

A LINK BETWEEN MIGRAINE, GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS AND GUT MICROBIOTA: MICROBIOTA-GUT-BRAIN CONNECTION

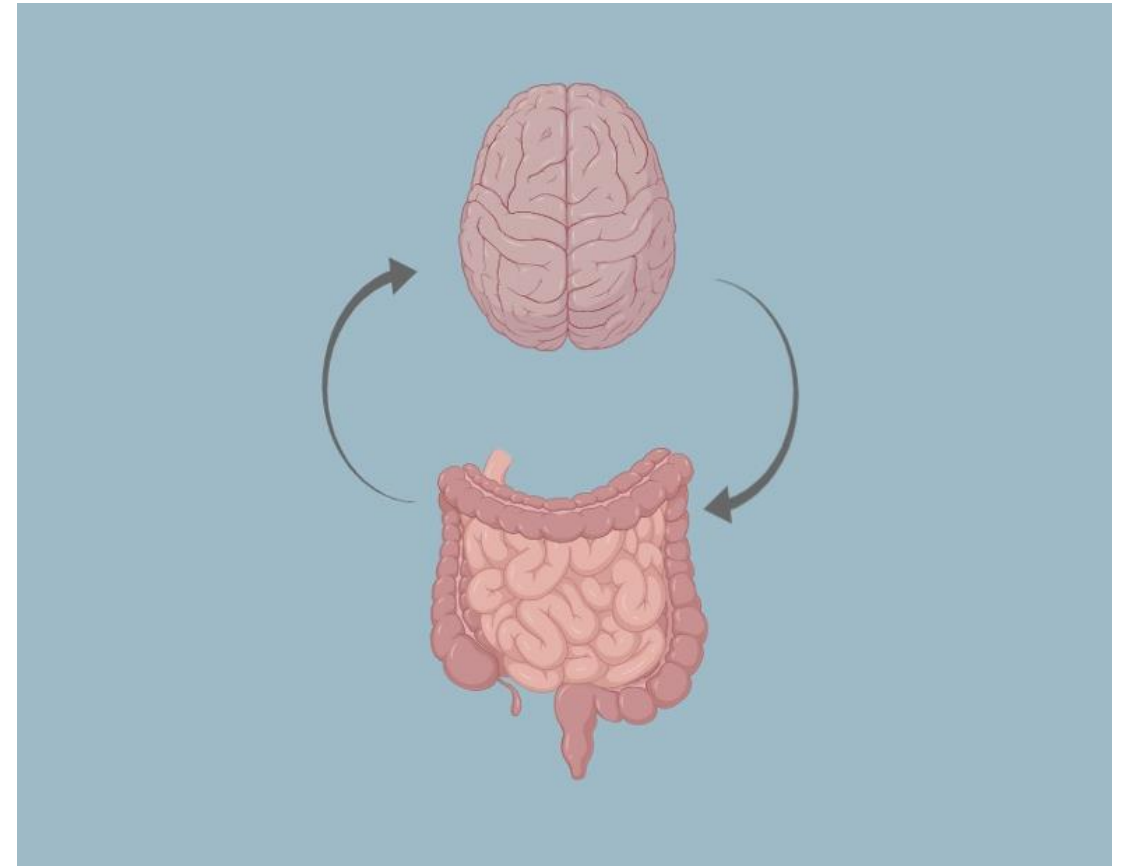
Author:

Giorgio CARBONE matr. n° 811974



The Gut-Brain Axis, Gut Microbiota and Brain Pathology

- ❑ **Gut-brain axis (GBA)**: bidirectional **cross-talk** between the **gastrointestinal (GI) system** and the **central nervous system (CNS)**
- ❑ Various **neurological disorders** (such as **migraine**) appear to be directly and indirectly associated with some **gastrointestinal (GI) disorders**
 - ❑ e.g. Irritable bowel syndrome (**IBS**)
- ❑ **Migraine** → cause of disability among the adult population
- ❑ Importance of **gut microbiota profile** in influencing **GBA cross-talk** and contributing to the **pathogenesis** of migraine
- ❑ Gut Microbiota-improving methods (probiotics, healthy diets, ...) → **microbiome-based therapy** for migraine



[Source](#)

The American Gut Project: metadata analysis

☐ Research **objectives**

- ☐ study the characteristics of **subjects** suffering from **migraine**
- ☐ reveal any **relationships** with the presence of **gastrointestinal diseases**
- ☐ reveal any **relationships** with the **supplementation of probiotic** sources in the diet
 - ☐ fermented foods
 - ☐ probiotics supplements
- ☐ reveal any **relationships** and with the use of **antibiotics**



