



# ***Probióticos e Inmunidad***

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# Hoja de Ruta

- **Definiciones**
- **Rol de Microbiota en modulación del Sistema Inmune**
- **Familias de probióticos**
- **Mecanismos de los Probióticos implicados en la Inmunomodulación**
- **Probióticos**

## Definiciones

**Microbiota:** comunidad de microorganismos que comparte espacio con nosotros en **intestino , piel y vías respiratorias** . Conformada por Bacterias, virus y hongos.

**Microbioma:** material genético de estos microorganismos (DNA y RNA)

**Disbiosis** : alteración de la comunidad microbiana intestinal

**Probiótico** : microorganismos vivos usados en cantidades adecuadas → beneficio en salud huésped.

**Prebiótico** : ingrediente no digerible de alimento que afecta beneficiosamente al huésped por estimular crecimiento o actividad de número limitado de bacterias en colon Ej; HMO , lactulose.

# Microbiota

**$10^{14}$  microorganismos pueblan tracto gastrointestinal humano ( > 10 veces células del cuerpo) , dominados por bacterias anaeróbicas representando 500 – 1.000 especies diferentes.**

**Contacto con Medio Ambiente :**

- **Piel  $2 \text{ m}^2$       - Sistema respiratorio :  $100 \text{ m}^2$       - Tracto gastrointestrial :  $300 \text{ m}^2$**
- **TGI expuesto a gran cantidad de antígenos :  $40 \text{ grs/prots/día}$  y  $10^4$  bacterias /día.**

## Flora intestinal comensal → funciones benéficas para huésped :

- **Convierte alimentos en nutrientes y energía (ej; ácidos grasos cadena corta (butirato) .**
- **Tejido linfoide asociado a intestino (placas de Peyer)**
- **Inmunidad mucosa intestinal (ej; inducción de IgA secretoria y células T reguladoras contra bacterias patógenas).**
- **Elimina antígenos no propios dañinos.**
- **Induce y mantiene falta de respuesta a antígenos de dieta (fenómeno conocido como “tolerancia oral “)**

- **80 % de células inmunes se encuentran en TGI.**
- **Células inmunes ==> Intercomunicación a través de receptores y moléculas de señalización ==> traslado de información.**
- **Microbiota son reguladores y capacitadores del Sistema Inmune.**
- **Primeros 1.500 días de vida**

# Linfocitos

Immunology An Illustrated

Outline David Male 2021

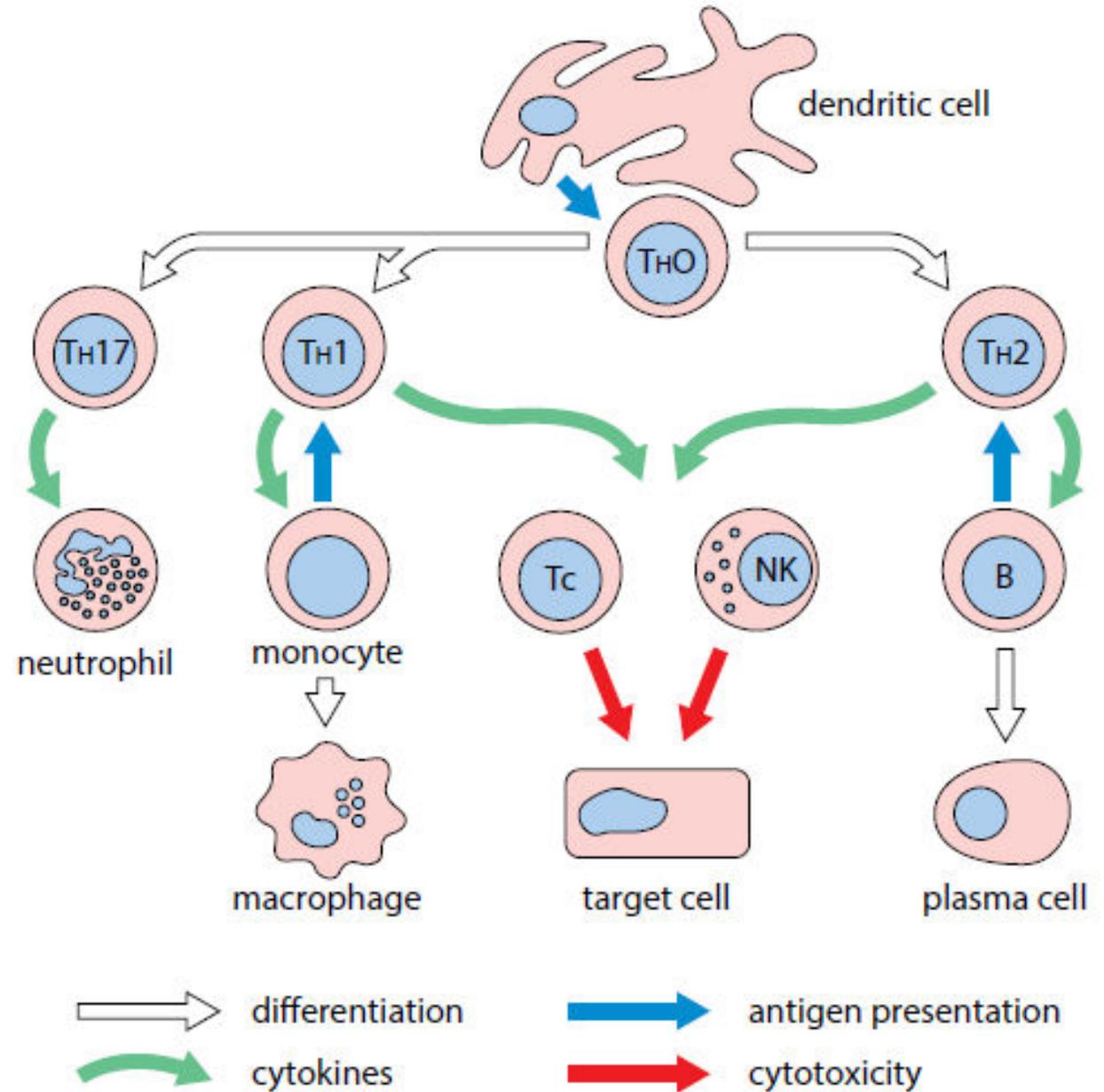


Fig. 1.2 Lymphocyte interactions.

# Marcadores de Linfocitos

Class	Functions	Antigen Receptor and Specificity	Selected Phenotype Markers	Blood	Lymph Node	Spleen
<b><math>\alpha\beta</math> T Lymphocytes</b>						
CD4 <sup>+</sup> helper T lymphocytes	B cell activation (humoral immunity) Macrophage activation (cell-mediated immunity) Stimulation of inflammation	$\alpha\beta$ heterodimers Diverse specificities for peptide–class II MHC complexes	CD3 <sup>+</sup> , CD4 <sup>+</sup> , CD8 <sup>-</sup>	35–60 <sup>†</sup>	50–60	50–60
CD8 <sup>+</sup> cytotoxic T lymphocytes	Killing of cells infected with intracellular microbes, tumor cells	$\alpha\beta$ heterodimers Diverse specificities for peptide–class I MHC complexes	CD3 <sup>+</sup> , CD4 <sup>-</sup> , CD8 <sup>+</sup>	15–40	15–20	10–15
Regulatory T cells	Suppress function of other T cells (regulation of immune responses, maintenance of self-tolerance)	$\alpha\beta$ heterodimers Specific for self and some foreign antigens (peptide–class II MHC complexes)	CD3 <sup>+</sup> , CD4 <sup>+</sup> , CD25 <sup>+</sup> , FoxP3 <sup>+</sup> (most common, but other phenotypes as well)	Rare	10	10
Natural killer T (NKT) cells	Suppress or activate innate and adaptive immune responses	$\alpha\beta$ heterodimers Limited specificity for glycolipid–CD1 complexes	CD56, CD16 (Fc receptor for IgG), CD3	5–30	Rare	10

# Interleukinas

- IL 10 : antiinflamatoria

cytokine	source	target	principal effects
IL-1 $\beta$	macrophage fibroblast lymphocytes	lymphocytes macrophages endothelium	lymphocyte costimulation phagocyte activation $\uparrow$ endothelial adhesion molecules induced fever and sleep $\uparrow$ prostaglandin synthesis
IL-1 $\alpha$	epithelial cells astrocytes	other	induced fever and sleep $\uparrow$ prostaglandin synthesis
IL-2	T cells	T cells  NK cells B cells	T-cell growth and activation NK-cell activation and division
IL-3	T cells thymic epithelium	stem cells	multilineage hemopoietic factor
IL-4	TH2 cells bone marrow stroma	B cells	activation and division promotes class switch $\rightarrow$ IgG1 and IgE
IL-5	TH2 cells	eosinophils B cells	development and differentiation
IL-6	macrophages endothelium TH2 cells	T cells B cells hepatocytes	lymphocyte growth B-cell differentiation acute-phase protein synthesis
IL-7	bone marrow stroma	pre-B cells pre-T cells	division
IL-8 (CXCL8)	endothelium monocytes fibroblasts	neutrophils monocytes T cells	activation/chemotaxis
IL-9	CD4 <sup>+</sup> T cells	T cells mast cells	division promotes development
IL-10	TH2 cells	TH1 cells	inhibits cytokine synthesis

