

GUT-LUNG-KIDNEY AXIS: Gut Microbiome as Predictor of Renal Dysfunction in COPD

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INTRODUCTION

The gut-lung-kidney axis is an emerging concept linking intestinal dysbiosis to systemic inflammation and multi-organ dysfunction. In COPD patients, gut microbiome alterations may promote renal impairment through chronic low-grade endotoxemia, systemic inflammation amplification, and immune dysregulation. Despite growing evidence for gut-lung interactions, the role of intestinal microbiota in predicting renal dysfunction in COPD remains unexplored.

AIM

To investigate intestinal microbiome alterations as an independent predictor of renal dysfunction in COPD patients within the gut-lung-kidney axis framework.

METHOD

Study population and microbiological assessment

- 270 COPD patients (GOLD I–IV); renal function assessed by eGFR (CKD-EPI) and UACR
- Intestinal microbiota quantified by bacteriological culture and MALDI-TOF: lactobacilli, bifidobacteria, Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Dysbiosis defined as lactobacilli $<5 \times 10^5$ and/or bifidobacteria $<5 \times 10^7$ CFU/g with Klebsiella $\geq 10^6$ CFU/g; multivariable logistic regression adjusted for age, smoking, COPD severity
- Statistical analysis: Pearson correlation, t-test, logistic regression; AUC-ROC; significance at $p < 0.05$

RESULTS

Microbiota depletion & dysbiosis

Lactobacilli 48% lower in renal dysfunction: 2.8 ± 1.2 vs $5.4 \pm 1.8 \times 10^5$ CFU/g ($p < 0.001$)

Bifidobacteria 55% reduced: 3.2 ± 1.5 vs $7.1 \pm 2.0 \times 10^7$ CFU/g ($p < 0.001$)

Klebsiella colonization: 85% vs 32% ($p < 0.001$) — 2.7-fold higher prevalence

Complete dysbiosis pattern (depleted beneficial + *Klebsiella* overgrowth): 78% vs 25% ($p < 0.001$)

Dysbiotic patients: CAT 76% higher (26.8 ± 7.2 vs 15.2 ± 4.8), FEV_1 more impaired ($48 \pm 13\%$ vs $64 \pm 12\%$, $p < 0.001$)

Systemic inflammation 2-fold elevated: CRP 14.2 ± 4.5 vs 6.5 ± 2.0 mg/L; IL-6 32.5 ± 10.5 vs 16.8 ± 5.5 pg/mL; TNF- α 23.8 ± 8.2 vs 12.5 ± 4.5 pg/mL (all $p < 0.001$)

