

Universal gut microbiome-derived signature predicts cirrhosis

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Illustration depicts a healthy liver (left) and a liver with cirrhosis. Credit: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is the leading cause of chronic liver disease worldwide, affecting an estimated one-quarter of the global population. It is a progressive condition that, in worst cases, can lead to cirrhosis, liver cancer, liver failure and death.

In a new paper published online June 30, 2020 in *Cell Metabolism*, a team of scientists, led by researchers at University of California San Diego School of Medicine, report that stool microbiomes—the

collection of microorganisms found in [fecal matter](#) and in the gastrointestinal tract—of NAFLD patients are distinct enough to potentially be used to accurately predict which persons with NAFLD are at greatest risk for having [cirrhosis](#)—the late-stage, irreversible scarring of the liver that often requires eventual organ transplantation.

"The findings represent the possibility of creating an accurate, stool microbiome-based, non-invasive test to identify patients at greatest risk for cirrhosis," said senior author Rohit Loomba, MD, professor of medicine in the Division of Gastroenterology at UC San Diego School of Medicine and director of its NAFLD Research Center. "Such a [diagnostic tool](#) is urgently needed."

Loomba said a novel aspect of the study is the external validation of [gut microbiome](#) signatures of cirrhosis in participant cohorts from China and Italy. "This is one of the first studies to show such a robust external validation of a gut microbiome-based signature across ethnicities and geographically distinct cohorts.

The work builds upon previous published research in [2017](#) and 2019 by Loomba and colleagues.

A link between NAFLD and the gut microbiome is well-documented, but specifics were scant and it has not been clear that discrete metagenomics and metabolomics signatures might be used to detect and predict cirrhosis. In the latest study, researchers compared the stool microbiomes of 163 participants encompassing patients with NAFLD-cirrhosis, their first-degree relatives and control-patients without NAFLD.

Combining metagenomics signatures with participants' ages and [serum albumin](#) (an abundant blood protein produced in the liver) levels, the scientists were able to accurately distinguish cirrhosis in participants

differing by cause of disease and geography.

The next step, said Loomba, is to establish causality of these gut microbial species or their metabolites in causing cirrhosis, and whether this test can be used and scaled up for clinical use.

More information: A Universal Gut-Microbiome-Derived Signature Predicts Cirrhosis, *Cell Metabolism* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.cmet.2020.06.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmet.2020.06.005) , [www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/f ... 1550-4131\(20\)30306-5](https://www.cell.com/cell-metabolism/fulltext/S2211-5678(20)30306-5)

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