Colonisation of the gut microbiome by Escherichia coli during international travel

Propositions

belonging to the thesis

Colonisation of the gut microbiome by *Escherichia coli* during international travel

1. Specific microbial taxa appear to play a role in the acquisition of ESBL-producing *E. coli*, rather than the healthy gut microbiome in its entirety (this thesis).
2. Intra-family bacterial dynamics largely shape the adult gut microbiome (this thesis).
3. Prevention of travellers' diarrhoea is the best protection against the acquisition of AMR bacteria among travellers (this thesis).
4. *E. coli* strain displacement occurs irrespective of the presence of ESBL-containing plasmids (this thesis).
5. Ideally, longitudinal microbiome studies exploring microbial dynamics would include daily sampling so that transient bacteria are not missed.
6. We need to define the gut microbiome function as conclusively as other organs in the human body.
7. As scientists, care needs to be taken to not stigmatise the gut microbiome-mediated transmission of AMR bacteria from low- and middle-income countries to high-income countries.
8. Targeted intervention strategies for minimising the transmission of AMR bacteria should focus on clearance of AMR bacteria in susceptible people rather than prophylactic interventions.
9. Liever te dik in de kist dan een krentenbol gemist.