

Gut Microbiome Opportunities and Challenges of Sudanese People in Heath Uniqueness and Disease

Shams Aldin Ibrahim Mokhtar

University of Science and Technology, Omdurman.



Abstract

The human gastrointestinal tract is a unique ecosystem that harbors a diverse population of microorganisms. The association of this microbiome with the host is an important factor that contributes to the overall health of the host. Therefore the potential therapeutic role of the gut microbiota for human health has led to therapeutic approaches such as bacteriotherapy [31] and bioecological control [32]. Broadly, these theories argue that modulation of intestinal floral populations either by the pre-morbid gut microbiota of the host or by prebiotics, probiotics and synbiotics may be beneficial for human health [33]. In a recent study involving 317 patients suffering from antibiotic-associated diarrhea (CDAD) across 27 case series, fecal transplant had a 92% success rate at disease resolution [34, 35]. However, the long-term functional or metabolic consequences for the host of microbial modulation are poorly understood. Doubtless the restore of healthy gut microbiome will improve the management of GIT disturbance obstacles and therefor the overall human health. Beyond all questions, there is a very huge gab in the new astonishing arena of microbiome in westernized and developed countries let alone the developing countries, and the scientists are still young to know all the ins and outs about this scope. In this connection, I strongly believe that the Sudanese people uniqueness in dietary culture as well the habit will reflect many distinguish opportunities in all aspect.



Therefore, in this present study, the samples will be collected and analyze the metagenomic data from gut microbiomes (GM) of 50 Sudanese (SD) individuals by sequencing of fecal DNA samples using next generation sequencing (NGS), and then

further exploring the unique microbial and functional features of the Sudanese gut microbiome (SDGM) using microbiome data from healthy individuals selected from different countries including sudan.

Biography:

Shams Aldin has completed his Master at the age of 26 years from University of khartoum Faculty of medical laboratory science department of microbiology. Indeed he is working very hard so as to find a fund to conduct this research and he will be grateful for any kind of uphold. Actually, he started the registration process as PhD candidate for the above title at University of khartoum Faculty of Medical Laboratory Science and he is eager to get ultimate support to share the benefits for whole the world . He is a distinguished Virology, Immunology and microbiology lecturer at Many Universities (University of Science and Technology, Sudan International University, Alhyah University, Omdurman Islamic University).

Speaker Publications:

1. "Study of the Immune Response to Hepatitis B Virus Vaccine among Healthy Vaccinated Students in Khartoum, Sudan"
- 2 "Detection of primary CMV infection in Sudanese pregnant women by IgG avidity test"

[3rd Annual Conference on Epidemiology and Public Health Webinar- December 18, 2020](#)

Abstract Citation:

Shams Aldin Ibrahim Mokhtar, A review on Gut Microbiome Opportunities and Challenges of Sudanese People in Heath Uniqueness and Disease, Epidemiology Health Meet 2020, 3rd Annual Conference on Epidemiology and Public Health, Webinar, December 18, 2020

<https://epidemiology-publichealth.conferenceseries.com/>