

Title: Microbiota and Bifidobacterium spp. in infants and mothers

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Human milk is an important source of microorganisms for infant gut colonization. Although the maternal antibiotic prophylaxis is an important strategy to prevent maternal/neonatal sepsis, it has to be investigated how it may affect the human milk microbiota, especially the genus *Bifidobacterium*, which has been associated to health benefits. Here, we investigated the impact of the maternal antibiotic prophylaxis on the human milk *Bifidobacterium* spp. and total bacteria counts, in the first week (short-term) and in the first month (medium-term) after delivery. We also described the presence and quantification of Bifidobacterium in new borns and infants fed with different types of milk, including human and formula milk. We will also describe results of beneficial microbial colonization in critical newborn in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and in preterm babies.

Biography

Carla Taddei de Castro Neves is Assistant Professor at the University of São Paulo, Brazil, in the Department of Clinical Analyses and Toxicology, School of Pharmaceutical Science and in the School of Arts, Sciences and Humanities. She has PhD in Bacteriology, with a large experience in Clinical Microbiology. Her lab is focused on Human Microbiota, using Next Sequencing Generation methodologies, studying the establishment, composition and host-response of intestinal, oral and vaginal microbiota in eubiosis and disbiosis situations.