

Methods for studying the bacterial urinary microbiome of non menopausal women

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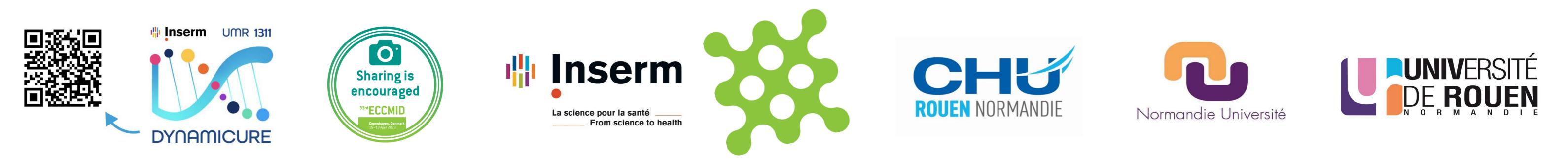
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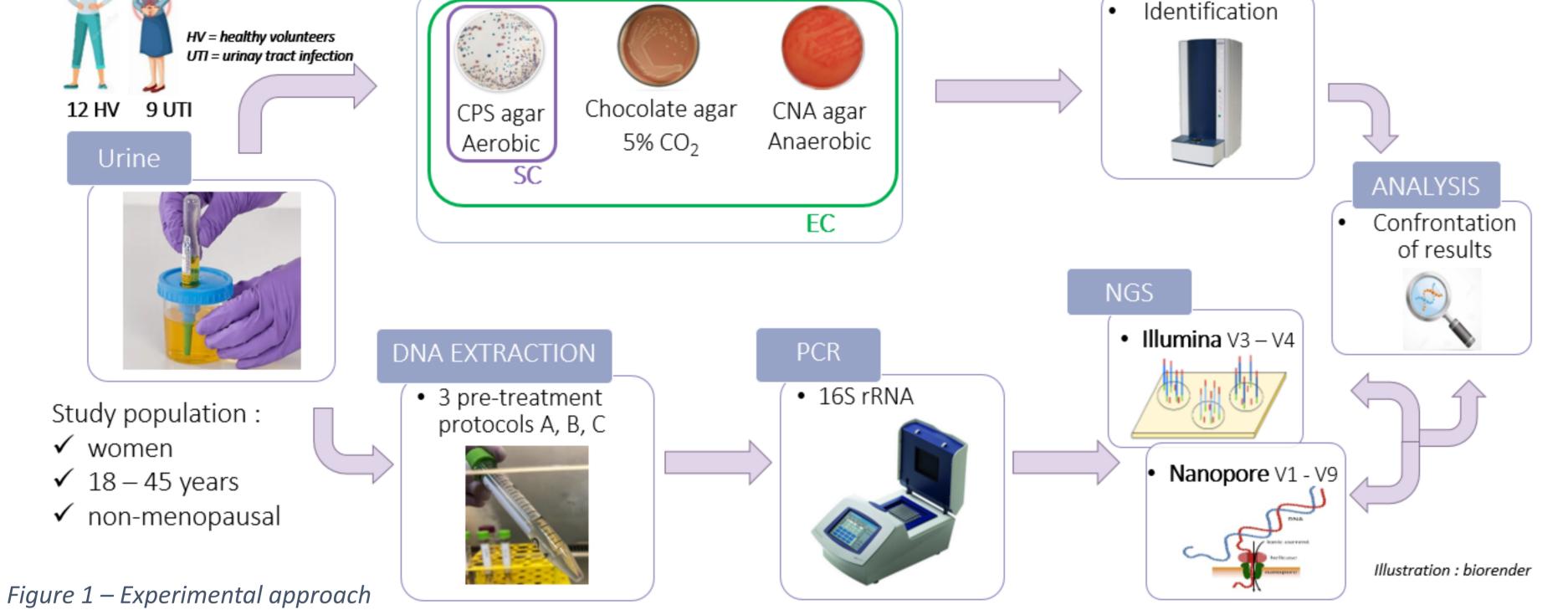
Methods for studying the bacterial urinary microbiome of non-menopausal women

