

Gut Microbiome Alterations in Parkinson's Patients

Prelims: Current events of national and international importance | Health

Why in News?

Recently, researchers established a direct correlation between gut microbial dysbiosis and Parkinson's Disease (PD) progression within an Indian population cohort.

Key Findings

Parameter	Experimental Findings
Microbial Dysbiosis Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depletion of Anti-Inflammatory Taxa- Significant reduction in Short-Chain Fatty Acid (SCFA) producing bacteria (which maintain the gut mucosal barrier and modulate systemic immune response). • Enrichment of Pro-Inflammatory Bacteria- Higher relative abundance of inflammatory bacterial strains promoting low-grade systemic inflammation.
Neurotransmitter Pathway Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microbial metabolic functional profiling revealed significant alterations in pathways responsible for synthesizing and metabolizing Dopamine, GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid), and Glutamate key chemical messengers regulating motor control and neural signaling.
Enteric Nervous System (ENS) Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforces the hypothesis that pathological misfolding and aggregation of α-synuclein protein may originate in the gut's enteric nervous system prior to propagating to the brain's <i>substantia nigra</i> via the vagus nerve.

Strategic Significance

- **Validation of the Gut-Brain Axis (GBA)** - Provides localized clinical proof from an Indian regional cohort that neurodegenerative motor disorders are deeply interconnected with gastrointestinal health, dietary profiles, and microbial homeostasis.
- **Non-Invasive Diagnostic Biomarkers** - Identifying gut microbiome signatures enables early, non-invasive biomarker screening for at-risk individuals' years before classical motor symptoms (resting tremors, bradykinesia, muscle rigidity) manifest.
- **Therapeutic Targets** - Paves the way for targeted microbiome interventions such as SCFA supplementation, specific probiotic/prebiotic regimens, or fecal microbiota transplantation.

GUT-BRAIN AXIS DYSFUNCTION IN PD

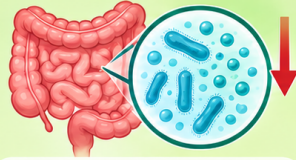


COLLABORATION : CUSAT (Center for Neuroscience)
+ SCTIMST (Neurology)



SAMPLE COHORT : Parkinson's patients
vs. healthy spouses (Central Kerala)

DEPLETION OF SCFAs



- **Reduction** in short-chain fatty acid (SCFA) producers



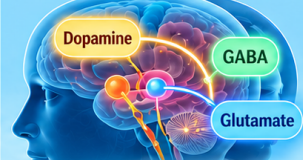
PRO-INFLAMMATORY SURGE



- **Higher abundance** of inflammatory taxa



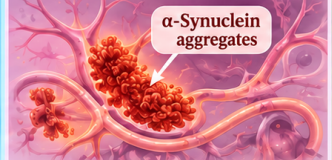
NEUROTRANSMITTER METABOLISM



- **Impaired pathways** governing Dopamine, GABA and Glutamate



ALPHA-SYNUCLEIN



- **Pathological aggregation** in enteric nervous system (ENS)



Reference

[The Hindu | Link between gut bacteria, Parkinson's disease](#)



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