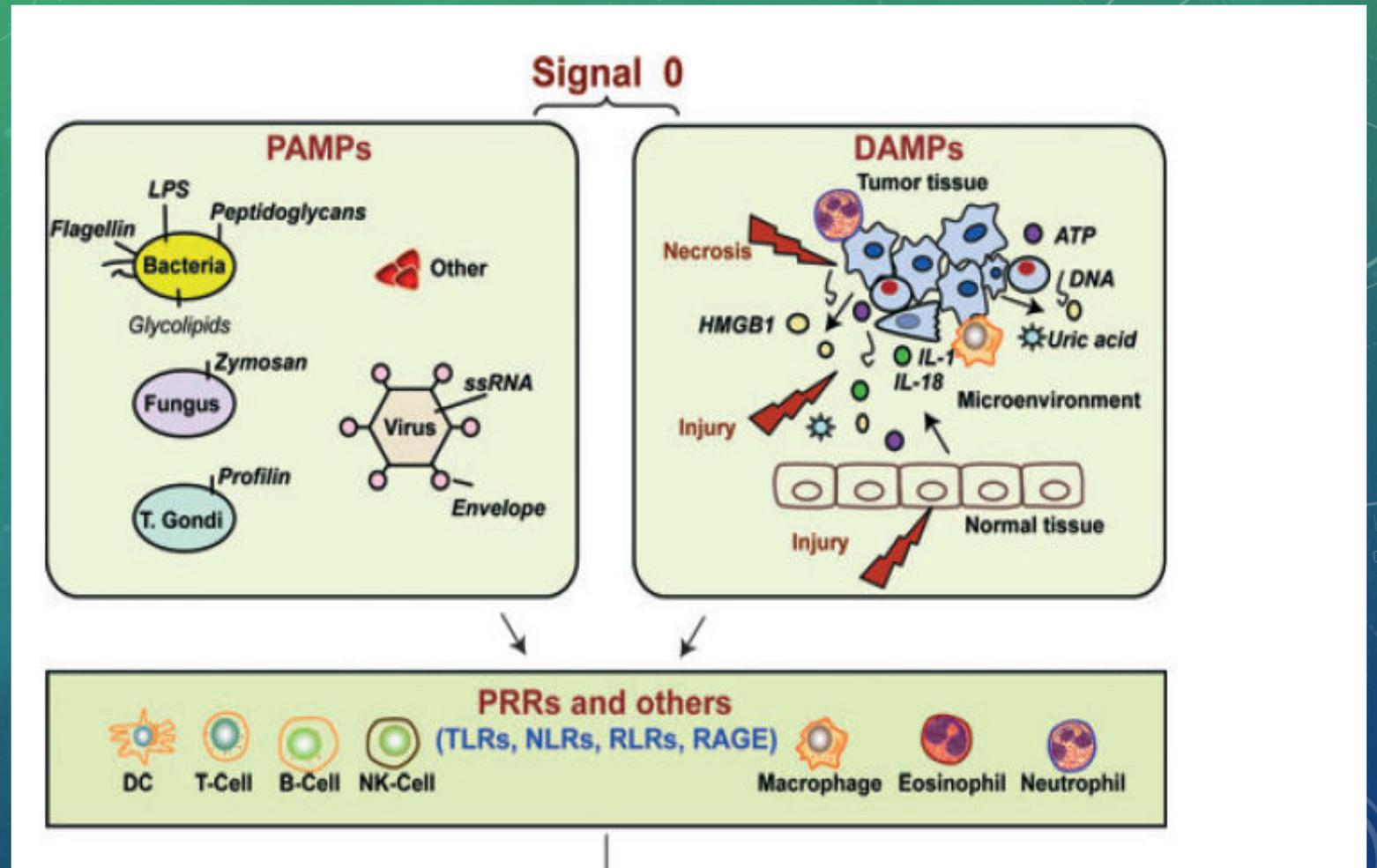
# Interleukinas

- IL 31 proinflamatoria

IL-25	Th2 cells	mucosal epithelia	eosinophilia
IL-26	Th17 cells	epithelial cells	induces ICAM-1
IL-27 (IL-30)	dendritic cells APCs	B cells T cells hemopoietic stem cell	regulates inflammation Th1 differentiation
IL-28/ IL-29	TREG cells immature DCs	keratinocytes melanocytes	induce antiviral state
IL-31	Th2 cells	epithelial cells keratinocytes	proinflammatory
IL-32	monocytes macrophages	mononuclear phagocytes	induces TNF, CXCL8, CXCL2 promotes differentiation
IL-33	endothelium epithelium	T cells mast cells basophils	induces Th2 cytokines
IL-34	tissue cells	monocytes	differentiation
IL-35	TREG cells	T cells	suppresses Th17 cells proliferation of TREG cells
IL-36	phagocytes	T cells NK cells	regulates MHC class II and ICAM-1
IL-37	phagocytes tissue cells	mononuclear phagocytes	regulates innate immunity
IL-38	B cells tissue cells	T cells	inhibits IL-17, IL-22
IL-39	B cells	neutrophils	promotes differentiation
IL-40	bone marrow stroma activated B cells	B cell precursors	promotes antibody response

# Receptores

Respuestas que generarán  
inflamación , antiinflamación  
o resolución



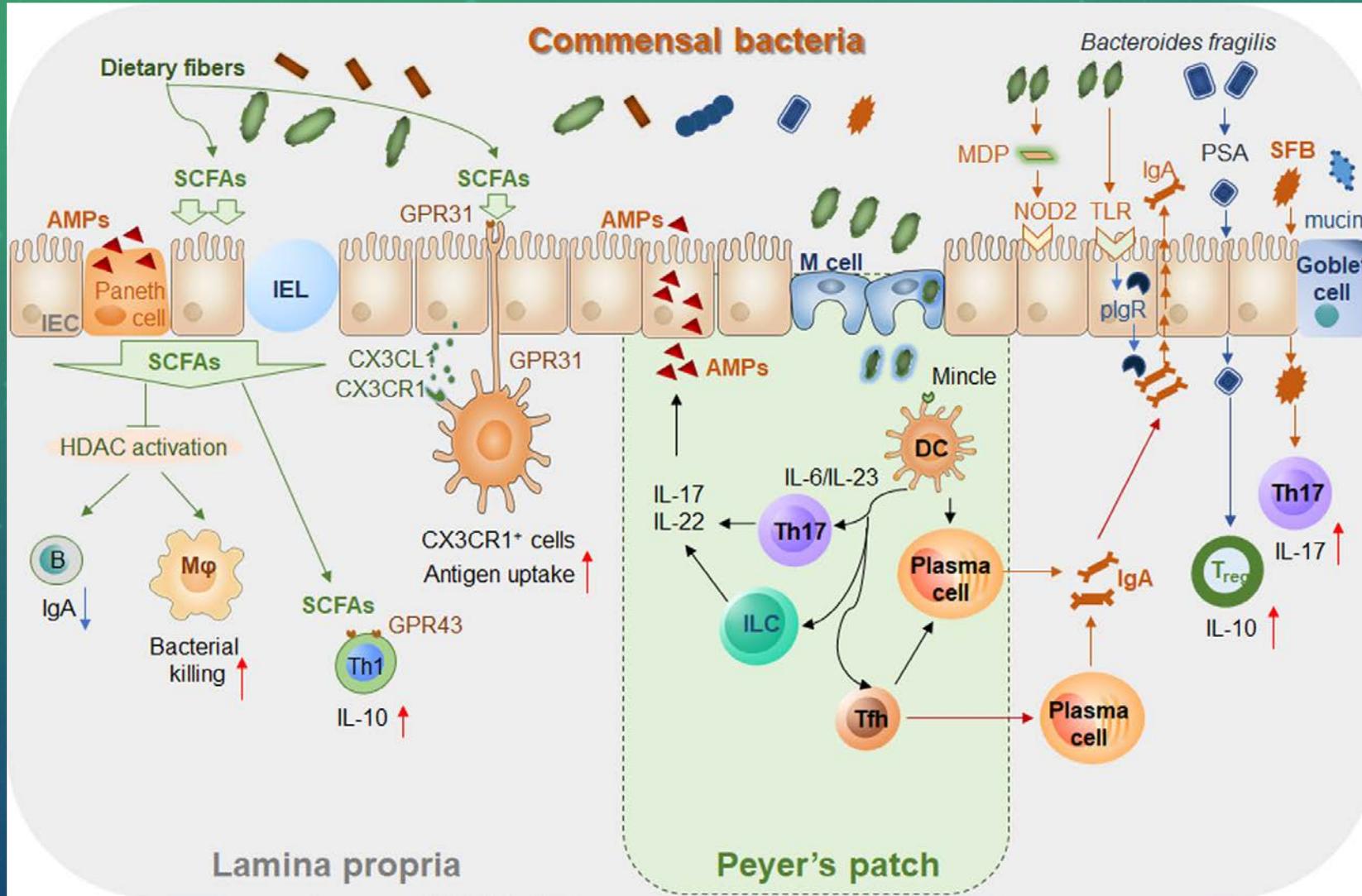
**PAMPs** : pathogen-associated molecular patterns

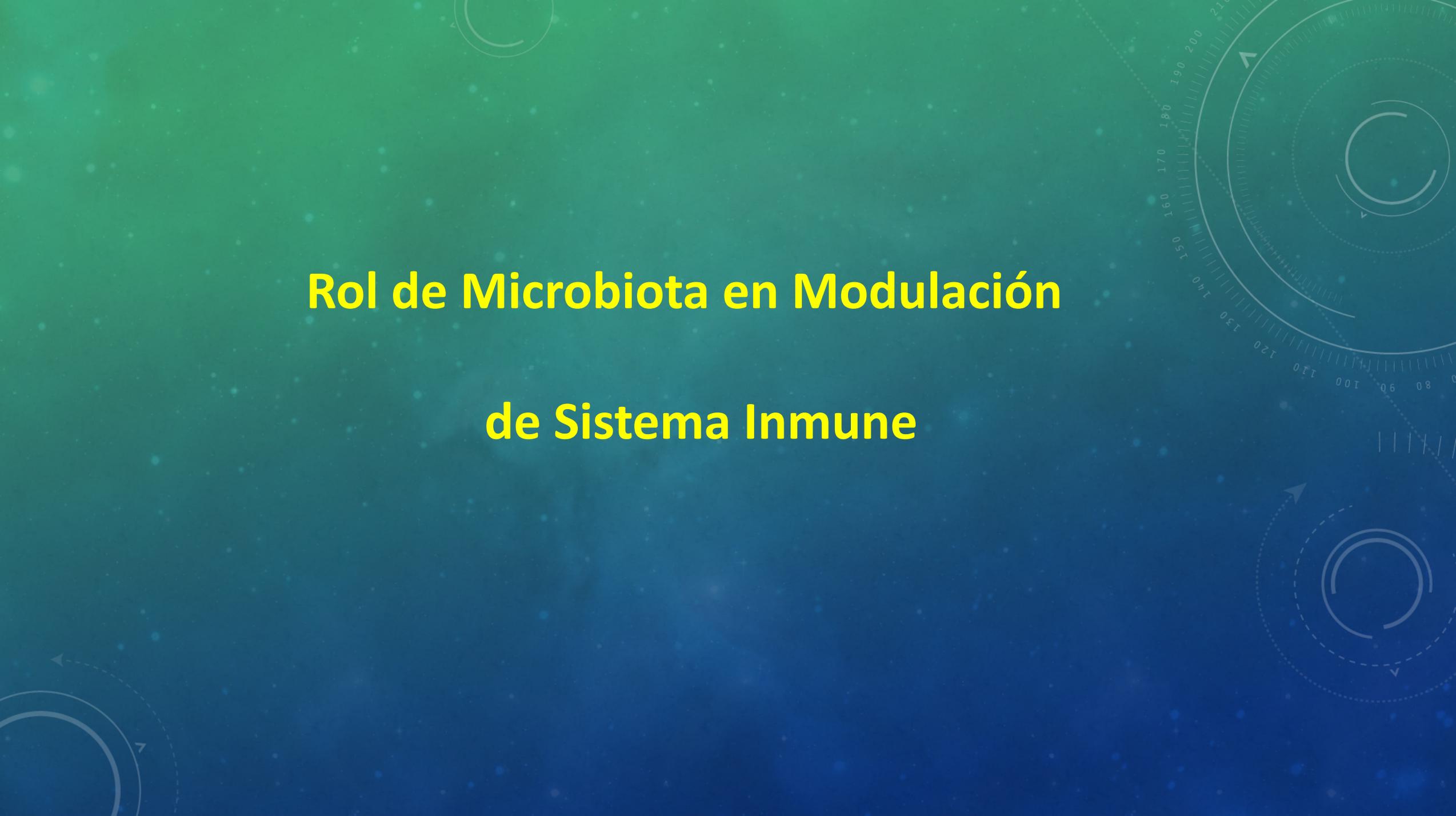
**DAMPs** : damage-associated molecular pattern molecules

