UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES Post-Graduation Program in Food Science Area of Bromatology

Impact of the maternal diet and the intervention with fructooligosaccharide on the human milk microbiota

Marina Padilha

Thesis presented for the degree of Doctor in Sciences

Advisor: Full Prof. Susana Marta Isay Saad Co-Advisor: Prof. Dr. Carla Taddei de Castro Neves

São Paulo 2018

UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES Post-Graduation Program in Food Science Area of Bromatology

Impact of the maternal diet and the intervention with fructooligosaccharide on the human milk microbiota

Marina Padilha

Original Version

Thesis presented for the degree of Doctor in Sciences

Advisor: Full Prof. Susana Marta Isay Saad Co-Advisor: Prof. Dr. Carla Taddei de Castro Neves

São Paulo 2018 Autorizo a reprodução e divulgação total ou parcial deste trabalho, por qualquer meio convencional ou eletronico, para fins de estudo e pesquisa, desde que citada a fonte.

Ficha Catalográfica elaborada eletronicamente pelo autor, utilizando o programa desenvolvido pela Seção Técnica de Informática do ICMC/USP e adaptado para a Divisão de Biblioteca e Documentação do Conjunto das Químicas da USP

> Bibliotecária responsável pela orientação de catalogação da publicação: Marlene Aparecida Vieira - CRB - 8/5562

P123i	Padilha, Marina Impact of the maternal diet and the intervention with fructooligosaccharide on the human milk microbiotaI / Marina Padilha São Paulo, 2018. 148 p.
	Tese (doutorado) - Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas da Universidade de São Paulo. Departamento de Alimentos e Nutrição Experimental. Orientador: Saad, Susana Marta Isay Coorientador: Neves, Carla Taddei de Castro
	1. leite materno. 2. microbiota. 3. prebiótico. 4. lactação. 5. dieta materna. I. T. II. Saad, Susana Marta Isay, orientador. III. Neves, Carla Taddei de Castro, coorientador.

Marina Padilha

Impact of the maternal diet and the intervention with fructooligosaccharide on the human milk microbiota

Commission of Thesis for the degree of Doctor in Sciences

Prof. Susana Marta Isay Saad Advisor/president

1st Examiner

2nd Examiner

3rd Examiner

4th Examiner

São Paulo, _____, 2018.

DEDICATION

To my little baby, the most beloved and exciting project of my life.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Firstly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor Prof. Susana Saad for your precious support of my PhD study, confidence, and principally for accepting this challenge and letting me conduct this research. I also thank my co-advisor Prof. Dr. Carla Taddei for your encouragement, confidence, and continuous support.

My sincere thanks to my advisor in Denmark, Prof. Karsten Kristiansen, for your immense knowledge. I am gratefully and honored for the opportunity to join your research team.

A special thanks to Prof. Christian Hoffman for your essential contribution in this study. Your insights and valuable comments were decisive in concluding this thesis.

I am grateful for the participation of Prof. Regina Fisberg and Dr. Cristiane Sales from School of Public Health (University of São Paulo) in the dietary analysis, and Dr. Niels Danneskiold-Samsøe and Dr. Asker Brejnrod from University of Copenhagen, who received me in Copenhagen and help me with the data analysis. I also thank Prof. Daniela Sartorelli from School of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto (University of São Paulo) who kindly guided me with the Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire applied in this study.

I am very thankful to the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) for granting the PhD fellowship in Brazil (process 2013/26435-3), the fellowship of the Research Internship Abroad (process 2016/07936-0), and for the research funding (process 2013/07914-8).

I would like to thank the people from University Hospital of University of São Paulo (HU/USP). Ligia Fedeli and Stephany Vidal from the Laboratory Analysis who helped me with the milk samples storage; all the Nurses and Nursing Technicians who kindly helped me with the rooms to receive the volunteers; Prof. Edna Diniz from School of Medicine (University of São Paulo), who helped with the development of this research in the University Hospital.

I must to thank all the volunteers for their efforts to participate of this study, and for sharing part of this special moment of their lives with me.

Thanks for my dear Scientific Initiation students, Vanessa and Julia, two angels in my life. You both joined me in this challenge, and helped me whenever you could. I also thank my dear labmates Raquel, Diogo, Marcela, Douglas, Carol, Igor and Luiz, for your friendship, good mood and constant (scientific and emotional) support over these years.

My parents, thanks for giving me your unconditional love and the freedom to do whatever I wished, and sister, thanks for the encouragement always and for our innumerous "cute cats moments". Finally, but definitely not the least, I wish to thank Diego, my beloved husband. Words cannot express my profound gratitude to all your support over these years. Thanks for encouraging me and taking up the whole responsibilities to our home and pets during my stay in Copenhagen. Thanks for all your love and for all the days helping me with excel sheets, programming languages, loops in R, regression models.... I feel blessed to be part of your life, and now, I feel blessed to have part of you with me.

There is a driving force more powerful than steam, electricity and atomic energy: the will. - Albert Einstein

RESUMO

PADILHA, M. Impacto da dieta materna e da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeo sobre a microbiota do leite humano. 2018. 148 p. Tese (Doutorado) – Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, 2018.

O leite humano é, reconhecidamente, o principal componente para o crescimento e o desenvolvimento metabólico e imunológico de lactentes. Adicionalmente, durante a lactação, o leite humano consiste em uma importante fonte de micro-organismos para a formação da microbiota intestinal de neonatos. Fatores relacionados à mãe têm sido associados à composição da microbiota do leite humano. Entretanto, poucos estudos avaliaram a dieta materna como componente modulador da microbiota do leite humano. Os objetivos deste estudo foram investigar o impacto da dieta materna sobre a composição da microbiota do leite humano de mães saudáveis e, posteriormente, avaliar a influência da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeo na microbiota do leite humano, durante 20 dias de lactação. O estudo foi dividido em duas partes; a primeira parte consistiu de um estudo transversal, com 94 lactantes atendidas no Hospital Universitário da Universidade de São Paulo (HU/USP), a fim de investigar a associação entre o consumo materno de nutrientes durante a gestação e durante o primeiro mês de lactação e a microbiota do leite humano. A segunda parte consistiu em um ensaio clínico, aleatorizado, placebo-controlado, com 53 lactantes, classificadas em grupo FOS, que recebeu 4.5 g de fruto-oligossacarídeo + 2 g de maltodextrina (n = 28) ou grupo placebo, que recebeu 2 g de maltodextrina (n = 25), suplementados por 20 dias. O DNA das amostras de leite foi isolado e utilizado como molde para amplificação e sequenciamento em Illumina MiSeq® System. Em geral, a dieta materna durante a lactação (consumo a curto prazo) apresentou influência pontual sobre diversos grupos de micro-organismos, incluindo correlações positivas entre ácidos graxos poli-insaturados/linoleico e o gênero Bifidobacterium. No entanto, somente a dieta materna durante a gestação (consumo a longo prazo) foi estatisticamente significante (p = 0.02) para as análises de agrupamento das amostras (análises de estrutura de comunidade), sendo o maior teor de vitamina C consumido durante a gestação relacionado ao agrupamento 2, direcionado por maiores populações do gênero Staphylococcus. Após o período de intervenção na dieta materna, não foram encontradas diferenças entre a abundância relativa de gêneros entre os grupos placebo e FOS. No entanto, as distâncias do percurso das amostras do início até o final da suplementação foram maiores para o grupo FOS (p = 0.0007). De acordo com os resultados, a idade materna influencia essa resposta à suplementação por FOS (p = 0.02), embora, não tenham sido encontrados padrões nítidos nas diferenças de abundância relativa entre os grupos. Os resultados obtidos sugerem que a dieta materna consiste em um fator de modulação da microbiota do leite humano, sendo a dieta durante a gestação um fator mais intenso sobre a estrutura da comunidade bacteriana do leite humano. No entanto, o consumo a curto prazo ou a intervenção alimentar com prebiótico sobre a dieta materna apresentou influência pontual sobre a dinâmica da microbiota do leite, ainda que mudanças observadas sejam indivíduo-dependentes e influenciadas pela idade materna, como no caso do estudo de intervenção.

Palavras - chave: leite materno; microbiota; prebiótico; lactação; dieta materna; colonização intestinal.

ABSTRACT

PADILHA, M. Impact of the maternal diet and the intervention with fructooligosaccharide on the human milk microbiota. 2018. 148 p. Thesis (PhD) – School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, 2018.

Human milk is recognized as the main component for growth, metabolism, and immune development in infants. Furthermore, during lactation, human milk is an important source of microorganisms for the intestinal colonization of newborns. Mother-related factors have been associated with the human milk microbiota composition. Nevertheless, apparently, there has not been any study in which the maternal diet was evaluated as a modulator of the human milk microbiota. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the impact of the maternal diet on the human milk microbiota composition of healthy women, and subsequently, to evaluate the effect of fructooligosaccharides supplementation on the human milk microbiota. This study consisted of two parts; the first was a cross-sectional study, including 94 lactating women recruited at the University Hospital of the University of São Paulo (HU/USP), to investigate the association between the maternal nutrient intake during pregnancy and lactation over the first month and the human milk microbiota. The second part consisted of a randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial with 53 lactating, classified as FOS group (n = 28), which received 4.5 g of fructooligosaccharides + 2 g of maltodextrin or placebo group (n = 25), which received 2 g of maltodextrin, over a period of 20 days. The DNA was isolated and used as template for amplification and sequencing by the Illumina MiSeq® System. Overall, the maternal diet during lactation ("short-term" food intake) influenced specific bacterial groups, including positive correlations between polyunsaturated fatty acids/linoleic fatty acids and Bifidobacterium. However, only the maternal diet during pregnancy ("long-term" food intake) was statistically significant (p = 0.02) for the clustering analyzes (community structure analyzes), in which higher levels of vitamin C intake during pregnancy was related to cluster 2, driven by the Staphylococcus genus. After the intervention period on the maternal diet, no differences were found for relative abundance of genera between the placebo and the FOS groups. However, the distances of the trajectories covered by the samples from the beginning to the end of the supplementation was higher for the FOS group (p = 0.0007). According to our results, the maternal age affects the response for FOS supplementation (p = 0.02), though no patterns in the differences of relative abundances were found between the groups. Our results suggest that the maternal diet may influence the human milk microbiota, and the diet during pregnancy is a stronger factor over the bacterial community structure. Minor changes were found by the maternal short-term food intake or the maternal intervention with the prebiotic, and the changes seem to be individual-dependent and influenced by the maternal age, particularly in the intervention study.

Key words: Breast milk; microbiota; prebiotic; lactation; maternal diet; gut colonization

ABBREVIATIONS

- 24-HR 24-hour food recall
- ANVISA Brazilian Health Surveillance Agency (in Portuguese, Agência Nacional de

Vigilância Sanitária)

- BMI Body mass index
- CLA Conjugated Linoleic Acid
- CLnA Conjugated Linolenic Acid
- CNCD Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases
- DHA Docosahexaenoic Acid
- EPA Eicosapentaenoic Acid
- FOS Fructooligosaccharides
- GIT Gastrointestinal Tract
- GOS Galactooligosaccharides
- IBD Inflammatory Bowel Diseases
- JSD Jensen-Shannon Distance
- MUFA Monounsaturated Fatty Acids
- OTU Operational Taxonomic Unit
- PCoA Principal Coordinate Analysis
- PCR Polymerase Chain Reaction
- PUFA Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids
- QFFQ Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire
- qPCR Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction
- rRNA 16S ribosomal RNA
- SCFA Short-Chain Fatty Acids
- SFA Saturated Fatty Acids
- WICF Written Informed Consent Form

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1

Table 1. Clinical and demographic characteristics of the volunteers included in the analysis (n=
94)45
Table 2. P values obtained by using PERMANOVA tests for weighted and unweighted UniFrac
distances for each variable46
Table 3. P values obtained by using t tests (parametric) or Mann-Whitney test (non-parametric)
for comparisons between clusters and continuous data or Chi-square test for categorical data.

CHAPTER 2

Table 1. Clinical and demographic characteristics of the volunteers who concluded the cli	inical
trial, according to the groups (n= 53).	96
Table 2. Estimated nutrient intakes of "before" and "after" the supplement intervention	n, by
groups	98

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Study designs for data and milk samples collection.	29
Figure 2.	The flow diagram of participant recruitment, for each Study	30

CHAPTER 1

Figure 1. Study design for data and milk samples collection
Figure 2. Rarefaction curves of all human milk samples, comparing the sequencing effect with
an estimate of the number of bacteria species, as inferred by the number of Operational
Taxonomic Units (OTUs)42
Figure 3. Comparison of bacterial profile between human milk samples and controls43
Figure 4. Relative abundance heatmap of the most abundant bacterial genera identified in
human milk samples50
Figure 5. Correlation of maternal diet during pregnancy and human milk bacterial genera51
Figure 6. Correlation of maternal diet during lactation and human milk bacterial genera52
Figure 7. Heatmap for the differences between the means of estimated nutrient intake from the
lactation period, selected by PERMANOVA tests using unweighted UniFrac, in samples
present or absent for each OTU53
Figure 8. Optimal number of clusters displayed using the prediction strength measure and the
weighted UniFrac distance
Figure 9. Clusters identified in human milk samples. (A) Principal Coordinate Analysis
(PCoA) of clustering human milk samples driven by Streptococcus (cluster 1) and
Staphylococcus (cluster 2). (B) Relative abundance of bacterial taxa characteristic of each
cluster
Figure 10. Alpha diversity values of milk samples, by clusters. The Alpha diversity is measured
for Chao1 (A), Shannon (B), and Observed (C) indexes
Figure 11. Distribution of nutrients intake from pregnancy, by clusters identified in human
milk samples. Vitamin C (A), pectins (B), and lycopene (C) intake estimated by a Quantitative
Food Frequency Questionnaire (QFFQ) for pregnancy, in each cluster

CHAPTER 2

Figure 1. Packages delivered to the volunteers with 20 sachets containing 2 g of maltodextrin (placebo group), on the left or 4.5 g of fructooligosaccharides + 2 g of maltodextrin (FOS Figure 3. Comparison of bacterial profiles between controls and all human milk samples Figure 4. Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCoA) of the human milk microbiota of samples at the day before the beginning of the clinical trial for each group (FOS or placebo). Distances Figure 5. Alpha diversity values of milk samples, by supplemented groups, for each day. The Alpha diversity is measured by for Chao1 (A), Shannon (B), and Observed (C) indexes.....102 Figure 6. Delta of relative abundances of genera between the day after the intervention period and the day before the intervention, for volunteers from Placebo group or FOS group. 103 Figure 7. Mean of the differences (delta) of taxa relative abundances between "after" and "before" the supplementation period, for each group (FOS and PLACEBO)......104 Figure 8. Box plot of the distribution of data obtained by quantitative PCR (qPCR) before and after 20 days of supplementation with fructooligosaccharide (FOS group) or maltodextrin (PLACEBO group). (A) Bifidobacterium spp. levels in human milk samples collected before and after supplementation for FOS group (pink) or PLACEBO group (green). (B) Lactobacillus spp. levels in human milk samples collected before and after supplementation for FOS group (pink) or PLACEBO group (green)......105 Figure 9. Effects of the supplementation with placebo or fructooligosaccharide (FOS) on the human milk microbiota of each subject. (A and B) PCoA plots of Jensen-Shannon distance (JSD) shows the effects of the maternal supplementation with placebo (A) or FOS (B) on the phylogenetic structures of the human milk microbiota. (C) Distribution of the distances (JSD) between "before" and "after" supplementation for each subject, by group shows statistically significant differences between the placebo and the FOS group......107 Figure 10. Jensen-Shannon distance between "before" and "after" the supplementation by FOS (pink) or placebo (green) groups, according to the maternal age......108

SUMMARY

LITERATURE REVIEW	1
The human microbiota	1
The development of the human microbiome: impacts on human health and disease.	3
The influence of diet on the composition of the gut microbiota	7
The effects of prebiotics on health and modulation of the gut microbiota	9
Human milk: from nutrition to modulation of the infant's intestinal microbiome	
JUSTIFICATION	15
OBJECTIVES	16
References	17
CHAPTERS	
Chapter 1. Maternal dietary patterns in pregnancy drives the human milk micro profile, whereas minor changes are evidenced by short-term diet during lactation	
Abstract	
Background	
Methods	
Subjects and study design	
Maternal diet records	
Human milk samples collection	
DNA extraction	
Amplicon sequencing	
16S rRNA Gene Sequence Processing	40
Statistical Analysis	40
Results	41
Discussion	63
Microbiota profile	63
Correlations between the maternal macronutrients intake and the human milk mi	
Correlations between maternal vitamins and minerals intake and the human milk microbiota	
Influence of the maternal nutrients intake on clustering structures	70
Study limitations	72
Conclusion	72

References	72
Chapter 2. Response of the human milk microbiota to a maternal prebiotic interve	ntion
is individual-dependent and influenced by maternal age	84
Abstract	85
Background	86
Methods	87
Subject and study design	87
Data collection	89
Milk samples collection	90
DNA isolation	90
PCR amplification for Sequencing	90
Sequence Processing	91
Quantitative PCR	92
Statistical Analysis	93
Results	94
Discussion	110
Conclusion	112
References	113
GENERAL CONCLUSIONS	119
ATTACHMENTS	120
Attachment 1. Approval issued by the Research Ethics Committee of the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil	121
Attachment 2. Approval issued by the Research Ethics Committee of the University Hospital of the University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil	124
Attachment 3. Written Informed Consent Form (WICF)	125
Attachment 4. Structured questionnaire applied in the study.	133
ADDITIONAL FILES	146

PRESENTATION

The first part of the current thesis is composed by LITERATURE REVIEW, JUSTIFICATION, and OBJECTIVES. The second part is composed by the methods, results and discussions, presented as 2 CHAPTERS, which are versions of the 2 scientific papers to be submitted for publication. Finally, the third part is composed by the GENERAL CONCLUSIONS. Other documents, and relevant information are presented as ATTACHMENTS and ADDITIONAL FILES.

