



Ignore last roll and re-roll die

Tiny amoeba-like creatures (protozoans) lurk in our intestines, feasting on bacteria and quietly shaping our microbiomes.





Ignore last roll and re-roll die

Although assumed to be representative, microbes from stool are distinct from those most closely associated with the gut lining.





Ignore last roll and re-roll die

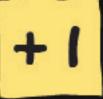
The microbiota of Fecal Microbiome Transplant (FMT) "super-donors" are highly successful in engrafting into recipients' guts. Ultimately though, host factors determine FMT receptivity.





Ignore last roll and re-roll die

After FMT, engrafted commensal microbes from a healthy donor keeps C. difficile at bay by limiting its access to nutrients and space, and by producing antimicrobial chemicals.





Ignore last roll and re-roll die

Stool consistency is scored using a 7-point Bristol Stool Scale (BSS), where higher scores refer to loose stools (fast colon transit times) and low scores refer to hard stool (slow transit).





Ignore last roll and re-roll die

Loose stool occurs when feces passes quickly through the colon. Bacteria avoid being flushed out by reproducing rapidly or sticking onto the intestinal lining and forming biofilms.





Ignore last roll and re-roll die

During natural birth, the mother's vaginal microbiota are the first to engraft into the newborn and greatly shape early life microbiota composition.





Ignore last roll and re-roll die

Stools from healthy donors have to be screened negative for pathogens before being introduced to the recipient's large intestine during fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT).



Ignore last roll and re-roll die

Although colonization by Helicobacter pylori is a risk factor for gastric cancer, other microbes have since been implicated as co-conspirators as well.



Ignore last roll and re-roll die

Drunk without drinking?
Auto-brewery syndrome can occur
when fungi in the gut ferment
carbohydrates into alcohol.





Ignore last roll and re-roll die

Most of the probiotics we consume will be killed by our stomach acids or be passed out in our poop - only those that engraft in our gut can exert a longer-lasting impact!





Ignore last roll and re-roll die

Previously, microbiota characterization was limited to what we could culture. Culture-free methods like Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) get around that by identifying based on DNA.





Ignore last roll and re-roll die

Diversity in the gut microbiome promotes healthy competition between species, promoting long-term stability and proper function.

II FACT-CHECK



Ignore last roll and stop rolling

Don't throw the baby out with the bathwater! Within the same species (e.g. E. coli or E. faecalis), some strains may cause diseases while others are part of a healthy microbiome.





Gut microbiota can impact the effectiveness of medication. For instance, Akkermansia bacteria can increase the effectiveness of anti-cancer drugs.







Research often finds links (associations) between the gut microbiome and various health conditions. However, whether gut microbes actually cause those diseases isn't always clear.

II FACT-CHECK





Ignore last roll and stop rolling

More isn't always better! Probiotics that boast higher colony-forming units (CFU) don't necessarily make them more effective. The right strain for the job may be more important.

II FACT-CHECK





Ignore last roll and stop rolling

With all sorts of claims, supplements and cosmetics (unlike medicines) are not required to prove they work! But they cannot claim to diagnose/treat/prevent disease.

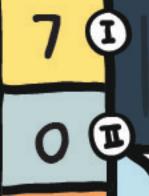






The natural transfer of beneficial vaginal microbes during childbirth fails to occur when a baby is delivered by C-section.







Gut microbes digest what we cannot, increasing the energy we extract from food. Hmmm... Is that a good or bad thing?

II FACT-CHECK

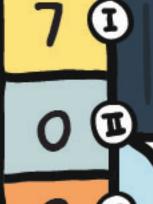




Ignore last roll and stop rolling

Good gut microbes strengthen our gut lining, preventing it from becoming "leaky" so undigested food, pathogens and toxins do not enter our blood.







Healthy gut microbiota promotes maturation of our brain and immune system, but early repeated exposure to antibiotics is linked to ADHD and autoimmune disorders.





