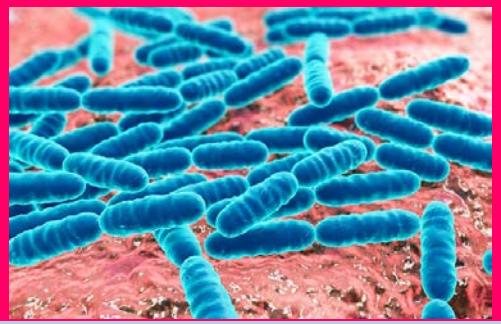
17-18th September 2018, Hong Kong

Global Engage's Presents:

Gut Health Congress Asia 2018

Discovering the Intricacies of Gastrointestinal Diseases and New Treatment Approaches

Global Engage is pleased to announce that the Gut Health Congress Asia will be happening for the first time in Hong Kong on the 17th and 18th of September 2018. This Asian meeting will congregate all the brightest minds and leading players from the field of gastroenterological health to listen on the latest studies, engage in interactive discussions and disseminate all the latest development in field of gastroenterological science. This congress is a spin-off of our very successful annual Microbiome and Probiotics congress that was held in Singapore recently. With this congress, we hope to discuss and highlight the growing field of gastric health, nutrition and microbiome. This meeting will feature over five hours of networking time, a 30-speaker faculty and expanded coverage of areas such as the gut microbiota, personalised nutrition and in addition to gut disease manifestation and treatment. If you are looking to either learn more from the top scientists in the gastrointestinal, microbiome or probiotics space, showcase exciting developments in your research or seek partnerships within the industry; this is a congress not be missed. We look forward to seeing you there.

STAR SPEAKERS:

Ganesananthan Shanmuganathan,
Gastroenterologist,
Hospital Kuala Lumpur,

Park Yong Ha,
Director, Yeungnam University, Korea

Jun Kunisawa,
Head of Laboratory,
National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation,

Speakers

Jun Kunisawa,
Head of Laboratory,
National Institutes of
Biomedical Innovation, Health
and Nutrition, Japan

Yasuki Higashimura,
Associate Professor,
Ishikawa Prefectural University,
China

Liong Min Tze,
Professor,
University Sains Malaysia,
Malaysia

Yogesh Souche,
Principal Investigator, National
Center for Cell Science, India

Park Yong Ha,
Director, Yeungnam University,
Korea

Lee Yuan Kun,
Professor, National University of
Singapore, Singapore

Michael Conlon,
Senior Scientist,
Commonwealth Scientific and
Industrial Research
Organisation, Australia

Alison Yuk,
Microbiologist, University of
Sydney, Australia

Chin Siok Fong,
Associate Professor, Universiti
Kebangsaan Malaysia,
Malaysia

Raja Affendi Raja Ali,
Associate Professor, Universiti
Kebangsaan Malaysia,
Malaysia

Hans Seltenrich,
Consultant Gastroenterologist,
Coastal Digestive Health,
Australia

Balakrish Nair,
Professor, World Health
Organisation, India

**Ganesananthan
Shanmuganathan,**
Gastroenterologist, Hospital
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Sunny Wong,
Associate Professor, The
Chinese University of Hong
Kong, Hong Kong

Yutaka Kanamori,
Principal Investigator, Center
for Child Health and
Development, Japan