PART I

LITERATURE REVIEW

The human microbiota

In the course of their life, human beings share their living space with a wide variety of microorganisms. Although this condition increases the susceptibility to pathogens, in most cases the contact with microorganisms shows to be innocuous and plays an essential role in health (POSSEMIERS et al., 2011; FAUST et al., 2012; INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE, 2013; MORGAN, SEGATA & HUTTENHOWER, 2013).

The significance of the relationship between humans and microorganisms becomes evident by the approximately 10¹⁴ cells that compose the human microbiota, ten times as many as human cells. These microorganisms comprise bacteria, fungi, viruses, and archaea, and are collectively known as our microbiota (or microbiome when genetic elements are also considered (LEY, PETTERSON & GORDON, 2006; GIBSON et al., 2017; SHEN, 2017).

Given the importance of the microbial community in the human body, several studies have investigated the human microbiome in the context of human health and disease. Worth mentioning are the projects *International Human Microbiome Consortium* (IHMC), *European Commission - Metagenomics of the Human Intestinal Tract* (MetaHIT), *United States National Institutes of Health's Human Microbiome* and the *Canadian Microbiome Initiative* (CMI). These projects have helped to characterize and study the genetic potential of the metabolic activities and interactions between microorganisms and hosts in different body sites (BÄCKHED et al, 2012).

Different microbial abundance and diversity patterns were observed, depending on the *habitat* they occupy, such as oral cavity, gut, skin, and vagina (HUMAN MICROBIOME PROJECT CONSORTIUM, 2012).

The genera *Streptococcus* and *Lactobacillus* are more abundant in oral cavity and vagina samples, respectively. The oral microbial community presents a greater species diversity, while the vaginal microbiome consists of a community of a smaller spectrum (HUMAN MICROBIOME PROJECT CONSORTIUM, 2012).

Over 90% of the bacteria in the intestinal microbiome are from phyla *Bacteroidetes* and *Firmicutes*, while *Actinobacteria*, *Proteobacteria*, *Verrucomicrobia* and *Cyanobacteria* are represented to a lesser extent. Methanogenic archaea (mainly *Methanobrevibacter smithii*),

eukaryotes (mainly yeasts), and virus (mainly phages) may also be present (LOZUPONE et al., 2012).

Members of the genus *Bacteroides*, phylum *Bacteroidetes*, are predominant in the gut microbiota, although members of the genera *Prevotella*, *Capnocytophaga*, *Bergeyella*, *Porphyromonas*, and *Tannerella* can also be found (THOMAS et al., 2011). The *Firmicutes* phylum is mainly represented by the genera *Ruminococcus*, *Aerococcus*, *Enterococcus*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococcus*, *Leuconostoc*, *Oenococcus*, *Pediococcus*, *Streptococcus*, *Carnobacterium*, *Tetragenococcus*, *Vagococcus* and *Weissella* (STOLAKI et al., 2012).

In this context, ARUMUGAM et al. (2011) suggested that the gut microbiome of individuals is categorized into one of three enterotypes based on their dominant genera: *Bacteroides* (enterotype 1), *Prevotella* (enterotype 2), or *Ruminococcus* (enterotype 3).

Although it has been suggested that most individuals share specific bacterial phyla or genera, there is a huge range of variation of species among individuals (INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE, 2013). Some authors have suggested that the characterization of the microbiome of healthy individuals should be the initial approach. However, considering the huge microbial diversity, the gene expression profile has also been studied, because it represents a metabolic profile. It seems to be a more stable pattern among individuals (ARUMUGAM et al., 2011; HUMAN MICROBIOME PROJECT CONSORTIUM, 2012).

On the other hand, studies on the characterization of microbiome composition have found diversity to be relevant. TURNBAUGH et al. (2009) and QIN et al. (2010) observed that a smaller diversity of microorganisms in feces is directly related to obesity and inflammatory bowel disease, whereas FREDRICKS et al. (2005) observed that a great diversity of genital microorganisms is associated to bacterial vaginosis.

In this sense, human health or the characterization of a healthy microbiome depends on achieving and maintaining a complex homeostasis. When this balance is disturbed, negative effects occur, leading to changes in metabolic activities and/or in the bacterial dynamics, causing diseases (BÄCKHED et al., 2012; KUNDU et al., 2017).

Despite the recent developments in the human microbiome, its complexity and interindividual variations are still not completely clear. Therefore, additional studies are required to understand the microbiota's structure, composition, as well as its determining factors (INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE, 2013).

The development of the human microbiome: impacts on human health and disease

The development of the human microbiome is a complex process, which is influenced by interactions between microorganisms and their host (FANARO et al., 2003). Physical factors, such as oxygen, moisture and pH levels, as well as immunological factors, genetic characteristics, nutrient availability and microbial interactions significantly influence the local microbiota composition (FAUST et al., 2012; GOODRICH et al., 2014; HILLMAN et al., 2017).

The scientific literature suggests that the interaction between microorganisms and their hosts starts at birth (VAISHAMPAYAN et al., 2010). Nevertheless, some recent studies have suggested the hypothesis that microbial colonization starts even before birth, since DNA of bacterial communities has been isolated from placenta, amniotic fluid, and meconium from healthy pregnancies (BEARFIELD et al., 2002; JIMÉNEZ et al., 2008; RAUTAVA et al., 2012; GOSALBES et al., 2013). However, it is during the delivery and postpartum period that microorganisms from the mother and the environment play an important role in the microbial colonization of the newborn's gastrointestinal tract (GIT) (SCHWIERTZ et al., 2003). In the first phases of colonization, which occurs within the first week after birth, facultative anaerobes that belong to *Enterobacterium, Enterococcus*, and *Streptococcus* genera are predominant. Later, strict anaerobes, such as *Bifidobacterium, Bacteroides*, and *Clostridium*, become predominant when compared to facultative anaerobes (WEBER & POLANCO, 2012).

The delivery mode (vaginal or Cesarean section) seems to be one important factor in the development of the microbiota composition. The GIT of vaginally born infants is colonized by bacteria from the maternal genital and gastrointestinal tracts, such as *Lactobacillus*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Streptococcus*, *Prevotella*, and *Enterobacter*. On the other hand, C-section infants are first exposed to hospital environment and skin bacteria of their mother, including the genera *Staphylococccus*, *Corynebacterium*, and *Propionibacterium* (SCHWIERTZ et al., 2003; SALMINEN et al., 2004; BIASUCCI et al., 2008; YOUNES et al., 2018).

In addition, GRÖLUND et al. (1999) observed a delay in gut colonization by *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* in C-section infants compared to vaginally born infants. The authors also suggest that differences in microbiota composition may persist up to the sixth month of life. Comparing modes of delivery, PENDERS et al. (2006) also observed that infants born by Cesarean delivery are more frequently colonized by *Clostridium difficile*, while

vaginally delivered neonates show a microbial profile that is predominantly characterized by *Bifidobacterium longum* and *Bifidobacterium catenulatum* (BIASUCCI et al., 2008).

Other factors may also influence the composition of the gut microbiota, such as gestational age at birth, hygiene conditions, use of medication and diet (MSHVILDADZE & NEU, 2010).

Regarding the gestational age, preterm infants have a particularly sensitive intestinal mucosal surface due to immature intestinal epithelial cells and may present exaggerated inflammatory responses to stimulation from commensal bacteria or pathogens (CLAUD & WALKER, 2001). Therefore, the interaction of preterm newborns with microorganisms is delicate: it can establish a stable microbiota or an imbalanced and abnormal situation (MAI et al., 2011).

An important and well-documented abnormality of the intestinal microbial composition and that offers a high risk to preterm infants is necrotizing enterocolitis (MOROWITZ et al., 2010). MAI et al. (2011) showed the correlation between gut microbiota and this disease. Prior to the necrotizing enterocolitis diagnosis, they observed a decrease of *Proteobacteria* in the stool samples of preterm neonates compared to the control group. On the other hand, they observed a surge of *Proteobacteria* after the occurrence of necrotizing enterocolitis. In this study, MAI et al. (2011) suggested that the low exposure or colonization by *Proteobacteria* in the first week of life could compromise the adaptive immune response modulation in case of a subsequent increase of this population.

In addition, the use of antibiotics represents a risk factor for the occurrence of necrotizing enterocolitis, because antibiotics may interfere with the composition of the gut microbiota and in children may compromise the intestinal barrier function against pathogens (MSHVILDADZE & NEU, 2010).

Studies with term neonates reinforce the significant impact antibiotics have on gut microbiota. BRANDT et al. (2012) observed a reduction in anaerobic bacteria and *Escherichia* and an increase of *Klebsiella* in a neonate that received treatment for 10 days, compared to a group of neonates who did not receive the treatment. Nevertheless, TANAKA et al. (2009) suggested that the microbiota tends to be restored after the treatment with antibiotics, although there is a possibility of some changes becoming permanent.

The use of antibiotics and better hygiene and sanitation, as well as nutrition, especially in the Western world, has contributed to reducing child mortality and increasing life expectancy. However, these conditions come at a cost: the progressive reduction of important bacteria groups, which are essential to the development and strengthening of the immune system (PROKOPAKIS et al., 2013).

In 1989, David Strachan formulated the "Hygiene Hypothesis", according to which infections in early childhood could reduce the risk of allergic diseases. The reduced exposure to microorganisms resulting from Western "antiseptic" conditions was to blame for the increased incidence of allergic and autoimmune disorders (PROKOPAKIS et al., 2013).

Since exposure to microorganisms is reduced, especially in childhood, the immune system is not appropriately stimulated, which encourages the onset of inflammatory bowel diseases and allergies (PROKOPAKIS et al., 2013). Although there is no consensus as to the correlation between gut microbiota and the etiology of immune diseases, studies have observed that individuals that manifest these diseases present a peculiar gut microbiota (NEUMAN & NANAU, 2012; D'ARGENIO et al., 2013).

PENDERS et al. (2007) studied the fecal microbiota of 957 one-month-old breast-fed infants and observed a positive association between the presence of *Escherichia coli* and the risk of developing atopic eczema. The same authors observed that the colonization by *Clostridium difficile* also presented a higher risk of eczema, allergic sensitization, and atopic dermatitis.

Studies of inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), which include ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, have shown that IBD subjects microbiome fluctuates more than those of healthy individuals, based on deviation from a newly defined healthy plane (HALFVARSON et al., 2017), and significant differences in gut microbial composition of diagnosed patients (WRIGHT et al., 2015). The main observed differences in the composition of gut microbiota of IBD patients is low colonization by *Clostridium leptum* and *Akkermansia muciniphila*, and the presence of some unknown species (MANICHANH et al., 2006; NEUMAN & NANAU, 2012). Specifically, in Crohn's disease, *E. coli* is enriched, while *Faecalibacterium prausnitzii* is found at lower abundance (WRIGHT et al., 2015). Interestingly, in the same individual, inflammatory and noninflammatory mucosal sites also present differences in terms of microbial community structure (WALKER et al., 2011).

Several studies have suggested diet therapy as an attempt to control the microbiota dysbiosis that occurs in IBD and successfully recover the balance of microbial composition (DAY et al., 2008, D'ARGENIO et al., 2013).

The study by D'ARGENIO et al. (2013) shows the modulation of the gut microbiota through therapeutic polymeric enteral nutrition consisting of proteins, antioxidants, and lipids

with anti-inflammatory properties. After eight weeks of treatment, the authors observed a microbiota profile in the individual with Crohn's disease that was similar to an individual that did not have the disease.

In fact, several studies have suggested the importance of nutrition for the intestinal microbial composition (WU et al., 2011; XIAO et al., 2014). The influence of nutrition on the composition of the gut microbiota can already be observed in early childhood, depending on the infant's diet.

According to PENDERS et al. (2006), exclusively formula-fed neonates show a higher incidence of *E. coli*, *Clostridium difficile*, *Bacteroides*, and *Lactobacillus* in their stool than their breastfed counterparts do. On the other hand, exclusively breastfed infants tend to have a more beneficial microbiota, predominantly groups of *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus*, and smaller populations of *Bacteroides*, *C. difficile*, *Clostridium coccoides*, *Staphylococcus*, *Enterobacteriaceae*, and *E. coli* (HARMSEN et al., 2000; PENDERS, 2006; SOLÍS et al., 2010).

After weaning, the gut microbiota continues to develop until the infant is approximately two years of age. At this point, children reach a relative stability of the gut microbiota and resemble the microbiota of an adult (KOENIG et al., 2011).

Several studies have suggested the importance of microbial colonization in childhood, leading to repercussions in the early life or in the adulthood (AJSLEV et al., 2011; KAPLAN & WALKER, 2012). In addition, studies have suggested a correlation between gut microbiota and chronic non-communicable diseases (CNCD), such as overweight/obesity (TURNBAUGH et al., 2006; 2009), type 1 diabetes (WEN et al., 2008), metabolic syndrome (VIJAY-KUMAR et al., 2010), and inflammatory bowel diseases (D'ARGENIO et al., 2013).

Differences in colonization acquired during childhood may have consequences to the individual's health or the development of CNCD (GOULET, 2015). When KALLIOMÄKI et al. (2008) studied the fecal microbiota of infants in early childhood (6 to 12 months), they found an inverse correlation between the presence of *Bifidobacterium* and overweight or obesity at 7 years of age. Some species of microorganisms have been linked to changes in energy metabolism and weight gain (TURNBAUGH et al., 2006; KAPLAN & WALKER, 2012).

Since the gut microbiota is characterized by its large diversity, studying its composition, particularly the factors that influence this composition, may offer ways of modulating the microbiota, when necessary, in order to maintain health and reduce the risk of diseases (MSHVILDADZE & NEU, 2010; KOENIG et al, 2011).

The influence of diet on the composition of the gut microbiota

Diet is one of the most important factor in modulating the composition and metabolic activity of the human gut microbiota. The main dietary nutrients, particularly macronutrients (carbohydrates, proteins, and fats), their amounts, types, and ratios have a great impact on the gut microbiota. Diet can indirectly influence the intestinal transit time and luminal pH, which are closely linked to the composition of the gut microbiota (SCOTT et al., 2013).

The nutrients that are not absorbed after food is digested remain in the intestinal lumen to be used by gut microorganisms. Particularly *Bacteroidetes, Firmicutes*, and *Actinobacteria* have an enzymatic complex that allows them to degrade and metabolize a wide variety of substrates from the digestive process (SCOTT et al., 2013).

Intestinal bacteria mainly rely on fermentation to obtain energy. Under anaerobic conditions, the main products of carbohydrate fermentation are gases (CO_2 , H_2 , and CH_4) and short-chain fatty acids (SCFA); acetic acid (acetate), propionic acid (propionate), and butyric acid (butyrate) are the most abundant in a molar ratio of 3:1:1. The presence of SCFA reduces the luminal pH and is an important source of energy for enterocytes (SCOTT et al., 2013).

Particularly butyrate is the main source of energy for enterocytes. Propionate and acetate are transported to the liver, where they play important roles as substrates in hepatic gluconeogenesis and lipogenesis, respectively (IBRAHIM & ANISHETTY, 2012).

Since the quality and quantity of consumed nutrients vary from one individual to another, the amount of SCFA that is produced, and the composition of the GIT microbiota also differ, proving the close relation between diet and intestinal microbiome (MUSSO, GAMBINO & CASSADER, 2011).

LEY et al. (2006) investigated how diet influenced the composition of the gut microbiota in obese subjects and observed a lower ratio of *Bacteroidetes* compared to their lean counterparts. Interestingly, after putting these obese individuals on a carbohydrate and fat restricted diet, the authors observed a significant increase in the *Bacteroidetes* ratio and a microbiota profile that is more characteristic of lean individuals.

Similarly, changes in the gut microbiota were observed in individuals on a high protein and low carbohydrate diet. Their *Eubacterium*, *Roseburia* spp., and *Bifidobacterium* population and fecal butyrate levels were reduced (SANZ, SANTACRUZ & PALMA, 2008).

Protein fermentation by proteolytic bacteria, mainly represented by species of *Bacteroides*, results in a more diversified metabolite profile compared to carbohydrate

fermentation. In addition to SCFA, protein fermentation produces ammonia and branched-chain fatty acids, amines, and hydrogen sulfide. Some of the protein fermentation metabolites, such as ammonia and amines, may be toxic to the intestinal tissue and act as carcinogenic promoters (SCOTT et al., 2013). On the other hand, the ingestion of carbohydrates, including prebiotic carbohydrates, may reduce protein fermentation and the use of peptides by intestinal bacteria, and thus avoid the production of unwanted metabolites (PRETER et al., 2007).

In addition to protein, dietary fats may also be an important factor to change the gut microbiota (SCOTT et al., 2013). However, very few studies have investigated the effect of fat ingestion on the gut microbiota.

According to BRINKWORTH et al. (2009), a high-fat diet significantly reduced the production of SCFA and bifidobacteria population, compared to a low-fat diet. However, in that study the low-fat diet had to be complemented with carbohydrates to be adjusted for energy requirements. This made it difficult to come to conclusive results.

WU et al. (2011) also observed evidence of an association between food intake and the gut microbiota. The authors found a positive correlation between the ingestion of animal protein and fat and the prevalence of the genus *Bacteroides*, while the ingestion of carbohydrates was linked to the genus *Prevotella*. In addition, they observed that short-term changes to the diet did not cause significant alterations in the gut microbiota, and thus attributed microbial modulation to long-term dietary changes.

