Pregnancy is associated with several hormonal, immunological and metabolic changes that are necessary to support the growing fetus. The pathological and physiological changes in pregnancy are greatly affected by the maternal microbiota [1]. During pregnancy, the composition of the maternal microbiota can change dramatically with fluctuations in certain bacteria’s richness [2]. However, the specific roles that the oral microbiome plays during pregnancy are yet to be fully discovered [3].

**OBJECTIVES**

The role of oral microbiota during pregnancy is not well understood and has not been intensely studied. This study aim to analyze changes in the salivary microbiome in healthy pregnant women enrolled in the Qatari Birth Cohort (QbiC) and delineate oral microbiome markers characteristic of pregnancy.

**METHODOLOGY**

1. Participant’s data collection from QBB.
2. Saliva samples collection and DNA extraction.
3. DNA amplification using PCR.
4. MiSeq Sequencing for sample richness and diversity analysis.

**REFERENCES**