Full Agenda – Monday 17th September 2018

8.00-8.50	**Morning Coffee and Registration**	
08.50-9.00	**Global Engage and Chair's Welcome Address**	
09.00-09.30	**KEYNOTE PRESENTATION** **TOPIC:** TBC CONFIRMED: **Balakrish Nair, Professor, World Health Organisation, India**	
09.30- 10.00	**KEYNOTE PRESENTATION** **Synbiotics, Probiotics and Prebiotics** We started a new symbiotic therapy for neonates and infants who need surgical treatment immediately after birth. Our synbiotic therapy is composed of two kinds of probiotics, Bifidobacterium breve Yakult strain and Lactobacillus casei Shirota strain and one prebiotic galactooligosaccharides. Our synbiotic therapy well controlled the intestinal microbiota of the patients with severe intestinal failure and malnutrition. To control intestinal microbiota in early life is very important for our patients to induce normal physiological development and to prevent severe infections. We present the effect of our synbiotic therapy that has been applied to the patients for the last two decades and discuss the perspective on the new idea for controlling the intestinal microbiota. CONFIRMED: **Yutaka Kanamori, Principal Investigator, Center for Child Health and Development, Japan**	
10.00 – 10.30	**30 MIN SPONSORED PRESENTATION:** **AVAILABLE** Reuben Raj reuben@global-engage.com	
10.30-11.30	**Morning Refreshment**	
	Diet & Personalised Nutrition	**Health & Diseases**
11.30-11.55	**Probiotics in Aging Science: From Gut and Beyond** Probiotic microorganisms have a long history of safe use and been documented for their various health benefits. Many strains of lactic acid bacteria (LAB) from the genera of Lactobacillus have been identified to possess probiotic properties. They have been much emphasized on their roles to regulate gut well-being, including the alleviation of lactose intolerance, improvement of diarrhoea and inhibition towards pathogenic bacteria in the gut. Aging is a process involving many metabolic processes while the bioactivity of probiotic microorganisms has also been shown to affect various metabolic pathways. As gut microbiota is also constantly changing attributed to both intrinsic and extrinsic factors, new human clinical studies are also showing that probiotic modulates gut health, leading to health aspects beyond gut, such as that of the gut-brain-axis. My talk will highlight the current aging scenario and applications of probiotics in benefiting aging science. CONFIRMED: **Liong Min Tze, Professor, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia**	**Human Gut Secretome Profiling in Malaysian Adults: A Case Study On Colorectal Cancer** Over the recent years, there has been a paradigm shift in the landscape of understanding colorectal cancer (CRC). Secretomics, a subset of oncoproteomics has emerged as an important tool for CRC biomarker discovery as tumours are known to secrete carcinogenic factors that are essential for cancer progression and metastasis. However, secretomics studies in CRC mainly focused on in-vitro human cell lines instead of direct assessment from the human gut. Therefore, we aim to identify the secreted proteins released from the human CRC-stricken gut as well as from the gut microflora by assessing the secretome in the stool samples by quantitative label-free proteomics using Nano-Liquid Chromatography TripleTOF Mass Spectrometry. CONFIRMED: **Chin Siok Fong, Associate Professor, The National University of Malaysia, Malaysia**
11.55-12.20	**Beneficial Functions of Oligosaccharides from Agar** Agarose, the main component of polysaccharides in agar, comprises the alternating residues of 3-O-linked β-D-galactopyranose and 4-O-linked 3,6-anhydro-α-L-galactopyranose. The α1–3 linkage is hydrolyzed easily to yield oligosaccharides. The resultant oligosaccharides termed agaro-oligosaccharides (AGO) have repeating agarobiose units composed of D-galactose at the non-reducing end and 3,6-anhydro-L-galactose at the reducing end. AGO possess various physiological activities such as antioxidant action and anti-inflammatory effect. In this presentation, I would like to introduce the immunosuppressive effect caused by the regulation of heme oxygenase-1 expression as a novel function of AGO. Furthermore, I also describe the function of AGO through improvement of intestinal environment including gut microbial composition, short chain fatty acid contents, and bile acid metabolism. CONFIRMED: **Yasuki Higashimura, Associate Professor, Ishikawa Prefectural University, Japan**	**TOPIC:** TBC RESERVED: Francois-Pierre, Principal Investigator, Nestle, Switzerland
12.20-12.50	**30 MIN SPONSORED PRESENTATION:**	**30 MIN SPONSORED PRESENTATION:**

	AVAILABLE Reuben Raj reuben@global-engage.com	**AVAILABLE** Reuben Raj reuben@global-engage.com
12.50-13.50	**Networking Lunch**	