**PRR** : pattern recognition receptor → TLR.



# Crosstalk entre microbiota e Inmunidad del huésped





# **Rol de Microbiota en Modulación de Sistema Inmune**

# **GALT : gut - associated lymphoid tissue**

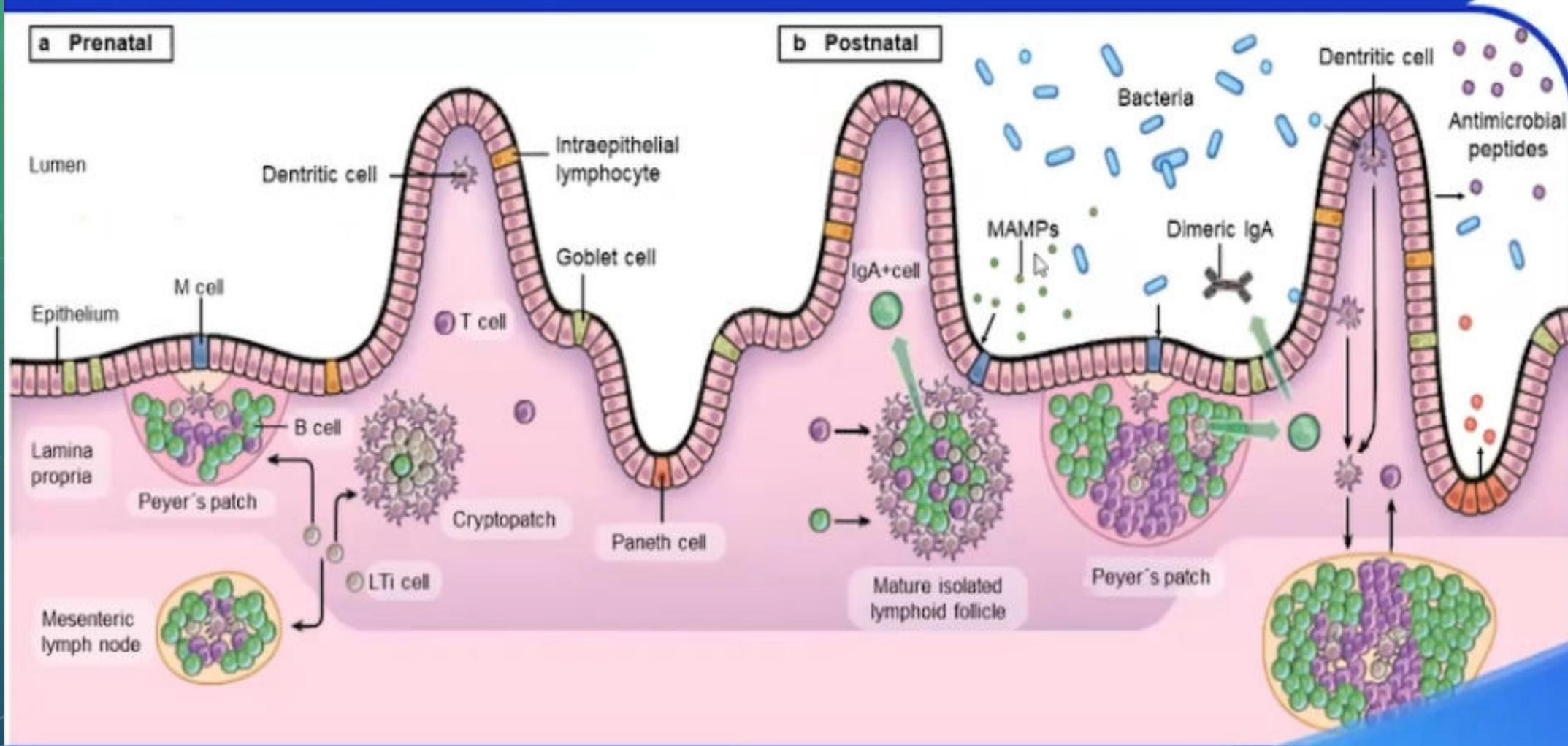
**Antígenos presente en lumen intestinal son procesados y transportados en placas de Peyer vía células M , localizadas entre enterocitos en el epitelio.**

**Los antígenos interactúan con células presentadoras de antígenos a linfocitos T y B inmaduros , los activan , se van a nodos linfáticos y migran a través de conducto torácico a torrente sanguíneo.**

# Colonización Intestinal y Desarrollo GI

a Prenatal

b Postnatal

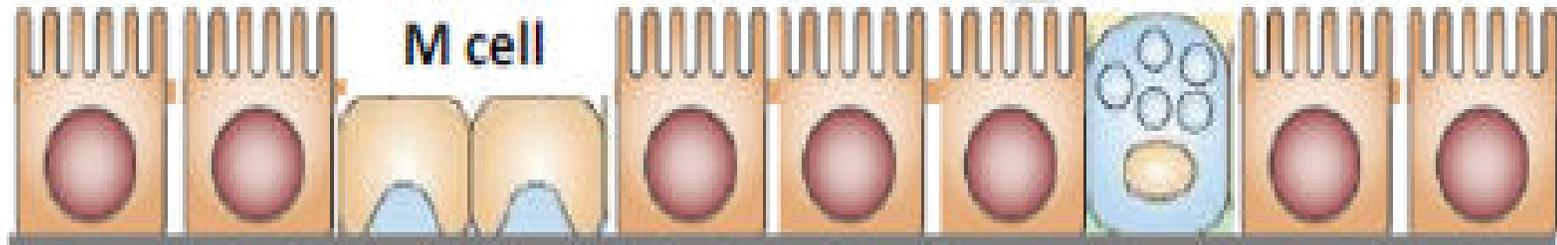


Intestinal microflora

Gut lumen



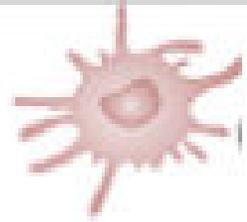
M cell



Intestinal epithelial cells

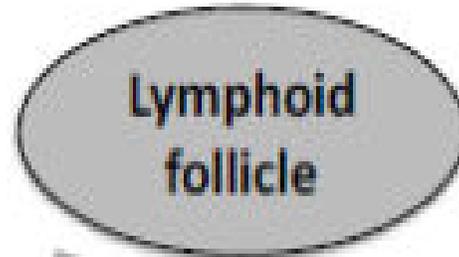
Paneth cell

Lamina propria

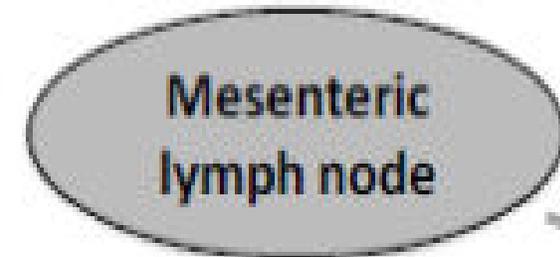


Dendritic cell

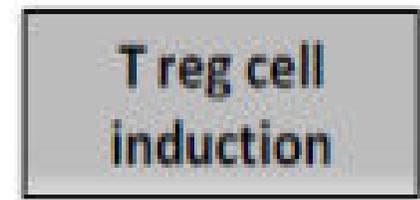
Lymphoid follicle



Mesenteric lymph node



T reg cell induction



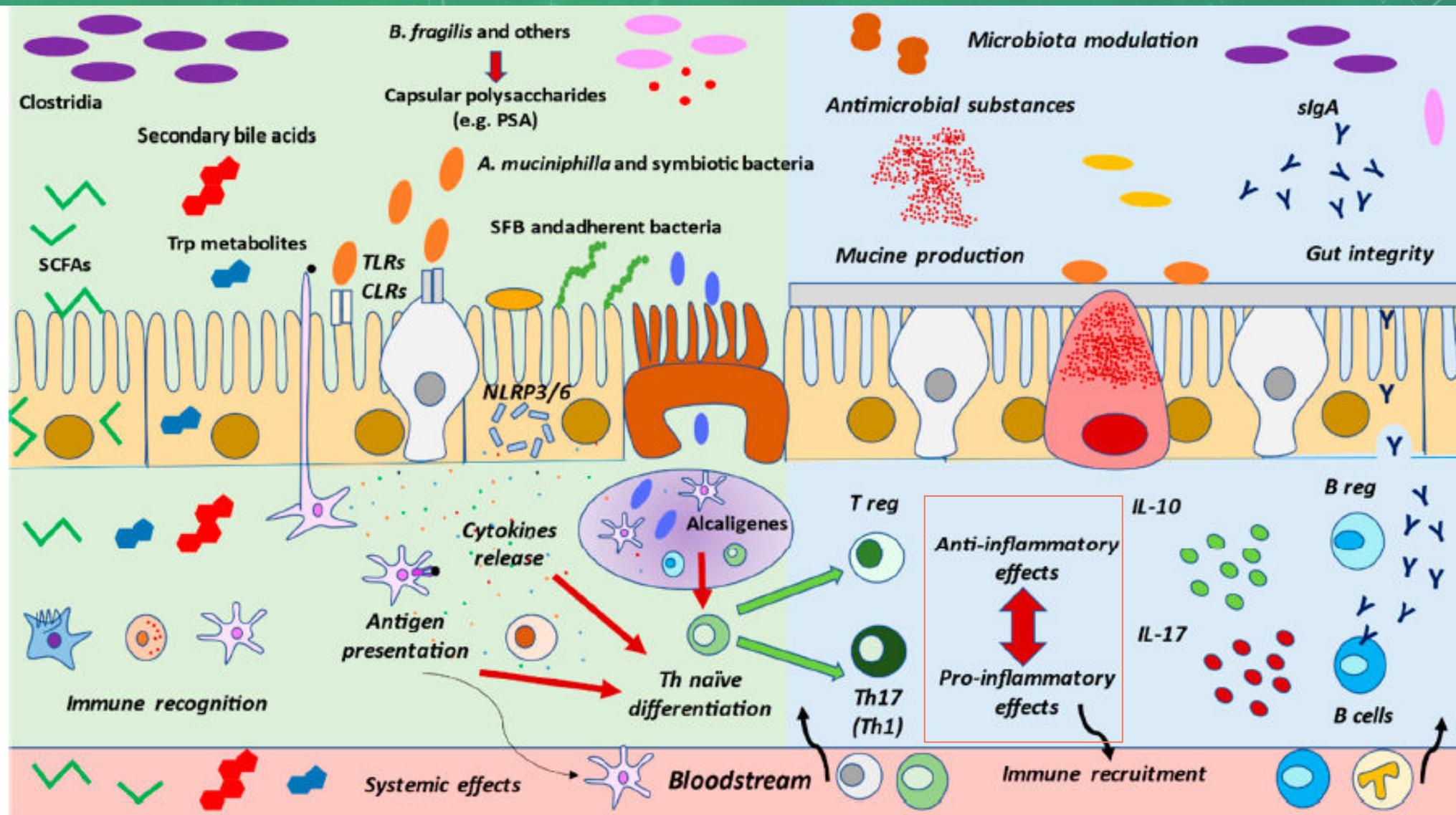


Figure 2. Interactions between gut microbiota and immune system. The presence of healthy gut microbiota, their products

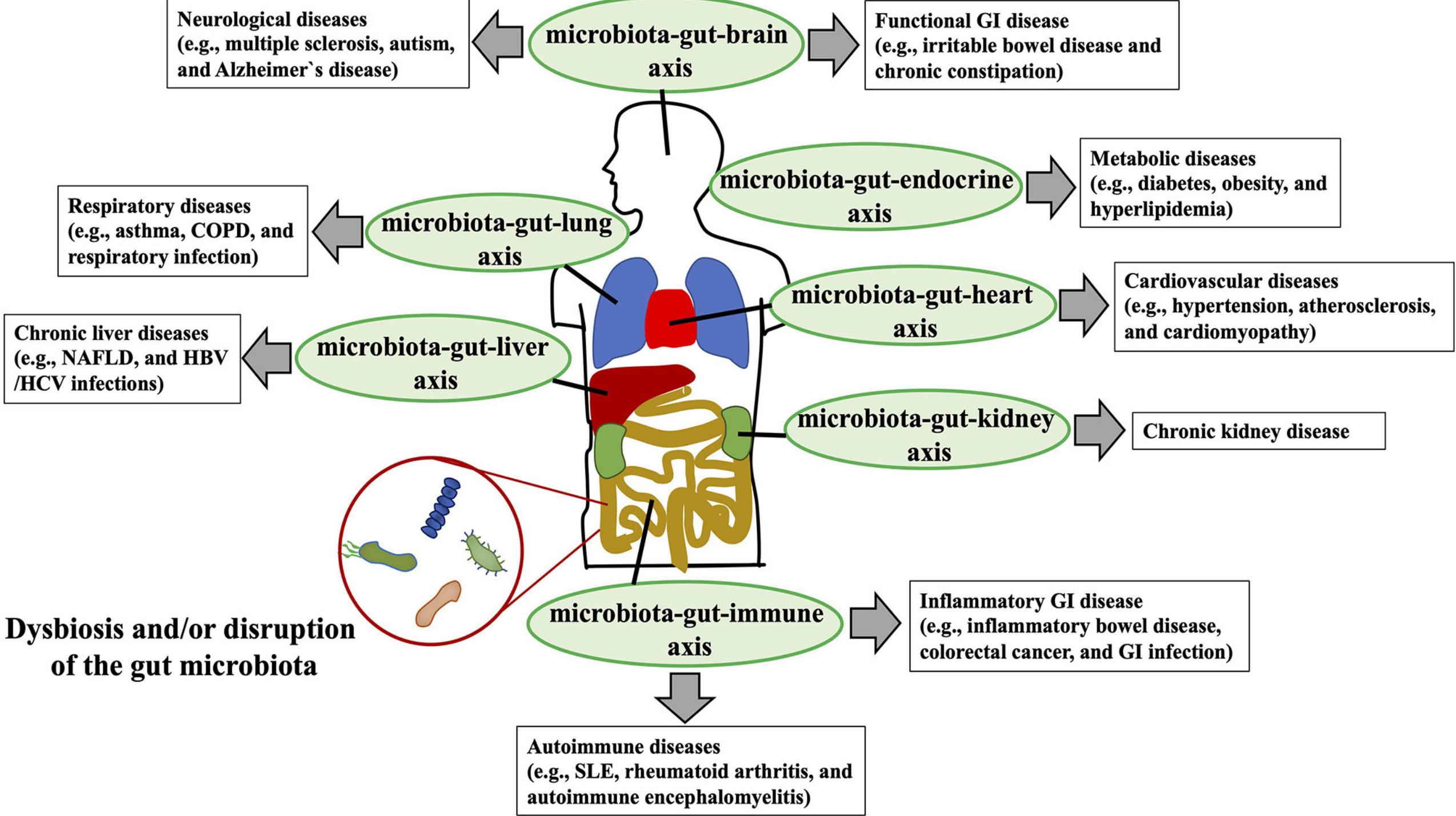
# Animales criados con Tracto gastrointestinal estéril

- Mucosa intestinal atrófica
- Disminución de linfonodos mesentéricos y sistémicos
- Poca respuesta inmune celular
- Baja secreción IgA secretoria
- Poca celularidad y actividad linfocitaria en la mucosa
- Falta de equilibrio entre TH1 (proinflamatoria) y TH2 (alérgica)
- Susceptibilidad a infecciones.