**AMERICAN
GUT PROJECT**

Relevant Features Selection

❑ Target Variable → “migraine”

- “I do not have this condition”
- “Diagnosed by a medical professional”
- “Self-diagnosed”
- “Diagnosed by an alternative medicine practitioner”

❑ Sample and Subject Descriptors:

- sample_name, anonymized_name
- **age**_corrected, age_cat
- race, sex, country, level_of_education
- scientific_name, host_common_name, env_package, dna_extracted, collection_date
- bmi, bmi_cat

❑ Gastrointestinal disorders:

- Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD):
ibd, ibd_diagnosis, ibd_diagnosis_refined
- Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS):
ibs
- Gluten sensitivity:
gluten

❑ Supplementation of **Probiotics**:

- probiotic_frequency
- fermented_frequency, fermented_increased

❑ Antibiotics

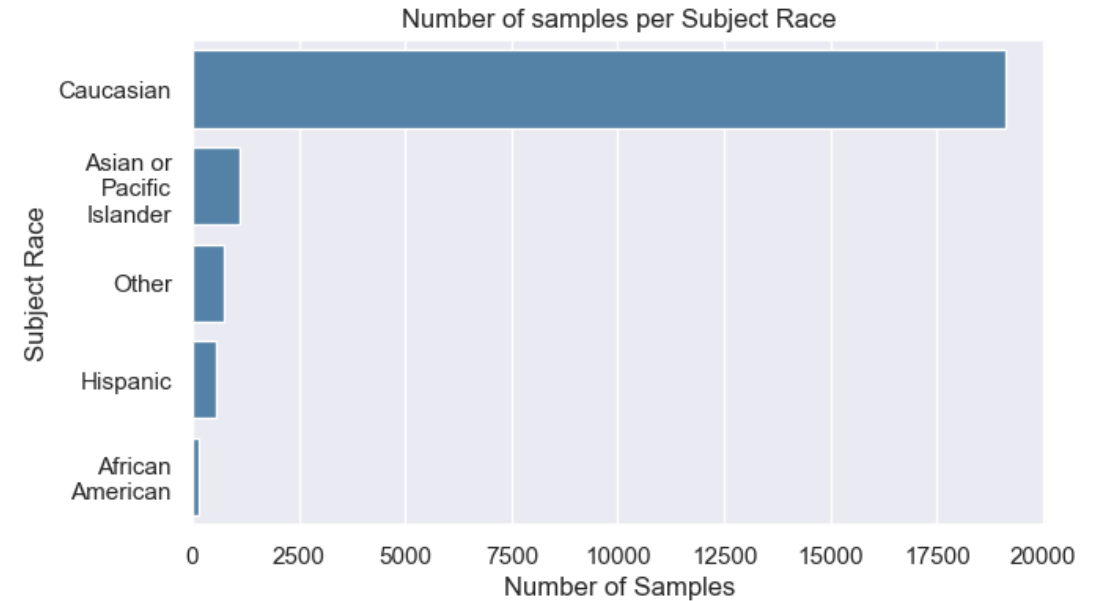
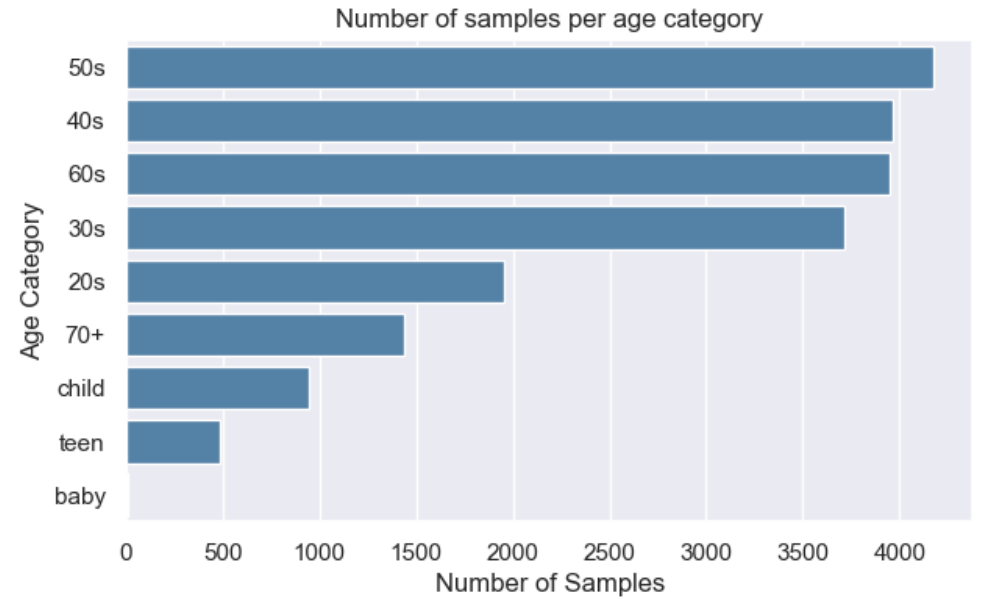
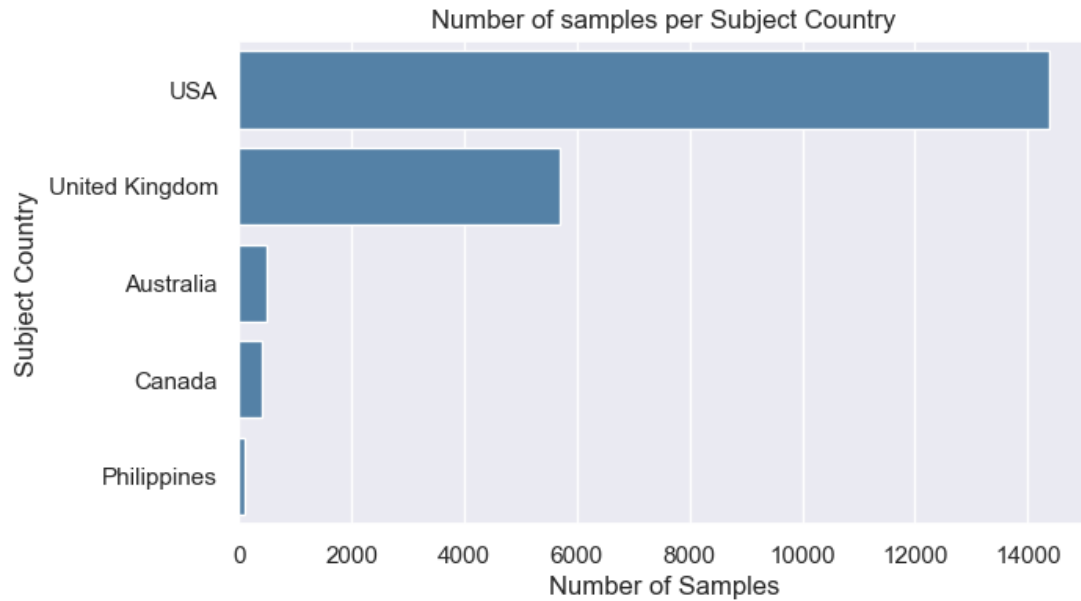
- antibiotic_history,
subset_antibiotic_history

