**INTRODUCTION**

Human microbiome is a complex field, in which the sample size strongly affects the reliability of the results [Qin et al. (2010)]. Many studies showed that gut microbiome is very different across populations and countries [Yatsunenko et al. (2012)], thus some large studies have focused on the microbiome of specific countries (i.e. American Gut or British Gut projects).

**OBJECTIVES**

Microbioma Italiano (Italian Microbiome Project) is a citizen science project that aims to map the Italian lifestyle with its microbiome, defining the typical gut composition for this Country.

**RESULTS**

We obtained an average of 281141 reads (minimum 52467; maximum 584004) that showed an average of 448 OTUs (minimum 146; maximum 1142). Archaea were found in 36% of the samples. The most abundant bacterial Phyla were: Bacteroidetes, Firmicutes, Verrucomicrobia and Proteobacteria.

Among the others, we analyzed the effect of diet, daily water, antibiotics (within 3 months) and probiotics intake on the number of total OTU using non parametric two-sample t-test. Only antibiotics use showed a significative decrease of the OTU number (p<0.01).

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Microbioma Italiano is mapping the gut microbiome composition of the Italians in order to build an open source database;
- out of 98 complete samples, the most influencing factor in the composition of the gut seems to be the antibiotics intake;
- we need more samples to accurately analyze the different variables influencing the gut microbiome.