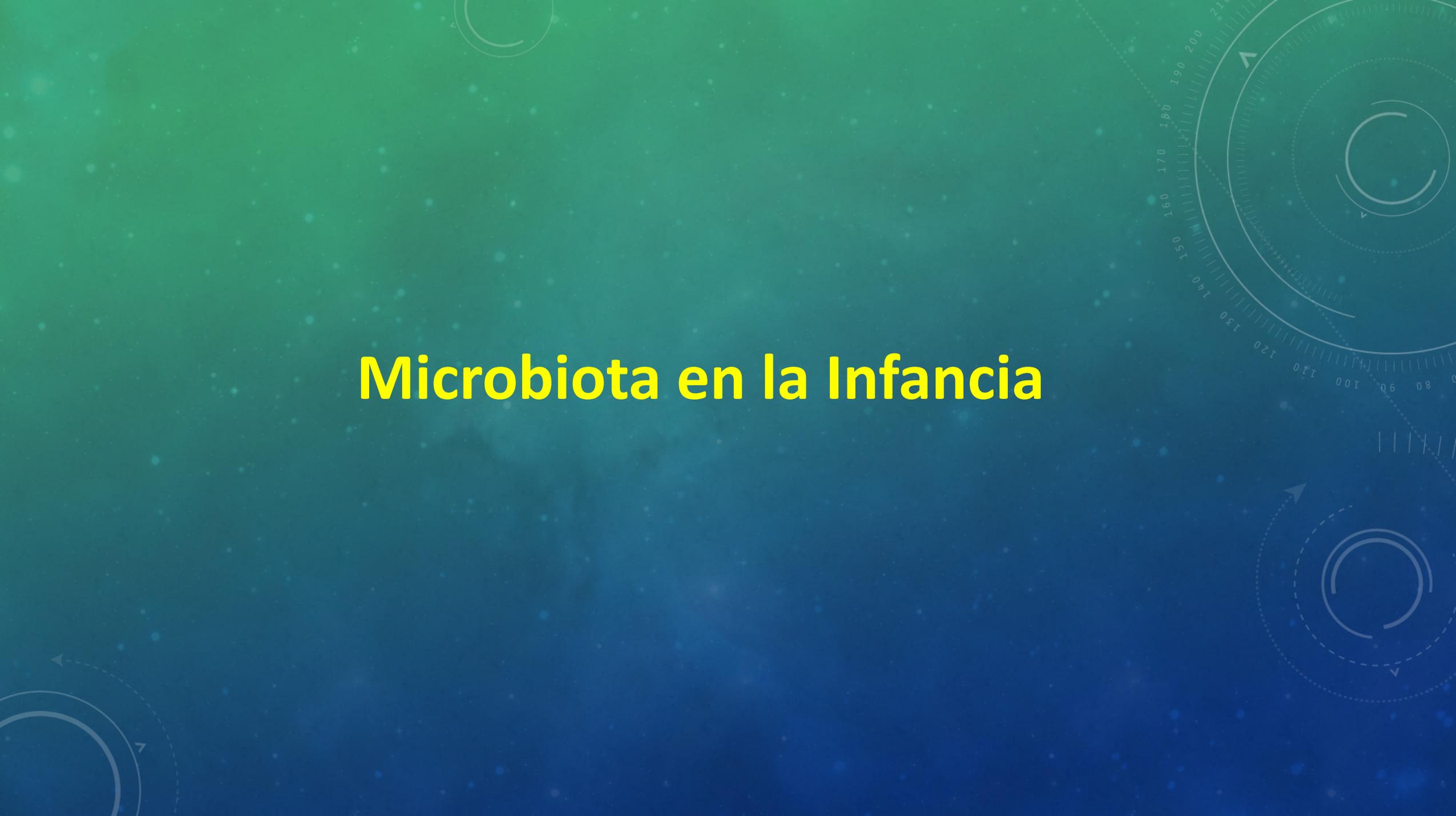
**Diafonía (crosstalk) bidireccional entre microbiota disbiótica, sistema gastrointestinal y órganos diana y sistemas funcionales :**

**Eje microbiota-intestino-hígado, eje microbiota-intestino-cerebro, eje microbiota –  
intestino sistema inmune**

**→ patogenia de diversas enfermedades de huésped (hígado graso, enfermedad crónica renal, Alzheimer, Asma, NEC).**



# Microbiota en la Infancia

The background features a vertical gradient from light green at the top to dark blue at the bottom. It is populated with numerous small, glowing blue and green particles. On the right side, there are several circular data visualization elements, including a large circular scale with numerical markings from 80 to 200 and a smaller circular diagram with concentric lines and arrows. In the bottom left corner, there are faint circular outlines and arrows, suggesting a process or cycle.

