PREBIOTICS & PROBIOTICS

Submitted By

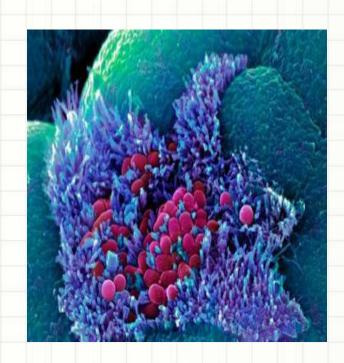
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PROBIOTICS VS PREBIOTICS

SIDE BY SIDE COMPARISON				
PROBIOTIC	PREBIOTIC			
A live organism	Not affected by temperature, acidity, time			
Die due to temperature, acidity, time				
"Used up" in the stomach and small intestine	Reaches the hind gut			

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ "Micro flora of the large intestine complete digestion through fermentation, protect against pathogenic bacteria and stimulate the immune system.
- Probiotics and prebiotics in the diet can modify the composition and some metabolic activities of the micro flora.
- ❖ Probiotics appear effective in treatment of childhood diarrhea, post-antibiotic diarrhea, and pouchitis.
- ❖ They affect immune modulation and there are varied but encouraging results in vaginosis, IBS (Irritable Bowel Syndrome) and IBD (Inflammtory Bowel Diseases)".



HISTORY

- The concept of probiotics was first introduced in the 20th century by Noble prize winner, Elie Metchnikoff(1845-1916).
- He suggested that long and healthy life of Bulgarian peasants resulted from their consumption of fermented milk products.
- He himself introduced in his diet sour milk fermented with bacteria he called "Bulgarian Bacillus, later called as Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp." and found his health benefited.
- He proposed that consumption of fermenting food products positively influenced the micro flora of the colon, decreasing toxic microbial activity, decrease intestinal pH, suppress the growth of proteolytic bacteria, etc.

"PROBIOTICS"

- The root of the word 'probiotic' comes from the Greek word pro, meaning "promoting" and biotic, meaning "life".
- ❖ The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO) defines probiotics as" live micro-organisms, which, when administered in adequate amount produce beneficial effect to the host when taken orally".

LIST OF PROBIOTIC CANDIDATE:-

	Microorganisms	Genus	Species		
	Bacteria	Lactobacillus	L.acidophilus, L.brevis, L.reuteri, L.casei, L.rhamnosum, L.bulgaricus, L.cellobiosus, L.delbrueckii, L. fermentum.		
		Bifidobacterium	B.thermophilus, B.infantis, B.longum, B.bifidum, B.animalis.		
		Streptococcus	S.lactis, S.thermophilus, S.cremonis, S.alivarius.		
		Bacillus	B.Coagulans		
		Pediococcus	P.acidilactici		
١		Leuconostoc	L.mesenteroides		
		Enterobacter	E.faecium, E.faecalis.		
	Fungi	Aspergillus	A.niger, A.oryzae.		
	Yeast	Saccharomyces	S.boulardii, S.cerevisiae, S.carlsbergensis.		

Properties of probiotics

- It should be safe to the host.
- It should not produce any pathogenic or toxic effect.
- It must be resistance to hydrochloric acid, bile and pancreatic juice.
- It should have anti-carcinogenic activity.
- It should produce lactic acid.
- It should retain viability during storage and use.
- It should stimulate the immune system of the body.
- It should have the ability to colonize the gastrointestinal tract.

:-Beneficial effects of probiotics in human

- M Diarrhoea:- Probiotic have preventive and curative effects on diarrhoea.
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome(IBS):- It can be prevented by the Lactobacillus plantarum 299V.
- M Heicobacteriosis:-Probiotic had an in vitro inhibitory effect reduce gastric inflammation.
- M Necrotising Enterocolitis:- Treating with B.infantis and L.acidophilus to new born result in reduction of NEC.
- **W** Urogential infection:-It can be prevented by taking *L.fermentum* and *L.rhamnosus*.
- M Colon cancer:-Lactic bacteria may act against colon cancer.
- M Blood pressure:-Milk fermented by lactic acid bacteria may result in the reduction of this sickness.

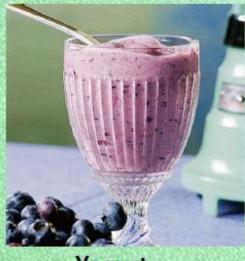
Sources of probiotics:-

- TYogurt that contains live bacteria culture.
- Theese that is NOT baked.
- Fermented milk.
- T Kefir.
- T Miso.
- Tempeh.
- TSauerkraut.
- T Kim chi.
- TSoy beverages and unfermented milk.
- Pickle

Sources of probiotics:-



Kefir



Yogurt



Tempeh



Miso





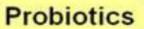
Theyreach the intestine alive.



They can be ingested as food.



Aids digestion.





It improves bowel movement.



They produce beneficial effect on health.