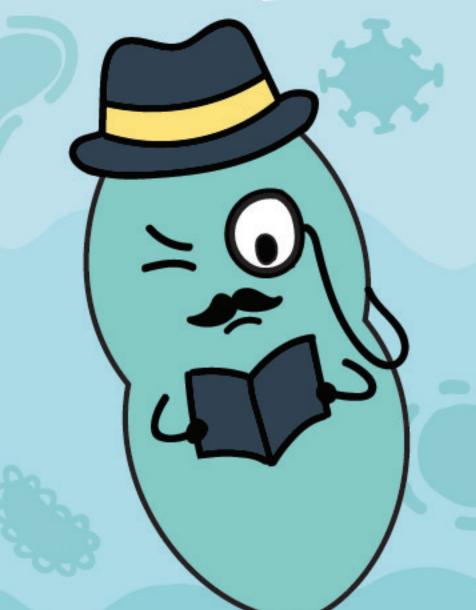


You may have seen labels of "good" and "bad" bacteria, but the distinction isn't always clear.

Microbial diversity and balance (evenness) is the key!







Single-cellular animal-like microbes, like the gut parasite Blastocystis, may kill off pathogens and promote healthy microbiota.





Our diet greatly shapes our microbiomes, but these changes and associated benefits only last as long as our diets do. So conviction and consistency is key!







The gut microbiome has been linked to healthy development and functioning of the skin, brain, muscles, heart, kidneys, lungs and even bones!







Our lifestyle and environment
(including exercise, sunlight exposure
and climate) all influence our
microbiome. We influence our microbes
as much as they influence us!







Regular application of creams that contain prebiotics may promote the growth of healthy skin microbiota that make it harder for acne-causing bacteria to thrive.







Gut microbiota can influence our feelings of hunger and even determine our cravings by producing hormones and neurotransmitters.







Regular consumption of a varied and balanced diet rich in prebiotic fibers will enrich the proportion of health-promoting gut commensal.

So persevere!







Gut viromes (the community of viruses)
of twins are similar at infancy but
completely diverge by adulthood,
highlighting the role of environmental
factors in determining composition.







Brush your teeth to reduce the chances of dementia?! Studies show that P. gingivalis bacteria that cause gum disease (gingivitis) are also associated with Alzheimer's disease.







Frequent use of contact lenses alters the eye microbiota such that it more closely resembles the skin microbiota.







Roll die for pro/pre/synbiotics to choose a card from waste pile

Symbiotics, the combination of probiotics and prebiotics, may remedy the atypical gut microbiomes of babies born via C-section.





Roll die for pro/pre/synbiotics to choose a card from waste pile

If prebiotics are food for probiotics, what are postbiotics? They are health-promoting metabolic waste products of probiotics like short chain fatty acids, enzymes and antimicrobials.







Roll die for pro/pre/synbiotics to choose a card from waste pile

Paraprobiotics are dead probiotics whose remains continue to signal the microbiome and immune cells, promoting gut barrier function. Talk about being "undead"!





To resist destruction by stomach acids, probiotics may be naturally or artificially encapsulated in biofilms (e.g. in kefir grains or with alginate), or sold as very hardy endospores.





Complex sugars (prebiotics) in breastmilk, called human milk oligosaccharides, promote the growth of beneficial Bifidobacteria in baby's gut!