# Microbiota en la Infancia

Factors influencing mother gut microbiota

Pregnant weight gain

Antibiotic exposure

Hygiene and social condition



Bacteria in amniotic fluid

Smoking in pregnancy

Gestational metabolic abnormalities

Mother-child symbiosis

High-fat mother's milk

Intensive care at birth

Delivery and feeding modality



Antibiotic exposure

Weight at birth

Gestational age

Factors influencing child gut microbiota

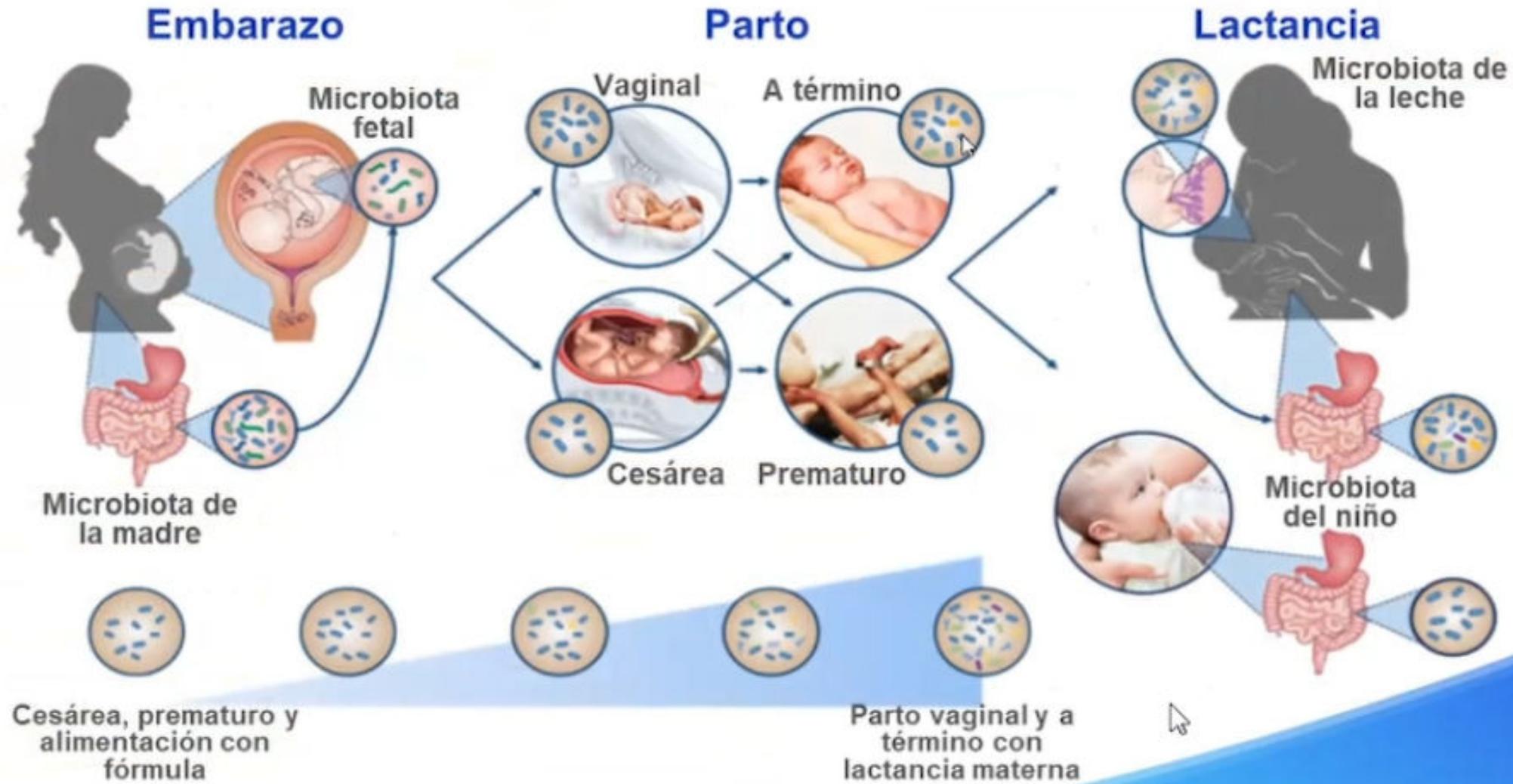
## Microbiota materna

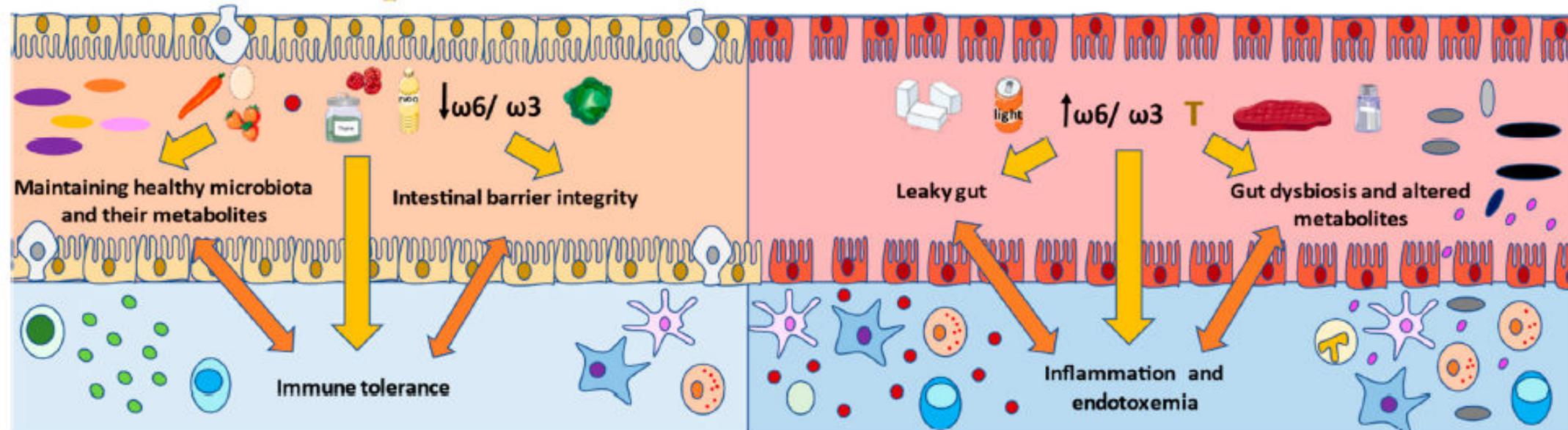
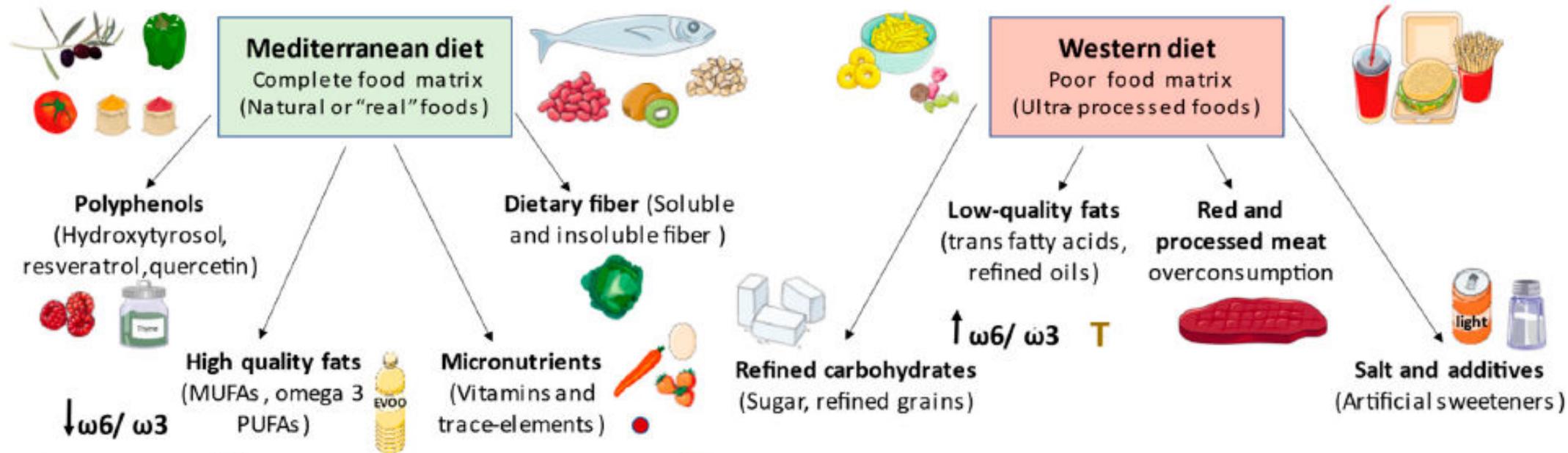
- Dieta y Peso
- Antibióticos e Higiene
- Tabaquismo
- Metabolismo
- Bacterias (Líquido Amniótico)

## Microbiota del bebé

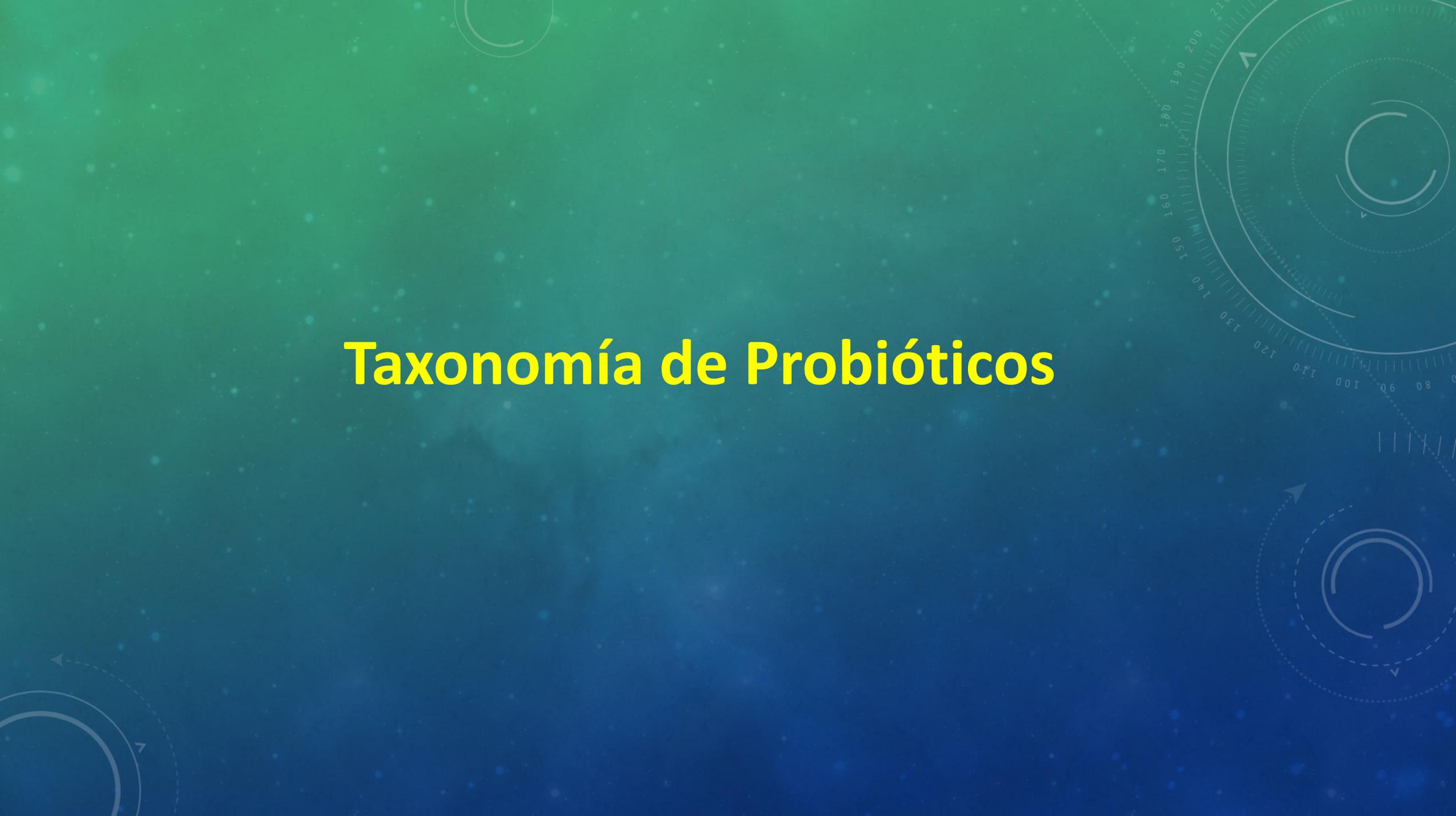
- Leche materna
- Forma de nacimiento
- Cuidados intensivos
- Edad y peso al nacer
- Uso de antibióticos

# Lactantes con afectación de la microbiota





# Taxonomía de Probióticos

The background features a vertical gradient from light green at the top to dark blue at the bottom. It is decorated with several abstract circular elements: a faint circular scale on the right side with numerical markings from 80 to 200, and various dashed and solid circular lines and arrows scattered across the frame, suggesting a technical or scientific theme.

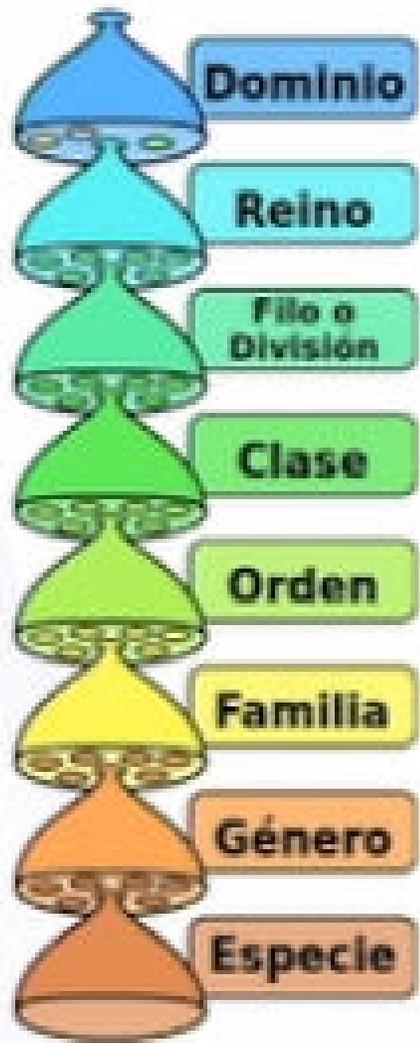
# Composición de microbiota intestinal

Por PCR se analiza secuencias de nucleótidos del gen bacteriano 16 S del ARN ribosomal → :

Clasificación taxonómica (phylo ó clase, género, especie y cepa → define composición de ecosistema.

Hay secuencias almacenadas en GenBank → permite identificar bacterias presentes en 1 muestra.

# Especificidad de la cepa



Dominio	Bacteria
Reino	Bacteria
División	Actinobacteria
Clase	Actinobacteridae
Orden	Bifidobacteriales
Familia	Bifidobacteriaceae
Género	<i>Bifidobacterium</i>
Especie	<i>Bifidobacterium animalis</i>
Subespecie	<i>Bifidobacterium animalis lactis</i>
Cepa	<i>Bifidobacterium animalis lactis BB-12</i>

# Microbiota intestinal: FAMILIAS

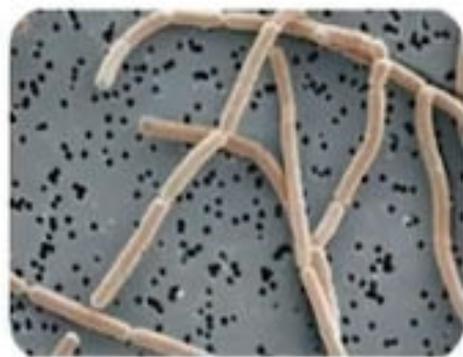
- **FIRMICUTES:** *Clostridios, Lactobacilos*
- **BACTERIODETES:** *Bacteroides*
- **ACTINOBACTERIAS:** *Bifidobacterias*
- **PROTEOBACTERIAS:** *E. Coli*

# Microorganismos más utilizados

- *Lactobacillus*
- *Bifidobacterium*
- *Enterococcus*
- *Saccharomyces boulardii*
- *Escherichia coli*
- *Bacillus cereus*
- *Clostridium butyricum*

