

**Appendix 1 (as supplied by the authors): A microbiome glossary**

Microbiome	A term generally used to refer to the entire collection of non-host species (bacteria, fungi, viruses and eukaryotes) living on or in a host organism, as well as their collective genetic material. It is sometimes used to refer exclusively to the collective genomes of these microorganisms, whereas ' <b>microbiota</b> ' refers to the microorganisms themselves.
Mycobiome	The fungal microbiome.
Virome	The viral microbiome.
Resistome	The complement of antimicrobial resistance genes contained in the microbiome (amongst both pathogens and non-pathogens).
Dysbiosis	The pathological perturbation of the normal microbiome.
Fecal microbiota Transplantation	The therapeutic transfer of fecal micro-organisms from healthy donors to unhealthy recipients, usually by endoscopic or nasogastric infusion or bowel lavage.
Probiotic	Specific species, generally bacteria or yeast, administered to effect change on the structure or function of the microbiome.
Prebiotic	Synthesized or naturally occurring compounds used to promote the growth of 'desirable' endogenous microorganisms.