

ANTIBIOTICS, PROBIOTICS AND POSTBIOTICS

Antibiotic therapy is aimed at destroying the harmful (pathogenic) bacteria. Antibiotics however kill not only the bad bacteria, but also the friendly (probiotic) bacteria. Taking probiotics while on antibiotics is pointless since the antibiotics inhibit their growth.

By killing the probiotic bacteria, the vital metabolites they produce in our body also grow smaller. While on antibiotics, it is desirable to take postbiotics. They are not affected by antibiotics. They will give the body the missing vital metabolites it needs, will help limit the effects antibiotics have on the probiotic bacteria, and will contribute to their fast recovery after the antibiotic therapy.

VIRAL INFECTIONS AND POSTBIOTICS

Viral infections are dealt with no treatment. The body's immune system is what combats the illness we get from viruses. If the immune system gets help from outside, it will help us heal faster and with no complications. Antivirals, as well as the intake of vitamins, are intended to activate the immunity. Taking other drugs aims at relieving symptoms, such as body temperature, cough, runny nose, diarrhea, etc. During a viral infections, it is recommended to take POSTBIOTICS.

They will give the body:

- The immunological metabolites that will trigger the production of immunoglobulins and cytokines, that activating the innate and adaptive immunity response
- The short chain fatty acids that activate the local and the systemic immunity
- The vitamins and microelements needed to enhance immunity
- The enzymes that split the complex nutrients into simple, aiming to use the energy of the body for dealing with the disease rather than for processing the nutrients
- The antimicrobial metabolites that will make viral infection less likely to turn into bacterial



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POSTBIOTIC

One vial of this product was made by
1 trillion probiotic bacteria

- + When taking antibiotics
- + During viral infections
- + To maintain the gut microbiota balance
- + To boost the immune system

10 x 15 ml

POSTBIOTIC BBIOTIC
NEW
APPROACH

in probiotic therapy

FUNCTIONS OF THE GUT BACTERIA

The main function of the bacteria that inhabit our gut is to break down the nutrients of the food we take into other products called metabolites. It is the metabolites, not the bacteria, that form the essential substances our body needs in order to perform its function. These are the substances we cannot live without, just like water, food, air and gravitation.

WHAT ARE PROBIOTICS?

Probiotics are a product containing live bacteria that are good for our health. The purpose of taking probiotics is, when entering the favorable environment of our gut, to cause gut bacteria to produce metabolites. However..

The environment of our gut is not favorable at all times, especially when there are various health conditions. Moreover, the bacteria that live in probiotics, as alien to our body, are unable to colonize our intestinal tract. Usually, it takes them 2 to 3 days to transit through the gut. Within the short time they inhabit our gut, they produce small amounts of metabolites that are unable to affect significantly the health of our microbiota and our body as a whole.

WHAT ARE POSTBIOTICS?

Postbiotics are a product that contain all metabolites produced by certain strains of probiotic bacteria while cultivated in specific growing media and optimal conditions.

Postbiotics do not contain live microorganisms, only their lysates and structural elements.

WHY POSTBIOTICS?

This is because postbiotics contain all good substances the probiotic bacteria have produced. When we take postbiotics, our body gets readily all metabolites that under optimal conditions are supposed to be produced by our own probiotic bacteria. Postbiotics maintain the healthy balance of our gut ecosystem, regulate the immune response and affect significantly the health of our microbiota and our body as a whole.

WHAT DO POSTBIOTICS CONTAIN?

- 1. Nutritional metabolites** (amino acids, peptides, mono-saccharides, microelements, vitamins, and suchlike) – these are the source of nutrients that are necessary and digestible for the bacteria and the body.
- 2. Nutritional and anti-inflammatory metabolites** (short chain fatty acids) – source of main nutritional and anti-inflammatory substances for the cells of the large intestine. They maintain the balance of the gut microbiota and the intestinal water and electrolyte balance. They activate the local and systemic immunity.
- 3. Digestive metabolites** (enzymes and ferments) – they split the complex nutrients into simple, which allows them to be easily absorbed into the body.
- 4. Detoxifying metabolites** (exopolysaccharides, bifidofactors, antioxidants, and suchlike) – they metabolize xenobiotics, and break the carcinogenic and mutagenic metabolites.
- 5. Antimicrobial metabolites** (organic acids, hydrogen peroxide, lysozyme, bacteriocins, bacteriocin-like substances, and suchlike) – they inhibit the activity and population of the pathogenic microorganisms and facilitate the growth of probiotic bacteria.
- 6. Immunologic metabolites** (negative regulatory signaling molecules, micro-RNAs and immunomodulatory metabolites) – they stimulate the production of immunoglobulins and cytokines, that regulate the innate and adaptive immunity.
- 7. Lysates and structural elements of the probiotic cultures** (DNA, RNA, biosurfactants, teichoic acids, peptidoglycans, polysaccharides, and suchlike) – they regulate gene expression, break up the biofilms of the pathogens and prevent the formation of new, balance the immune response of the anti-inflammatory cytokines, stimulate the activity of the macrophages, have an anti-inflammatory activity, and strengthen the intestinal epithelial barrier.

BENEFITS OF POSTBIOTICS

- Maintain a balanced gut microbiota
- Inhibit pathogen population
- Strengthen the intestinal mucosa and epithelium
- Prevent inflammation of intestines
- Maintain the water and electrolytes balance
- Reduce food intolerance
- Detoxify the body
- Reduce allergic reactions
- Activate the local and systemic immunity
- Regulate the innate and adaptive immunity
- Gives the body the necessary and easily digestible nutrients

RECOMMENDED IN:

- Antibiotic therapy
- Viral infections
- Gastroenterological problems
- Dermatological manifestations
- Immune deficit