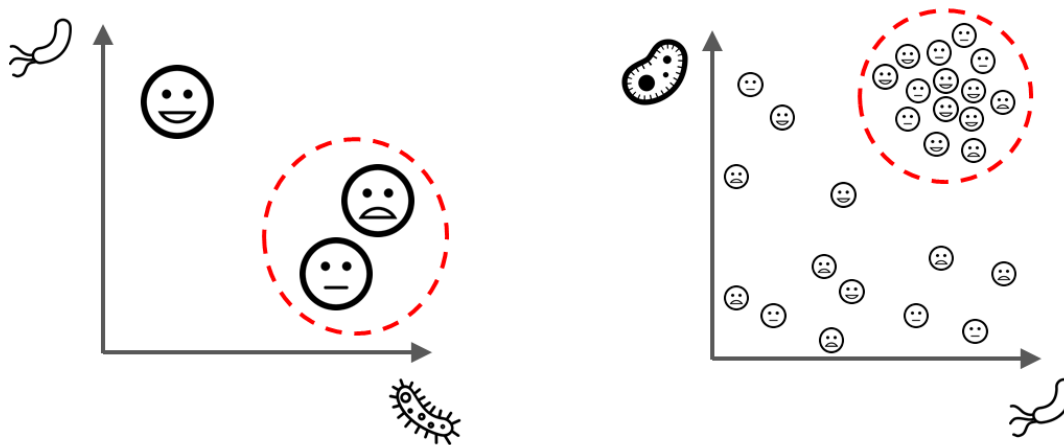


# New game advances research into the microbes that play a role in our health

August 31 2016



People with similar bacteria in their guts may have similar health profiles and possibly problems. Colony B, a new game developed at McGill asks players to help scientists figure out how to group people together by bacterial profiles, so that researchers can then investigate which bacteria are important. Credit: Jerome Waldispuhl

You may not think of yourself in this way - but in some ways your body is just a host for hundreds of trillions of microbes (including bacteria) that colonize us in fairly unique combinations in our guts, inside our various orifices and on the surface of our skin. These tiny creatures are essential to our survival - we couldn't digest anything without them, for

instance.

Scientists are increasingly making links between the range of colonies of microorganisms that live on and within us, our [lifestyle habits](#), and our [health](#). Some suggest that diseases as varied as obesity, inflammatory bowel syndrome and autism may be linked to the microbes that we harbour. However, further research is needed to understand how our habits may encourage certain bacteria to either proliferate or decrease in number and how this may in turn affect our health.

Since 2012, when the American Gut project was first launched, close to 10,000 people from the USA, UK, Canada and Australia have sent in [stool samples](#) and information about their habits and health. But, given the sheer numbers and varieties of the kinds of microbes found in our bodies, (each of us acts as a home to hundreds of different kinds), it is proving difficult to determine which of them may be affected by particular aspects of our lifestyle (what we eat, what we drink, where we were born and live, etc.) and how, in turn, this may affect our health. That's where playing a new game, Colony B, comes in.

Jerôme Waldispühl, who teaches computer science at McGill University and led the group that created the game Colony B, describes how the game can help scientists better understand how particular microbes may be linked to our habits and ultimately our health:

"Let's say that, thanks to the stool samples and information gathered by the American Gut project, we know the amount of microbes of type A and B found in several individuals. Some of these individuals may be healthier than others. If you plot this data on a graph, you might notice that sick participants have more of certain kinds of microbes and less of others than healthy participants. This suggests a possible relationship (either cause or consequence) between the composition of the microbial flora and health. But it remains difficult to determine which of these

microbes (types A, B or some combination of the two) are important to [human health](#) - and that's where the game comes into play."

"In our game, players build colonies of certain types of bacteria by circling groups of dots. These dots represent people with similar bacterial profiles. Unlike computers, humans can do this intuitively and can quickly recognize when an image contains a cluster of dots. The computer can then, in turn, correlate this information with the survey data that has been gathered about the participants' lifestyles and health. As people play, they are, in effect, helping scientists identify which [microbes](#) may be related to various aspects of human health in ways that couldn't be done otherwise. We hope that they will have fun doing it."

**More information:** To play Colony B: [www.colonyb.com](http://www.colonyb.com)

Provided by McGill University

Citation: New game advances research into the microbes that play a role in our health (2016, August 31) retrieved 4 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-08-game-advances-microbes-role-health.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--