

Resource Summary Report

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ELDERMET Gut microbiota as an indicator and agent of nutritional health in elderly Irish subjects

RRID:SCR_008492

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

ELDERMET Gut microbiota as an indicator and agent of nutritional health in elderly Irish subjects (RRID:SCR_008492)

Resource Information

URL: <http://eldermet.ucc.ie>

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Description: Latest publications: ELDERMET research has recently been published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA). This work focuses on the composition and stability of the intestinal bacteria in older Irish adults. Read the paper [here](#). Would you like to be part of ELDERMET? We are currently looking for people, aged 65 years or older, living in the community. All we ask is that you live in the Cork area, or are willing to travel to Cork, and have recently (within the last two/three weeks) taken any kind of antibiotic. It doesn't matter if you are still taking the antibiotic, as long as the finishing date isn't more than four weeks before your first visit to ELDERMET. **ELDERMET Objectives** To assess the composition of the faecal microbiota of elderly volunteers in the Irish population, using state-of-the-art molecular techniques. To correlate diversity, composition, and metabolic potential of the faecal microbial metagenome with health, diet and lifestyle indices that are a) likely to be influenced by the microbiota or b) to influence the microbiota. To develop recommendations for specific dietary ingredients, foodstuffs, functional foods and/or dietary supplements, that will improve the health of elderly consumers. To provide evidence-based recommendations for prospective studies to determine the molecular mechanisms for health improvements promoted by specific food ingredients that modulate components of the microbiota. **ELDERMET Rationale** The human intestinal microbiota is made up of approximately 1000 genetically unique organisms (phylotypes) [1]. The bacteria present in the intestine make an important contribution to: metabolism executed in the gut [2] health, in diverse activities from pain perception [3] to cognitive function [4]. There is an increasing body of evidence linking alterations in the human gut microbiota with Inflammatory Bowel Disease [5, 6] and Irritable Bowel Syndrome [7]. The changing pattern of the gut microbiota in elderly subjects [8, 9] may be linked to host changes such as immunosenescence, increased

susceptibility to disease and potentially systemic effects. The composition of the intestinal microbiota may be modulated by dietary components including prebiotics [10].

ELDERMET will determine the baseline composition of the gut microbiota of several hundred elderly Irish subjects using a combination of traditional culture and molecular (culture-independent) methodologies. ELDERMET will explore potential correlations between microbiota composition and a range of health indices; cross-referencing data to dietary intake. Data will be analyzed in the context of the related FHRI projects in Nutrigenomics, Food Consumption, Food Safety, and Diet-Health. ELDERMET will provide recommendations to all stakeholders (including health practitioners and the health service, the food industry and the general public) on how to improve health based on defined modifications to dietary intake. Sponsor. This work is supported by the Government of Ireland Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Food/Health Research Board Food for Health Research Initiative award to the ELDERMET project as well as by a Science Foundation Ireland award to the Alimentary Pharmabiotic Centre. M.J.C. is now funded by a fellowship from the Health Research Board of Ireland.

Synonyms: ELDERMET

Resource Type: data or information resource, topical portal, portal

Related Condition: Aging

Resource Name: ELDERMET Gut microbiota as an indicator and agent of nutritional health in elderly Irish subjects

Resource ID: SCR_008492

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-30485

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080247+0000

Record Last Update: 20260729T044207+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for ELDERMET Gut microbiota as an indicator and agent of nutritional health in elderly Irish subjects.

No alerts have been found for ELDERMET Gut microbiota as an indicator and agent of nutritional health in elderly Irish subjects.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 10 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [nidm-terms](#) .

Das M, et al. (2020) IPCO: Inference of Pathways from Co-variance analysis. BMC bioinformatics, 21(1), 62.

McCann A, et al. (2019) Exploratory analysis of covariation of microbiota-derived vitamin K and cognition in older adults. The American journal of clinical nutrition, 110(6), 1404.

Jeffery IB, et al. (2016) Composition and temporal stability of the gut microbiota in older persons. The ISME journal, 10(1), 170.

Thomas LV, et al. (2014) Exploring the influence of the gut microbiota and probiotics on health: a symposium report. The British journal of nutrition, 112 Suppl 1(Suppl 1), S1.

Fouhy F, et al. (2014) Identification of aminoglycoside and ??-lactam resistance genes from within an infant gut functional metagenomic library. PloS one, 9(9), e108016.

Huertas MJ, et al. (2014) Gut microbiota: in sickness and in health. Microbial biotechnology, 7(2), 88.

van der Veen BE, et al. (2014) Metaphor: finding bi-directional best hit homology relationships in (meta)genomic datasets. Genomics, 104(6 Pt B), 459.

Tottey W, et al. (2013) The human gut chip "HuGChip", an explorative phylogenetic microarray for determining gut microbiome diversity at family level. PloS one, 8(5), e62544.

Everard A, et al. (2011) Responses of gut microbiota and glucose and lipid metabolism to prebiotics in genetic obese and diet-induced leptin-resistant mice. Diabetes, 60(11), 2775.

Claesson MJ, et al. (2009) Comparative analysis of pyrosequencing and a phylogenetic microarray for exploring microbial community structures in the human distal intestine. PloS one, 4(8), e6669.