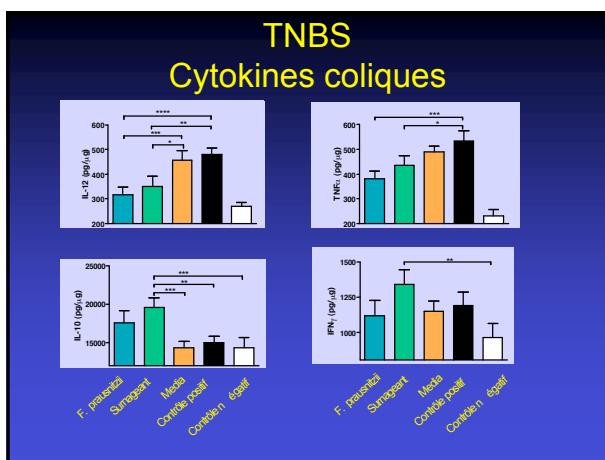






***F. prausnitzii* est-il protecteur vis-à-vis de la MC?**





CONCLUSION

→ CAPITAL FLORE

Préserver

Eviter les antibiotiques, les AINS

Restaurer

Utilisation de pro/prébiotiques

CONCLUSION

au cours des MICI la microflore

Porte le(s) antigène(s) responsable(s) de l'inflammation

Est instable

Est anormale → DYSBIOSE

MC : carence en *F. prau*

Effet anti-inflammatoire de *F. prau*

ECOLOGIQUE