FBG (*P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P< 0.001)) (IDDF2021-ABS-0205 Figure 1f. Akkermansia viable improved liver steatosis; serum levels of HOMA-IR (**P<0.01, ***P< 0.001)). The α diversity of intestinal microflora in HFD group was lower than that in CD group. Compared with HFD group, The α diversity of intestinal microflora in HFD+LAKK group and HFD+ Supernatant group were increased (IDDF2021-ABS-0205 Figure 1g. Akkermansia viable improved liver steatosis; Alpha diversity). PCoA analysis showed that there were differences among groups (IDDF2021-ABS-0205 Figure 1h. Akkermansia viable improved liver steatosis; PCoA analyses). Compared with CD group, the F/B ratio increased was increased in HFD group but decreased in HFD+LAKK group and the HFD+ Supernatant group (IDDF2021-ABS-0205 Figure 1i. Akkermansia viable improved liver steatosis; Phylum level of gut microbiota composition). The bacteria abundance of HFD group and HFD+ PAKK group was similar. HFD +LAKK group and HFD+ Supernatant group had similar bacterial abundances, such as the increasing of Akkermansia, Alloprevotella, and Roseburia (IDDF2021-ABS-0205 Figure 1j. Akkermansia viable improved liver steatosis; Bacterial heatmap at genus level. CD, control diet; HFD, high-fat diet; LAKK, Akkermansia viable; PAKK, pasteurized Akkermansia). Conclusions Akkermansia viable, pasteurized Akkermansia and supernatant improve glucose metabolism and insulin resistance, whereas Akkermansia viable and supernatant improve gut microbiota. Only Akkermansia viable can improve liver steatosis and lipid metabolism. Akkermansia viable effectively increases probiotics.

Chuangyu Cao and Diwen Shou contributed equally to this work.

Clinical Gastroenterology

IDDF2021-ABS-0033 PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE FACTORS ON GASTRIC SIGNET RING CELL CARCINOMA

Yang Li*. National Cancer Center/National Clinical Research Center for Cancer/Cancer Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, China

Background The overall incidence of gastric cancer is higher in males than in females worldwide. However, gastric signet ring cell carcinoma (GSRC) is more frequently observed in younger female patients. Limited studies focused on sex-specific differences in GSRC have been reported. Gastric cancer shows a male predominance that might be explained by protective effects from estrogens in females. The aim of this study has been to confirm that the female reproductive factors may provide protective effects in GSRC patients. It would be interesting to assess the effects of female reproductive factors to investigate a new treatment for a group of selected GSRC patients.

Conclusions Female patients of GSRC were younger than males at diagnosis. The mortality risks of premenopausal female patients are much lower than males. The contribution of this study has been to confirm that the female reproductive factors may provide protective effects in GSRC patients.

IDDF2021-ABS-0122 NO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PROTON-PUMP INHIBITOR USE AND ADVERSE CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF COVID-19: A TERRITORY-WIDE COHORT STUDY OF 8,675 PATIENTS

1Terry Cheuk-Fung Yip*, 1Francis Ka-Leung Chan, 2Grace Chung-Yan Lui, 1Vincent Wai-Sun Wong, 2Henry Lik-Yuen Chan, 1Sunny Hei-Wong, 1Joyce Wing-Yan Mak, 1Siew-Chien Ng, 1David Shu-Cheng Hui, 1Grace Lai-Hung Wong, 1Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Medical Data Analytics Centre (MDAC), Institute of Digestive Disease, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; 2Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, Medical Data Analytics Centre (MDAC), Stanley Ho Centre for Emerging Infectious Diseases, Jockey Club School of Public Health and Primary Care, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; 1Medical Data Analytics Centre (MDAC), Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong; Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital, Hong Kong

Background Evidence regarding the use of proton-pump inhibitors (PPIs) in COVID-19 patients remains elusive. We examined the impact of PPI use on clinical outcomes of COVID-19 patients in a territory-wide cohort.

Methods We performed a retrospective cohort study using data from an electronic healthcare database managed by the Hospital Authority, Hong Kong. COVID-19 patients diagnosed virologically between 23 January 2020 and 1 January