Concurrently, other studies have observed that specific foods/nutrients influence microbial dynamics. MASSOT-CLADERA et al. (2012) found a significant reduction in *Bacteroides*, *Clostridium*, and *Staphylococcus* species in the feces of rats that were on a standard diet enriched by 10% with cocoa compared to the control group that was only on the standard diet. Another study investigated the impact of polyphenols from black tea or red wine/grape juice in an *in vitro* simulator of the human intestinal microbiota. In both interventions, the authors reported a shift in the *Firmicutes: Bacteroidetes* ratio, and an increase in *Klebsiella* and *Akkermansia* in comparison with *Bifidobacterium*, *Blautia coccoides*, and *Anaeroglobus* (KEMPERMAN et al., 2013).

In fact, the diet plays a central role in the maintenance of health and prevention of diseases and seems to be directly linked to intestinal health. According to SCOTT et al. (2013), the maintenance of a healthy microbiota is linked to a diet high in non-digestible carbohydrates and a restricted protein and fat intake. Therefore, studies that focus on clarifying how nutrients influence the modulation of the gut microbiota are essential, since they may offer a new approach for future nutritional interventions in order to reduce the risk of certain diseases and to maintain health (INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE, 2013).

The effects of prebiotics on health and modulation of the gut microbiota

In the last years, food has been valued not only for their nutritional and sensory properties but also for their health benefits. In this context, prebiotic ingredients have received special attention (SAAD, 2006; MCGILL, 2009).

The more recent definition of prebiotic is "a substrate that is selectively utilized by host microorganisms conferring a health benefit" (GIBSON et al., 2017). By this definition, three criteria were required for a prebiotic: to be resistant to human enzymes and gastric acid, be fermented in the intestinal microbiota, and selectively stimulating the growth and/or activity of bacteria associated with health. The health effects of prebiotics include not only benefits to the gastrointestinal tract (e.g., inhibition of pathogens, immune stimulation), but also cardiometabolism (e.g, reduction in blood lipid levels, effects upon insulin resistance), mental health (e.g., metabolites that influence brain function, energy, and cognition), bone (e.g., mineral bioavailability), and beyond.

Oligosaccharides are the primary prebiotics, and according to ROBERFROID (2007), inulin and fructooligosaccharides (FOS) are among the main prebiotic oligosaccharides. In addition to inulin and FOS, the European Union also includes galactooligosaccharides (GOS) and lactulose in the prebiotic concept (KOLIDA & GIBSON, 2011).

Inulin occurs naturally in plants, such as chicory, onion, garlic, Jerusalem artichoke, tomato and banana. Oligofructose is found in wheat, honey, leek, banana and onion. Commercially available inulin and oligofructose are mainly produced from chicory and beet sugar (ROBERFROID, 2007).

The Brazilian Health Surveillance Agency ANVISA (in Portuguese, *Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária*) has recognized the prebiotic properties of inulin and FOS (ANVISA, 2008). Until December 2016, the legislation determined solid foods to contain a minimum required quantity of 3 grams and liquid foods, 1.5 grams. From 2017, the legislation determined a minimum of 5 grams of FOS/inulin should be recommended for daily intake, not exceeding

the maximum of 30 grams in daily consumption to receive the prebiotic health claim (BRASIL, 2016).

As long as they are not fermented, prebiotics exert an osmotic effect in the intestinal lumen. As soon as fermentation by the endogenous microbiota starts, especially in the colon, the production of gas and SCFA increases. In some cases, individuals with irritable bowel syndrome may not tolerate prebiotics. At low doses, however, they are generally well tolerated (SAAD, 2006).

Prebiotics increase bifidobacteria and SCFA levels. They protect against pathogens, reduce diarrhea, increase the absorption of nutrients and stimulate the immune system (MORO et al., 2006; LAVANDA et al., 2011; WHELAN, 2013).

Human breast milk is our first source of prebiotics. Several studies have attributed the main differences between the intestinal microbial composition of exclusively breastfed neonates and their formula-fed counterparts to the presence of oligosaccharides in breast milk (CHAMP & HOELBER, 2009). Human milk oligosaccharides promote the growth of bifidobacteria, protecting against potential pathogens and thus reducing the risk of several diseases (HINDE & GERMAN, 2012).

Given the importance of these compounds, studies have focused their investigation on the effects of prebiotic supplements in infant formulas and pregnant women (CHAMP & HOEBLER, 2009; CEAPA et al., 2013). In formula-fed infants, the supplementation with a mixture of GOS/FOS (9:1 ratio; 8g/L concentration) reduced the incidence of infections (ARSLANOGLU, MORO & BOEHM, 2007). In infants at high risk for developing atopic dermatitis, on the other hand, the administration of GOS/FOS-supplemented hydrolyzed formula resulted in protection against developing this condition (MORO et al., 2006).

In pregnant women, the supplementation with a daily dose of 9 grams of GOS/FOS (9:1 ratio) in the last trimester of pregnancy promoted the increase of bifidobacteria in maternal stool samples, although this increase was not observed in neonatal stool samples (SHADID et al., 2007). In addition, CHAMP e HOEBLER (2009) highlighted that the administration of prebiotic supplementation during pregnancy is a tool to reduce the risk of gestational diabetes and excessive weight gain. The authors also suggested that supplementing the maternal diet with prebiotics is a dietary strategy for the primary prevention of CNCD for the new generation.

The evidences support the claim that the administration of oligosaccharides is beneficial to human health and reduce the risk of diseases, both in newborn infants and in pregnant women, and demonstrate the correlation between these compounds and microbial colonization. The presence of oligosaccharides in human milk reinforces their importance in the early life on the health of infants (CEAPA et al., 2013).

Human milk: from nutrition to modulation of the infant's intestinal microbiome

Breastfeeding is considered the gold standard method of nourishment for infants. Except in very rare situations, breastfeeding should be encouraged, since it has numerous indisputable health, psychological, social, and economic benefits (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2000).

The World Health Organization recommends exclusive breastfeeding, i.e. without any solid or liquid foods, except for medication and nutritional supplements, for the first 6 months of life and continued breastfeeding with complementary foods up to 2 years of age or beyond (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2000).

Human milk is a complex biological fluid with a species-specific composition, which meets all nutritional requirements and promotes optimal infant growth (FERNÁNDEZ et al., 2012).

The first fluid produced in the first few days postpartum is colostrum. It is secreted in small amounts. Colostrum contains low concentrations of lactose, but is rich in protein and in immune components, including immunoglobulin A (IgA), lactoferrin, leukocytes, and developmental factors, such as the epidermal growth factor (EGF), indicating its function to be immunologic and trophic (BALLARD & MORROW, 2013).

Transitional milk typically occurs from 5 days to two weeks postpartum. It shares some of the characteristics of colostrum, but is higher in carbohydrates and fat. By four to six weeks postpartum, human milk is considered fully mature, is rich in carbohydrates and fat and remains relatively stable in composition over the course of lactation (BALLARD & MORROW, 2013).

The nutrients of human milk originate by synthesis in the lactocyte, from maternal stores or diet. The nutritional quality of human milk is conserved, but the maternal diet is an important factor for vitamins and the fatty acid composition of human milk (VALENTINE & WAGNER, 2013).

The relationship between maternal diet and human milk composition became clear in ALLEN (2012), who analyzed studies, which showed that maternal supplementation of vitamins, such as thiamine (vitamin B1) and pyridoxine (vitamin B6), during lactation, was effective to increase their human milk concentrations. JENSEN et al. (2000) observed that the

supplementation of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) promoted higher concentrations of this essential fatty acid in the breast milk of supplemented women compared to the control group. Similarly, NISHIMURA et al. (2014) reported that the maternal dietary DHA and eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) content during late pregnancy may affect the fatty acid composition of mature breast milk. The study also shows that the maternal dietary intake of ω -3 to ω -6 fatty acid ratio, during late pregnancy and the postpartum period, can affect the polyunsaturated fatty acid composition of breast milk.

In addition to offering excellent nutritional value, human milk also plays an essential role in the development of the neonatal gut microbiome, mainly due to the oligosaccharides and microorganisms that naturally occur in human milk (BODE, 2012; FERNÁNDEZ et al., 2012).

Human milk oligosaccharides, remotely known as "*bifidus* factor", are the most studied compounds as to the modulation of the neonatal gut microbiota (BARILE & RASTALL, 2013). They result from the addition of monosaccharides to lactose in the mammary gland by glycosyltransferases (BALLARD & MORROW, 2013).

Proportionally, human milk oligosaccharides constitute the third most abundant solid compound of human milk. Over 200 different structures have been defined for human milk oligosaccharides. Since they are not digested by human enzymes, they are used as energy substrate for intestinal bacteria (WARD et al., 2006; BALLARD & MORROW, 2013; BARILE & RASTALL, 2013).

Human milk oligosaccharides contain fucose and sialic acid and share common structural patterns with the glycans present on the infant's intestinal epithelia, which are known to be receptors for pathogens (BARILE & RASTALL, 2013). These oligosaccharides provide a defensive strategy: they resemble glycans and therefore prevent binding of pathogens to epithelial cells (MORROW et al., 2005).

Interestingly, there are differences in the human milk oligosaccharides composition along the lactation period, and among the lactating women. According to BODE (2012), the major concentration is found in the colostrum, while the mature milk has lower concentrations. Besides, genetic differences in the activities of the Secretor and Lewis blood group system genes lead to differences in the fucosylation of the human milk oligosaccharides, influencing the presence of specific structures.

Several studies have also shown the selective properties of human milk oligosaccharides (SELA et al., 2008). WARD et al. (2006) observed that *Bifidobacterium infantis* used human

milk oligosaccharides as sole source of carbon, while *L. gasseri* was not able to use this carbohydrate as energy substrate.

In fact, the presence of *Bifidobacterium* in fecal samples of exclusively breast-fed infants has been extensively discussed in literature and linked to health benefits and to the reduction of risks of developing diseases in the short- and long-term (BISGAARD et al., 2011; RINGEL-KULKA et al., 2013).

In addition to oligosaccharides, microorganisms that naturally occur in human milk are believed to participate directly in the composition of the infant's intestinal microbiota. In the last couple of years, the identification of nonpathogenic microorganisms in human milk samples has received increasing attention, considering human milk as a continuous resource of commensal, symbiotic or potentially probiotic bacteria for the infant gut (MARTÍN et al., 2003; MARTÍN et al., 2004; FERNÁNDEZ et al., 2012).

The relevance of microorganisms found in human milk becomes clear, when we consider that an infant consuming approximately 800 mL/day of milk would ingest between 10⁵ and 10⁷ microorganisms daily (MARTÍN et al., 2004). Bacterial species that have been isolated from human milk by cultured and uncultured methods include *Lactobacillus gasseri*, *L. rhamnosus*, *L. plantarum*, *L. fermentum*, *Enterococcus faecium*, *Bifidobacterium breve*, *B. adolescentis*, *B. bifidum*, *B. longum*, and *B. dentium* (MARTÍN et al. 2007; MARTÍN et al., 2009; MARQUES et al., 2010).

In 2011, the first study was published that focused on the characterization of the human milk microbiome through DNA pyrosequencing and that offered a global overview of commonly found genera (HUNT et al., 2011). This study identified a high complexity and interindividual variability, although they shared the following groups *Streptococcus*, *Staphylococcus*, *Serratia*, *Pseudomonas*, *Corynebacteria*, *Ralstonia*, *Propionibacterium*, *Sphingomonas*, and *Bradyrhizobiaceae* (HUNT et al., 2011).

Other studies observed high proportions of *Weisella* and *Leuconostoc* populations in colostrum samples, followed by *Staphylococcus*, *Streptococcus*, and *Lactococcus* (CABRERA-RUBIO et al., 2012). In addition, human milk samples taken from healthy women at days 3 - 6, 9 -14 and 25 - 30 postpartum identified the genera *Bifidobacterium*, *Bacteroides*, and *Blautia*, which are strict anaerobes commonly found in the intestinal microbiota (JOST et al., 2013).

Although several studies have demonstrated the presence of microorganisms naturally occurring in human milk, the mechanisms by which these microorganisms reach human milk is not entirely clear (FERNÁNDEZ et al., 2012).

One hypothesis to explain the presence of bacteria in human milk is that these microorganisms would come from the skin or oral cavity microbiota of the infant, since these species, which are often isolated from milk, are sometimes found on these sites (BIAGI et al., 2017).

Although many of the isolated species are found on human skin and in human milk, they do not always share the same genotypic traits. The presence in human milk of strictly anaerobic species, such as the *Bifidobacterium*, diverges from the traditional assumption of contamination through the skin or oral cavity of the infant (MARTÍN et al., 2003; FERNÁNDEZ et al., 2012; JOST et al., 2013a).

A hypothesis to the origin of human milk bacteria assumes that milk microbiota also originates from the mother's gut (JEURINK et al., 2013). According to this hypothesis, bacteria would reach the mammary gland via an endogenous route, the entero-mammary pathway. This mechanism would involve dendritic cells, which would penetrate the gut epithelium and be able to take up commensal bacteria directly from the maternal gut lumen (JEURINK et al., 2013).

Once the gut bacteria are in the dendritic cells, they can reach different locations through the circulatory system from the gut-associated lymphoid tissue (FERNÁNDEZ et al., 2012). This mechanism was firstly suggested in the study of RESCIGNO et al. (2001), in which a strain of *Salmonella typhimurium* with no invasive genes was isolated from the spleen of mice, after oral administration.

In fact, ALBESHARAT et al. (2011) and JOST et al., (2013a) reported that some species, particularly those of the genera *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus*, may be present in maternal fecal, breast milk or infant fecal samples. These studies suggest a vertical transfer of microorganisms from the maternal gut to the breast milk and from there to the infant gut.

In this line, a recent study identified bacteria living "free" (in "planktonic" state) and associated to human immune cells, observed by SEM microscopy and fluorescence microscopy. The results reinforce the hypothesis of a translocation of bacteria to the mammary gland through blood and/or lymph stream by its association to human immune cells (BOIX-AMORÓS et al., 2016).

Interestingly, MACPHERSON e UHR (2004) also observed that dendritic cells are able to take up commensal microorganisms from the gut lumen and, contrary to what happens when macrophages are involved in the response, allow some commensal microorganisms to remain alive for several days. This mechanism could be responsible for allowing viable bacteria to reach the mammary glands (THUM et al., 2012). On the other hand, some studies, which analyzed the human milk microbiome, found low proportions of *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus* (HUNT et al., 2011; CABRERA-RUBIO et al., 2012), contrary to what had been previously observed (MARTÍN et al., 2007; MARTÍN et al., 2009). Although differences in the methodological approach for bacteria identification among the studies might be one reason for differences in those results, the authors attribute these differences to genetic, cultural, environmental or dietary factors affecting the studies' participants (HUNT et al., 2011).

Indeed, CABRERA-RUBIO et al. (2012) observed that differences in the composition of the human milk microbiota were related to the stage of breast milk (colostrum, transitional milk and mature milk), the delivery mode (vaginal or Cesarean section), and maternal factors, such as the pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI) and pregnancy weight gain.

The above-mentioned studies suggest a huge variability in terms of human milk bacterial community among individuals, as well as in terms of nutrients, immunological and oligosaccharides composition. Given that the human milk microorganisms are important elements for the development of the infant gut microbiota at the early life, to identify the factors that can influence the human milk microbiota is essential, since they may indirectly influence the infant colonization (FERNÁNDEZ et al., 2013).

JUSTIFICATION

Human milk is known to be the most important component for the infant's growth and metabolic and immune development (CABRERA-RUBIO et al., 2012). In addition, the microorganisms that naturally occur in breast milk are among the main factors responsible for the infant gut microbiota composition during lactation (COLLADO et al., 2015).

Several studies have discussed how maternal factors influence the nutritional composition and bioactive compounds of human milk (ALLEN, 2012; BALLARD & MORROW, 2013). However, so far, very few studies have assessed whether maternal factors may influence the composition of the human milk microbiome (HINDE & GERMAN, 2012; CABRERA-RUBIO et al., 2012; BALLARD & MORROW, 2013). The maternal diet therefore deserves special attention.

Studies suggest that diet may play an important role in the composition and metabolic activity of the gut microbiota (WU et al., 2011, SCOTT et al., 2013), as well as, in the nutrients composition of the human milk in lactating women. Considering that the maternal gut, and the

milk nutrients composition may influence the establishment of commensal bacteria in the human milk, it is very important to assess the impact the maternal diet may have on the composition of the human milk microbiome (FERNÁNDEZ et al., 2013; JEURINK et al., 2013, JOST et al., 2013b; BOIX-AMORÓS et al., 2016).

It also seems that no study has so far evaluated the effect of the maternal diet during pregnancy, and the maternal diet supplementation with FOS on the human milk microbiota. Only one recent study has evaluated the effect of the maternal diet during lactation in modulating the human milk microbiota (WILLIAMS et al., 2017). However, the reduced number of participants and the presence of confounding factors in that study further substantiates the relevance of this research study.

OBJECTIVES

General

• To investigate the correlation between the maternal diet and the human milk microbiota profile. In addition, to assess the impact of maternal diet supplementation with prebiotics (fructooligosaccharides) on the human milk microbiota during lactation.

Specific

- To investigate the correlation between the maternal diet during pregnancy ("long-term" food intake) and the first month of lactation ("short-term" food intake) with the human milk microbiota profile.
- To assess the influence of the maternal diet supplementation with prebiotics (fructooligosaccharides) on the dynamics of the *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus* population in human milk.

References

AGÊNCIA NACIONAL DE VIGILÂNCIA SANITÁRIA. Alimentos com alegações de propriedades funcionais e ou de saúde, novos alimentos/ingredientes, substâncias bioativas e probióticos. 2016. Available in: http://portal.anvisa.gov.br/alimentos/alegacoes

AJSLEV, T.A.; ANDERSEN, C.S.; GAMBORG, M.; SØRENSEN, T.I.A. Childhood overweight after establishment of the gut microbiota: the role of delivery mode, pre-pregnancy weight and early administration of antibiotics. **International Journal of Obesity**, v. 35, n. 4, p. 522-529, 2011.

