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Intervention of enteric infections by probiotics

Benfattoum Samia, Hamma Faradji Samia, Ait Meddour Amel

*Laboratory of Applied Microbiology (LMA), Faculty of Science of Nature and Life, University of Bejaia, Targua
Ouzemmour, 06000 Bejaia, Algeria.*

benfattoumsamia@gmail.com

Abstract

Several factors are at the origin of the imbalance of intestinal flora. That can cause several diseases. Antibiotics are drugs which are used to treat bacterial infections, but resistance is now one of the most serious threats to global health. An increasing number of infections are becoming difficult to treat as the antibiotics used to lose their effectiveness, as the emergence of antibiotic resistance worldwide compromises the ability to treat common infectious diseases.

This has prompted researchers to target new therapies to fight these infections, including probiotics, which are defined as living microorganisms when ingested in a suitable quantity, have beneficial effects on the health of the host by improving its intestinal balance.

Probiotics are considered as protective agents for the risks of the appearance of digestive pathologies. Among the best clarified effects the anti-diarrheal effect in the context of antibiotic therapy. Studies have established the effects of probiotics on a large number of intestinal disorders and infections such as *Clostridium difficile* infection, *Helicobacter pylori* and several types of diarrhea and inflammatory bowel diseases.

Several *in vivo* studies on BALB C have shown the effectiveness of the use of certain probiotic strains such as *Bifidobacterium infantis* and *Lactococcus lactis* in the treatment of infectious diarrheal diseases such as ETEC diarrhea.

Keywords: Probiotics, Antibiotics, Resistance, Anti-diarrheal effect.