	Diet & Personalised Nutrition	Health & Diseases
13.50-14.15	**Dietary Influences on Gut Health: The Role of Large Bowel Fermentation** Numerous dietary components, including fibres and some proteins, reach the large bowel where they can influence the type and activities of resident microbes, which in turn can have significant impacts on the health of the gut and also of tissues elsewhere in the body, even the brain, and this will be discussed in the presentation. A focus will be on large bowel microbial fermentation and how products of this process, especially the short chain fatty acids such as butyrate, may influence the development of colorectal disease, especially colorectal cancer. CONFIRMED: **Michael Conlon, Senior Research Scientist, CSIRO, Australia**	**Human Gastrointestinal Microbiota, Sharing Our Diet, Determine Our Health & Diseases** A balance diet provides nutritional requirement of people, as well as for microbiota residing in their gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Numerous clinical and scientific evidences have demonstrated correlation between GI microbiota and health of the host. The world differs substantially among and within its regions populated by diverse ethnic groups, with different culture and dietary habit. On the other hand, Oriental and Western cultures are now merging at many sites across the world and affecting our life style and diets. Asian Microbiome Project (AMP) was initiated in 2009. AMP aims to build a basal microbiome database of Asians covering the entire region and age group and gain insight into the link between dietary habit, life style, health and GI microbiota. The program addresses microbiome heritage from mother to infant and role of human genes. AMP has identified two predominant microbiome variations, each characterized by high abundance of Prevotella (P-type) and Bacteroides/Bifidobacterium (BB-type), and proposed links between type and quantity of carbohydrate, fat, vegetable and fruit consumption in determining the gut microbiome, and roles of diet- and gene- determined commensal microbiota in health and diseases, which include GI infection, metabolic disorder and mental dysfunction. CONFIRMED: **Lee Yuan Kun, Professor, National University of Singapore, Singapore**
14.15-14.40	**The carbohydrate Dimension of Nutrition Gut Microbiome Modulation** There is great interest in modulating the carbohydrate profile of food to promote gut microbial-related health benefits, such as through prebiotic fibre supplementation. However, both microbial and host responses to the same dietary interventions show unpredictable interindividual variation. Our research indicates that different dietary fibre types have distinct impacts on the gut microbial composition, as well as gastrointestinal transit and gut epithelial health. Notably, apart from carbohydrate quality and quantity, the relative protein intake and total energy intake also shapes the gut microbial community. We conclude that in addition to altering the carbohydrate profile, a suitable diet context is essential to engineer desirable microbial changes and host health benefits. CONFIRMED: **Alison Yuk, Microbiologist, University of Sydney, Australia**	**Host – Microbe - Mediated Metabolization of Dietary Materials in the Control of Health and Diseases** Diets provide both fundamental components and biologically active metabolites for the establishment and control of body condition. Numerous studies have focused on the metabolic pathways in the body to generate dietary metabolites, leading to the identification of key enzymes in the pathways. Accumulating evidence has revealed that, in addition to the host-mediated metabolic pathways, gut commensal bacteria is involved in the digestion of diets to consequently produce either useful or harmful metabolites. In this talk, I describe recent findings regarding the immunologic crosstalk between commensal bacteria and diets (e.g, oil and vitamin) in the regulation of host immunity including the development of allergic and inflammatory diseases and application to the development of anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory functional foods and drugs. CONFIRMED: **Jun Kunisawa, Head, National Institute of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition, Japan**
14.40-15.10	**30 MIN SPONSORED PRESENTATION:** **AVAILABLE** Reuben Raj reuben@global-engage.com	**30 MIN SPONSORED PRESENTATION:** **AVAILABLE** Reuben Raj reuben@global-engage.com
15.10-16.10	**Afternoon Refreshments**	
16.10-16.40	**PANEL DISCUSSION:** **Implications of the Gut-Brain Axis on Mental Health** The bidirectional communication between our gut microbiota and central nervous system is very pertinent for the development of a well-rounded human health. There have been many tantalising evidences from animal models that suggests the bacteria that resides in our gastrointestinal system plays a huge role in the neurological development of nervous system. Studies has shown that the gut microbiota could be a contributing factor for neurological diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and stroke to name a few. In this panel session, we will discuss in depth, the manner to which the gut microbiota affects the brain, its implications and potential therapeutic value that we can obtain from this communication.	
16.40-17.05	**TOPIC:** TBC CONFIRMED: **Sunny Wong, Assistant Professor, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong**	**TOPIC:** TBC RESERVED: Sebastiano Collino, Director of Clinical Research, GSK, Singapore
17.05-17.30	**TOPIC:** TBC CONFIRMED: **Raja Affendi, Associate Professor, The National University of Malaysia, Malaysia**	
17.30-17.40	**Closing Remarks**	