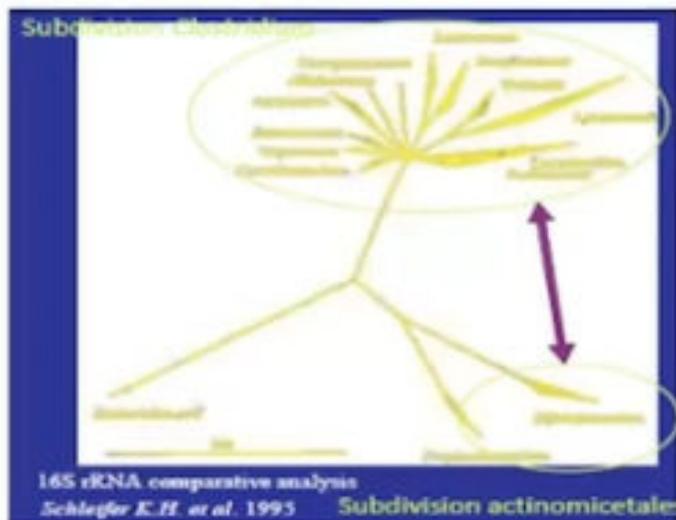
## LACTOBACILLUS

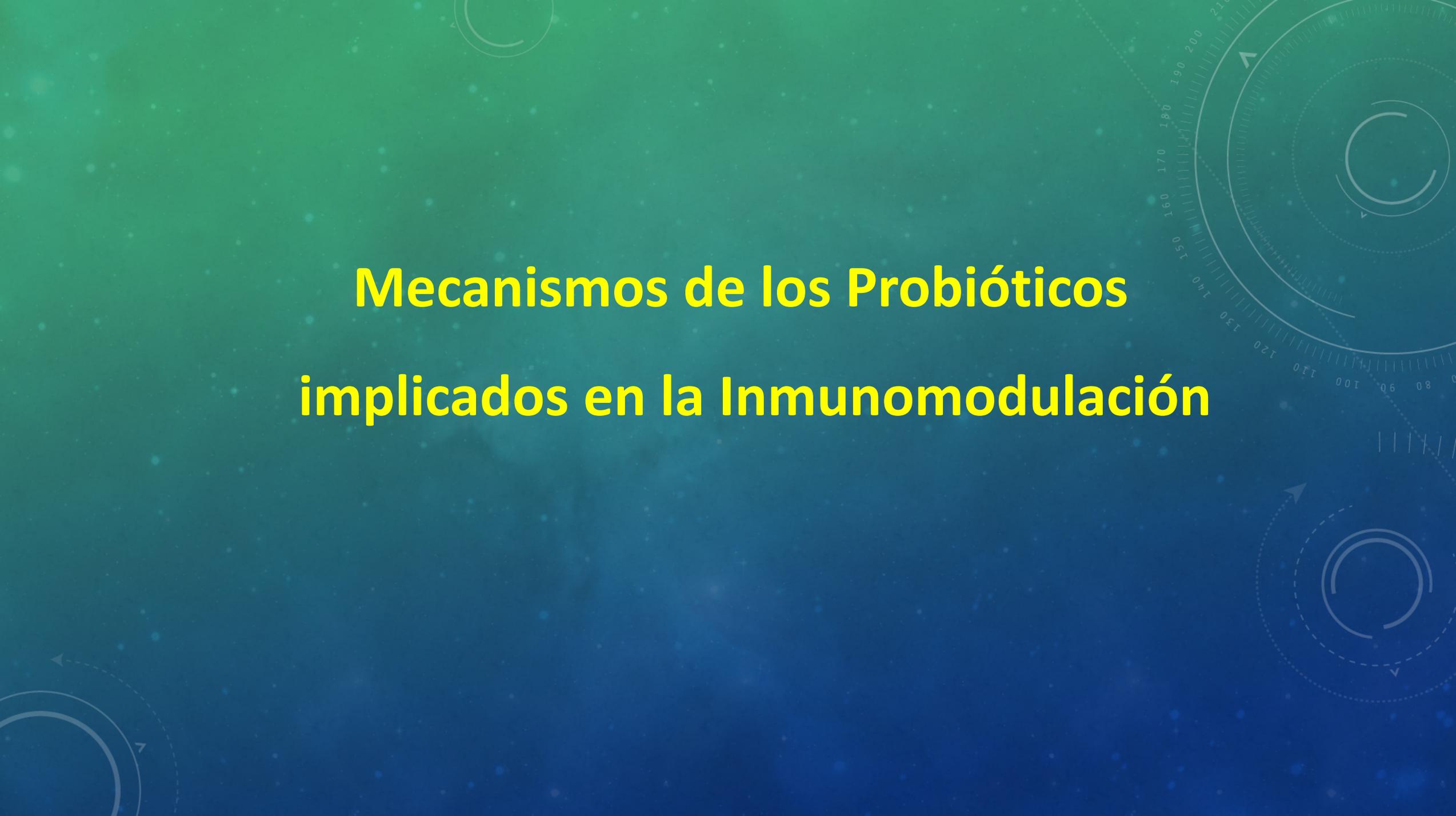
- Gram +
- Rods
- Catalase -
- Aerotolerant
- Mesophylic/thermophylic
- Fermentative
- Lactis Acid bacteria
- GC <50%



## BIFIDOBACTERIUM

- Gram +
- Variable morphology
- Catalase - (in anaerobiosis)
- Aerotolerant
- Thermophylic (opt. T<sup>a</sup> 37-42°C)
- Fermentative (F6PPK Shunt)
- NO Lactis Acid bacteria
- GC 50-67%





# Mecanismos de los Probióticos implicados en la Inmunomodulación

# PROBIÓTICOS: Mecanismos implicados en la Inmunomodulación

## EN EL LUMEN INTESTINAL

↑ Producción local de IgA

Modulación de la Microflora Intestinal

Hidrolisis de Péptidos Antigénicos

## MUCOSA INTESTINAL

Modulación de la Permeabilidad

Estimulación de la diferenciación celular



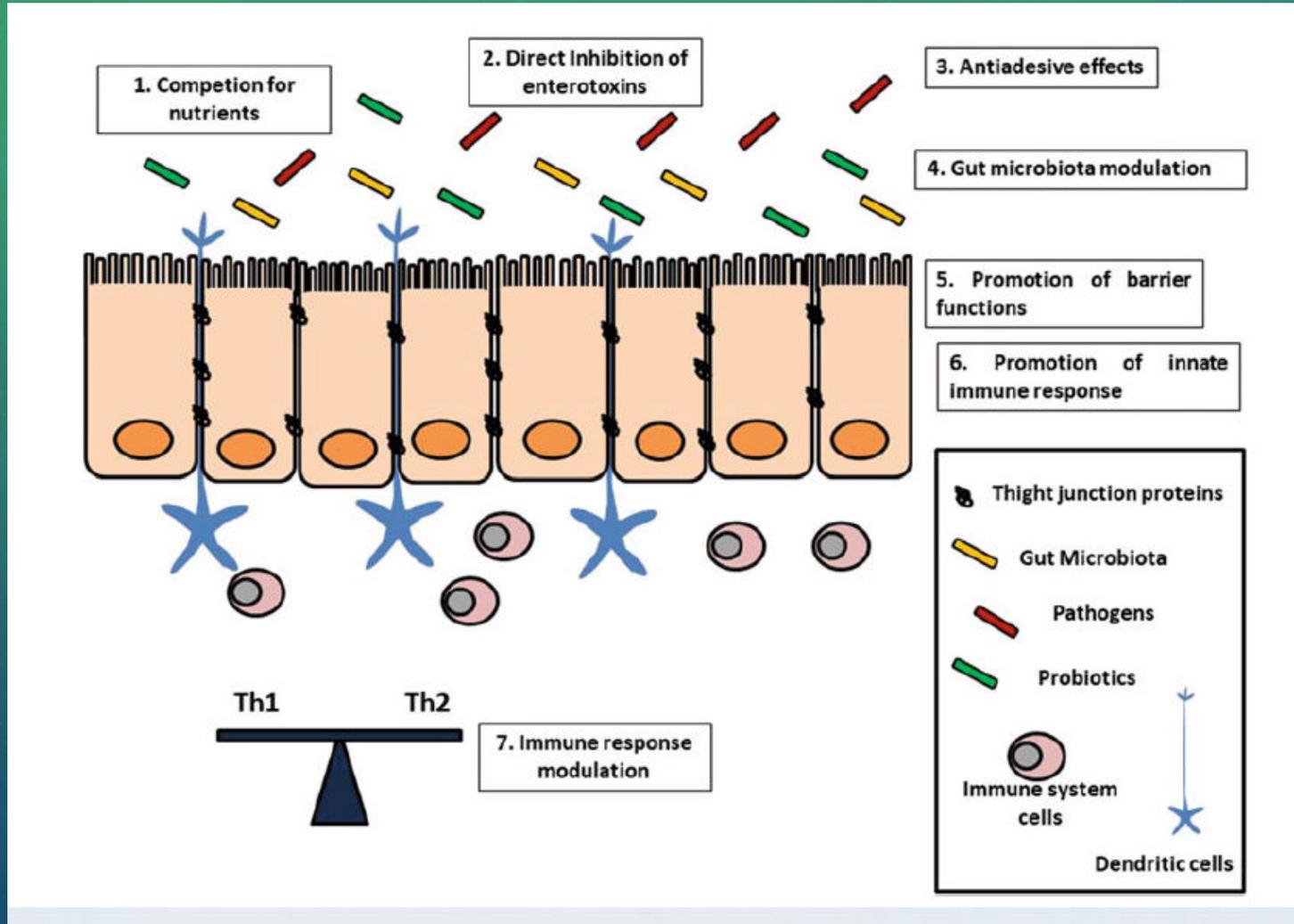
## MÁS ALLÁ DE LA MUCOSA

Modulación del sistema Inmune

Impacto en el sistema nervioso entérico

Inducción de la Tolerancia Oral

# Mecanismos de acción de probióticos



# Producción ácidos grasos cadena corta por bífidobacterias

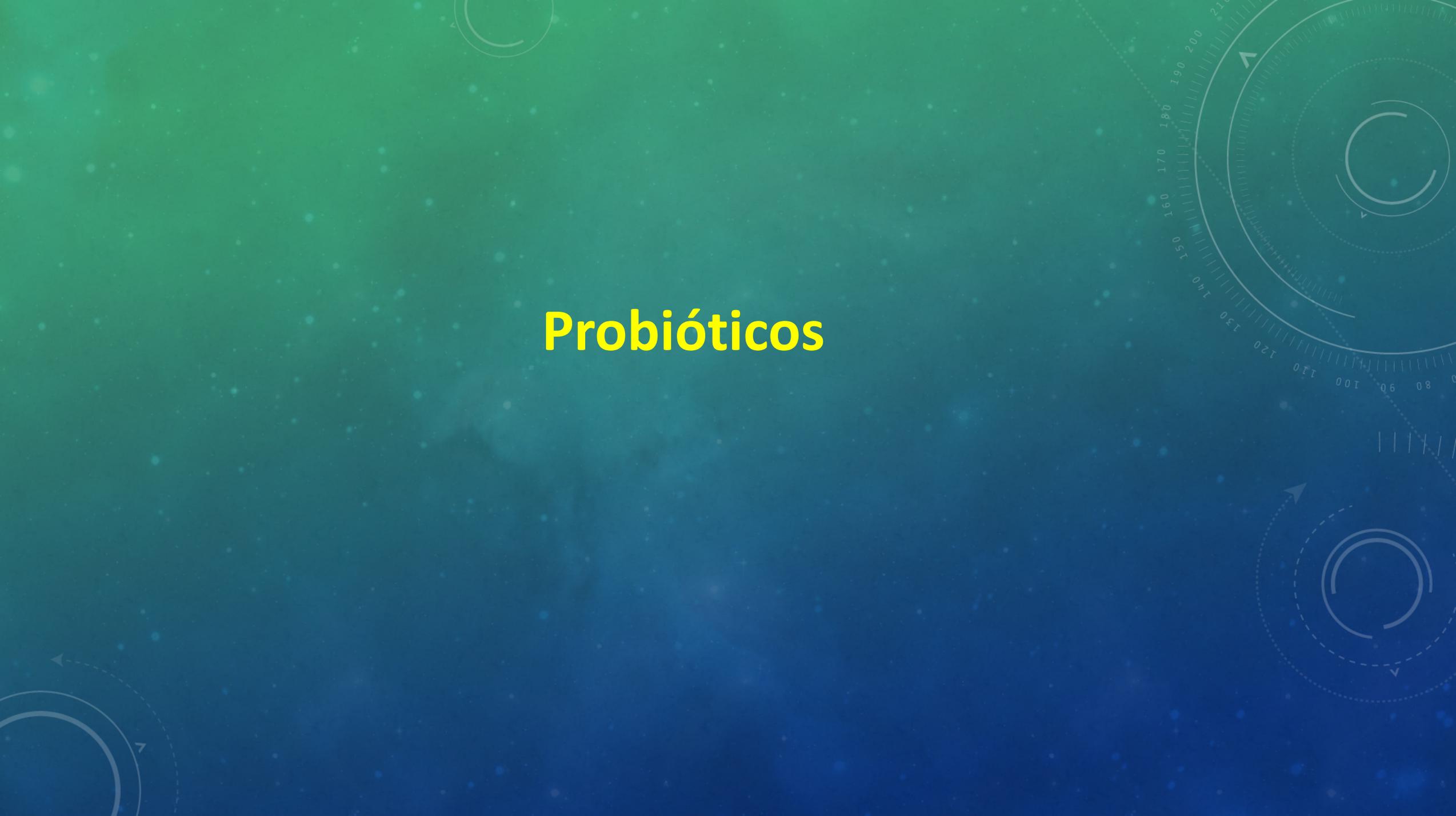
Ácidos grasos de cadena corta (SCFAs) son importante Fuente de energía para enterocitos y son Moléculas señalizadoras .