Microbiota depletion & dysbiosis

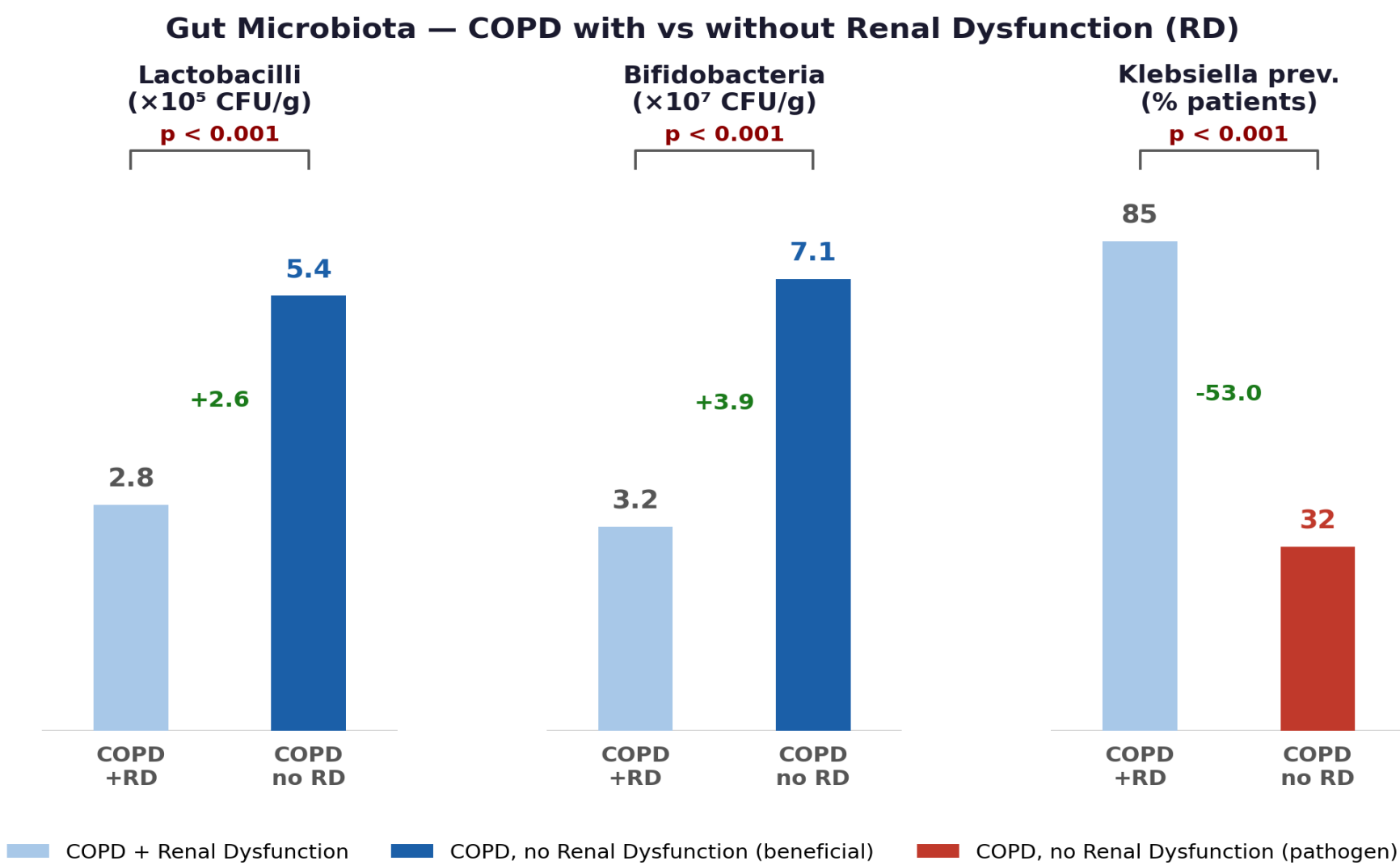
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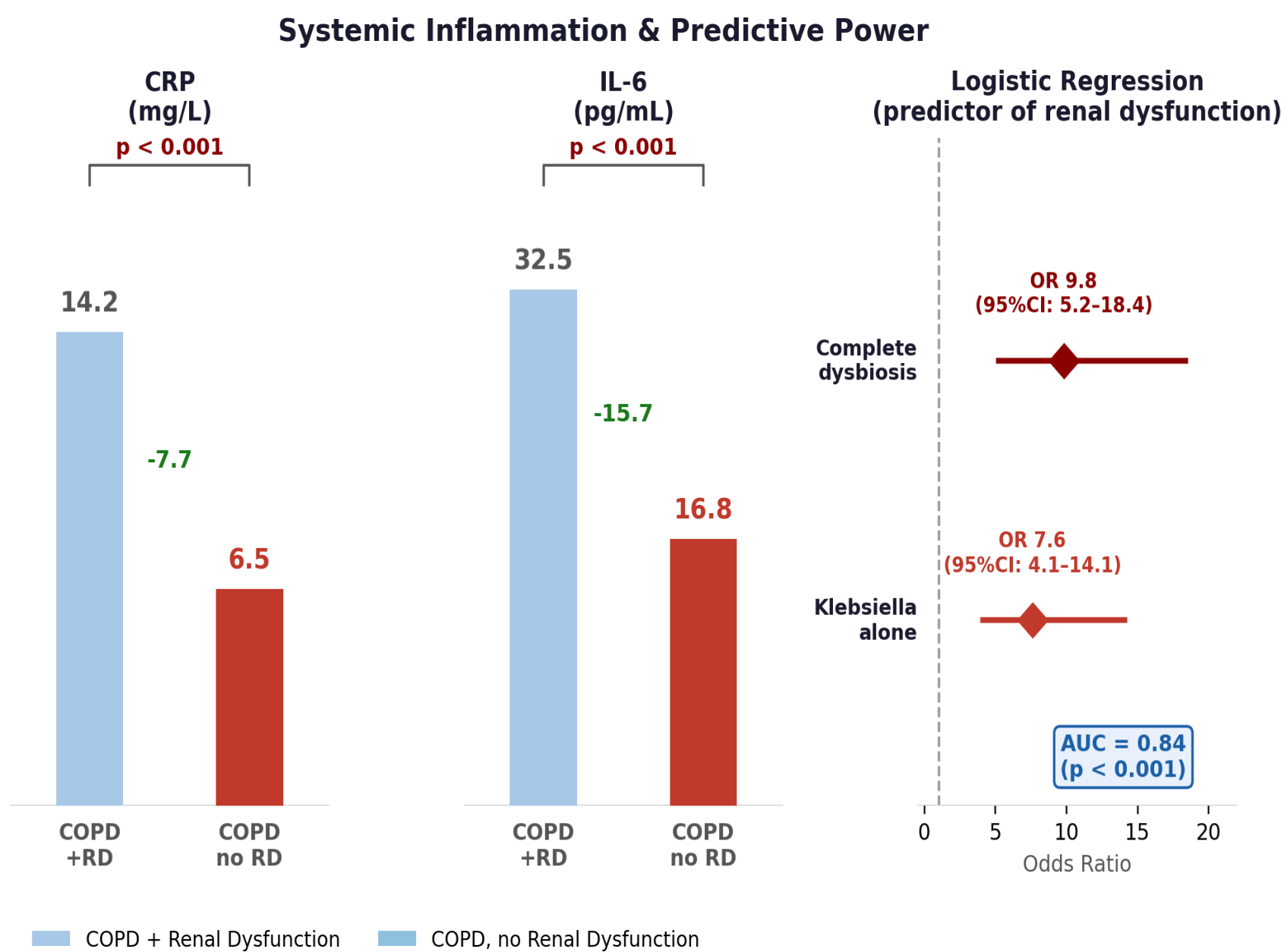
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Correlations: *lactobacilli*–eGFR $r=0.65$; *bifidobacteria*–eGFR $r=0.68$; *Klebsiella*–eGFR $r=-0.73$ (all $p < 0.001$)

Logistic regression: complete dysbiosis OR 9.8 (95%CI: 5.2–18.4, $p < 0.001$); *Klebsiella* alone OR 7.6 (95%CI: 4.1–14.1, $p < 0.001$); AUC 0.84 ($p < 0.001$)



CONCLUSIONS

Intestinal dysbiosis — characterized by beneficial bacteria depletion and *Klebsiella* overgrowth — is a powerful independent predictor of renal dysfunction in COPD (OR 9.8, AUC 0.84). Present in 78% of patients with renal impairment, gut-lung-kidney axis dysregulation establishes microbiome profiling as a novel risk stratification tool. Targeted probiotic interventions (*Lactobacillus*, *Bifidobacterium*) may prevent or delay renal complications in high-risk COPD patients.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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