Subsampling, Data Cleaning and Data Normalization

1. Selection of instances related to **human gut metagenome** samples **only**
2. Checking and **removing** any **duplicates/NaN instances** from the **ID variables** 'sample_name' and 'anonymised_name'.
 - Cardinality → from 29960 samples/instances to 22281 instances
3. Resolving **inconsistencies** in **null values**
 - 'Not provided', 'Unspecified', 'not collected', 'LabControl test', 'unspecified' → NaN
4. Resolving **inconsistencies** in **boolean features**
 - 'True', 'true', 'TRUE', 'Yes' → True
5. Resolving **inconsistencies** in other features and **boolean feature crafting**
6. Features **types correction**

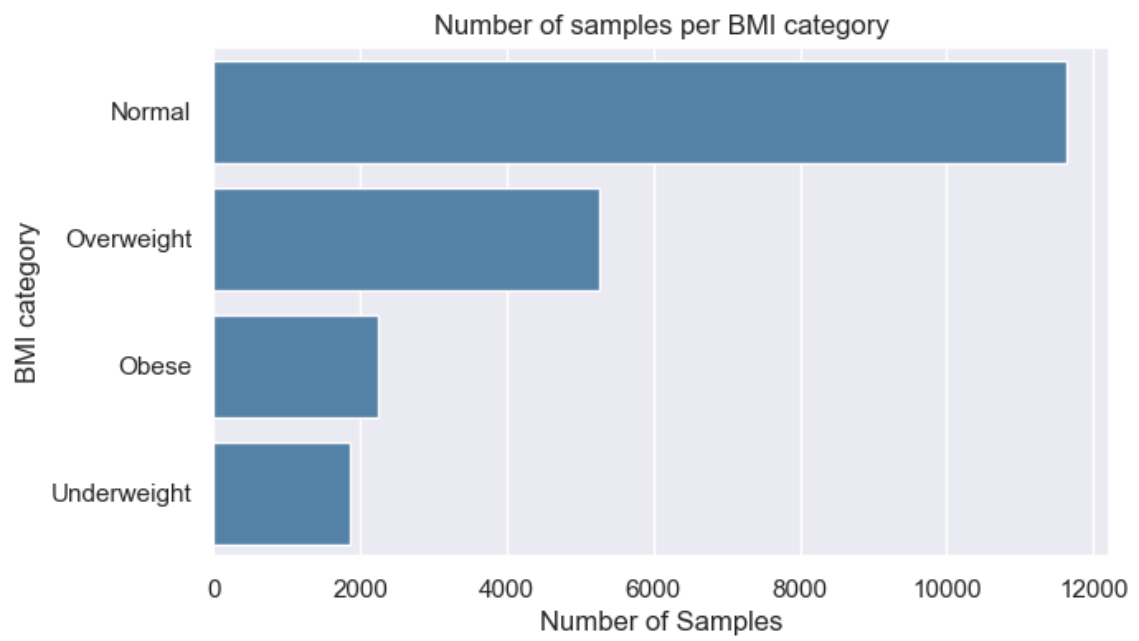
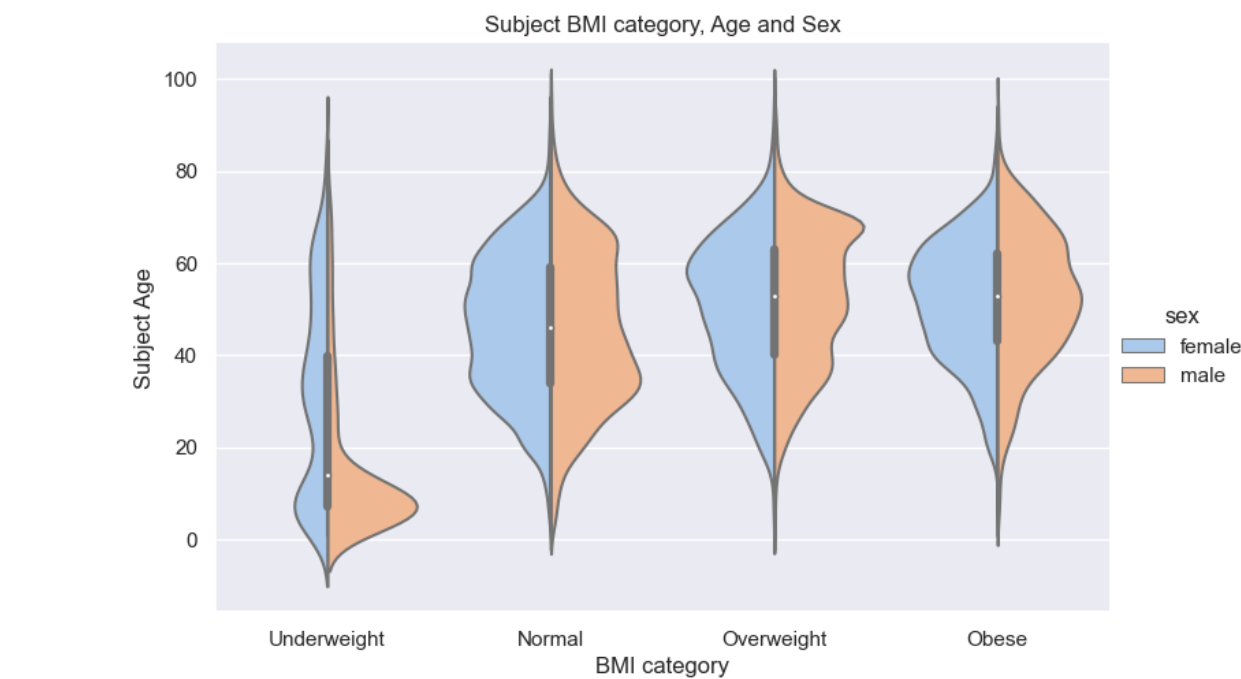
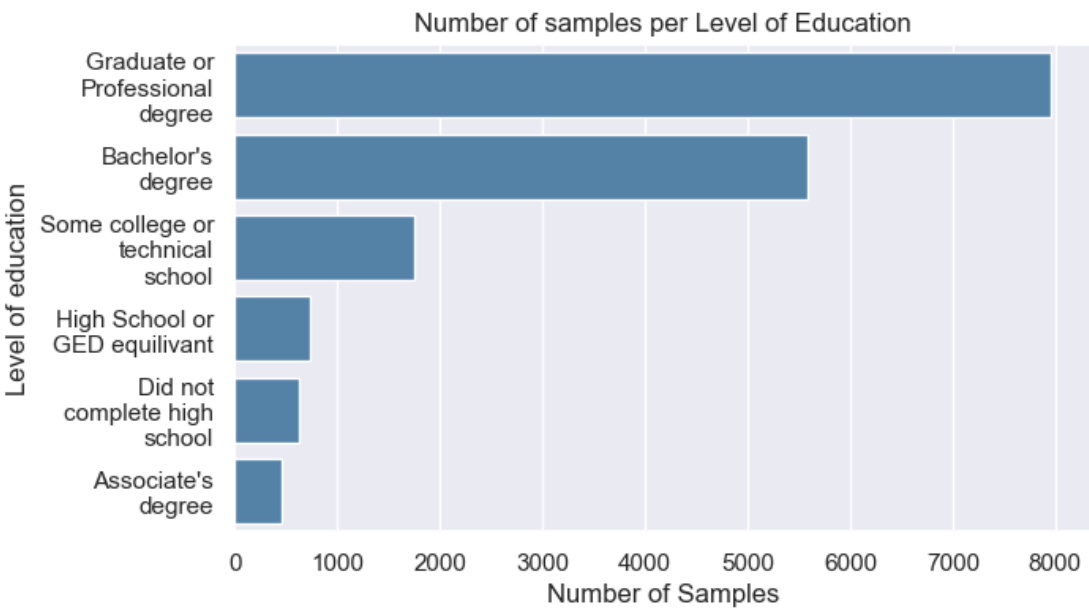
Subjects Descriptors

