

## **CZH/4/1107 - PREDICT – The Prognostic Effect of Environmental Factors in Crohn’s and Colitis**

The major aim of this study is to identify the environment and gut microbiota factors that predispose to disease flare and influence disease outbreak in IBD. A central hypothesis we wish to test is that reduced dietary fibre intake results in increased rates of disease flare by reducing microbial diversity (measured by total gene count) and luminal concentrations of key short-chain fatty acids. Further, we aim to build intelligent predictive models of disease behaviour and prognosis combining phenotypic, environmental and biological data inputs of direct clinical utility.