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Reactivity of the rat distal colon to autoantibodies targeting angiotensin type I receptors
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Aim: To describe the reactivity of the rat distal colon to AT1R-Abs and to compare it to that of Ang II.

Introduction: Agonistic IgG (IgG1 and IgG3 subclasses) autoantibodies against the angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT1R-Abs) have been associated with hypertension, preeclampsia, placental ischemia, renal-allograft rejection and systemic sclerosis. It is thought that AT1R-Abs mimic the action of angiotensin II (Ang II) and contribute to the physiopathology of several diseases and the associated complications.

Methods: Male Wistar rats (9–12 weeks of age) were killed by decapitation and strips of the distal colon were mounted in organ baths along their longitudinal axis. Tissues were stretch by decapitation and strips of the distal colon were mounted in organ baths along their longitudinal axis. Tissues were stretch from sera of systemic sclerosis and renal-allograft rejection patients and to Ang II (100 ng/ml) and cefotaxime (100 μg/ml), and meropenem (1 μg/ml). Susceptibility profiles to β-lactam and non-β-lactam antibiotics were assessed by disk-diffusion methods according to the EUCAST. Presumptive identification of the isolates was performed with CHROMagar-Orientation culture media.

Results: In a total of 29 isolates (lactose fermenters (n = 22) and lactose non-fermenters (n = 8)), 28 showed resistance to amoxicillin and 13 to amoxicillin with clavulanic acid. Of the 29 children analysed, 17 showed resistance to at least one of the antibiotics studied. Four children were colonized with bacteria resistant to cephalosporins (n = 8), two of which have daily contact with elders.

Conclusion: The results indicate that young children might be an important reservoir of commensals with clinically relevant resistance mechanisms. The clarification of this reality in Portugal could prove essential in the fight against silent dissemination of these threats and persistent infections.

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PS187
Is the oral mycobiome of young adults influenced by the delivery mode?
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Aim: To investigate whether the mode of delivery influences the oral yeast colonization in young adults.