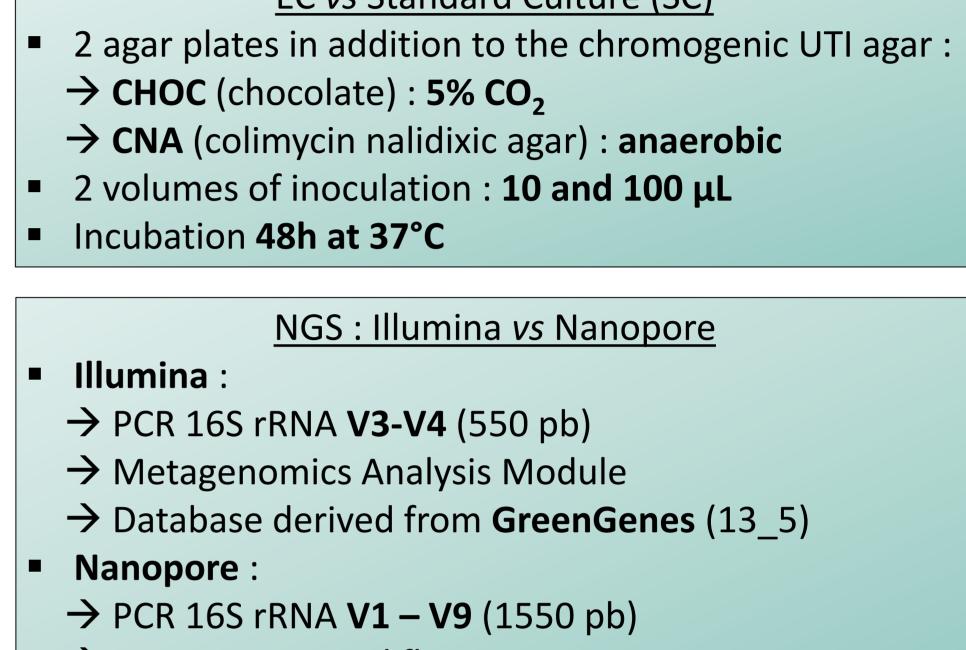
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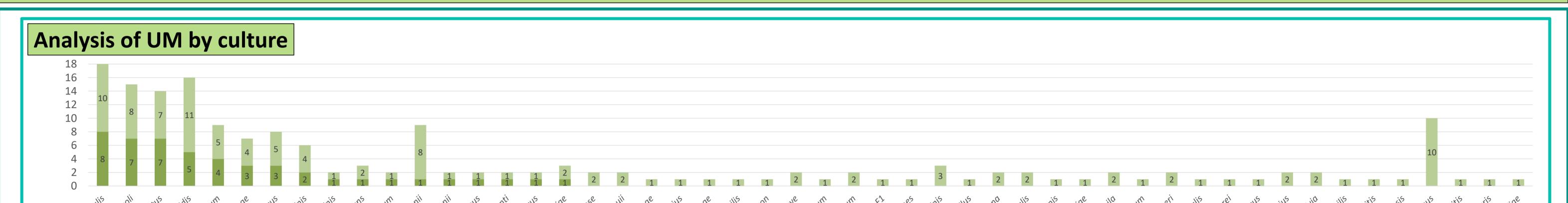
Background	Objectives					
Next generation sequencing technologies (NGS) as well as the development of extended cultures (EC) have allowed the recent discovery of an Urinary Microbiota (UM) ¹ . Nevertheless, there are still many unknowns regarding the UM associated with healthy subjects or urinary tract infections (UTIs).						
Methods						
Culture MALDI TOF	2 agar plates in addition to the chromogenic UTL agar.					