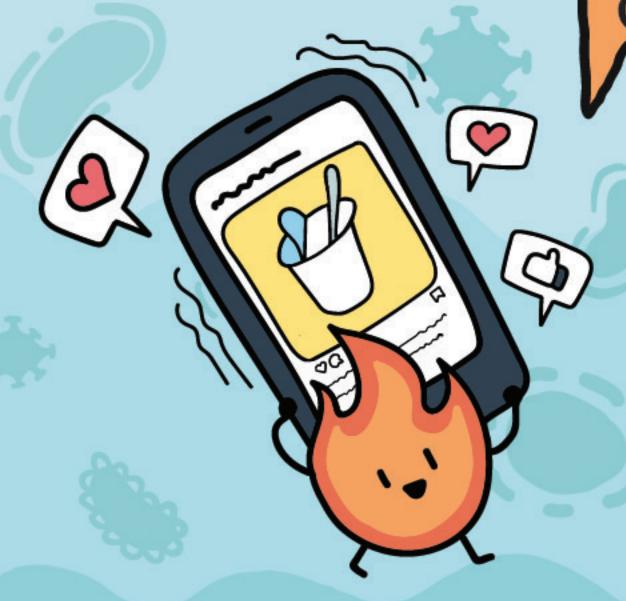
Mwah! An average of 80 million bacteria are transferred in a 10 second kiss! As such, couples who kiss often have similar oral microbiota profiles.







Take it slow! Consuming too much probiotics too quickly may cause stomach discomfort, bloating and diarrhea.



Force someone to roll the die

Clinical trials show that avocados increase the proportion of fiber-fermenting microbes that produce health-promoting short chain fatty acids (SCFA).



Force someone to roll the die

The Mediterranean diet (rich in vegetables, fish, nuts and grains) promotes gut microbiomes that are associated with healthy longevity.

2 甲



Force someone to roll the die

A diverse and balanced skin microbiome, not one depleted of microbes, is important for healthy and functional skin. Beyond beauty, the skin has many functions we often take for granted!





Force someone to roll the die

While most probiotic supplements contain one or a few species, fresh produce (fruits and vegetables) typically come with their own natural and diverse microbiota!

CHASE A TREND

40





Force someone to roll the die

Exposure to harmless microbes early in life (children raised in homes with pets) trains the immune system to tolerate non-harmful stimuli and reduces the risk of allergies.

Puppy power!

7 CHASE A TREND

40

OE



Force someone to roll the die

"Probiotics" is a buzzword found on many products which may not actually contain any live microorganisms!
Storage conditions and the ingredients list should give you a clue.

7 CHASE A TREND

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2 **E**



Force someone to roll the die

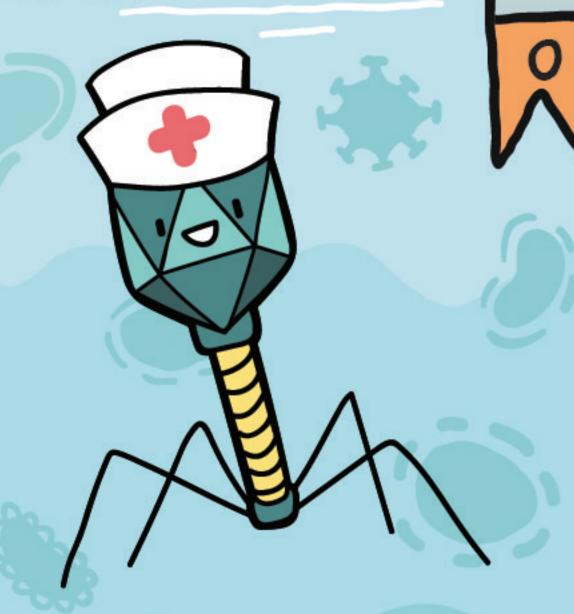
You are special and your microbiome is unique! But broad categories (enterotypes) provide a handle on diversity and allow development of consumer products for specific enterotypes.