- Most of the subjects are **Caucasian**, between **30 and 60 years old** and come from the **United States** or the **United Kingdom**



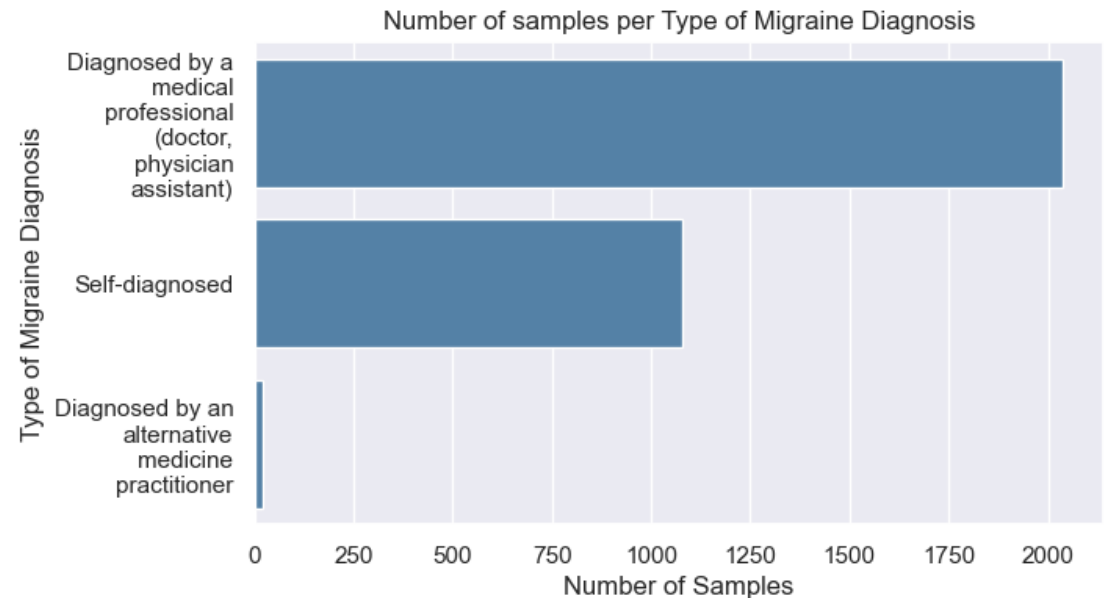
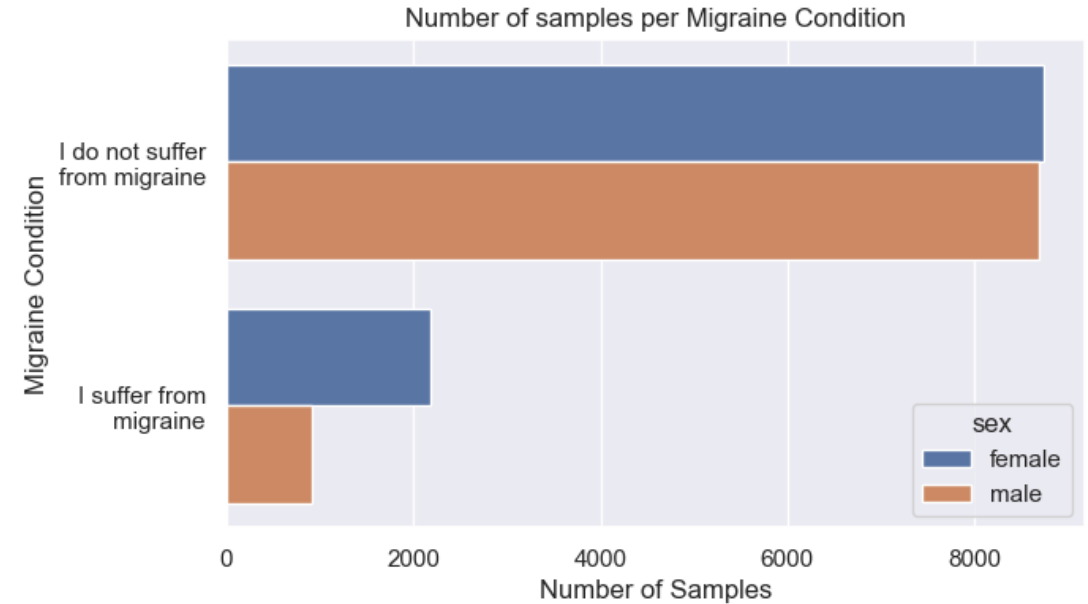
Subjects Descriptors

