

## TOPIC: GUT MICROBIOME

### Gut Microbiome

- ◆ **Gut Microbiome** ( ): ecosystem of trillions of \_\_\_\_\_ in your \_\_\_\_\_ intestine.
  - Ferment (break down) \_\_\_\_\_ carbohydrates → can create \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Producing certain \_\_\_\_\_ (K & B).
  - Inhibit harmful bacteria, stimulate \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- ◆ Gut microbiome can be affected by eating both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ biotics.



#### Prebiotics

- ◆ \_\_\_\_\_ for the bacteria → things we \_\_\_\_\_ digest but bacteria \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fiber
- Inulin (type of fiber in \_\_\_\_\_ veg.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ starches

#### Probiotics

- ◆ \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria → best source through \_\_\_\_\_ foods.
- Kimchi
- Sauerkraut
- \_\_\_\_\_

### EXAMPLE

The gut microbiome is an ecosystem of bacteria living in your large intestine. On the lines below, list three functions of the gut microbiome.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

### PRACTICE

Which of the following is the role of prebiotics in a balanced diet?

- a) Supplement gut microbiome with additional bacteria.
- b) To increase the diversity of the gut microbiome.
- c) To repopulate the gut after taking antibiotics.
- d) To provide nourishment to the gut bacteria with foods our system can't digest.