17.40	**End of Day 1**

Full Agenda – Tuesday 18th September 2018

08.00-09,00	**Registration and Refreshments**	
09.00-09.30	**KEYNOTE PRESENTATION** **Skin Gut Axis** CONFIRMED: **Park Hong Ha, Professor, Yeungnam University, Korea**	
09.30-10.00	**KEYNOTE PRESENTATION** **TOPIC:** TBC CONFIRMED: **Ganesananthan Shanmuganathan, Gastroenterologist, The Hospital of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**	
10.00-10.30	**30 MIN SPONSORED PRESENTATION:** **AVAILABLE** Reuben Raj reuben@global-engage.com	
10.30-11.30	**Morning Refreshments**	
	Gastrointestinal Microbiome	**Gastrointestinal Health Case Studies**
11.30-11.55	**Faecal Microbiota Transplantation** Faecal microbiota transplant (FMT) is a novel medical procedure in which faecal matter from a donor is transferred into a recipient's GI tract via nasojejunal tube or colonoscopy / enema. The rationale of FMT is to alter a disbalanced microbiome and replace virulent with beneficial bacteria. This would re-instate beneficial bacteria previously damaged by e.g. use of antibiotics. The only indication for FMT to date is the management of treatment resistant Clostridium difficile colitis, which affects mostly elderly patients and is life threatening in those with relapsing disease. Non-response after conventional treatment with metronidazole and vancomycin occurs in up to 25% of patients. FMT cures 80-94% of patients with recurrent disease. Whilst a wide range of questions remain open (route of administration, donor selection, risk of disease transfer and high cos), the indication remains the biggest challenge. There is encouraging data that FMT could be a treatment option in patients with acute severe ulcerative colitis, but many questions remain open. Other potential indications like treatment in irritable bowel disease, fatty liver and others are currently under investigation. CONFIRMED: **Hans Seltenrich, Gastroenterologist, Coastal Digestive Health, Australia**	**TOPIC:** TBC RESERVED: Neerja, Hajela, General Manager, Yakult Danone, India
11.55-12.55	**Roundtable Discussions** **Roundtable 1:** **Probiotics, Prebiotics and its Consequences on the Gut Microbiota Composition** **Roundtable 2:** **Microbiome Interaction and its Influence on the Metabolic Activity of The Human Body** **RoundTable 3:** **Infant Microbiome: The First 100 Days** **Roundtable 4:** **The Impact of Diet Intake on the Diversity of the Gut Microbiota**	

	Roundtable 5: **Host-Microbial Symbiosis and Its Effect on Innate Immune Recognition**
12.55-13.55	**Networking Lunch**

	Gastrointestinal Microbiome	Gastrointestinal Heath Case Studies
13.55-14.25	**30 MIN SPONSORED PRESENTATION:** **AVAILABLE** Reuben Raj reuben@global-engage.com	**30 MIN SPONSORED PRESENTATION:** **AVAILABLE** Reuben Raj reuben@global-engage.com
14.25-14.50	**TOPIC:** TBC RESERVED: Jim Hyslop, President, Natural Yogurt Production System, Oregon	**TOPIC:** TBC RESERVED: Isabela Rivas, Senior Medical Manager, Roche, Mexico
14.50-15.15	**TOPIC:** TBC RESERVED: Alexandra Boelrijk, R&I Director, DANONE, Netherlands	
15.15-15.40	**TOPIC:** TBC CONFIRMED: **Yogesh Souche, Principal Investigator, National Center for Cell Science, India**	
15.40	**Closing Remarks/ Conference Ends**	