- ❑ Most of the subjects have a **high level of education**
- ❑ A large proportion of subjects are **normal weight** or **overweight**



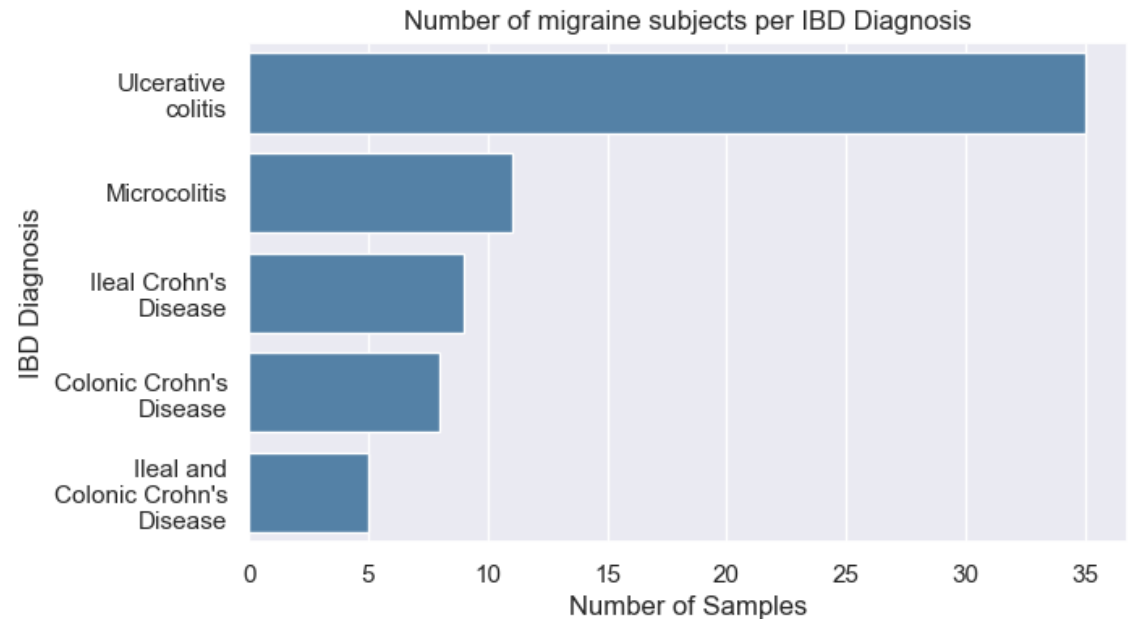
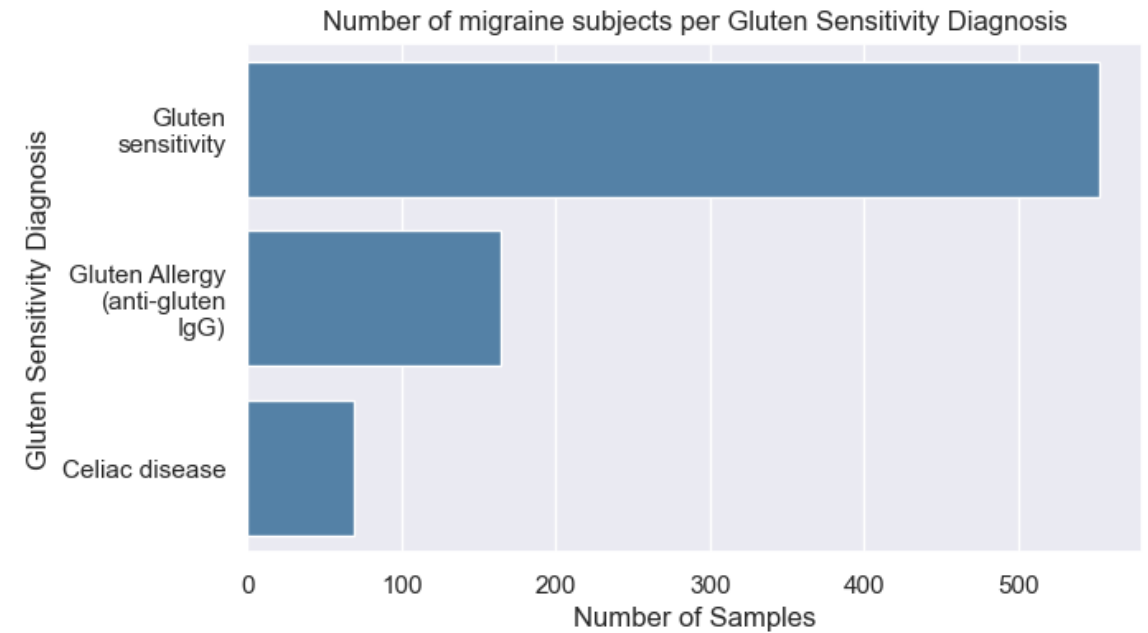
Target Variable: migraine