SCFAs interactúan con receptors de SCFA : GPR41 y GPR43 .

Acetato puede atenuar lipólisis intracelular al disminuir fosforilación de lipasa.

Propionato y Butirato pueden disminuir la secreción de citoquinas proinflamatorias disminuyendo infiltración local de macrófagos.

# Probióticos

The background features a vertical gradient from light green at the top to dark blue at the bottom. It is populated with numerous small, glowing blue and green particles. On the right side, there are several technical diagrams: a large circular gauge with numerical markings from 80 to 200, a smaller circular diagram with concentric lines, and a dashed circular arrow pointing clockwise. On the left side, there are partial views of similar circular diagrams.

## Nancare Protect

- *Bifidobacterium animalis* subsp. *Lactis* (CNCM I-3446)
- Contiene  $10^9$  UFC por cada 5 gotas

## Bion BB

- *Bifidobacterium* BB-12® (*Bifidobacterium Lactis* BB12)
- Contiene:  $1 \times 10^9$  UFC por cada 6 gotas

## Biogaia

- *Lactobacillus reuteri* Protectis (*L. reuteri* DSM 17938)
- Contiene:  $1 \times 10^8$  UFC por cada 5 gotas

# Estudios o RCTs



# 1.- Beneficios fórmula con Probióticos y Prebióticos en Microbiota intestinal

Efecto de una fórmula suplementada con 1 Prebiótico (mezcla de oligosacáridos derivados de leche de vaca (BMOS) conteniendo galactooligosacáridos tales como 3' y 6'-sialilactosa) y el Probiótico *Bifidobacterium animalis* subsp. *lactis* (*B. lactis*) strain CNCM I-3446 sobre los niveles de bifidobacteria en niños nacidos vía vaginal y cesárea.

# Human Milk Oligosaccharides y Sistema Inmune

Leche materna : lactosa (70 g/ l) ; lípidos (40 g/l), HMO (5–15 g/l) , proteína (8 g/l);

**Oligosacáridos de leche humana (HMO) son sintetizados desde lactosa en glándula mamaria.**

Leche humana contiene probióticos (microbiota de glándula mamaria).

# HMO : Human milk oligosacáridos

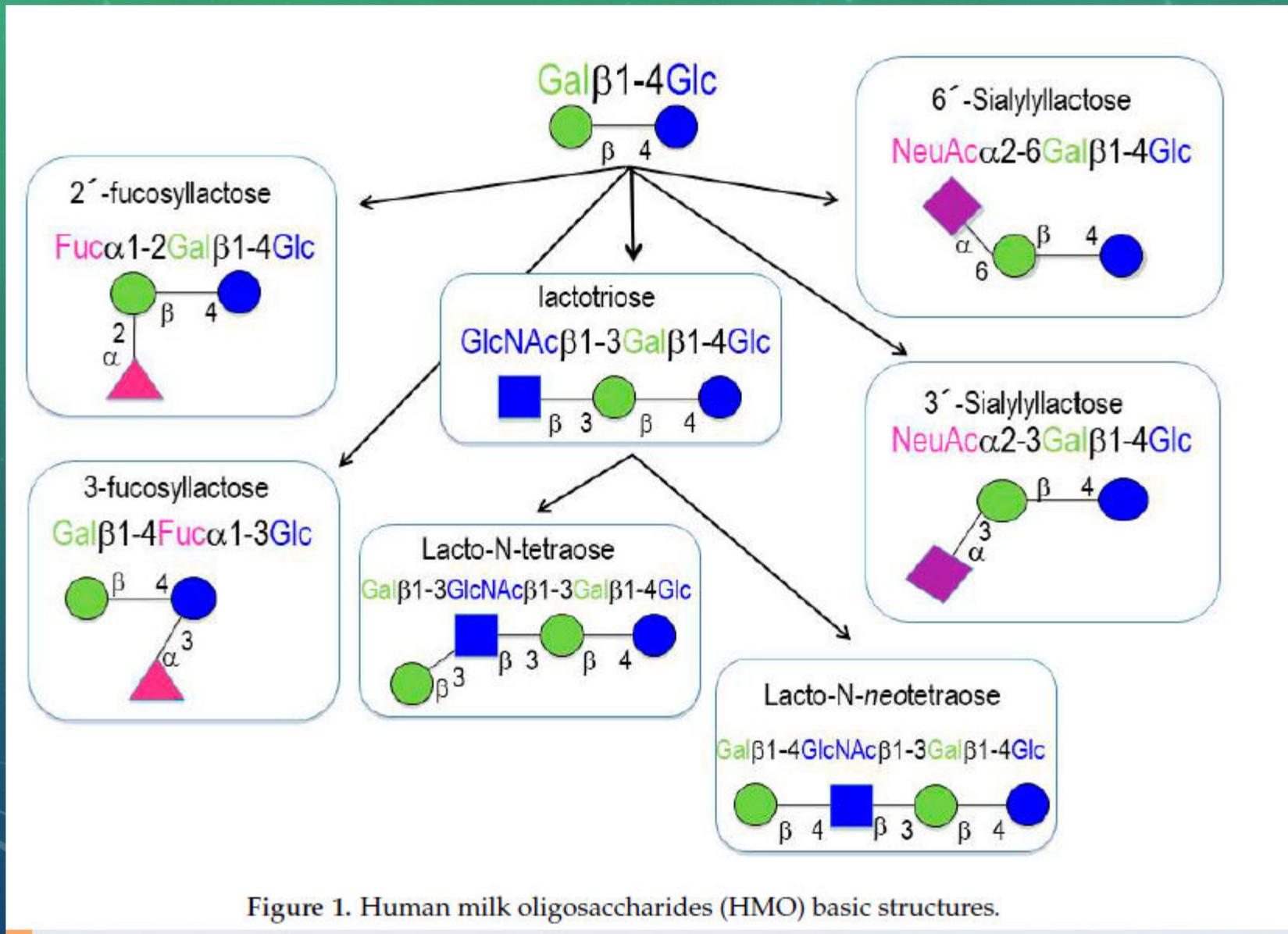


Figure 1. Human milk oligosaccharides (HMO) basic structures.

**Humanos carecen de enzimas (sialidasas, fucosidasas) que digieran los HMOs → alcanzan el colon intactos donde son digeridos por microbiota intestinal → prebióticos .**

**Leche materna : Streptococcus , Staphylococcus species, Bifidobacterium, Lactobacillus, Propionibacteria, Enterococcus y miembros de familia Enterobacteriaceae.**

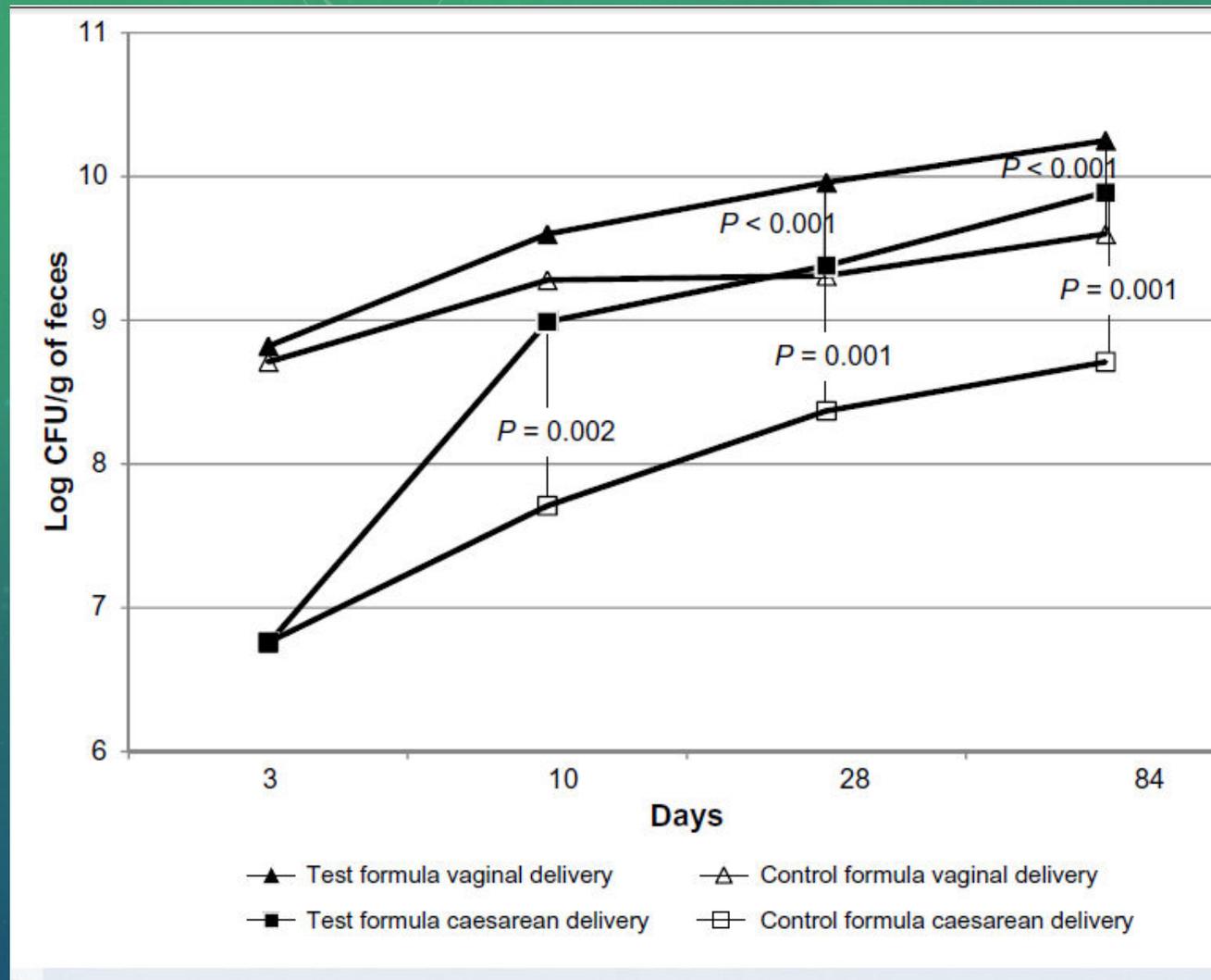
## 2.- Beneficios fórmula con Probióticos en Microbiota intestinal

**Table 2.** Fecal bifidobacteria counts (log cfu/g) at 10 days of age, full analysis set.

	VAGINAL DELIVERY		CESAREAN DELIVERY	
	TEST FORMULA (n = 115)	CONTROL FORMULA (n = 113)	TEST FORMULA (n = 92)	CONTROL FORMULA (n = 101)
Number of infants (%) available for analysis	59 (51.3)	49 (43.4)	36 (39.1)	33 (32.7)
Mean (SD)	9.60 (1.09)	9.28 (1.37)	8.99 (1.44)	7.71 (1.68)
Median (min – max)	10.06 (5.93–10.77)	9.85 (6.15–10.79)	9.41 (6.30–10.94)	6.30 (6.30–10.51)
Treatment effect <i>P</i> value*	0.126		0.002	