ALBESHARAT, R.; EHRMANN, M.A.; KORAKLI, M.; YAZAJI, S.; VOGEL, R.F. Phenotypic and genotypic analyses of lactic acid bacteria in local fermented food, breast milk and faeces of mothers and their babies. **Systematic and Applied Microbiology**, v. 34, n. 2, p. 148-155, 2011.

ALLEN, L.H. B Vitamins in Breast Milk: Relative importance of maternal status and intake, and effects on infant status and function. Advances in Nutrition, v. 3, p. 362–369, 2012.

ARSLANOGLU, S.; MORO, G.E.; BOEHM, G. Early supplementation of prebiotic oligosaccharides protects formula-fed infants against infections during the first 6 months of life. **The Journal of Nutrition**, v. 137, n. 11, p. 2420-2424, 2007.

ARUMUGAM, M.; RAES, J.; PELLETIER, E.; PASLIER, D.L.; YAMADA, T.; MENDE, D.R.; FERNANDES, G.R.; TAP, J.; BRULS, T.; BATTO, G.M.; BERTALAN, M.; BORRUEL, N.; CASELLAS, F.; FERNANDEZ, L.; GAUTIER, L.; HANSEN, T.; HATTORI, M.; HAYASHI, T.; KLEEREBEZEM, M.; KUROKAWA, K.; LECLERC, M.; LEVENEZ, F.; MANICHANH, C.; NIELSEN, H.B.; NIELSEN, T.; PONS, N.; POULAIN, J.; QIN, J.; SICHERITZ-PONTEN, T.; TIMS, S.; TORRENTS, D.; UGARTE, E.; ZOETENDAL, E.G.; WANG, J.; GUARNER, F.; PEDERSEN, O.; DE VOS, W.M.; BRUNAK, S.; DORÉ, J.; METAHIT CONSORTIUM; WEISSENBACH, J.; EHRLICH, S.D.; BORK, P. Enterotypes of the human gut Microbiome. Nature, v. 473, p. 174–180, 2011.

BÄCKHED, F.; FRASER, C.M.; RINGEL, Y.; SANDERS, M.E.; SARTOR, R.B.; SHERMAN, P.M.; VERSALOVIC, J.; YOUNG, V.; FINLAY, B.B. Defining a healthy human gut microbiome: current concepts, future directions, and clinical applications. **Cell Host & Microbe**, vol. 12, n. 5, p. 611-622, 2012.

BALLARD, O.; MORROW, A.L. Human milk composition nutrients and bioactive factors. **Pediatric Clinics of North America**, v. 60, p. 49–74, 2013.

BARILE, D.; RASTALL, R.A. Human milk and related oligosaccharides as prebiotics. **Current Opinion in Biotechnology**, v. 24, p. 214–219, 2013.

BEARFIELD, C.; DAVENPORT, E.S.; SIVAPATHASUNDARAM, V.; ALLAKER, R.P. Possible association between amniotic fluid micro-organism infection and microflora in the mouth. **British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology**, v. 109, p.527-533, 2002.

BIAGI, E.; QUERCIA, S.; ACETI, A.; BEGHETTI, I.; RAMPELLI, S.; TURRONI, S.; FALDELLA, G.; CANDELA, M.; BRIGIDI, P.; CORVAGLIA, L. The Bacterial ecosystem of mother's milk and infant's mouth and gut. **Frontiers in Microbiology**, v. 30, p. 1-9, 2017.

BIASUCCI, G.; BENENATI, B.; MORELLI, L.; BESSI, E.; GÜNTHER, B. Cesarean delivery may affect the early biodiversity of intestinal bacteria. **The Journal of Nutrition**, v. 138, n. 1796–1800, 2008.

BISGAARD, H.; LI, N.; BONNELYKKE, K.; CHAWES, B.L.K.; SKOV, T.; PALUDAN-MÜLLER, G.; STOKHOLM, J.; SMITH, B.; KROGFELT, K.A. Reduced diversity of the intestinal microbiota during infancy is associated with increased risk of allergic disease at school age. **Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology**, v. 128, n. 3, p. 646-652, 2011.

BODE, L. Human milk oligosaccharides: every baby needs a sugar mama. Glycobiology, v. 22, n. 9, p. 1147-1162, 2012.

BOIX-AMORÓS, A.; COLLADO, M.C.; MIRA, A. Relationship between milk microbiota, bacterial load, macronutrients, and human cells during lactation. **Frontiers in Microbiology**, v. 7, p. 1-9, 2016.

BRANDT, K.; TADDEI, C.R.; TAKAGI, E.H.; OLIVEIRA, F.F.; DUARTE, R.T.D.; IRINO, I.; MARTINEZ, M.B.; CARNEIRO-SAMPAIO, M. Establishment of the bacterial fecal community during the first month of life in Brazilian newborns. **Clinics**, v. 67, n. 2, p. 113-123, 2012.

BRINKWORTH, G.D.; NOAKES, M.; CLIFTON, P.M.C.; BIRD, A.R. Comparative effects of very low-carbohydrate, high-fat and high-carbohydrate, low-fat weight-loss diets on bowel habit and faecal short-chain fatty acids and bacterial populations. **British Journal of Nutrition**, v. 101, p. 1493–1502, 2009.

CABRERA-RUBIO, R.; COLLADO, M.C.; LAITINEN, K.; SALMINEN, S.; ISOLAURI, E.; MIRA, A. The human milk microbiome changes over lactation and is shaped by maternal weight and mode of delivery. **The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition**, v. 96, n. 3, p. 544-551, 2012.

CEAPA, C.; WOPEREIS, H.; REZAÏKI, L.; KLEEREBEZEM, M.; KNOL, J.; OOZEER, R. Influence of fermented milk products, prebiotics and probiotics on microbiota composition and health. **Best Practice & Research Clinical Gastroenterology**, v. 27, p. 139–155, 2013.

CHAMP, M.; HOEBLER, C. Functional food for pregnant, lactating women and in perinatal nutrition: a role for dietary fibers? **Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care**, v. 12, p. 565–574, 2009.

CLAUD, E.C.; WALKER, W.A. Hypotesis: inappropriate colonization of the premature intestine can cause neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis. **The FASEB Journal**, v. 15, n. 8, p. 1398-1403, 2001.

COLLADO, M.C.; LAITINEN, K.; SALMINEN, S.; ISOLAURI, E. Maternal weight and excessive weight gain during pregnancy modify the immunomodulatory potential of breast milk. **Pediatric Research**, v. 72, p. 77–85, 2012.

COLLADO, M.C.; RAUTAVA, S.; ISOLAURI, E.; SALMINEN, S. Gut microbiota: a source of novel tools to reduce the risk of human disease? **Pediatric Research**, v. 77, n. 1, p. 182 – 188, 2015.

D' ARGENIO, V.; PRECONE, V.; CASABURI, G.; MIELE, E.; MARTINELLI, M.; STAIANO, A.; SALVATORE, F.; SACCHETTI, L. An altered gut microbiome profile in a child affected by Crohn's disease normalized after nutritional therapy. **The American Journal of Gastroenterology**, v. 108, p. 851-852, 2013.

DAY, A.S.; WHITTEN, K.E.; SIDLER, M.; LEMBERG, D.A. Systematic review: nutritional therapy in paediatric Crohn's disease. Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics, v. 27, p. 293-307, 2007.

DOMINGUEZ-BELLO, M. G.; COSTELLO, E. K.; CONTRERAS, M.; MAGRIS, M.; HIDALGO, G.; FIERER, N.; KNIGHT, R. Delivery mode shapes the acquisition and structure of the initial microbiota across multiple body habitats in newborns. **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences**, v. 107, n. 26, p. 11971–11975, 2010.

FANARO, S.; CHIERICI, R.; GUERRINI, P.; VIGI, V. Intestinal microflora in early infancy: composition and development. Acta Paediatrica Supplement, v. 441, p. 48-55, 2003.

FAUST, K.; SATHIRAPONGSASUTI, J.F.; IZARD, J.; SEGATA, N.; GEVERS, D.; RAES, J.; HUTTENHOWER, C. Microbial co-occurrence relationships in the human microbiome. **PLoS Computational Biology**, v. 8, n. 7, p. e1002606, 2012.

FERNÁNDEZ, L.; LANGA, S.; MARTÍN, V.; MALDONADO, A.; JIMÉNEZ, E.; MARTÍN, R.; RODRÍGUEZ, J.M. The human milk microbiota: Origin and potential roles in health and disease. **Pharmacological Research**, v. 69, n. 1, p. 1-10, 2013.

FREDRICKS, D.N., FIEDLER, T.L.; MARRAZZO, J.M. Molecular identification of bacteria associated with bacterial vaginosis. **The New England Journal of Medicine**, v. 353, p. 1899–1911, 2005.

GIBSON, G.R.; HUTKINS, R.; SANDERS, M.E.; PRESCOTT, S.L.; REIMER, R.A.; SALMINEN, S.; SCOTT, K.; STANTON, C.; SWANSON, K.; CANI, P.D.; VERBEKE, K.; REID, G. The International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics (ISAPP) consensus statement on the definition and scope of prebiotics. **Nature Reviews:** Gastroenterology & Hepatology, v. 14, n. 8, p. 491-502, 2017.

GOODRICH, J.K.; WATERS, J.L.; POOLE, A.C.; SUTTER, J.L.; KOREN, O.; BLEKHMAN, R.; BEAUMONT, M.; TREUREN, W.V.; KNIGHT, R.; BELL, J.T.; SPECTOR, T.D.; CLARK, A.G.; LEY, R.E. Human genetics shape the gut microbiome. **Cell**, v. 159, n. 4, p. 789-799, 2014.

GOSALBES, M.J.; LLOP, S.; VALLÈS, Y.; MOYA, A.; BALLESTER, F.; FRANCINO, M.P. Meconium microbiota types dominated by lactic acid or enteric bacteria are differentially associated with maternal eczema and respiratory problems in infants. **Clinical & Experimental Allergy**, v. 43, n. 2, p. 198-211, 2013.

GOULET, O. Potential role of the intestinal microbiota in programming health and disease. **Nutrition Reviews**, v.73, suppl. 1, p. 32-40, 2015.

GRÖLUND, M.M.; LEHTONEN, O.P.; EEROLA, E.; KERO, P. Fecal microflora in health infants born by different methods of delivery: permanent changes in intestinal flora after

cesarean delivery. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology & Nutrition, v. 28, n. 1, p. 19-25, 1999.

HALFVARSON, J.; BRISLAWN, C.J.; LAMENDELLA, R.; VÁZQUEZ-BAEZA, Y.; WALTERS, W.A.; BRAMER, L.; D'AMATO, M.; BONFIGLIGO, F.; MCDONALD, D.; GONZALEZ, A.; MCCLURE, E.E.; DUNKLEBARGER, M.F.; KNIGHT, R.; JANSSON, K. Dynamics of the human gut microbiome in inflammatory bowel disease. **Nature Microbiology**, v. 2, p. 1-7, 2017.

HARMSEN, H.J.; WILDEBOER-VELOO, A.C.; RAANGS, G.C.; WAGENDORP, A.A.; KLIJN, N.; BINDELS, J.G.; WELLING, G.W. Analysis of intestinal flora development in breast-fed and formula-fed infants by using molecular identification and detection methods. **Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition**, v. 30, n. 1, p. 61-67, 2000.

HILLMAN, E.T.; LU, H.; YAO, T.; NAKATSU, C.H. Microbial ecology along the gastrointestinal tract. **Microbes and Environments**, v. 32, n. 4, p. 300-313, 2017.

HINDE, K.; GERMAND, B. Food in an evolutionary context: insights from mother's milk. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, v. 92, p. 2219-2223, 2012.

HUMAN MICROBIOME PROJECT CONSORTIUM. A framework for human microbiome research. **Nature**, v. 486, p. 215-221, 2012.

HUNT, K.M.; FOSTER, J.A.; FORNEY, L.J.; SCHÜTTE, U.M.E.; BECK, D.L.; ABDO, Z.; FOX, L.K.; WILLIAMS, J.E.; MCGUIRE, M.K.; MCGUIRE, M.A. Characterization of the diversity and temporal stability of bacterial communities in human milk. **PLoS ONE**, v. 6, n. 6, p. e21313, 2011.

IBRAHIM, M.; ANISHETTY, S. A meta-metabolome network of carbohydrate metabolism: Interactions between gut microbiota and host. **Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications**, v. 428, p. 278–284, 2012.

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE. The human microbiome, diet, and health: Workshop summary. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2013. 181 p.

JENSEN, C.L.; MAUDE, M.; ANDERSON, R.E.; HEIRD, W.C. Effect of docosahexaenoic acid supplementation of lactating women on the fatty acid composition of breast milk lipids and maternal and infant plasma phospholipids. **The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition**, v. 71, suppl. 1, p. 292–229, 2000.

JEURINK, P.V.; BERGENHENEGOUWEN, J.V.; JIMÉNEZ, E.; KNIPPELS, L.M.J.; FERNÁNDEZ, L.; GARSSEN, J.; KNOL, J.; RODRÍGUEZ, J.M.; MARTÍN, R. Human milk: a source of more life than we imagine. **Beneficial Microbes**, v. 4, n. 1, p. 17-30, 2013.

JIMÉNEZ, E.; MARÍN, M.L.; MARTÍN, R.; ODRIOZOLA, J.M.; OLIVARES, M.; XAUS, J.; FERNÁNDEZ, L.; RODRÍGUEZ, J.M. Is meconium from healthy newborns actually sterile? **Research in Microbiology**, v. 159, n. 3, p.187-193, 2008.

JOST, T.; LACROIX, C.; BRAEGGER, C.; CHASSARD, C. Assessment of bacterial diversity in breast milk using culture-dependent and culture-independent approaches. **British Journal of Nutrition**, v. 14, p. 1-10, 2013b.

JOST, T.; LACROIX, C.; BRAEGGER, C.; ROCHAT, F.; CHASSARD, C. Vertical motherneonate transfer of maternal gut bacteria via breastfeeding. **Environmental Microbiology**, p.1-14, 2013a.

KALLIOMÄKI, M.; COLLADO, M.C.; SALMINEN, S.; ISOLAURI, E. Early differences in fecal microbiota composition in children may predict overweight. **The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition**, v. 87, n. 3, p. 534-538, 2008.

KAPLAN, J.L.; WALKER, W.A. Early gut colonization and subsequent obesity risk. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition & Metabolic Care, v. 15, n. 3, p. 278–284, 2012.

KAPLAN, J.L.; WALKER, W.A. Early gut colonization and subsequent obesity risk. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition & Metabolic Care, v.15, n. 3, p.278-284, 2012.

KEMPERMAN, R.A.; GROSS, G.; MONDOT, S.; POSSEMIERS, S.; MARZORATI, M.; VAN DE WIELE, T.; DORÉ, J.; VAUGHAN, E.E. Impact of polyphenols from black tea and red wine/grape juice on a gut model microbiome. **Food Research International**, v. 53, n. 2, p. 659-669, 2013.

KOENIG, J.E; SPOR, A.; SCALFONEA, N.; FRICKER, A.D.; STOMBAUGHB, J.; KNIGHT, R.; ANGENENT, L.T.; LEYA, R.E. Succession of microbial consortia in the developing infant gut microbiome. **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, vol. 108, suppl. 1, p. 4578–4585, 2011.

KOLIDA, S.; GIBSON, G.R. Synbiotics in health and disease. Annual Review of Food Science and Technology, v. 2, p. 373-393, 2011.

KUNDU, P.; BLACHER, E.; ELINAV, E.; PETTERSSON, S. Our gut microbiome: the evolving inner self. Cell, v. 171, p. 1481-1493, 2017.

LAVANDA, I.; SAAD, S.M.I.; LOBO, A.R.; COLLI, C. Prebióticos y su efecto en la biodisponibilidad del cálcio. **Revista de Nutrição**, v. 24, n. 2, p. 333-344, 2011.

LEY, R.E.; PETERSON, D.A.; GORDON, J.I. Ecological and evolutionary forces shaping microbial diversity in the human intestine. **Cell**, vol.124, p.837–848, 2006.

LOZUPONE, C.A.; STOMBAUGH, J.I.; GORDON, J.I.; JANSSON, J.K.; KNIGHT, R. Diversity, stability and resilience of the human gut microbiota. **Nature**, v. 489, p. 220-230, 2012.

MACPHERSON, A.J.; UHR, T. Induction of protective IgA by intestinal dendritic cells Carrying commensal bacteria. **Science**, v. 303, p. 1662-1665, 2004.

MAI, V.; YOUNG, C.M.; UKHANOVA, M.; WANG, X.; SUN, Y.; CASELLA, G.; THERIAQUE, D.; LI, N.; SHARMA, R.; HUDAK, M.; NEU, J. Fecal microbiota in premature infants prior to necrotizing enterocolitis. **PLoS ONE**, v. 6, n. 6, e20647, 2011.

MANICHANH, C.; RIGOTTIER-GOIS, L.; BONNAUD, E.; GLOUX, K.; PELLETIER, E.; FRANGEUL, L.; NALIN, R.; JARRIN, C.; CHARDON, P.; MARTEAU, P.; ROCA, J.; DORE, J. Reduced diversity of faecal microbiota in Crohn's disease revealed by a metagenomic approach. **Gut**, v. 55, p. 205–211, 2006.

MARQUES, T.M.; WALL, R.; ROSS, R.P.; FITZGERALD, G.F.; RYAN, C.A.; STANTON, C. Programming infant gut microbiota: influence of dietary and environmental factors. **Current Opinion in Biotechnology**, v. 21, n. 2, p. 149-156, 2010.