- \rightarrow EPI2ME 16S Workflow
- → Database derived from **NCBI**

Results



SC EC

Figure 2 – Prevalence of species identified in standard culture (SC) and in extended culture (EC)

- Identification of 50 bacterial species with EC (30% anaerobic) compared to 17 with SC
- 4 bacterial taxa predominated, all Gram-positive : Staphylococcus (19%), Lactobacillus (16%), Streptococcus (11%) and Corynebacterium (11%)

Analysis of UM by NGS

Legend

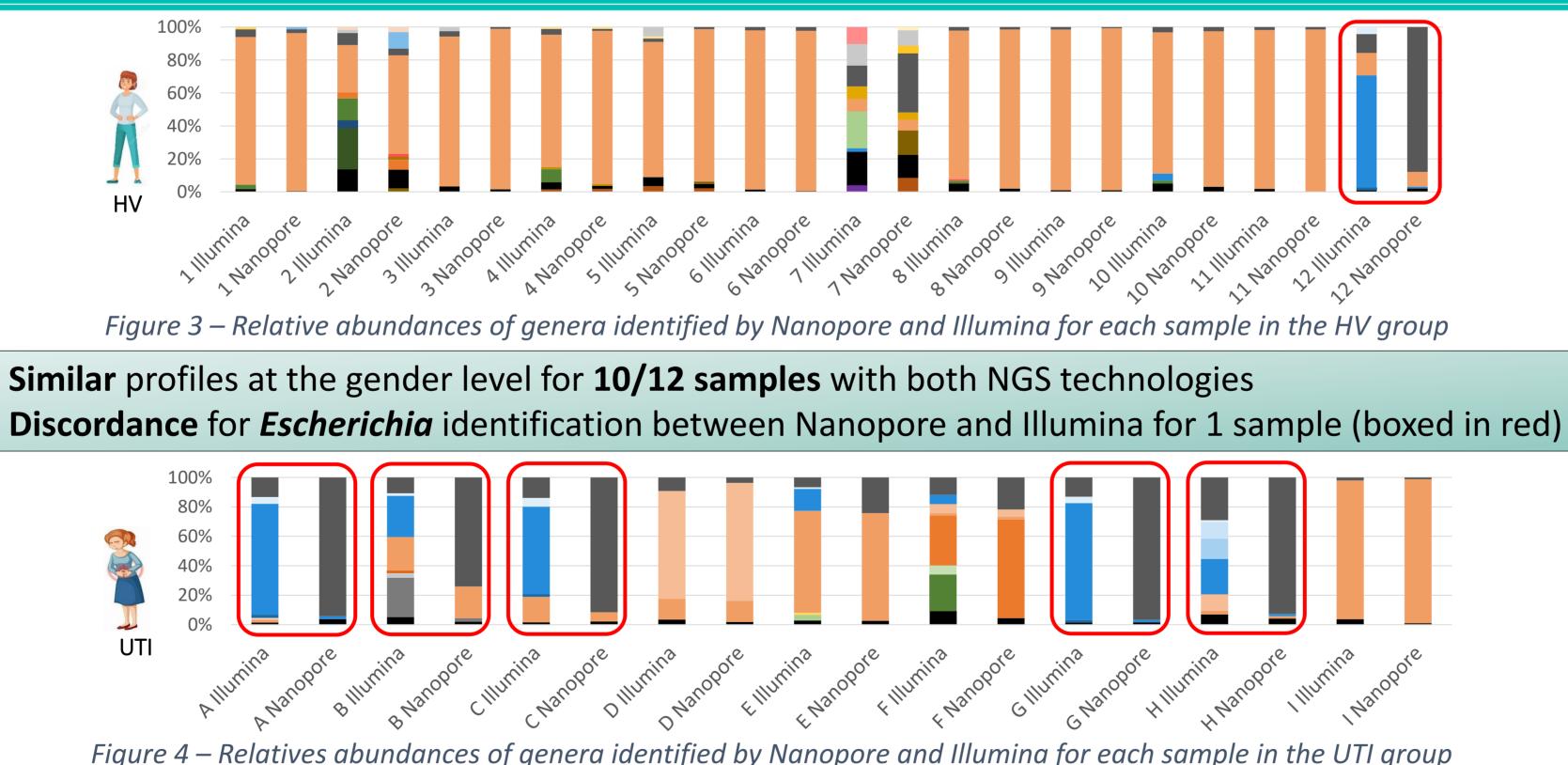
Actinobacteria

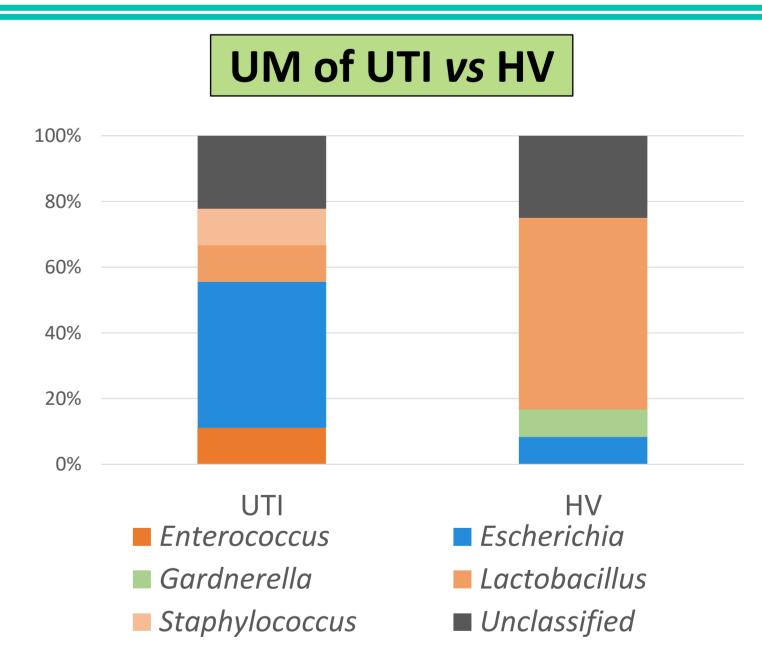
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- Atopobium
- Bifidobacterium
- Corynebacterium
- Gardnerella
- Propionibacterium

Bacillota	Firmicutes			
Dialister	Anaerococcus			
Finegoldia	Enterococcus			
Megasphaera	Lactobacillus			
Pediococcus	Staphylococcus			
Peptoniphilus	Streptococcus			

Conclusions						
■ Pse	oraxella eudomonas rratia	 Others Unclassified 	 For 5/9 samples : majority of unclassified reads at genus level by Nanopore while Escherichia identified by Illumina (boxed in red). However, predominance of Enterobacteriaceae for four of them (A, B, C and G) at the family level. 		 Major Urotypes UTI (4/9) : Escherichia HV (7/12) : Lactobacillus 	
		Bacteroïdetes	Figure 4 – Relatives abundances of genera identified by Nanopore and Illumina for each sample in the UTI group	and EC		