Prevent harmful bacteria from multiplying in the intestine.

ppthackgroundtemplates

Mechanisms of probiotic activity

- Competition for adhesion receptors or sites: The presence of some bacteria in the intestinal tract is dependent on their ability to adhere to the gut epithelium, such that they become immobilised on the gut wall and resist being flushed out by peristalsis, as well as occupying a niche at the expense of potentially- harmful organisms.
- Stimulation of immunity: The underlying mechanisms of immune stimulation specifically cell-wall components or cell layers may act as an adjuvant and increase humoral immune response.
- Degradation of toxin receptors.

Probiotic supplement:-











Side effects of probiotics:-

- It has been mentioned that use of probiotics in critically ill person may be harmful.
- Consumption of a mixture of six probiotic bacteria increased the death rate of patients with predicted severe acute pancreatitis.

Since probiotic are viable organisms, it is very likely that they may induce infection in the hosts.



Prebiotic

- The concept of prebiotic was introduced by Gibson & Roberfroid, in 1995
- ✓ Prebiotics are an alternative for probiotics or their cofactors
- "Non-digestible food ingredients that beneficially affect the host by selectively stimulating the growth and/or activity of one or a limited number of bacteria in the colon that can improve host health."

Role of prebiotic

A				
	Prebiotic factor	Origin	Microbes stimulated	Effects
	Oligosaccharides	Onion,garlic, chicory root, burdock, asparagus, Jerusalem artichoke, soybean, wheat bran.	Bifidobacterium species	Increase in bifidobacterium, suppression of putrefactive bacteria, prevention of constipation and diarrhea.
	Fructooligosaccharides (inulin, oligofructo)	Same as for oligosaccharides	Bifidobacterium species Lactobacillus acidophilus, Lactobacillus casei, Lactobacillus plantarum	Growth of bifidobacteria and acid promotion.
	Fructan	Ash-free white powder from tubers of Jerusalem artichoke.	Bifidobacterium species	Growth of bifidobacteria
	Human kappa casein and derived glycolmacropeptide	Human milk: chymotrypsin and pepsin hydrolysate.	Bifidobacterium bifidum	Growth promotion.
	Stachyose and raffinose	Soybean extract	Bifidobacterium species	Growth factor.
	Casein macropeptide	Bovine milk	Bifidobacterium species	Growth promotion.
	Lactitol(4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl)D-glucitol	Synthetic sugar alcohol of lactose	Bifidobacterium species	Growth promotion.
	Lactutose(4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl)D-fructose	Synthetic derivative of lactose	Bifidobacterium species	Growth promotion.



- Limited hydrolysis and absorption in the upper GIT(gastro-intestinal tract).
- Selective growth stimulation of beneficial bacteria in the colon.
- Immuno stimulation.
- Stimulation of beneficial flora that promotes colonization resistance.



USES OF PREBIOTIC

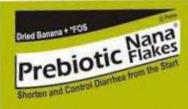
- Enhance bone density and increase Calcium absorption.
- Improve immune function in both the gut and body.
- Establish a healthier balance of bacteria in the gut.
- Promote regular bowel movements.
- Suppress appetite.
- Reduces the risk of an intestinal infection.
- Increase in mineral absorption and improvement of bone health.
- Modulation of gastro-intestinal peptides production, energy metabolism and satiety.
- Initiation (after birth) and regulation/modulation of immune functions.

Prebiotic supplement









- ~ Does not promote hard stools or slow gut mobility
- High in pactin and soluble filter to form shoots
- → Enhances beneficial bacteria
- Sale and affective for the elderly and tube feed patients
- Paytium Gluten and Wheat Free
- ✓ Use for oral and tube feeding.

Declar's choice for the control of disorbes associated with.

Tube Feeding, C. difficile, Antibiotics and WS.

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Health Benefits Prebiotic

- Immune System Strength: Prebiotic fiber promotes the growth and colonization of beneficial bacteria in the gut. These bacteria aid the immune system in fighting illness-causing bacteria and viruses.
- Normal Bowel Function: Irritable bowel syndrome, which is characterized by bloating, gas, stomach pain, cramping, bouts of constipation and diarrhea, is caused by food being digested improperly., prebiotic fiber causes foods to be digested normally, over a normal period of time, not too quickly or too slowly.
- Cancer Prevention: Bifidobacteria digests inulin in the gut flora and produces short chain fatty-acids: acetic acid, propionic acid, and butyric acid. Within the intestine, it is believed that these acids can help prevent certain forms of cancer.
- Colon cancer: The insoluble fiber from prebiotics, some experts believe, are actually doing a part in preventing colon cancer by sweeping up carcinogens and other dangerous toxins before they can be absorbed into the bloodstream where they can do damage.



Side effect

Excessive consumption of prebiotics particularly those in the oligosaccharides category may cause abdominal discomfort and distension, as well as significant levels of flatulence. The Nutrition Information Centre of South Africa's University of Stellenbosch, recommends that daily consumption of prebiotics be held below 20 grams.