MARTÍN, R.; HEILIG, G.H.J.; E.G.; SMIDT, H.; RODRÍGUEZ, J.M. Diversity of the Lactobacillus group in breast milk and vagina of healthy women and potential role in the colonization of the infant gut. Journal of Applied Microbiology, v. 103, p. 2638-2644, 2007.

MARTÍN, R.; JIMÉNEZ, E.; HEILIG, G.H.J.; FERNÁNDEZ, L.; MARÍN, M.L.; ZOETENDAL, E.G.; RODRÍGUEZ, J.M. Isolation of bifidobacteria from breast milk and assessment of the bifidobacterial population by PCR-denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis and quantitative real-time PCR. **Applied and Environment Microbiology**, v. 75, p. 965-969, 2009.

MARTÍN, R.; LANGA, S.; REVIRIEGO, C.; JIMÉNEZ, E.; MARÍN, M.L.; OLIVARES, M.; BOZA, J.; JIMÉNEZ, J.; FERNÁNDEZ, L.; XAUS, J.; RODRÍGUEZ, J.M. The commensal microflora of human milk: new perspectives for food bacteriotherapy and probiotics. **Trends in Food Science & Technology**, v. 15, p. 121–127, 2004.

MARTÍN, R.; LANGA, S.; REVIRIEGO, C.; JIMÍNEZ, E.; MARÍN, M.L.; XAUS, J.; FERNÁNDEZ, L.; RODRÍGUEZ, J.M. Human milk is a source of lactic acid bacteria for the infant gut. **Journal of Pediatrics**, v. 143, n. 6, p. 754-758, 2003.

MASSOT-CLADERA, M.; PÉREZ-BEREZO, T.; FRANCH, A.; CASTELL, M.; PÉREZ-CANO, F.J. Cocoa modulatory effect on rat faecal microbiota and colonic crosstalk. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, v. 527, n. 2, p. 105-112, 2012.

MCGILL, A.E.J. The potential effects of demands for natural and safe foods on global food security. **Trends in Food Science & Technology**, v.20, p.402-406, 2009.

MORGAN, C.X.; SEGATA, N.; HUTTENHOUWER, C. Biodiversity and functional genomics in the human microbiome. **Trends in Genetics**, v. 29, n. 1, p. 51-58, 2013.

MORO, G.; ARSLANOGLU, S.; STAHL, B.; JELINEK, J.; WAHN, U.; BOEHM, G. A mixture of prebiotic oligosaccharides reduces the incidence of atopic dermatitis during the first six months of age. **Archives of Disease in Childhood**, v. 91, n. 10, p. 814-819, 2006.

MOROWITZ, M.J.; POROYKO, V.; CAPLAN, M.; ALVERDY, J.; LIU, D.C. Redefining the role of intestinal microbes in the pathogenesis of necrotizing enterocolitis. **Pediatrics**, v. 125, n. 4, p. 777-785, 2010.

MORROW, A.L.; RUIZ-PALACIOS, G.M.; JIANG, X.; NEWBURG, D.S. Human-milk glycans that inhibit pathogen binding protect breast-feeding infants against infectious diarrhea. **Journal of Nutrition**, v. 135, p. 1304-1307, 2005.

MSHVILDADZE, M.; NEU, J. The infant intestinal microbiome: Friend or foe? **Early Human Development**, v. 86, p. S67–S71, 2010.

MUSSO, J.G.; GAMBINO, R.; CASSADER, M. Interactions between gut microbiota and host metabolism predisposing to obesity and diabetes. **Annual Review of Medicine**, v. 62, p. 361-380, 2011.

NEUMAN, M.G.; NANAU, R.M. Inflammatory bowel disease: role of diet, microbiota, life style. **Translational Research**, v. 160, n. 1, p. 29-44, 2012.

NISHIMURA, R.Y.; BARBIERI, P.; CASTRO, G.S.F.; JORDAO, A.A.; PERDONA, G.S.C.; SARTORELLI, D. Dietary polyunsaturated fatty acid intake during late pregnancy affects fatty acid composition of mature breast milk. **Nutrition**, v. 30, n. 6, p. 685-689, 2014.

PENDERS, J.; THIJS, C.; BRANDT, P.A.; KUMMELING, I.; SNIJDERS, B.; STELMA, F.F.; ADAMS, H.; REE, R.; STOBBERINGH, E.E. Gut microbiota composition and development of atopic manifestations in infancy: the KOALA Birth Cohort Study. **Gut**, v. 56, n. 5, p. 661-667, 2007.

PENDERS, J.; THIJS, C.; VINK, C.; STELMA, F.F.; SNIJDERS, B.; KUMMELING, I.; BRANDT, P.A.; STOBBERINGH, E.E. Factors influencing the composition of the intestinal microbiota in early infancy. **Pediatrics**, v. 118, n. 2, p. 511-521, 2006.

POSSEMIERS, S.; BOLCA, S.; VERSTRAETE, W.; HEYERICK, A. The intestinal microbiome: A separate organ inside the body with the metabolic potential to influence the bioactivity of botanicals. **Fitoterapia**, v. 82, p. 53-66, 2011.

PRETER, D.V.; VANHOUTTE, T.; HUYS, G.; SWINGS, J.; VUYST, D.L.; RUTGEERTS, P.; VERBEKE, K. Effects of Lactobacillus casei Shirota, Bifidobacterium breve, and oligofructose-enriched inulin on colonic nitrogen protein metabolism in healthy humans. American Journal of Physiology: Gastrointestinal and Liver Physiology, v. 292, n. 1, p. 358-368, 2007.

PROKOPAKIS, E.; VARDOUNIOTIS, A.; KAWAUCHI, H.; SCADDING, G.; GEORGALAS, C.; HELLINGS, P.; VELEGRAKIS, G.; KALOGJERA, L. The pathophysiology of the hygiene hypothesis. **International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology**, v. 77, n.7, p. 1065-1071, 2013.

QIN, J.; LI, R.; RAES, J.; ARUMUGAM, M.; BURGDORF, K.S.; et al. A human gut microbial gene catalogue established by metagenomic sequencing. **Nature**, v. 464, p. 59–65, 2010.

RAUTAVA, S.; COLLADO, M.C.; SALMINEN, S.; ISOLAURI, E. Probiotics modulate hostmicrobe interaction in the placenta and fetal gut: a randomized, double-blind, placebocontrolled trial. **Neonatology**, v. 102, p. 178-184, 2012.

RESCIGNO, M.; URBANO, M.; VALZASINA, B.; FRANCOLÍN, M.; ROTTA, G.; BONASIO, R., GRANUCCI, F.; KRAEHENBUHL, J.P.; RICCIARDI-CASTAGNOLI, P. Dendritic cells express tight junction proteins and penetrate gut epithelial monolayers to sample bacteria. **Nature Immunology**, v. 2, n. 4, p. 361–367, 2001.

RINGEL-KULKA, T.; CHENG, J.; RINGEL, Y.; SALOJARVI, J.; CARROLL, I.; PALVA, A.; DE VOS, W.; SATOKARI, R. Intestinal microbiota in healthy U.S Young children and adults: a high throughput microarray analysis. **PLoS One**, v. 8, n. 5, e64315, 2013.

ROBERFROID, M.B. Prebiotics: the concept revisited. Journal of Nutrition, v.137, p.830-837, 2007.

SAAD, S.M.I. Prebióticos e probióticos: o estado da arte. Revista Brasileira de Ciências Farmacêuticas, v.42, n.1, p.1-16, 2006.

SALMINEN, S.; GIBSON, G.R.; McCARTNEY, A.L.A.; ISOLAURI, E. Influence of mode of delivery on gut microbiota composition in seven year old children. **Gut**, v. 53, p. 1386-1390, 2004.

SANZ, Y.; SANTACRUZ, A.; PALMA, G.; Insights into the role of gut microbes in obesity. Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Infections Disease, p. 1-9, 2008.

SCHWIERTZ, A.; GRUHL, B.; LÖBNITZ, M.; MICHEL, P.; RADKE, M.; BLAUT M. Development of the intestinal bacterial composition in hospitalized preterm infants in comparison with breastfed, full-term infants. **Pediatric Research**, v. 54, n. 3, p. 393-399, 2003.

SCOTT, K.P.; GRATZ, S.W.; SHERIDAN, P.O.; FLINT, H.J.; DUNCAN, S.H. The influence of diet on the gut microbiota. **Pharmacological Research**, v. 69, n. 1, p. 52-60, 2013.

SELA, D.A.; CHAPMAN, J.; ADEUYA, A.; KIM, J.H.; CHEN, F.; WHITEHEAD, T.R.; LAPIDUS, A.; ROKHSAR, D.S.; LEBRILLA, C.B.; GERMAN, J.B.; PRICE, N.P.; RICHARDSON, P.M.; MILLS, D.A. The genome sequence of *Bifidobacterium longum* subsp. *infantis* reveals adaptations for milk utilization within the infant microbiome. **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences**, v. 105, n. 48, p. 18964-18969, 2008.

SHADID, R.; HAARMAN, M.; KNOL, J.; THEIS, W.; BEERMANN, C.; EJOSK-DENDORFER, D.; SCHENDEL, D.J.; KOLETZKO, B.V.; KRAUSS-ETSCHMANN, S. Effects of galactooligosaccharide and long-chain fructooligosaccharide supplementation during pregnancy on maternal and neonatal microbiota and immunity: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. **The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition**, v. 86, n. 5, p. 1426-1437, 2007.

SHEN, T.C.D. Diet and gut microbiota in Health and disease. In: ISOLAURI, E.; SHERMAN, P.M.; WALKER, W.A. Intestinal Microbiome: Functional Aspects in Health and Disease. **Nestlé Nutrition Institute Workshop Series**, v. 88, p. 117–126, 2017.

SOLÍS, G.; REYES-GAVILAN, C.G.; FERNÁNDEZ, N.; MARGOLLES, S.; GUEIMONDE, M. Establishment and development of lactic acid bacteria and bifidobacteria microbiota in breast-milk and the infant gut. **Anaerobe**, v.16, p. 307-310, 2010.

STOLAKI, M.; DE VOS, W.; KLEEREBEZEM, M.; ZOETENDAL, E. Lactic acid bacteria in the gut. In: LAHTINEN, S.; OUWEHAND, A. C.; SALMINEN, S.; VON WRIGHT, A. Lactic acid bacteria: microbiological and functional aspects. Boca Raton: CRC, 2012. p. 385-401.

TANAKA, S.; KOBAYASHI, T.; SONGJINDA, P.; TATEYAMA, A.; TSUBOUCHI, M.; KIYOHARA, C.; SHIRAKAWA, T.; SONOMOTO, K.; NAKAYAMA, J. Influence of antibiotic exposure in the early postnatal period on the development of intestinal microbiota. **FEMS Immunology & Medical Microbiology**, v. 56, n.1, p. 80-87, 2009.

THOMAS, F.; HEHEMANN, J.H.; REBUFFET, E.; CZJZEK, M.; MICHEL, G. Environmental and gut Bacteroidetes: the food connection. **Frontiers in Microbiology**, v. 2, n. 93, p. 1-16, 2011.

THUM, C.; COOKSON, A.L.; OTTER, D.E.; McNABB, W.C.; HODGKINSON, A.J.; DYER, J.; ROY, N.C. Can nutritional modulation of maternal intestinal microbiota influence the development of the infant gastrointestinal tract? **The Journal of Nutrition**, v. 142, p. 1921-1928, 2012.

TURNBAUGH, P.J.; HAMADY, M.; YATSUNENKO, T.; CANTAREL, B.L.; DUNCAN, A.; LEY, R.E.; SOGIN, M.L.; JONES, W.J.; ROE, B.A.; AFFOURTIT, J.P.; EGHOLM, M.; HENRISSAT, B.; HEATH, A.C.; KNIGHT, R.; GORDON, J.I. A core gut microbiome in obese and lean twins. **Nature**, vol. 457, n. 7228, p. 480–484, 2009.

TURNBAUGH, P.J.; LEY, R.E.; MAHOWALD, M.A.; MAGRINI, V.; MARDIS, E.R.; GORDON, J.I. An obesity-associated gut microbiome with increased capacity for energy harvest. **Nature**, v. 444, n. 7122, p. 1027-1031, 2006.

VAISHAMPAYAN, P.A.; KUEHL, J.V.; FROULA, J.L.; MORGAN, J.L.; OCHMAN, H.; FRANCINO, M.P. Comparative metagenomics and population dynamics of the gut microbiota in mother and infant. **Genome Biology and Evolution**, vol. 2010, p. 53–66, 2010.

VALENTINE, C.J.; WAGNER, C.L.; Nutritional management of the breastfeeding dyad. **Pediatric Clinics of North America**, v. 60, n. 1, p. 261-274, 2013.

VIJAY-KUMAR, M.; AITKEN, J.D.; CARVALHO, F.A.; CULLENDER, T.C.; MWANGI, S.; SRINIVASAN, S.; SITARAMAN, S.V.; KNIGHT, R.; LEY, R.E.; GEWIRTZ, A.T. Metabolic syndrome and altered gut microbiota in mice lacking Toll-like receptor 5. **Science**, v. 328, n. 5975, p. 228–231, 2010.

WALKER, A.W.; SANDERSON, J.D.; CHURCHER, C.; PARKES, G.C.; HUDSPITH, B.N.; RAYMENT, N.; BROSTOFF, J.; PARKHILL, J.; DOUGAN, G.; PETROVSKA, L. High-throughput clone library analysis of the mucosa-associated microbiota reveals dysbiosis and differences between inflamed and non-inflamed regions of the intestine in inflammatory bowel disease. **BMC Microbiology**, v. 11, n. 7, p. 1-12, 2011.

WARD, R.E.; NINONUEVO, M.; MILLS, D.A.; LEBRILLA, C.B.; GERMAN, J.B. *In vitro* fermentation of breast milk oligosaccharides by *Bifidobacterium infantis* and *Lactobacillus* gasseri. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, v. 72, p. 4497–4499, 2006.

WEBER, T.K.; POLANCO, I. Gastrointestinal microbiota and some children diseases: a review. Gastroenterology Research and Practice, v. 2012, p. 1-12, 2012.

WEN, L.; LEY, R.E.; VOLCHKOV, P.Y.; STRANGES, P.B.; AVANESYAN, L.; STONEBRAKER, C.A.; HU, C.; WONG, F.S.; SZOT, G.L.; BLUESTONE, J.A.; GORDON, J.I.; CHERVONSKY, A.V. Innate immunity and intestinal microbiota in the development of Type 1 diabetes. Nature, v. 455, p. 1109–1113, 2008.

WHELAN, K. Mechanisms and effectiveness of prebiotics in modifying the gastrointestinal microbiota for the management of digestive disorders. **Proceedings of the Nutrition Society**, v. 72, n. 3, p. 288-298, 2013.

WILLIAMS, J.E.; CARROTHERS, J.M.; LACKEY, K.A.; BEATTY, N.; YORK, M.A.; BROOKER, S.L.; SHAFII, B.; PRICE, W.J.; SETTLES, M.L.; MCGUIRE, M.A.; MCGUIRE, M.K. Human milk microbial community structure is relatively stable and related to variations

in macronutrient and micronutrient intakes in healthy lactating women. The Journal of Nutrition, v. 147, n. 9, p. 1739-1748, 2017.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO). Collaborative Study Team on the Role of Breastfeeding on the Prevention of Infant Mortality. Effect of breastfeeding on infant and child mortality due to infectious diseases in less developed countries: a pooled analysis. Lancet, [S.1.], v. 355, p. 451-5, 2000.

WRIGHT, E.K.; KAMM, M.A.; TEO, S. M.; INOUYE, M.; WAGNER, J.; KIRKWOOD, C.D. Recent Advances in characterizing the gastrointestinal microbiome in Crohn's Disease: a systematic review. **Inflammatory Bowel Diseases**, v. 21, p. 1219-1228, 2015.

WU, G.D.; CHEN, J.; HOFFMANN, C.; BITTINGER, K.; CHEN, Y.Y.; KEILBAUGH, S.A.; BEWTRA, M.; KNIGHTS, D.; WALTERS, W.A.; KNIGHT, R.; SINHA, R.; GILROY, E.; GUPTA, K.; BALDASSANO, R.; NESSEL, L.; LI, H.; BUSHMAN, F.D.; LEWIS, J.D. Linking long-term dietary patterns with gut microbial enterotypes. **Science**, v. 334, n. 6052, p. 105-108, 2011.

XIAO, S.; FEI, N.; PANG, X.; SHEN, J.; WANG, L.; ZHANG, B.; ZHANG, M.; ZHANG, X.; LIFENG, M.L.; XUE, Z.; WANG, J.; FENG, J.; YAN, F.; ZHAO, N.; LIU, J.; LONG, W.; ZHAO, L. A gut microbiota-targeted dietary intervention for amelioration of chronic inflammation underlying metabolic syndrome. **FEMS Mocrobiology Ecology**, v. 87, n.2, p. 357-367, 2014.

YOUNES, J.A.; LIEVENS, E.; HUMMELEN, R.; VAN DER WESTEN, R.; REID, G.; PETROVA, M. Women and their microbes: the unexpected friendship. **Trends in Microbiology**, v. 26, n. 1, p. 16-32, 2018.

PART II

CHAPTERS

The current thesis is organized in the format of two scientific articles (Chapter 1 and Chapter 2), which are inside the scope of this thesis, as follows:

- a. Study I: to investigate the correlation between the maternal diet during pregnancy ("long-term" food intake) and the first month of lactation ("short-term" food intake) with the human milk microbiota (Chapter 1: Maternal dietary patterns in pregnancy drive the human milk microbiota profile, whereas minor changes are evidenced by short-term diet during lactation).
- b. Study II: to assess the influence of the maternal diet supplementation with prebiotics (fructooligosaccharides) on the dynamics of the *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobacillus* populations in human milk (Chapter 2: Response of the human milk microbiota to a maternal prebiotic intervention is individual-dependent and influenced by the maternal age).

