

Skin microbiota differ for obese, non-obese undergoing c-section

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(HealthDay)—After cesarean delivery (CD), the incision site harbors a



higher bacterial biomass in obese women than in non-obese women, according to a study recently published in *Scientific Reports*.

Kara M. Rood, M.D., from The Ohio State University College of Medicine in Columbus, and colleagues characterized the microbiome at the site of skin incision before and after CD. Before and after surgical antisepsis, skin and relevant surgical sites were sampled from 31 obese and 27 non-obese pregnant women.

The researchers found that the incision site harbored significantly higher bacterial biomass of lower diversity in <u>obese women</u>. There was a predominance of phylum *Firmicutes* over *Actinobacteria*; phylotypes *Clostridales* and *Bacteroidales* predominated over commensal *Staphylococcus* and *Propionbacterium* species. After surgical preparation and at the end of surgery, skin dysbiosis increased. In most <u>skin</u> biopsies (73 percent), biofilms were identified post-preparation. The incision had significant gains in bacterial DNA and diversity at the end of surgery, and obese women shared more genera with the vagina and the surgeon's gloves in CD.

"Our findings suggest microbiota at incision differs between obese and non-obese pregnant women, and changes throughout CD," the authors write. "An interaction between vaginal and cutaneous dysbiosis at the <u>incision</u> site may explain the a priori increased risk for surgical site infection among obese pregnant <u>women</u>."

More information: Kara M. Rood et al. Skin Microbiota in Obese Women at Risk for Surgical Site Infection After Cesarean Delivery, *Scientific Reports* (2018). DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-27134-5

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