- ❑ 17815 subjects claim not to suffer from migraine
- ❑ 3138 subjects report suffering from migraine
 - ❑ 2038 diagnosed by a medical professional
 - ❑ 1078 self-diagnosed
 - ❑ 22 diagnosed by an alternative medicine practitioner
- ❑ 70.6% of migraine subjects are women



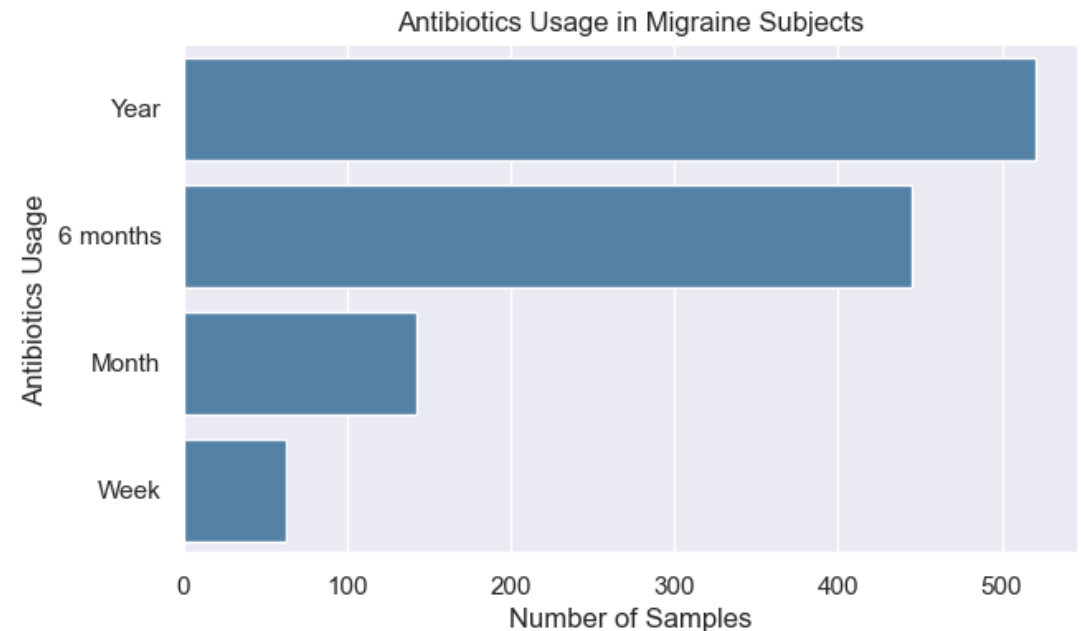
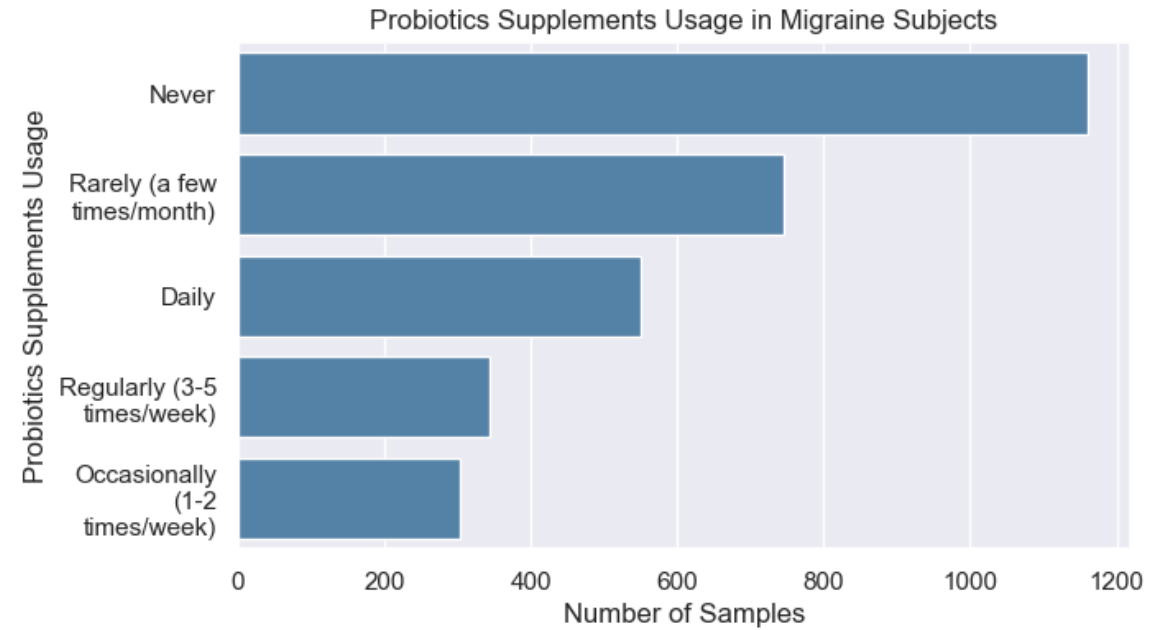
Migraine and GI diseases