The first study was a cross-sectional study, and the second study was a clinical trial. Both studies were conducted according to Figure 1 and Figure 2.

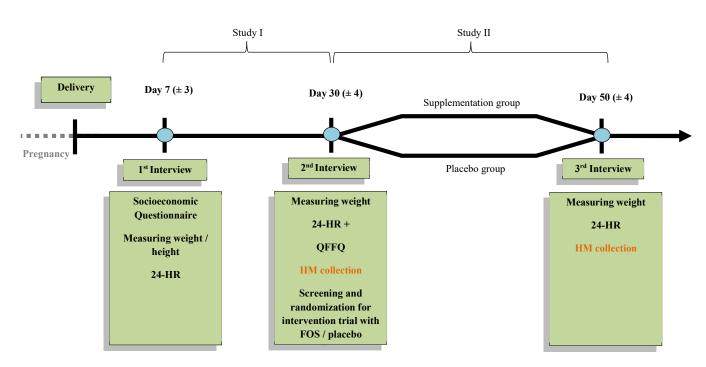


Figure 1. Study designs for data and milk samples collection.

24-HR: 24-hour food recall; HM: Human milk; QFFQ: Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire; FOS: Fructooligosaccharides. Supplementation group: 4.5g of Fructooligosaccharides (FOS) + 2g of Maltodextrin; Placebo group: 2g of Maltodextrin. Study I: Maternal dietary patterns in pregnancy drive the human milk microbiota profile, whereas minor changes are evidenced by short-term diet during lactation Study II: Response of the human milk microbiota to a maternal prebiotic intervention is individual-dependent and influenced by the maternal age

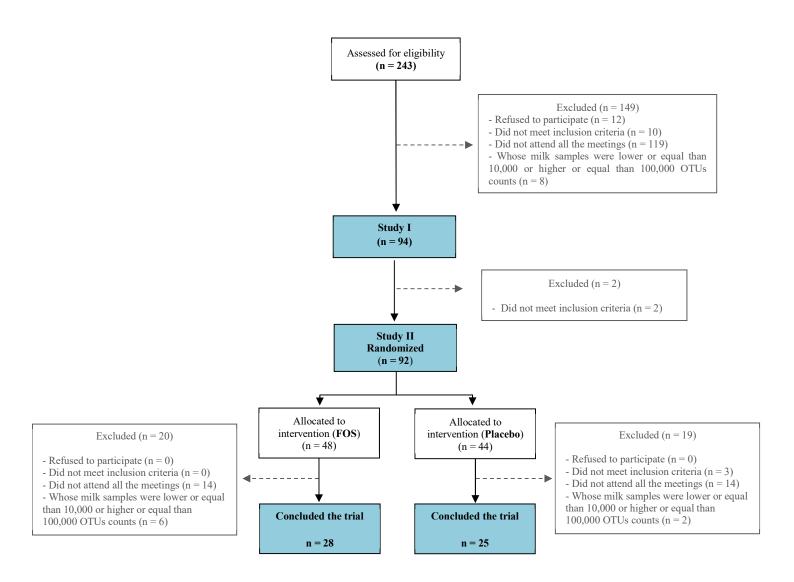


Figure 2. The flow diagram of participant recruitment, for each Study.

Study I: Maternal dietary patterns in pregnancy drive the human milk microbiota profile, whereas minor changes are evidenced by short-term diet during lactation

Study II: Response of the human milk microbiota to a maternal prebiotic intervention is individual-dependent and influenced by the maternal age

FOS: Fructooligosaccharide OTU: Operational Taxonomic Unit

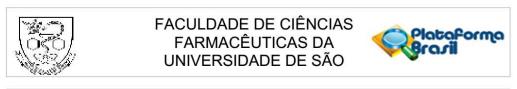
GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In this study, we described for the first time the effects of the maternal diet during pregnancy and during the first month of the lactation period on the human milk bacterial microbial community. In addition, we investigated the impact of maternal diet supplementation with prebiotics (fructooligosaccharides) on the human milk microbiota during lactation.

Our results suggested that the maternal diet may influence the human milk microbiota, and the diet during pregnancy is a stronger factor over the bacterial community structure. Minor changes were found by the maternal short-term food intake or the maternal intervention with the prebiotic, and the changes seem to be individual-dependent and influenced by the maternal age, particularly in the intervention study.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1. Approval issued by the Research Ethics Committee of the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.



PARECER CONSUBSTANCIADO DO CEP

DADOS DO PROJETO DE PESQUISA

Título da Pesquisa: Impacto da dieta materna e da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeos sobre a microbiota do leite humano

Pesquisador: Susana Marta Isay Saad Área Temática: Versão: 2 CAAE: 27247614.6.0000.0067 Instituição Proponente: Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas da Universidade de São Paulo Patrocinador Principal: Financiamento Próprio

DADOS DO PARECER

Número do Parecer: 663.131 Data da Relatoria: 23/06/2014

Apresentação do Projeto:

O objetivo geral do projeto é investigar a associação entre a dieta materna e a microbiota do leite humano. Adicionalmente, avaliar o impacto da suplementação da dieta materna com um ingrediente prebiótico (frutooligossacarídeo) sobre a microbiota do leite humano, durante o período de lactação. O projeto encontra-se bem descrito, estruturado e organizado.

Objetivo da Pesquisa:

O objetivo principal foi mencionado no item anterior. Os objetivos específicos são:

Investigar a associação da dieta materna na gestação (consumo alimentar pregresso) e na lactação(consumo alimentar atual) com a microbiota do leite humano. Avaliar a influência da intervenção com prebiótico (fruto-oligossacarídeo) na dieta materna, sobre a dinâmica de populações de Bifidobacterium e Lactobacillus no leite humano. Avaliar a influência da intervenção com prebiótico (fruto-oligossacarídeo) na dieta materna. Avaliar a influência da intervenção com prebiótico (fruto-oligossacarídeo) na dieta materna. Avaliar a influência da intervenção com prebiótico (fruto-oligossacarídeo) na dieta materna, sobre a microbiota intestinal materna. Avaliar a influência da intervenção com prebióticos (fruto-oligossacarídeo) na dieta materna, sobre a microbiota intestinal do lactente.

Avaliação dos Riscos e Benefícios:

Riscos: os riscos são mínimos. Não foram encontradas evidências de riscos ou desconforto relacionado ao consumo da fibra prebiótica na quantidade e período de consumo propostos nesta

 Endereço:
 Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 580, Bloco 13A, sala 112

 Bairro:
 Butantă

 CEP:
 05.508-000

 UF:
 SP

 Município:
 SAO PAULO

 Telefone:
 (11)3091-3622

 Fax:
 (11)3031-8986

 E-mail:
 cepfcf@usp.br

Página 01 de 03



FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS FARMACÊUTICAS DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO



Continuação do Parecer: 663.131

pesquisa. Embora geralmente sejam bem tolerados por indivíduos saudáveis, em alguns casos pode haver leve desconforto abdominal, devido a produção de gás decorrente do processo de fermentação da fibra prebiótica.

Benefícios: Não haverá um benefício direto, porém as participantes estarão contribuindo, de forma voluntária, para o desenvolvimento de uma pesquisa que contribuirá para o esclarecimento sobre a influência da alimentação da mãe, sobre os micro-organismos naturalmente presentes no leite materno. Uma vez que o leite materno é um alimento direcionado ao bebê, os resultados poderão esclarecer sobre a influência da alimentação materna na saúde e o desenvolvimento intestinal do bebê que recebe este leite.

Comentários e Considerações sobre a Pesquisa:

O projeto é relevante e de importância. É apresentado de forma clara e com justificativas pertinentes e buscando resultados inovadores.

Considerações sobre os Termos de apresentação obrigatória:

Os pesquisadores contemplaram de forma apropriada todas as questões levantadas no parecer anterior.

Recomendações:

Recomenda-se a aprovação do projeto na forma em que se encontra.

Conclusões ou Pendências e Lista de Inadequações:

Recomenda-se a aprovação do projeto na forma em que se encontra.

Situação do Parecer:

Aprovado

Necessita Apreciação da CONEP:

Não

Considerações Finais a critério do CEP:

Tendo em vista as considerações acima, este CEP entende que o projeto pode ser aprovado.

 Endereço:
 Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 580, Bloco 13A, sala 112

 Bairro:
 Butantã
 CEP: 05.508-000

 UF:
 Município:
 SAO PAULO

 Telefone:
 (11)3091-3622
 Fax:
 (11)3031-8986
 E-mail:
 cepfc@usp.br

Página 02 de 03



FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS FARMACÊUTICAS DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO



Continuação do Parecer: 663.131

SAO PAULO, 27 de Maio de 2014

Assinado por: Mauricio Yonamine (Coordenador)

Endereço: Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 580, Bloco 13A, sala 112			
Bairro: Butantã	CEP:	05.508-000	
UF: SP Município:	SAO PAULO		
Telefone: (11)3091-3622	Fax: (11)3031-8986	E-mail: cepfcf@usp.br	

Página 03 de 03

Attachment 2. Approval issued by the Research Ethics Committee of the University Hospital of the University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.



São Paulo, 07 de julho de 2014.

II^{mo(a)}. S^{r(a)}.
Profa. Dra. Susana Marta Isay Saad
Departamento de Tecnologia Bioquímico-Farmacêutica
Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas
UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

REFERENTE: **Projeto de Pesquisa** "Impacto da dieta materna e da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeos sobre a microbiota do leite humano" **Pesquisador(a) responsável:** Profa. Dra. Susana Marta Isay Saad **Equipe de Pesquisa:** Carla Taddei de Castro Neves, Edna Maria de Albuquerque Diniz, Marina Padilha, Silvia maria Ibidi **CAAE:** 27247614.6.3001.0076 **Registro CEP-HU/USP:** 1370/14

Prezado(a) Senhor(a)

O Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa do Hospital Universitário da Universidade de São Paulo, em reunião ordinária realizada no dia 27 de junho de 2014, analisou o Projeto de Pesquisa acima citado, considerando-o como APROVADO, bem como o seu Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido.

Lembramos que cabe ao pesquisador elaborar e apresentar a este Comitê, relatórios parciais e final, de acordo com a Resolução nº 466/2012 do Conselho Nacional de Saúde, inciso XI.2, letra "d".

O primeiro relatório está previsto para 27 de dezembro de 2014.

Atenciosamente,

Dr. Maurició Seckler Coordenador do Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa Hospital Universitário da USP

COMITÊ DE ÉTICA EM PESQUISA DO HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO DA USP Avenida Professor Lineu Prestes, 2565 – Cidade Universitária – 05508-000 São Paulo – SP Tel.: (11) 3091-9457 – E-mail: <u>cep@hu.usp.br</u>

Attachment 3. Written Informed Consent Form (WICF)



Universidade de São Paulo Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas



TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO - TCLE

1. Informações da Participante da Pesquisa

Nome:				
Documento de Identidade nº:			Sexo: () M ()F
Data de Nascimento: /	1			
Endereço:		N°	Complemento:	
Bairro:	Cidade:	*	2	Estado:
CEP:	Telefones:			

Título do Projeto de Pesquisa: "Impacto da dieta materna e da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeos sobre a microbiota do leite humano".

2.	Duração da Pesquisa: 3 anos		
3.	Nome do pesquisador responsável: Prof ^a Dr ^a Susana Marta Isay Saad		
Ca	Cargo/ Função: Professora Associada		
Ins	Instituição: Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas/USP		

Você está sendo convidada a participar da pesquisa: "Impacto da dieta materna e da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeos sobre a microbiota do leite humano". O projeto é de responsabilidade da Prof^a Dr^a Susana Marta Isay Saad e conta com a colaboração da doutoranda Marina Padilha, ambas pertencentes à Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas/USP. Como colaboradoras da pesquisa, participam a Dr^a Silvia Maria Ibidi, médica pediatra responsável pela Neonatologia e Prof^a Dr^a Edna Maria de Albuquerque Diniz, responsável técnica e coordenadora de Ensino e Pesquisa da Neonatologia do Hospital Universitário da Universidade de São Paulo (HU/USP).

A amamentação, ou aleitamento materno, é mundialmente considerada o método ideal de alimentação e nutrição do bebê, uma vez que o leite materno é totalmente constituído para atender as necessidades nutricionais e promover o crescimento adequado do bebê. Com exceção de raras situações, a amamentação deve ser incentivada, pois são inúmeras as vantagens na saúde e no contexto emocional, social e econômico.

O leite materno contém, <u>naturalmente</u>, alguns micro-organismos (por exemplo, bactérias) que podem trazer benefícios à saúde do bebê. Estes micro-organismos, naturalmente presentes, podem participar, principalmente, do adequado desenvolvimento intestinal e imunológico (sistema de defesa), além de proteger contra micro-organismos prejudiciais à saúde do bebê.

Diversos estudos indicam que a alimentação pode influenciar na composição de micro-organismos presentes em algumas regiões do corpo humano. Portanto, a referida pesquisa tem por objetivo avaliar se a alimentação da mãe pode apresentar efeitos na composição de micro-organismos presentes no leite materno.

Rubrica do pesquisador responsável (Susana Marta Isay Saad)





TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO – TCLE

Como forma de atingir os objetivos propostos, serão realizados 2 encontros presenciais para coleta de informações pessoais, medidas de peso e altura e história da alimentação materna, por meio de recordatórios de 24 horas (descrição da alimentação no dia anterior à entrevista) e questionário de frequência alimentar (questionário referente à alimentação, durante a gravidez). No segundo encontro será coletada uma amostra de leite materno. Eventualmente, será necessário obter informações do prontuário médico do Hospital Universitário.

A duração desta parte da pesquisa será de 23 dias, e os encontros estão previstos para serem realizados no 7º e 30º dias após o parto, conforme agendados com o pesquisador. Serão selecionadas 150 participantes saudáveis, com idades entre 19 e 35 anos, preferencialmente atendidas no Hospital Universitário (HU) na cidade de São Paulo – SP - Brasil, que queiram participar da pesquisa.

As mães selecionadas deverão apresentar as seguintes características:

Ter apresentado ganho de peso adequado durante a gestação; 2) Ter apresentado parto a termo - entre 37
 e 42 semanas de gestação; 3) Com recém-nascidos de peso adequado para a idade gestacional ao nascimento; 4) Em prática de aleitamento materno exclusivo - sem suplementação de líquidos ou sólidos, exceto medicamentos ou suplementos nutricionais; 5) Com funcionamento intestinal normal – mínimo de duas evacuações a cada dois dias e máximo de três evacuações/dia.

Além disso, não serão selecionadas participantes que apresentarem doenças como diabetes, cardiopatias (doenças no coração), renais (doenças dos rins), imunes (níveis muito baixos ou muito elevados de células de defesa), doenças genéticas, hipertensão (pressão alta), ter apresentado diabetes gestacional (diabetes durante a gestação), apresentar inflamação das mamas (mastite) e estar em uso ou ter utilizado alguns tipos de medicamentos ou tóxicos que poderão interferir nos resultados da pesquisa.

As participantes serão orientadas a manter a alimentação habitual, durante todo o período de estudo. Não será solicitado às participantes seguir qualquer dieta específica.

Acerca da coleta do leite materno, esta será realizada manualmente, em ambiente limpo e confortável, por técnicos treinados. Todo material utilizado será descartável e estéril. Antes da coleta, as mamas e os mamilos serão higienizados com sabonete antisséptico e água e o primeiro fluxo de leite será desprezado. Serão coletados, aproximadamente, 25 mL (volume equivalente a meio copinho de café) de leite materno. Todo o procedimento será supervisionado pela doutoranda Marina Padilha.

As amostras serão mantidas em gelo, por até 4 horas e, posteriormente, as análises do material coletado serão realizadas nos laboratórios da Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas da USP, por métodos qualitativos e/ou quantitativos apropriados para investigar a composição do leite.

Rubrica do pesquisador responsável (Susana Marta Isay Saad)





TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO – TCLE

Informações às participantes:

- ✓ Os riscos de sua participação nesta pesquisa são mínimos, embora possa ocorrer algum constrangimento ou desconforto durante a aplicação de questionários;
- ✓ Quaisquer danos resultantes da pesquisa serão indenizados;
- Você poderá recusar ou desistir da pesquisa a qualquer momento, sem prejudicar o acompanhamento médico realizado pela equipe do HU/USP. A participação ou a desistência não interfere no atendimento oferecido pelo Hospital Universitário.
- ✓ A qualquer momento você poderá solicitar que os seus dados sejam excluídos da pesquisa;
- Você poderá solicitar explicações todas as vezes que achar necessário sobre a pesquisa que estará participando;
- ✓ Todas as amostras de leite materno coletadas serão descartadas após as análises laboratoriais;
- ✓ Todas as participantes serão identificadas por um código para evitar que o seu nome seja relacionado aos resultados obtidos e quando os resultados desta pesquisa forem publicados em eventos e revistas científicas especializadas, os nomes <u>não</u> serão divulgados;
- As participantes terão ressarcimento com os custos de transporte, caso elas tenham que se deslocar até o Hospital Universitário para os procedimentos relativos a esta pesquisa.

Benefícios:

Não haverá um benefício direto, porém as participantes estarão contribuindo, de forma voluntária, para o maior conhecimento sobre a influência da alimentação da mãe, sobre os micro-organismos naturalmente presentes no leite materno. Uma vez que o leite materno é um alimento direcionado ao bebê, os resultados poderão esclarecer sobre a influência da alimentação materna na saúde e o desenvolvimento intestinal do bebê que recebe este leite.

