



## Rare constituents of the nasal microbiome contribute to the acute exacerbation of chronic rhinosinusitis

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### Abstract

**Background** Dysbiosis of the nasal microbiome is considered to be related to the acute exacerbation of chronic rhinosinusitis (AECRS). The microbiota in the nasal cavity of AECRS patients and its association with disease severity has rarely been studied. This study aimed to characterize nasal dysbiosis in a prospective cohort of patients with AECRS.

**Methods** We performed a cross-sectional study of 28 patients with AECRS, 20 patients with chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) without acute exacerbation (AE), and 29 healthy controls using 16S rRNA gene sequencing. Subjective and objective assessments of CRS disease severity during AE were also collected.

**Results** Compared to healthy controls and patients with CRS without AE, AECRS presented with a substantial decrease of the *Corynebacterium\_1* and a significant increase of *Ralstonia* and *Acinetobacter* at the genus level (LDA score > 2.0 [P < 0.05]). Furthermore, genera with a mean relative abundance (MRA) of less than 1% were defined as rare components based on published studies, then 29 genera with a substantial alteration in AECRS were rare constituents of the microbiome, of which 18 rare genera were highly associated with subjective and objective disease severity. Moreover, a combination of 15 genera could differentiate patients with AECRS with an area under the curve of 0.870 (95% CI = 0.784–0.955). Prediction of microbial functional pathways involved significantly enhanced lipopolysaccharide biosynthesis pathways and significantly decreased folate biosynthesis, sulfur relay system, and cysteine and methionine metabolism pathways in patients with AECRS.

**Conclusions** The rare nasal microbiota (MRA < 1%) correlated with disease status and disease severity in patients with AECRS. The knowledge about the pattern of the nasal microbiome and its metabolomic pathway may contribute to the fundamental understanding of AECRS pathophysiology.

**Keywords** Chronic rhinosinusitis · Acute exacerbation · Nasal microbiome · Dysbiosis · Disease severity · Prediction

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## Distinct inflammatory patterns and nasal bacterial dysbiosis in uncontrolled chronic rhinosinusitis

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### Abstract

**Objective** The concept of disease control is increasingly gaining importance in the long-term management of chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS). Eosinophilic inflammation has been identified as a high-risk factor for uncontrolled CRS. Although evidence suggests that dysbacteriosis is involved in the pathogenesis of eosinophilic CRS, its association with disease control has not been explored. We attempt to explore the inflammatory patterns and nasal bacterial dysbiosis among patients with uncontrolled CRS.

**Methods** We performed a cross-sectional study of 48 patients with uncontrolled CRS, 44 patients with controlled CRS, and 58 healthy controls. Uncontrolled CRS was defined according to European Position Paper on Rhinosinusitis and Nasal Polyps 2020. The nasal mucus and peripheral venous blood were collected for inflammatory endotype analysis. The bacterial microbiota of the swab from the middle meatus was profiled by sequencing the V3–V4 region of the 16S rRNA gene.

**Results** Uncontrolled CRS showed significantly higher levels of mucus eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (EDN) ( $P < 0.001$ ), blood eosinophil counts ( $P = 0.002$ ), blood basophil counts ( $P = 0.020$ ), and blood lymphocyte counts ( $P = 0.033$ ) than patients with controlled CRS. The nasal mucus EDN level was the best predictor of uncontrolled CRS, with the highest area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) of 0.798 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.692–0.904) compared to other inflammatory parameters. Patients with uncontrolled CRS exhibited a significant increase in the abundance of seven genera. Except for *Ralstonia* and *Acinetobacter*, the other five genera had a mean relative abundance  $< 1\%$ , including *Klebsiella* and *Pseudomonas*. By random forest analysis, we established a model for the nasal microbiome with an AUC of 0.949 (95% CI = 0.903–0.996). Upon incorporating peripheral eosinophil and basophil counts into the model, we found an enhancement in diagnostic capability, with an AUC of 0.974 (95% CI = 0.944–1.000).

**Conclusions** Patients with uncontrolled CRS have distinct local and systematic inflammatory patterns and bacterial dysbiosis compared to both controlled CRS and healthy controls, which sheds light on the pathogenesis of uncontrolled status in CRS.

**Keywords** Chronic rhinosinusitis · Disease control · Uncontrolled status · Inflammation · Nasal microbiome

Yunfan Zhang and Zheng Liu contributed equally to this work.

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项目编号: DY2023020116

项目类型: 线下项目

项目学院: 第三临床医学院

项目导师: 武大伟

开始时间: 2023-7-10

结束时间: 2023-9-03

是否面试: 是

报名状态: 已确认

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通知公告

基础医学院 2021级“创新人才设计实验” 总结评审会通知

时间: 2024-12-13

基础医学院 2021 级“创新人才设计实验” 总结评审会  
暨北京大学医学部“基础医学之星” 获评大会

为了更好总结创新人才设计实验的实施情况, 交流总结学习成果, 学院定于 12 月 13 日(星期日) 举行“基础医学院 2021 级创新人才设计实验总结评审会”, 暨北京大学医学部“基础医学之星” 获评大会, 现将评审会安排及参会事项通知如下:

- 一、时间: 2024 年 12 月 13 日 9:00-16:00
二、地点: 逸夫楼 209 报告厅
三、参加对象:

1. 项目负责人: 每位不超过 10 分钟 PPT 汇报, 4 分钟问答环节;

2. 项目成员: 每位不超过 5 分钟 PPT 汇报, 4 分钟问答环节;

3. 评审专家: 每位不超过 10 分钟 PPT 汇报, 4 分钟问答环节;

四、评审流程: 1. 项目汇报: 每位不超过 10 分钟 PPT 汇报, 4 分钟问答环节; 2. 项目答辩: 每位不超过 5 分钟 PPT 汇报, 4 分钟问答环节; 3. 项目答辩: 每位不超过 10 分钟 PPT 汇报, 4 分钟问答环节;

五、会议安排:

- 9:00-11:40 项目汇报答辩
11:40-13:40 项目汇报答辩
13:40-15:40 项目汇报答辩

Table with 5 columns: 序号, 项目名称, 负责人, 成员, 指导教师. Lists 12 projects related to cell biology and molecular biology.

基础医学之星 1 名:

Table with 5 columns: 序号, 项目名称, 负责人, 成员, 指导教师. Lists 18 projects related to cell biology and molecular biology.

基础医学之星 2 名:

Table with 5 columns: 序号, 项目名称, 负责人, 成员, 指导教师. Lists 10 projects related to cell biology and molecular biology.

Table with 5 columns: 序号, 项目名称, 负责人, 成员, 指导教师. Lists 14 projects related to cell biology and molecular biology.

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