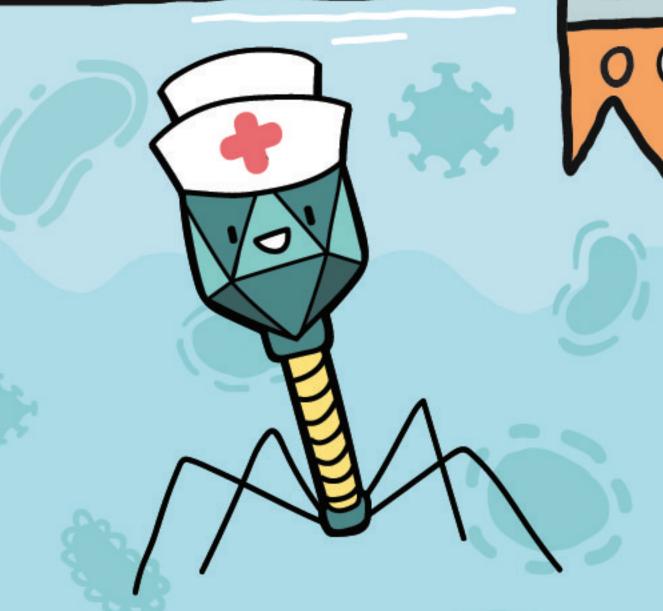
Bacteriophages only infect very specific host bacteria as they lack the receptors to infect other microbial or humans cells.



Bacteriophages used in phage therapy are "lytic": they infect, replicate within, and burst (lyse) their hosts to release "baby" viruses that seek out new hosts.







Bacteria in biofilms can be more resistant to phages than free-living (planktonic) bacteria as phages are less effective at penetrating the protective glue-y matrix of the biofilm.



Phage therapy isn't perfect: pathogens may not be eradicated, bacteria may develop phage resistance, and bystander bacteria unintentionally harmed due to polymicrobial interactions.

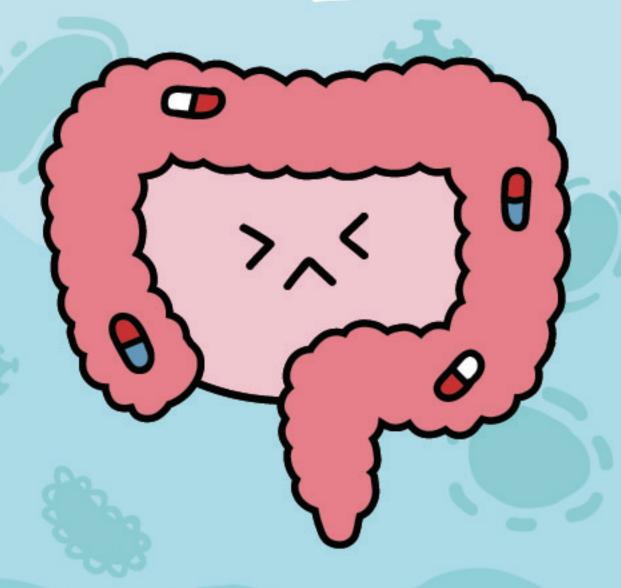
3 ANTIBIOTIC-DEPLETED GUT



Block steal/kill, draw 2 from deck

While important in treating bacterial infections, antibiotics inadvertently end up killing good bacteria too, leaving our gut susceptible to colonization by antibiotic-resistant pathogens.

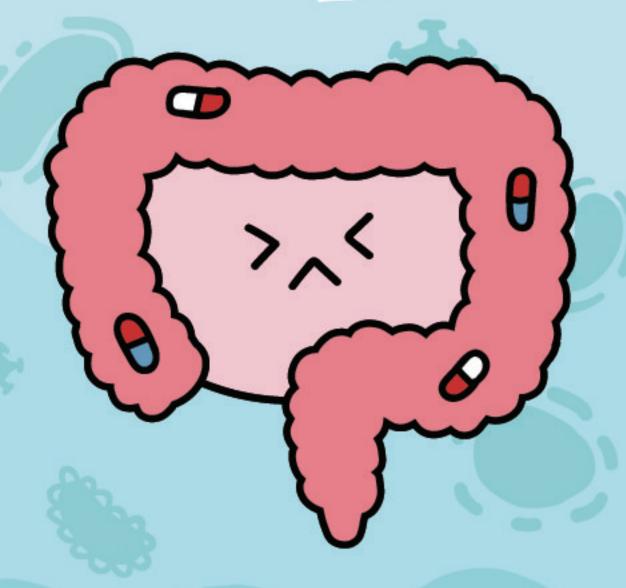
3 ANTIBIOTIC-DEPLETED GUT



Block steal/kill, draw 2 from deck

A drug-resistant pathogen that survives an antibiotics onslaught will find itself with much less competition from gut commensals for resources, growing rapidly to dominate the gut.