Rubrica do pesquisador responsável (Susana Marta Isay Saad)





TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO – TCLE

Em caso de dúvidas, intercorrências clínicas ou reações adversas, o participante da pesquisa será encaminhado pela equipe do projeto de pesquisa ao HU/USP. Entrar em contato com o pesquisador responsável:

Dra. Susana Marta Isay Saad, tel (011) 3091-2378. Endereço: Depto de Tecnologia Bioquímico-Farmacêutica da FCF/USP Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 580 Bloco 16, CEP: 05508-900 São Paulo - SP Telefone: (011) 3091-2378 e-mail: susaad@usp.br.

Ou com a pesquisadora colaboradora: Marina Padilha, tel: (11) 3091-2691 ou e-mail: marina.padilha@usp.br Uma via deverá será entregue a você e outra via ficará com o pesquisador responsável, arquivado pelo período de 5 (cinco) anos.

Consentimento Pós-Esclarecido:

Declaro que, após convenientemente esclarecido pelo pesquisador e ter entendido o que me foi explicado, consinto em participar do presente Protocolo de Pesquisa.

.

São Paulo, de de

Assinatura da participante de pesquisa

Assinatura do pesquisador responsável (Susana Marta Isay Saad)

Em caso de dúvida, esclarecimento ou reclamação sobre aspectos éticos dessa pesquisa, favor entrar em contato:

- Comitê de Ética em Pesquisas da Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas da USP – Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes,
 580 - Bloco 13A – Cidade Universitária – CEP: 05508-900 – São Paulo/SP. Fone: (11) 3091-3622, Fone-Fax:
 3091-3677 – E-mail: <u>cepfc@usp.br</u>

- Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa do Hospital Universitário da USP - Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 2565 – Cidade Universitária - CEP: 05508-000 – São Paulo/SP - Fone: (11) 3091-9457, Fax: (11) 3091-9479 E-mail: <u>cep@hu.usp.br</u>





TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO – TCLE

1. Informações do Participante da Pesquisa

Nome:				
Documento de Identidade nº:			Sexo: ()	M ()F
Data de Nascimento: / /				
Endereço:		Nº	Complemento:	
Bairro:	Cidade:			Estado:
CEP:	Telefones:			

Título do Projeto de Pesquisa: "Impacto da dieta materna e da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeos sobre a microbiota do leite humano".

2.	Duração da Pesquisa: 3 anos
3.	Nome do pesquisador responsável: Prof ^a Dr ^a Susana Marta Isay Saad
Ca	argo/ Função: Professora Associada
Ins	stituição: Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas/USP

Você está sendo convidada a participar da pesquisa: "Impacto da dieta materna e da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeos sobre a microbiota do leite humano". O projeto é de responsabilidade da Prof^a Dr^a Susana Marta Isay Saad e conta com a colaboração da doutoranda Marina Padilha, ambas pertencentes à Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas/USP. Como colaboradoras da pesquisa, participam a Dr^a Silvia Maria Ibidi, médica pediatra responsável pela Neonatologia e Prof^a Dr^a Edna Maria de Albuquerque Diniz, responsável técnica e coordenadora de Ensino e Pesquisa da Neonatologia do Hospital Universitário da Universidade de São Paulo (HU/USP).

A amamentação, ou aleitamento materno, é mundialmente considerada o método ideal de alimentação e nutrição do bebê, uma vez que o leite materno é totalmente constituído para atender as necessidades nutricionais e promover o crescimento adequado do bebê. Com exceção de raras situações, a amamentação deve ser incentivada, pois são inúmeras as vantagens na saúde e no contexto emocional, social e econômico.

O leite materno contém, <u>naturalmente</u>, alguns micro-organismos (por exemplo, bactérias) que podem trazer benefícios à saúde do bebê. Estes micro-organismos, naturalmente presentes, podem participar, principalmente, do adequado desenvolvimento intestinal e imunológico (sistema de defesa), além de proteger contra micro-organismos prejudiciais à saúde do bebê.

Diversos estudos científicos indicam que a alimentação pode influenciar na composição de microorganismos presentes em algumas regiões do corpo humano. Particularmente algumas fibras alimentares (inulina e fruto-oligossacarídeos) apresentam a propriedade de estimular no intestino, a multiplicação de micro-organismos benéficos à saúde humana. Comercialmente, essas fibras podem ser apresentadas na forma em pó, de cor branca, inodoro, com sabor levemente adocicado.

Rubrica do pesquisador responsável (Susana Marta Isay Saad)





TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO – TCLE

A referida pesquisa tem por objetivo avaliar se o consumo de uma fibra alimentar (frutooligossacarídeo) pela mãe influencia na composição de micro-organismos no leite humano.

Como forma de atingir os objetivos propostos, serão realizados 2 encontros presenciais para coleta de informações pessoais, medidas de peso e altura e história da alimentação materna, por meio de recordatórios de 24 horas (descrição da alimentação no dia anterior à entrevista). Eventualmente, será necessário obter informações do prontuário médico do Hospital Universitário. Além disso, durante os encontros serão coletadas amostras de leite materno e será solicitado, anteriormente, que a participante traga amostras de fezes, coletadas conforme orientação do pesquisador.

Esta parte da pesquisa terá duração de 20 dias e os encontros estão previstos para serem realizados no 30° e 50° dias após o parto, conforme agendados com o pesquisador. Serão selecionadas 60 participantes saudáveis, com idades entre 19 e 35 anos, preferencialmente atendidas no Hospital Universitário (HU) na cidade de São Paulo – SP - Brasil, que queiram participar da pesquisa.

As mães selecionadas deverão apresentar as seguintes características:

Ter apresentado ganho de peso adequado durante a gestação; 2) Ter apresentado parto a termo - entre 37
 e 42 semanas de gestação; 3) Com recém-nascidos de peso adequado para a idade gestacional ao nascimento; 4) Em prática de aleitamento materno exclusivo - sem suplementação de líquidos ou sólidos, exceto medicamentos ou suplementos nutricionais; 5) Com funcionamento intestinal normal – mínimo de duas evacuações a cada dois dias e máximo de três evacuações/dia.

Além disso, não serão selecionadas participantes que apresentarem doenças como diabetes, cardiopatias (doenças no coração), renais (doenças dos rins), imunes (níveis muito baixos ou muito elevados de células de defesa), doenças genéticas, hipertensão (pressão alta), ter apresentado diabetes gestacional (diabetes durante a gestação), apresentar inflamação das mamas (mastite) e estar em uso ou ter utilizado alguns tipos de medicamentos ou tóxicos que poderão interferir nos resultados da pesquisa.

Nesta parte da pesquisa, as participantes serão divididas em dois grupos: um grupo receberá a fibra alimentar (fruto-oligossacarídeo) e outro grupo receberá um produto similar (maltodextrina), porém sem a propriedade de influenciar a multiplicação de micro-organismos benéficos. A divisão dos grupos será realizada sem o conhecimento do pesquisador e da participante, a fim de não interferir nos resultados finais. Tanto o fruto-oligossacarídeo quanto o produto similar são apresentados na forma de pó de cor branca, sem odor, de sabor levemente adocicado e não deverão apresentar efeitos colaterais, durante o período de consumo. Somente a mãe participante deverá consumir o produto da pesquisa. <u>SEU BEBÊ NÃO DEVE CONSUMIR O PRODUTO</u>.

No primeiro encontro, será entregue um informativo para cada participante sobre a forma como o produto deverá ser consumido e armazenado, além de informações adicionais.

As participantes serão orientadas a manter a alimentação habitual, durante todo o período de estudo. Não será solicitado às participantes seguir qualquer dieta específica, exceto pelo consumo do produto da pesquisa.

Rubrica do pesquisador responsável (Susana Marta Isay Saad)





TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO – TCLE

Acerca da coleta do leite materno, esta será realizada manualmente, em ambiente limpo e confortável, por técnicos treinados. Todo material utilizado será descartável e estéril. Antes da coleta, as mamas e os mamilos serão higienizados com sabonete antisséptico e água e o primeiro fluxo de leite será desprezado. Serão coletados, aproximadamente, 25 mL (volume equivalente a meio copinho de café) de leite materno. Todo o procedimento será supervisionado pela doutoranda Marina Padilha.

As fezes deverão ser coletadas pela participante e armazenadas em recipientes estéreis, em refrigerador, e transportadas com gelo reciclável até entrega ao pesquisador. Os recipientes e o gelo reciclável serão fornecidos pelo pesquisador.

As amostras de leite materno e fezes serão mantidas em gelo, por até 4 horas e, posteriormente, as análises do material coletado serão realizadas nos laboratórios da Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas da USP, por métodos qualitativos e/ou quantitativos apropriados para investigar a composição do leite.

Informações às participantes:

- Os riscos de sua participação nesta pesquisa são mínimos. Não foram encontradas evidências de risco ou desconforto relacionado ao consumo da fibra prebiótica na quantidade e período de consumo propostos nesta pesquisa. Embora geralmente sejam bem tolerados por indivíduos saudáveis, em alguns casos pode haver leve desconforto abdominal, devido à produção de gases, decorrente do processo de fermentação da fibra prebiótica.
- Quaisquer danos resultantes da pesquisa serão indenizados. Se houver algum benefício detectado durante o período de intervenção com a fibra alimentar às participantes, não nos comprometeremos a fornecer o suplemento, após o término da pesquisa;
- Você poderá recusar ou desistir da pesquisa a qualquer momento, sem prejudicar o acompanhamento médico realizado pela equipe do HU/USP. A participação ou a desistência não interfere no atendimento oferecido pelo Hospital Universitário.
- ✓ A qualquer momento você poderá solicitar que os seus dados sejam excluídos da pesquisa;
- ✓ Você poderá solicitar explicações todas as vezes que achar necessário sobre a pesquisa que estará participando;
- ✓ Todas as amostras de leite materno e fezes coletadas serão descartadas após as análises laboratoriais;
- ✓ Todas as participantes serão identificadas por um código para evitar que o seu nome seja relacionado aos resultados obtidos e quando os resultados desta pesquisa forem publicados em eventos e revistas científicas especializadas, os nomes não serão divulgados;
- As participantes terão ressarcimento com os custos de transporte, caso elas tenham que se deslocar até o Hospital Universitário para os procedimentos relativos a esta pesquisa.

Rubrica do pesquisador responsável (Susana Marta Isay Saad)





TERMO DE CONSENTIMENTO LIVRE E ESCLARECIDO – TCLE

Benefícios:

Não haverá um benefício direto, porém as participantes estarão contribuindo, de forma voluntária, para o maior conhecimento sobre a influência da alimentação da mãe, sobre os micro-organismos naturalmente presentes no leite materno. Uma vez que o leite materno é um alimento direcionado ao bebê, os resultados poderão esclarecer sobre a influência da alimentação materna na saúde e o desenvolvimento intestinal do bebê que recebe este leite.

Em caso de dúvidas, intercorrências clínicas ou reações adversas, o participante da pesquisa será encaminhado pela equipe do projeto de pesquisa ao HU/USP. Entrar em contato com o pesquisador responsável:

Dra. Susana Marta Isay Saad, tel (011) 3091-2378. Endereço: Depto de Tecnologia Bioquímico-Farmacêutica da FCF/USP Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 580 Bloco 16, CEP: 05508-900 São Paulo - SP Telefone: (011) 3091-2378 e-mail: susaad@usp.br. Ou com a pesquisadora colaboradora: Marina Padilha, tel: (11) 3091-2691 ou e-mail: marina.padilha@usp.br

Uma via deverá será entregue a você e outra via ficará com o pesquisador responsável, arquivado pelo período de 5 (cinco) anos.

Consentimento Pós-Esclarecido:

Declaro que, após convenientemente esclarecido pelo pesquisador e ter entendido o que me foi explicado, consinto em participar do presente Protocolo de Pesquisa.

.

São Paulo, de de

Assinatura da participante de pesquisa

Assinatura do pesquisador responsável (Susana Marta Isay Saad)

Em caso de dúvida, esclarecimento ou reclamação sobre aspectos éticos dessa pesquisa, favor entrar em contato:

- Comitê de Ética em Pesquisas da Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas da USP – Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 580 - Bloco 13A – Cidade Universitária – CEP: 05508-900 – São Paulo/SP. Fone: (11) 3091-3622, Fone-Fax: 3091-3677 – E-mail: cepfcf@usp.br

- Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa do Hospital Universitário da USP - Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes, 2565 – Cidade Universitária - CEP: 05508-000 – São Paulo/SP - Fone: (11) 3091-9457, Fax: (11) 3091-9479
 E-mail: <u>cep@hu.usp.br</u>

Attachment 4. Structured questionnaire applied in the study.



Universidade de São Paulo Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas



FICHA DE CADASTRO

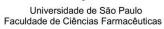
Pesquisa: "Impacto da dieta materna e da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeo sobre a microbiota do leite humano". Pesquisadora Responsável: Prof^a Dr^a Susana Marta Isay Saad.

Data da 1ª entrevista:	//
------------------------	----

INFORMAÇÕES MATERNAS (LACTANTE)

1. Informações Pessoais	CÓDIGO:
Nome Completo:	
Documento de Identidade nº:	() RG () CPF
Data de Nascimento:// Idade	:anos Cor: () B () P () N () A
Estado Civil: () Solteira () Casada () Divorciada () Viúva () Outro:
Profissão:	
Pratica alguma religião: () Sim () Não Se sin	n, qual:
Mora com quem (marido/pais/etc):	
Quantas pessoas moram em sua casa:	
Quantas pessoas moram em sua casa.	
Telefone residencial: ()	Telefone celular: ()
Escolaridade:	
() Nenhuma escolaridade;	
() Ensino fundamental incompleto (até a 4ª série do j	
() Ensino fundamental completo (até a 8ª série do pr	meiro grau);
() Ensino médio (segundo grau) incompleto;	
() Ensino médio (segundo grau) completo;	
() Superior incompleto;	
() Superior completo;	
() Pós-graduação/MBA/especialização;	
() Mestrado/doutorado.	







FICHA DE CADASTRO

Itens	Quantidade de Itens					
nens	0	1	2	3	4 ou +	
Banheiros	0	3	7	10	14	
Empregados domésticos	0	3	7	10	13	
Automóvel	0	3	5	8	11	
Computador	0	3	6	8	11	
Lava louça	0	3	6	6	6	
Geladeira	0	2	3	5	5	
Freezer (da geladeira ou independente)	0	2	4	6	6	
Lava roupas	0	2	4	6	6	
DVD	0	1	3	4	6	
Micro-ondas	0	2	4	4	4	
Motocicleta	0	1	3	3	3	
Secadora de roupa	0	2	2	2	2	

Grau de instrução do chefe de família (pessoa de referência)

Analfabeto/ Fundamental I incompleto		Serviços públicos		
Fundamental I completo/ Fundamental II incompleto	1		Não	Sim
Fundamental II completo/ Médio incompleto	2	Água encanada	0	4
Médio completo/ Superior incompleto	4	Rua pavimentada	0	2
Superior completo	7	Soma de pontos =		

*Critério Brasil 2014-2015



Г



FICHA DE CADASTRO

História de doença atual: () Nenhuma () Diabetes mellitus () Dislipidemia () Cardiopatia () Nefropatia				
() Imunodeficiência () Doença inflamatória () Doença genética () Hipertensão arterial				
História de doença pregressa:				
Apresentou alguma doença durante a gestação? () Diabetes () Pré eclampsia/ Eclâmpsia () Outra qual(is):				
Presença de Mastite: () Sim () Não				
Utilizou medicamento durante a gestação? () Sim () Não Se sim, qual (is):				
Suplementação nutricional na gestação? () Sim () Não Se sim, qual (is):				
Utilizou antibiótico durante a gestação? () Sim () Não Se sim, há quanto tempo? () há 4 meses ou + () há menos de 4 meses				
Em uso de algum medicamento? () Sim () Não Se sim, quais:				
Se sim, há quanto tempo? () há 1 mês ou + () há menos de 1 mês				
Hábito intestinal: () > ou = 3 x/dia () 1-2 x/ dia () 1 x a cada 2 dias () 1 x a cada 3 dias ou +				
Com que frequência consumiu bebida alcoólica no último mês? () Nenhuma () 1-4 x/mês () 1-7 x/semana				
Companheiro fuma? () Sim () Não				
A senhora fuma? () Sim () Não Se sim, quantos maços/dia?				
A senhora fumou durante a gestação? () Sim () Não Se sim, quantos maços/dia?				
Companheiro utiliza alguma outra substância? () Sim () Não Se sim, saberia relatar o que?				
O companheiro já incentivou a senhora a usar alguma substância? () Sim () Não Se sim, saberia relatar o que?				
Se sim, com que frequência utilizou alguma substância tóxica? () Nenhuma () 1-4 x/mês () 1-7 x/semana				





FICHA DE CADASTRO

2. Dados Antropométricos

Peso habitual: kg	() relatado () prontuário
Peso antes da gestação: kg	() relatado () prontuário
Índice de massa corporal pré-gestacional: kg/m ²	
Ganho de peso na gestação: kg	() relatado () prontuário
Altura: m	() aferido () prontuário

3. Informações sobre o Parto

Idade gestacional: semanas	() relatado () prontuário
Bolsa: () Rota espontânea () Íntegra	() relatado () prontuário
Tipo de parto: () cesárea () vaginal () fórceps	() relatado () prontuário
Anestesia: () Sim () Não	
Se sim, qual (is):	() relatado () prontuário
Antibiótico no parto: () Sim () Não	
Se sim, qual (is):	() relatado () prontuário
Intercorrências no parto: () Sim () Não	
Se sim, qual (is):	() relatado () prontuário
Realização de Enema? () Sim () Não	() relatado () prontuário

4. Informações sobre Aleitamento Materno

Amamenta? () Sim () Não
Iniciou amamentação no hospital? () Sim () Não
Apresentou algum destes problemas para amamentar?
() Fissura/Rachaduras () Ingurgitamento () Mastite () Nódulos () Abscesso mamário () Outros:
O bebê recebe/recebeu leite materno de outras fontes? () Sim () Não
O bebê recebe/recebeu fórmula infantil? () Sim () Não





FICHA DE CADASTRO

Pesquisa: "Impacto da dieta materna e da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeo sobre a microbiota do leite humano". Pesquisadora Responsável: Prof^a Dr^a Susana Marta Isay Saad.

