

Meet Canada's 'poop lady'

10 January 2017



View of the community of Resolute Bay, Nunavut (2013).
Credit: Catherine Girard

They call her the "poop lady."

Way up north in Canada's Resolute Bay, an Arctic hamlet of less than 300 [people](#) in Nunavut, the locals are used to seeing Catherine Girard.

The Université de Montréal student of environmental biology has flown in every summer since 2010 to research the diet and health of the local Inuit population.

By 2012, after undergraduate work on aquatic mercury, she narrowed down her PhD subject to analyzing "[gut microbiome](#)," the bacteria in people's digestive tracts.

And to do that, she had to collect stool samples.

Her findings, published in early January in the American Society for Microbiology journal *mSphere*, mark the first time that Inuit microbiome has been described.

"I got to know people up there very well over the

years, said Girard, 28.

"And they did me a big favour by welcoming me into their community and then doing this weird and gross and embarrassing thing for me."

She started out low-key. Helped by a local guide and interpreter - essential to her work - Girard pitching her project in as polite terms as possible.

"I tried to keep it casual. We'd joke a lot about me being 'the poop lady' and stuff, and people would generally burst out laughing," she recalled.

Asked to donate a stool sample, "they'd say yes or no immediately. Either they'd be grossed out by the idea or think it was hilarious and want to see what's in their poop."



Resolute Bay hunter observing cracks in ice for signs of seals (2016) Credit: Catherine Girard

Girard put signs up around town, made radio announcements, attended Canada Day parades and Nunavut Day festivities, went door-to-door. She encouraged people to donate, telling them their microbiomes are key to their health and are so

uniquely northern that her study would "put them on the map." the year, not just summer, to see how the microbiomes vary as people's diets change over the seasons.

In the end, thanks to support from local organizations and members of the community, she bagged 19 stool samples and had them flown south to Montreal to be analyzed. "People just don't realize it: you have more bacterial cells on your body than you have human cells, and microbiomes are extremely important," Girard said.

And that's when she got a surprise.

In the lab of her thesis co-supervisor Jesse Shapiro, a computational evolutionary biologist at UdeM, Girard learned the Inuit's gut microbiome wasn't so unique after all. Compared with samples from 26 residents of Montreal, the samples from Resolute Bay were remarkably similar, indicating a similar kind of diet: low in fiber, high in fat. "They're important to your health, they're unique to you, like a fingerprint, and the better we understand them, the more we'll all know about who we are."

More information: Catherine Girard et al, Gut Microbiome of the Canadian Arctic Inuit, *mSphere* (2017). [DOI: 10.1128/mSphere.00297-16](https://doi.org/10.1128/mSphere.00297-16)

Studies of the microbiome of other rural, indigenous, hunter-gatherer populations around the globe - in Burkina Faso, Tanzania and Venezuela, notably - have shown the opposite. There, people eat more vegetables and less meat, and the microbes in their gut are thus more diverse. Provided by University of Montreal

Because the Inuit eat raw fish and sea mammals (mostly seal), they ingest fewer carbohydrates and more animal fat and proteins - and also, potentially, mercury, a neurotoxin that bioamplifies in marine foodwebs. The Inuit also eat a lot of processed foods flown in from the south.

Combined, the two types of diets - traditional and modern - tend to lead to obesity and other health problems such as diabetes. Mercury could add to the mix. Girard hopes her work on microbiota and mercury will lead to a better understanding of how they influence each other.

"This is what I'm starting to work on right now," said Girard, whose PhD is being supervised by Shapiro and UdeM biology professor Marc Amyot.

"Mercury is a big public health issue up north, and from the stool samples that provided the DNA marker used in our study, we will perform deeper metagenomic analyses that will help us explore this contaminant's interactions with Inuit microbiome."

Next up: Getting [stool samples](#) at different times of

APA citation: Meet Canada's 'poop lady' (2017, January 10) retrieved 20 June 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-01-canada-poop-lady.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.