∎ Bu	obacteria rkholderia terobacter	Fusobacteria Fusobacterium Sneathia	$\frac{1}{A^{HUnnina}} = \frac{1}{B^{HUnnina}} = \frac{1}$		antly by Illumina and EC in UTI cases and ified = discordant urotypes between Illu	nd





– Comparison of urotypes identified Figure nd HV. lumina

- EC improves detection of uropathogens compared to SC procedure¹. Both EC and NGS results showed a difference in the composition of the UM between HV and **UTI** patients. This study highlights a high occurrence of *Lactobacillus* in the female UM, as already reported².
- Nevertheless, these results must to be confirmed with a larger sample collection, and the analyses of the NGS data need to be further investigated, particularly by using other databases than those suggested by the manufacturers.

1. Price, Travis K., Tanaka Dune, Evann E. Hilt, Krystal J. Thomas-White, Stephanie Kliethermes, Cynthia Brincat, Linda Brubaker, Alan J. Wolfe, Elizabeth R. Mueller, and Paul C. Schreckenberger. "The Clinical Urine Culture: Enhanced Techniques Improve Detection of Clinically Relevant Microorganisms." Journal of Clinical Microbiology 54, no. 5 (May 2016): 1216–22 2. Ugarcina Perovic, Svetlana, Magdalena Ksiezarek, Joana Rocha, Elisabete Alves Cappelli, Márcia Sousa, Teresa Gonçalves Ribeiro, Filipa Grosso, and Luísa Peixe. "Urinary Microbiology Spectrum 10, no. 6 (December 21, 2022): e01308-22.

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