Maternal prenatal stress is associated with the infant intestinal microbiota

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Fig. 1. Percentage of inter-individual variation in the composition of the total microbiota (based on Permutational multivariate analysis of variance). *sign contribution to interindividual variation; .=p<0.1, *=p<0.05, **=p<0.01
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Figure 2. Average relative abundances of phylum-level bacterial groups (Firmicutes divided into Bacilli and Clostridia) during the study period in the low adversity infants (A) and high adversity infants (B).

Low adversity;
Gastrointestinal symptoms 22%
Allergic symptoms 0%

High adversity;
Gastrointestinal symptoms 38%
Allergic symptoms 43%