- ❑ Of the **3138** subjects who report **suffering from migraine**
 - ❑ **188** also suffer from **IBD**
 - **Ulcerative colitis** is the most prevalent
 - ❑ **1015** also suffer from **IBS**
 - ❑ **786** have some form of **gluten sensitivity**
 - **generic sensitivity** seems to prevail over gluten allergy and coeliac disease



Probiotics and Antibiotics

- ❑ Of the **3138** subjects who report **suffering from migraine**
 - ❑ **1942 subjects** report using **probiotic supplements**, although **746** of them **rarely**
 - ❑ **61 subjects** report incorporating **fermented foods** into their diet, **18** report **not consuming them**
 - ❑ **1171 subjects** report having taken **antibiotics** during the year prior to sampling



Bibliography

- ❑ Crawford, J., Liu, S., & Tao, F. (2022). Gut microbiota and migraine. *Neurobiology of Pain*, 11, 100090. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ynpai.2022.100090>
- ❑ Tang, Y., Liu, S., Shu, H., Yanagisawa, L., & Tao, F. (2020). Gut microbiota dysbiosis enhances migraine-like pain via TNF α upregulation. *Molecular Neurobiology*, 57(1), 461–468. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12035-019-01721-7>
- ❑ Arzani, M., Jahromi, S. R., Ghorbani, Z., Vahabizad, F., Martelletti, P., Ghaemi, A., Sacco, S., Togha, M., & On behalf of the School of Advanced Studies of the European Headache Federation (EHF-SAS). (2020). Gut-brain Axis and migraine headache: A comprehensive review. *The Journal of Headache and Pain*, 21(1), 15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s10194-020-1078-9>
- ❑ Liang, S., Wu, X., & Jin, F. (2018). Gut-Brain Psychology: Rethinking Psychology From the Microbiota–Gut–Brain Axis. *Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience*, 12, 33. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnint.2018.00033>
- ❑ Rutsch, A., Kantsjö, J. B., & Ronchi, F. (2020). The Gut-Brain Axis: How Microbiota and Host Inflammasome Influence Brain Physiology and Pathology. *Frontiers in Immunology*, 11. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fimmu.2020.604179>
- ❑ Carabotti, M., Scirocco, A., Maselli, M. A., & Severi, C. (2015). The gut-brain axis: Interactions between enteric microbiota, central and enteric nervous systems. *Annals of Gastroenterology: Quarterly Publication of the Hellenic Society of Gastroenterology*, 28(2), 203–209.