Special Issue

The Role of Gut Microbiota in Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Mechanisms and Novel Therapeutic Approaches

Message from the Guest Editors

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a chronic inflammatory disorder characterized by an abnormal immune response to the gut microbiota. Recent studies have demonstrated that dysbiosis plays a significant role in the pathogenesis of IBD. Dysbiosis in IBD is characterized by decreased diversity of gut microbiota, changes in gut microbiota composition, and increased abundance of pathogenic bacteria. The mechanisms by which dysbiosis contributes to IBD are complex and multifactorial. Understanding the role of gut microbiota in IBD has led to the development of novel therapeutic approaches targeting the gut microbiota. Probiotics, prebiotics, symbiotic, and psychobiotics have been used to improve gut microbiota composition and reduce intestinal inflammation in IBD. Faecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) has also been shown to be an effective treatment for IBD. Dysbiosis plays a crucial role in IBD pathogenesis, and understanding the mechanisms underlying dysbiosis can lead to the development of novel therapies targeting the gut microbiota.

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (15 May 2025)

Microorganisms

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 4.2
CiteScore 7.7
Indexed in PubMed

mdpi.com/si/173538

Microorganisms
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