3 ANTIBIOTIC-DEPLETED GUT



Block steal/kill, draw 2 from deck

Domination of Clostridioides difficile in the gut causes antibiotic-associated diarrhea. Restoration of a balanced microbiome through fecal microbiota transplant (FMT) helps reverse this.

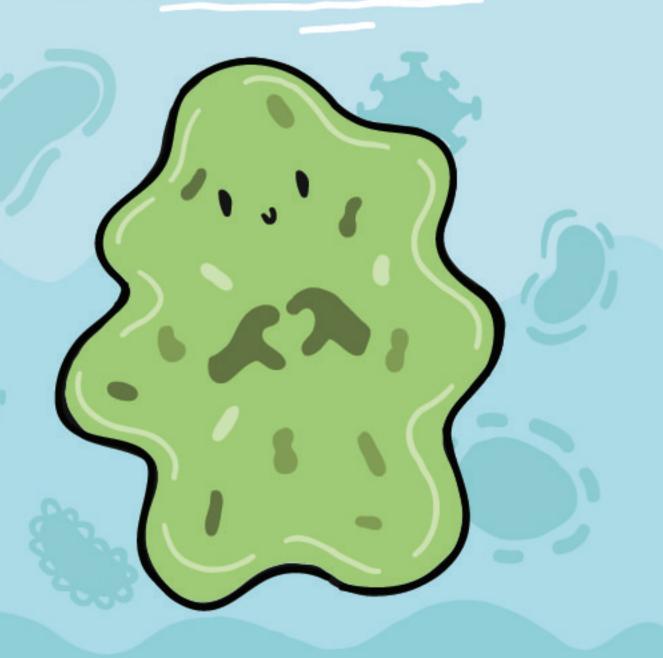
2 BIOFILM STABILIZED



Block and reverse steal/kill

The earliest studied human microbiome is dental plaque. Multispecies biofilms on teeth were first observed by Antonie van Leeuwenhoek (inventor of the microscope) > 300 years ago!

2 BIOFILM STABILIZED



Block and reverse steal/kill

What goes in, must come out...
Unless it sticks! Most microbes that are intentionally introduced will be pooped out, and only those that engraft will sustain more long-term impact.

TOKEN. MENU



If you have this token, start by exchanging for an unclaimed token.



Draw up to 2 cards from deck.



ENGRAFT up to 2 cards by placing them on the table face down.



Draw up to 1 card and ENGRAFT up to 1 card face down.



Steal 1 random card from another player's hand.



Draw 1 card and ask corresponding MicroBite Question. Those who answer correctly may ENGRAFT 1 card face up. For every card they ENGRAFT, you draw 1 card OR ENGRAFT 1 card face down.

QUICK.START.

Player #1: 3 cards, #2: 4, #3: 5, #4: 6 cards

- 1. Roll die and collect token. You may roll repeatedly to collect more tokens, but turn ends if you roll the same token again.
- 2. Use token(s), beginning with Epiphany, and strategically ENGRAFT cards.
- 3. If desired, play any card(s) in hand and discard afterwards.
- 4. Turn ends, next player begins step 1.
- 5. Game ends when the deck runs out and current player completes their turn.
- Only ENGRAFTED cards are scored.
 Cards in hand are discarded.
- 7. Points depend on who has the majority of each card type.