INFORMAÇÕES DO BEBÊ (LACTENTE)	_/
1. Informações Pessoais CÓDIGO:	·
Nome Completo:	
Nome do Pai:	
Nome da Mãe:	
Local de Nascimento (Hospital, Cidade, Estado): Sexo: ()F ()M	
Data de Nascimento:// Idade: dias	
Intercorrências desde o nascimento: () Sim () Não Se sim, qual (is):	
Utilizou algum medicamento desde o nascimento () Sim () Não Se sim, qual (is):	
Utilizou antibiótico desde o nascimento () Sim () Não Se sim, quando:	
Apresenta alguma doença: () Sim () Não Se sim, qual(is):	
Em uso de medicamentos: () Sim () Não Se sim, qual(is):	
Suplemento alimentar: () Sim () Não Se sim, qual (is):	
Se sim, na quanto tempo Funcionamento intestinal: x/dia () fezes líquidas () fezes amolecidas () fezes endurecidas	





FICHA DE CADASTRO

2. Dados antropométricos do lactente	
Peso ao nascer: g	() aferido () prontuário
Comprimento ao nascer: cm	() aferido () prontuário
Percentil na curva de Alexander (ao nascer)	() <p10 (="")="")p10<p90="">p90</p10>
Peso atual:g	() aferido () prontuário





FICHA DE ACOMPANHAMENTO

Pesquisa: "Impacto da dieta materna e da intervenção com fruto-oligossacarídeo sobre a microbiota do leite humano". Pesquisadora Responsável: Prof^a Dr^a Susana Marta Isay Saad.

Data da 2ª entrevista: ____/___/____/

INFORMAÇÕES DE ACOMPANHAMENTO MATERNO (LACTANTE)

	CÓDIGO:
Peso atual: g	() aferido () relatado
Altura: m	() aferido () relatado
Índice de massa corporal atual:kg/m ²	
Intercorrências desde a última entrevista? () Sim () Não Se sim,	, qual (is):
Utilizou algum medicamento: () Sim () Não Se sim, qual(is):	
Suplemento alimentar: () Sim () Não Se sim, qual (is):	<u>-</u>
Se sim, há quanto tempo	
Funcionamento intestinal: x/dia () fezes líquidas () fezes	amolecidas () fezes endurecidas

INFORMAÇÕES DE ACOMPANHAMENTO DO BEBÊ (LACTENTE)

	CÓDIGO:
Peso atual: g	() aferido () relatado
Comprimento: m	() aferido () relatado
Intercorrências desde a última entrevista? () Sim () Não Se sim,	qual (is):
Utilizou algum medicamento: () Sim () Não Se sim, qual(is):	
Suplemento alimentar: () Sim () Não Se sim, qual (is): Se sim, há quanto tempo	
	amolecidas () fezes endurecidas





FICHA DE ACOMPANHAMENTO

Informações sobre Aleitamento Materno Apresentou algum destes problemas para amamentar desde a última entrevista? () Fissura/Rachaduras () Ingurgitamento () Mastite () Nódulos () Abscesso mamário () Outros: O bebê recebe leite materno de outras fontes? () Sim () Não Já ofereceu alguma vez água, chá ou suco para o bebê? () Sim () Não Já ofereceu alguma vez mel, açúcar ou algum outro alimento? () Sim () Não O bebê usa chupeta? () Sim () Não

Attachment 5. Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (QFFQ)

Questionário Quantitativo de Freqüência Alimentar para Gestantes

Oliveira et al. Cad. Saúde Pública, Rio de Janeiro, 26(12):2296-2306, dez, 2010

As questões seguintes relacionam-se ao seu hábito alimentar usual DURANTE A GESTAÇÃO. Responda, por favor, a freqüência que melhor descreva QUANTAS VEZES a senhora costuma comer cada item e a respectiva <u>UNIDADE DE TEMPO</u> (se por dia, por semana, por mês ou desde que engravidou). Depois, responda qual a quantidade consumida.

^{*} D: diário, S: semanal, M: no último mês, G: durante esta gestação **P: pequena, M: média, G: grande, EG: extra-grande.

GRUPOS DE ALIMENTOS	QUANTAS VEZES VOCÊ COME	FREQUÊNCIA*	PORÇÃO MÉDIA	SUA PORÇÃO**	CODIFICAÇÃO
Pão francês, pão de fôrma.	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 unidade (50g)	PMGEG	
Rosca doce ou sonho	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 un P (60g)	PMGEG	
Bolo	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 ft G (100g)	PMGEG	
Pão integral	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 fatias (50g)	PMGEG	
Torrada, bolacha salgada ou biscoito de polvilho	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	5 unidades (33g)	PMGEG	
Bolacha doce sem recheio (Maisena, cookies simples, amanteigada, mel e aveia)	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	D S M G	10 unidades (50g)	PMGEG	
Bolacha doce com recheio (bolachas recheadas, com goiabada ou wafer)	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	D S M G	7 unidades (87,5g)	PMGEG	
Geléia, mel ou melado	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 col sob (10g)	PMGEG	
Manteiga	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 pt faca (5g)	PMGEG	
Margarina ()comum () light	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG DSMG	1 pt faca (5g)	P M G EG P M G EG	
Requeijão	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 pt faca CH (10g)	PMGEG	
Queijo branco (fresco, ricota, cottage)	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 pdçs M (50g)	PMGEG	
Queijos amarelos (parmesão, mussarela, provolone, prato)	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 ft M (30g)	PMGEG	
Mortadela, salame, presunto, peito de peru ou salsicha	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 ft M (40g)	PMGEG	
Leite ()integral ()desnatado	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG DSMG	1 cp req CH (250g)	P M G EG P M G EG	
Achocolatado ou cappuccino (pó)	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 cols sob (22g)	PMGEG	
Vitamina de fruta com leite	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 cp G CH (300g)	PMGEG	

			1 1	[
Mingau	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 prato fundo raso (200g)	PMGEG	
Iogurte integral (Coalhada, iogurte natural ou iogurte de frutas)	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 cp Req r (200g)	PMGEG	
Iogurte desnatado	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 copo P (150g)	PMGEG	
Suco de laranja natural	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 copo de Req CH (250g)	PMGEG	
Suco de outras frutas (natural)	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 copo de Req CH (250g)	PMGEG	
Suco artificial ou refrigerante	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 copo de Req CH (250g)	PMGEG	
Café	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 xícara de café (50g)	PMGEG	
Abacaxi	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 fatias médias (200g)	PMGEG	
Banana	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 unidade média (80g)	PMGEG	
Mexerica, laranja	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 unidade média (160g)	PMGEG	
Goiaba	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 unidades médias (340g)	PMGEG	
Manga, caqui	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 unidade média (180g)	PMGEG	
Maçã, pêra	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 unidade média (93g)	PMGEG	
Melancia, melão	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 fatia média (200g)	PMGEG	
Mamão	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 fatia média (170g)	PMGEG	
Morango	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	9 unidades grandes (108g)	PMGEG	
Pêssego	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	3 unidades médias (300g)	PMGEG	
Abacate ou abacatada	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 fatia média (147,5g)	PMGEG	
Uva	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 cacho pequeno (170g)	PMGEG	
Acelga, alface, repolho (cru ou cozido)	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 prato de sobremesa	PMGEG	

			(2(-)		
Agrião, almeirão,			(36g) 1 pt CH		
rúcula, couve	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	(50g)	PMGEG	
Beterraba	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 ft G (52g)	PMGEG	
Cenoura	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 col S CH (30g)	PMGEG	
Pepino	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 pires CH (120g)	PMGEG	
Tomate	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 un M (90g)	PMGEG	
Abóbora	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 pires (135g)	PMGEG	
Abobrinha	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 un P (72g)	PMGEG	
Mandioca, batata ou					
purê de batata ou			1 esc M r		
mandioquinha	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	(95g)	PMGEG	
() Frita	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 esc M r	PMGEG	
() Cozida			(95g)		
Brócolis	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 ramo M (30g)	PMGEG	
Vagem, chuchu,			1 esc M		
couve-flor	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	CH (90g)	PMGEG	
			4 col Sp		
		DOMO	CH ou 1	D.M.O.FO	
Milho verde	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	espiga	PMGEG	
			(100g)		
			$2 \operatorname{esc} M$		
Arroz branco	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	CH (170g)	PMGEG	
			1 col A		
Risoto, arroz carreteiro	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	CH	PMGEG	
ou arroz à grega, canja	N 1 2 3 4 3 0 7 8 9 10	DSMU		F M U EU	
			(134g)		
Arroz integral	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 col A	PMGEG	
3			CH (134g)		
Feijão cozido	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 co M	PMGEG	
i eijao eoziao		5 5 11 6	(156g)	1 0 20	
Feijoada, feijão com			$3 e \frac{1}{2} co$		
lingüiça ou bacon	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	M	PMGEG	
iniguiça ou bacon			(273g)		
Miojo	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 pacote	PMGEG	
Miojo	1 1 2 5 4 5 6 7 8 5 10	DSMO	(80g)	I M O LO	
			1 esc G r		
Lasanha ou massas	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	ou 1	D M C EC	
recheadas com carne	N 1 2 3 4 3 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	pedaço P	PMGEG	
			(122,5)		
Macarrão, outras		DGMG	2 esc M	D M G D G	
massas	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	CH (220g)	PMGEG	
Quando consome massa, qual o	o tipo de molho adicionado?				
() Branco		DOMO		D M C EC	
() À Bolonhesa ou de frango	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG DSMG		PMGEG PMGEG	
() Ao sugo	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG		PMGEG	
() Alho e óleo	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	D S M G		P M G EG	
3 M		in the second se	1 filé M		
Carne bovina frita, carne			ou 3		
de panela	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	pedaços	PMGEG	
de paneia			M (100g)		
	N 1 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			D M C EC	
Bife grelhado	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 filé M	PMGEG	

Carne moída	1		(100-)		
	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	(100g) 4 cols Sp CH (120g)	PMGEG	
Estrogonofe de carne, bife à role, carne com legumes	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 colhs A CH (80g)	PMGEG	
Frango frito	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 filé M (180g)	PMGEG	
Frango assado	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 filé M (180g)	PMGEG	
Frango xadrez, estrogonofe de frango ou fricassê	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 colhs Sp CH (120g)	PMGEG	
Pernil ou lombo Lingüiça	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG DSMG	1,5 Filé P (150g) 1 gomo (60g)	PMGEG PMGEG	
Bacon ou torresmo	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	6 ft (600g)	PMGEG	
Peixe cozido	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 Filé M (100g)	PMGEG	
Peixe frito	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 Filé M (100g)	PMGEG	
Atum	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 Col SP Ch (32g)	PMGEG	
Sardinha	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 unidades (82g)	PMGEG	
Ovo () Cozido () Frito () Omelete	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG DSMG DSMG	1 unidade (50g)	P M G EG P M G EG P M G EG	
Fígado ou moela	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 un M (30g)	PMGEG	
Dobradinha	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	3 colhs Sp CH (97,5g)	PMGEG	
Frutos do mar	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	5 colhs Sp CH (100g)	PMGEG	
Castanhas, nozes, amendoim.	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	8 unidades (20g)	P M G EG	
Sopa de legumes	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 prato fundo CH (310g)	P M G EG	
Doces com frutas ou picolé de frutas	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 colhs Sp CH (80g) 1 picolé ou 1 fatia M (60g)	PMGEG	
Doces com leite	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 fatia M (69g)	P M G EG	
Sorvete (massa)	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 bola G (100g)	PMGEG	
Chocolate	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 bombom ou 1 filete (30g)	P M G EG	
Paçoca, pé de moleque	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 unidades (60g)	PMGEG	
Salgado frito	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 unidade G (100g)	PMGEG	
Salgado assado	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 unidade M (80g)	PMGEG	

Salgadinho tipo "Chips" ou pipoca	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	D S M G	1 pct (96g) ou 1 saco M de pipoca (20g)	PMGEG	
Lanches, cachorro quente, hambúrguer	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 unidade (125g)	PMGEG	
Pizza	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	2 fatias M (210g)	PMGEG	
Açúcar (adicionado em bebidas)	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	DSMG	1 col sob (16g)	P M G EG	

Com qual freqüência a senhora consome vegetais e quantas porções?

FREQUÊNCIA	QUANTAS VEZES VOCÊ COME			
DSMG	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
Com qual freqüência a senhora consome frutas e quantas porções?				
FREQUÊNCIA	QUANTAS VEZES VOCÊ COME			
DSMG	N 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			

Quando consome frango você retira a pele? (1) Sim (2) Ás vezes (3) Não _____ Quando consome carne bovina você retira a gordura aparente? (1) Sim (2)às vezes (3) Não ____ Quando a senhora consome atum é em água ou em óleo? (1) Óleo (2) Água ____ Como a senhora tempera a salada?

(1) Azeite extra-virgem (2) Óleo vegetal (3) Molho industrializado (4) sal Que tipo de gordura a senhora usa para preparar as refeições?

Óleo vegetal: (1) soja (2) milho (3) girassol (4) canola (5) composto (6) Margarina (7) Manteiga (8) Banha (9) Azeite ____

Há algum alimento que você consome pelo menos 1x/semana que não foi citado?

ALIMENTO	FREQÜÊNCIA POR SEMANA	QUANTIDADE CONSUMIDA	COD

ADDITIONAL FILES

Janus - Sistema Administrativo da Pós-Graduação



Universidade de São Paulo Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas Documento sem validade oficial

FICHA DO ALUNO

9131 - 5400304/1 - Marina Padilha					
Email:	marina.padilha@usp.br				
Data de Nascimento:	18/07/1986				
Cédula de Identidade:	RG - 44.325.685-8 - SP				
Local de Nascimento:	Estado de São Paulo				
Nacionalidade:	Brasileira				
Graduação:	Nutricionista - Faculdade de Medicina de Ribeirão Preto - Universidade de São Paulo - São Paulo - Brasil - 2009				
Mestrado:	Mestra em Ciências - Área: Tecnologia de Alimentos - Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas - Universidade de São Paulo - São Paulo - Brasil - 2013				
Curso:	Doutorado				
Programa:	Ciência dos Alimentos				
Área:	Bromatologia				
Data de Matrícula:	31/10/2013				
Início da Contagem de Prazo:	31/10/2013				
Data Limite para o Depósito:	28/02/2018				
Orientador Acadêmico:	Prof(a). Dr(a). Bernadette Dora Gombossy de Melo Franco - 31/10/2013 até 17/02/2014. Email: bfranco@usp.br				
Orientador:	Prof(a). Dr(a). Susana Marta Isay Saad - 18/02/2014 até o presente. Email: susaad@usp.br				
Co-orientador:	Prof(a). Dr(a). Carla Taddei de Castro Neves - 08/04/2015 até o presente. Email: crtaddei@usp.br				
Proficiência em Línguas:	Inglês, Aprovado em 31/10/2013				
Prorrogação(ões):	120 dias Período de 31/10/2017 até 28/02/2018				
Data de Aprovação no Exame de Qualificação:	Aprovado em 14/12/2015				
Data do Depósito do Trabalho: Título do Trabalho:					
Data Máxima para Aprovação da Banca:					
Data de Aprovação da Banca:					
Data Máxima para Defesa:					
Data da Defesa:					
Resultado da Defesa:					
Histórico de Ocorrências:	Primeira Matrícula em 31/10/2013 Prorrogação em 28/08/2017				

Aluno matriculado no Regimento da Pós-Graduação USP (Resolução nº 5473 em vigor de 18/09/2008 até 19/04/2013). Última ocorrência: Matrícula de Acompanhamento em 05/02/2018

Impresso em: 23/02/2018 12:34:02

Janus - Sistema Administrativo da Pós-Graduação



Universidade de São Paulo Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas Documento sem validade oficial FICHA DO ALUNO

9131 - 5400304/1 - Marina Padilha

Sigla	Nome da Disciplina	Início	Término	Carga Horária	Cred.	Freq.	Conc.	Exc.	Situação
FBA5752 - 1/1	Probióticos em Alimentos e Suas Implicações na Saúde Humana	05/11/2013	16/12/2013	60	4	100	А	Ν	Concluída
EDM5791- 6/1	Metodologia do Ensino Superior (Faculdade de Educação - Universidade de São Paulo)	11/03/2014	03/06/2014	120	8	83	А	Ν	Concluída
FBT5700- 3/1	Preparo de Artigos Científicos na Área de Tecnologia Bioquímico-Farmacêutica	03/04/2014	04/06/2014	90	6	85	А	Ν	Concluída
MPE5746- 2/1	Imunologia da Relação Mãe-Filho (Faculdade de Medicina - Universidade de São Paulo)	05/05/2014	25/05/2014	60	4	100	А	Ν	Concluída
BIE5782- 4/2	Uso da Linguagem R para Análise de Dados em Ecologia (Instituto de Biociências - Universidade de São Paulo)	08/05/2017	28/05/2017	60	0		,	Ν	Matrícula cancelada

	Créditos mínimo	Créditos mínimos exigidos		
	Para exame de qualificação	Para depósito de tese		
Disciplinas:	0	20	22	
Estágios:				
Total:	0	20	22	

Créditos Atribuídos à Tese: 167

Conceito a partir de 02/01/1997:

A - Excelente, com direito a crédito; B - Bom, com direito a crédito; C - Regular, com direito a crédito; R - Reprovado; T - Transferência.

Um(1) crédito equivale a 15 horas de atividade programada.

Última ocorrência: Matrícula de Acompanhamento em 05/02/2018 Impresso em: 23/02/2018 12:34:02