



International
Microbiota
Observatory

L'Observatoire International
des Microbiotes

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by  

Press release

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1st edition of the International Microbiota Observatory

**Microbiota: essential to health, but limited global awareness.
Brazilians have a better knowledge of microbiota and are among those
have adopted most behaviors to preserve their microbiota.**

Survey embargoed until June 27, 05:00 a.m.

*The microbiota is made up of billions of microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, etc.) that live in symbiosis with our body. Not only do we have an intestinal microbiota, but we also have a skin microbiota, a mouth and lung microbiota, a urinary and vaginal microbiota, etc., all of which make an essential contribution to our health. But is everyone currently aware of the role of microbiota? Do we know how to look after microbiota? Are we suffering from health problems that we associate with microbiota? Should healthcare professionals be informing patients about how to preserve their microbiota balance? To answer these questions, **the Biocodex Microbiota Institute commissioned Ipsos to conduct a major international survey of 6,500 people in 7 countries** (France, Spain, Portugal, USA, Brazil, Mexico and China), called the International Microbiota Observatory. **Over and above geographical disparities in behaviors, this exclusive survey has revealed a general lack of understanding of the microbiota's contribution to health, and underlines the essential role of healthcare professionals in imparting knowledge.** The results were presented on June 27, 2023, on the occasion of World Microbiome Day.*

We know little about the role of microbiota in health...

- **Only 1 in 5 people claimed to know the exact meaning of the term microbiota (21%).** Intestinal microbiota remains the best known, with 53% of respondents saying they

were familiar with the term, although only 24% claimed to know exactly what it was. The other microbiota are much less well known, with respondents citing, in order of importance, vaginal microbiota (45% of interviewees knew the term, but only 18% knew exactly what it was), oral microbiota (43% knew it by name, but only 17% knew what it was) and skin microbiota (40% knew the term, but only 15% knew what it was).

- 3 out of 4 interviewees were aware of the risk of microbiota imbalance having significant health consequences (75%). 74% of those interviewed thought that our diet had a significant impact on our microbiota balance, 72% said microbiota played a significant role in immune defense mechanisms.
- **However, more than 1 in 3 (34%) are unaware that antibiotics have an impact on our microbiota.** The vast majority of those surveyed are unaware that certain non-digestive diseases, such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, or autism, may be linked to the microbiota (75%).

...with a timid awareness of “right” behaviors for looking after microbiota

- They know that a balanced diet (84%), physical activity (76%) and not smoking (72%) are essential for good health, and that these behaviors will therefore have a positive impact on microbiota.
- **Yet when it comes to more specific behaviors, their knowledge plummets:** only 1 in 3 people knew that it was better not to wash twice a day to preserve their skin's microbiota (35%). Less than 1 in 2 women knew that douching was bad for their vaginal microbiota (42%).
- More than 1 in 2 people said that they had adopted everyday behaviors to preserve their microbiota balance (57%).
- **We can only applaud this raised awareness, but must put it into perspective.** First, because only 1 in 7 people said they did this “a lot” (15%), and most of the others said they did it “a little” (42%). Second, 43% of those questioned said they had not adopted any specific behavior. The results of this International Microbiota Observatory show that much remains to be done in this area.

Microbiota explained by healthcare professionals: the key to adopting good practices!

- **Only 1 in 3 people said their doctor had already explained what microbiota was and its purpose (37%).** Fewer than 1 in 2 patients said their doctor had already explained how to maintain a balanced microbiota (44%, but only 19% had had this explained to them more than once).
- How doctors inform patients when prescribing antibiotics is a good illustration of how far we still have to go. Fewer than 1 in 2 patients said their doctor had informed them of the risks of digestive problems associated with antibiotics (41%). Only 1 in 3 said their healthcare professional had provided them with recommendations on how to minimize the negative consequences of taking antibiotics on their microbiota (34%), or had informed them that taking antibiotics could upset their microbiota balance (33%).
- **Yet patients who had been informed repeatedly of the risks had dramatically changed their behavior with regard to their microbiota.** More than 9 out of 10 people (95%) who had received information from their healthcare professional had subsequently adopted practices to maintain a balanced microbiota, compared with 57% of those who were not informed.

Seniors are poorly informed, despite being more vulnerable!

- **Although most seniors (aged 60 and over) become increasingly affected by age-related health problems, they were the age group who knew least about intestinal microbiota (20%, -4 points compared with overall).**
- They were also the least likely to have adopted behaviors to maintain their microbiota balance (only 50% vs. 57% overall).
- Here too, doctors have an essential role to play in encouraging seniors to change their habits. Yet these subjects are rarely discussed. Only 1 senior in 3 said that their doctor had already explained how to maintain a healthy microbiota balance (32% vs. 58% for the 25-34 group). And 1 senior in 4 said they had already received an explanation of what the microbiota is (26% vs. 50% for the 25-34 age group). This is an issue we must urgently address.

Brazilians are among those who have adopted most specific behaviors to look after their microbiota, while also having a very poor knowledge of probiotics.

- **Brazil is probably one of the countries, along with Mexico, that is best educated about what you need to know and do to preserve your microbiota.** Latin Americans

are also very familiar with the terms “intestinal flora” (68% in Brazil and 73% in Mexico) and “vaginal flora” (52% in Brazil and 43% in Mexico). On the other hand, they are among those who have the poorest knowledge of probiotics. Only 39% know exactly what probiotics are (compared with 43% overall).

- **Along with the Chinese (64%), Brazilians are among those who reported having adopted the most specific behaviors to preserve their microbiota balance (64% vs. 57% overall).**
- **Brazilians are much more likely than the others to link certain health problems to their microbiota.** Of the 8 medical problems tested, a majority of Brazilians linked 5 with microbiota. For example gastroenteritis (64%), post-antibiotic diarrhea (64%) and urinary tract infections (60%).
- **Nearly 1 in 2 Brazilians (49%) had received explanations from their healthcare professional on how to maintain a balanced microbiota (compared to 44% overall). On the other hand, they are less well informed about the negative consequences of antibiotics on their microbiota.** Only 1 Brazilian in 3 had received recommendations from their healthcare professional on how to minimize the negative consequences of taking antibiotics on their microbiota (32%), or had been informed that taking antibiotics could upset their microbiota balance (32%). How doctors inform patients when prescribing antibiotics is a good illustration of how much still has to be done to make Brazilian patients aware of the risks of treatment in terms of microbiota imbalance.

Murielle Escalmel, Director of the Biocodex Microbiota Institute:

“This observatory is the first of its kind and it provides us with a wealth of information on the knowledge, behavior and expectations of the world’s populations with regard to their microbiota. It also highlights the key role played by healthcare professionals in raising awareness about the right behaviors when it comes to taking care of the microbiota. The survey shows that from the moment patients receive information from their healthcare professionals, their relationship with the microbiota changes. Better still, virtuous behaviors result. We should therefore step up our support for healthcare professionals, so that the microbiota becomes an integral part of patient care.”

Find out about the results of the International Microbiota Observatory at:

→ www.international-microbiota-observatory.com

About the Biocodex Microbiota Institute

The Biocodex Microbiota Institute is an international knowledge hub dedicated to promoting better health by communicating about the human microbiota. To this end, it targets healthcare professionals and the general public, raising awareness of the central role played by this little-known organ.

→ www.biocodexmicrobiotainstitute.com/fr



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