**Notes:** \*Nonparametric Wilcoxon test for Test infant formula versus Control infant formula.

**Abbreviations:** cfu, colony-forming units; SD, standard deviation; min, minimum; max, maximum.



**Mayor recuento de UFC en Fórmula con probiótico en parto vaginal**

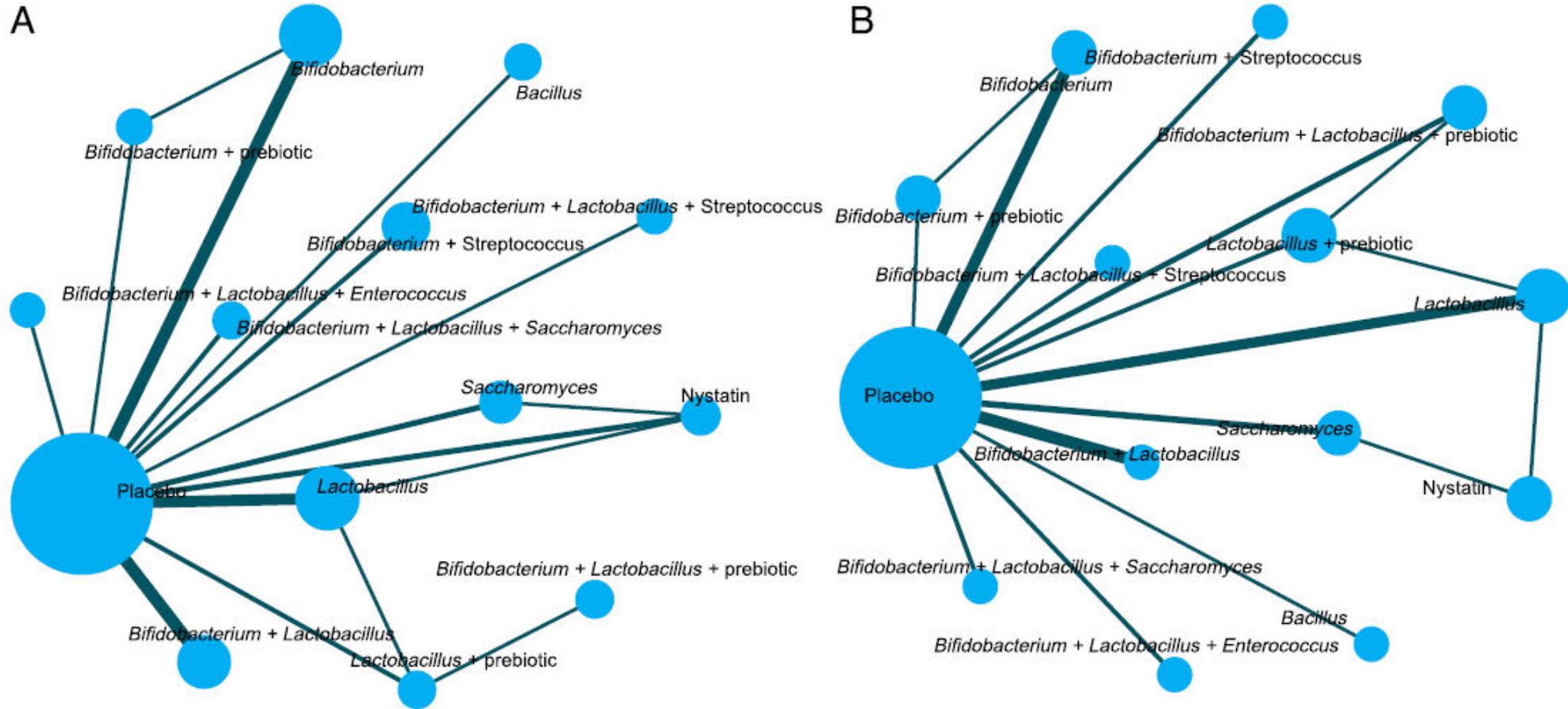
### 3.- Efectos sobre Sepsis tardía

- RCT, doble ciego, multicéntrico
- Pt < 32 s y < 1.500 = 1099
- Suplementados con mezcla probióticos: *Bifidobacterium longum*, *Streptococcus thermophilus* y *Bifidobacterium animalis lactis*

**CONCLUSIONS:** probióticos *B infantis*, *S thermophilus* y *B lactis* disminuyeron NEC Bell etapa  $\geq 2$  significativamente en prematuros pero no sepsis de inicio tardío ni mortalidad.

Treatment with this combination of probiotics appears to be safe.

# 4.- Effects of Probiotics in Preterm : A Network Meta-analysis



45 RCTs

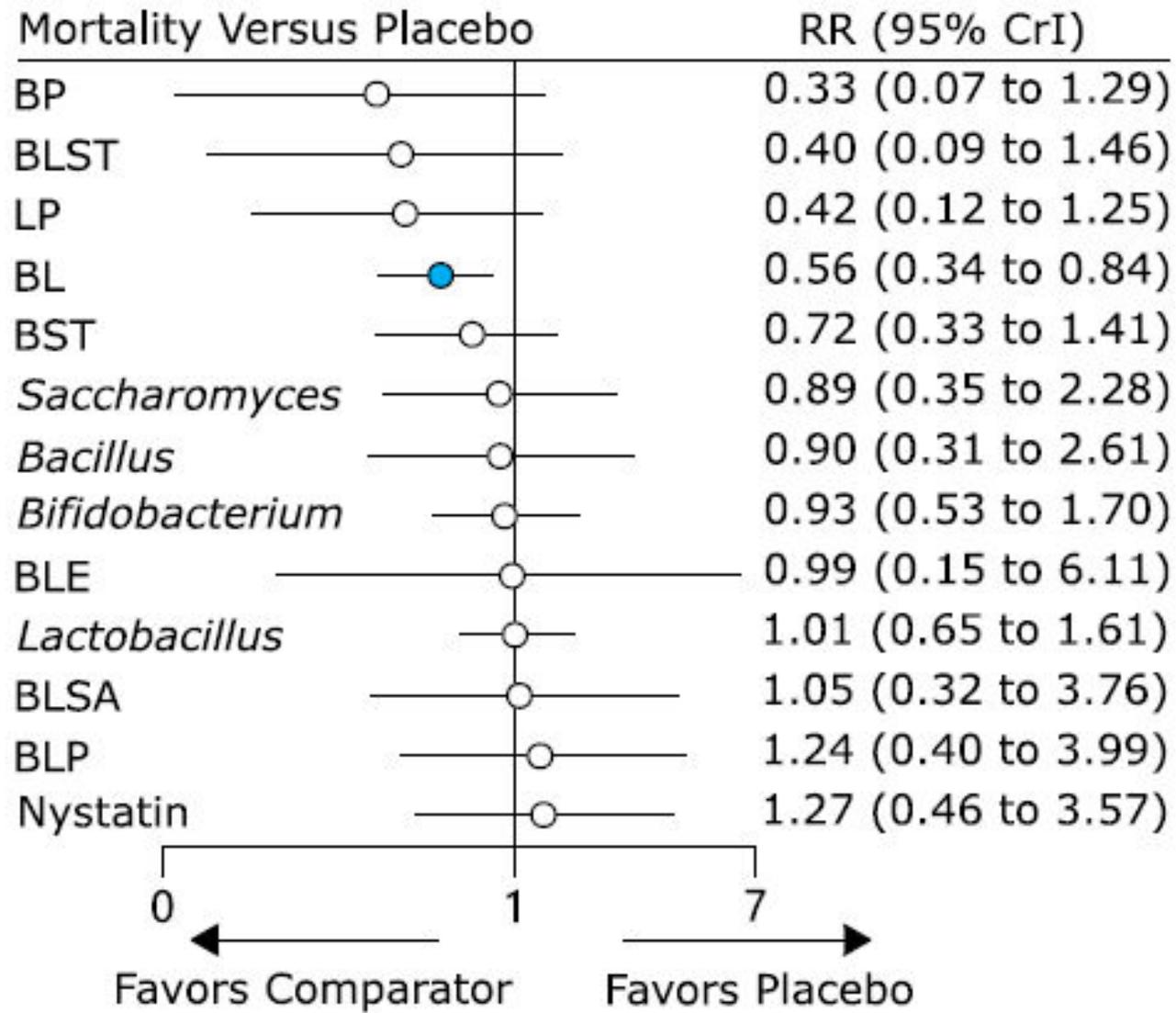
12.320 Pt

A: Mortalidad

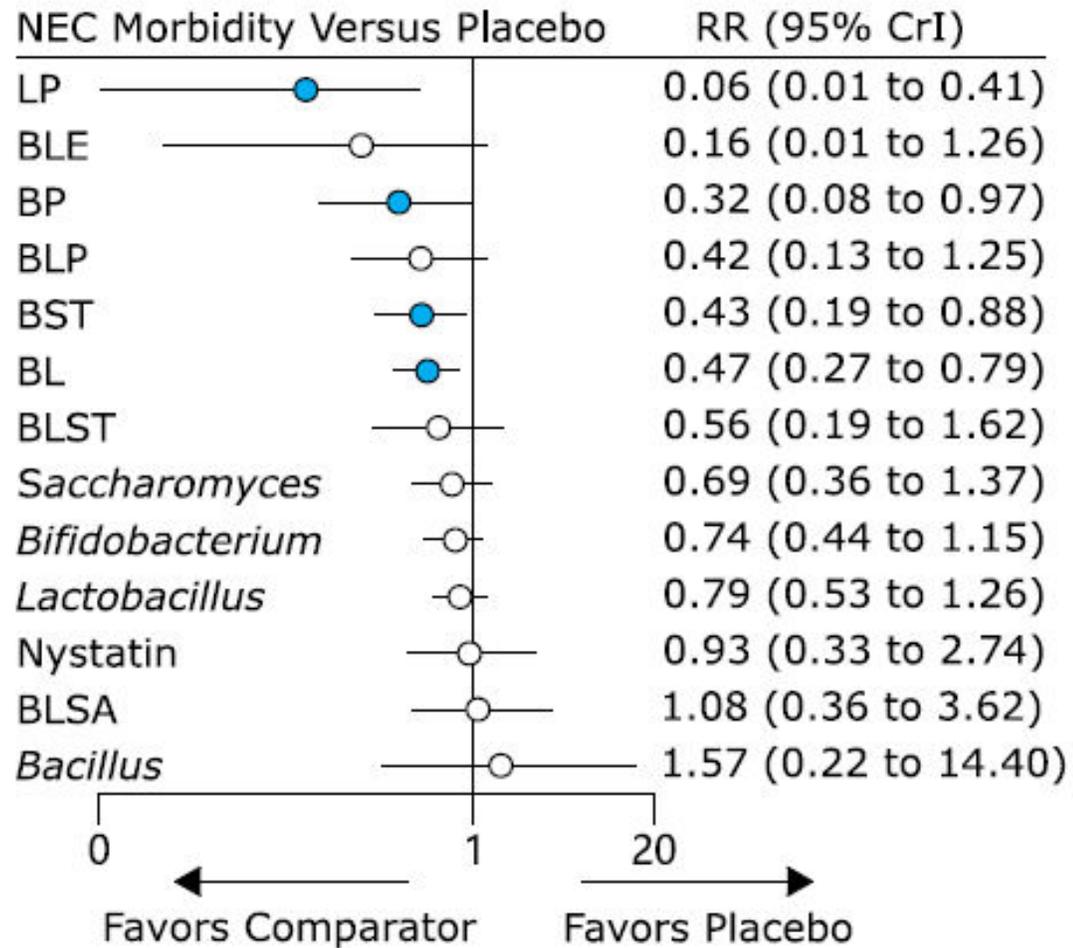
B: Morbilidad : Nec

Cheng Chi Pediatrics , January 2021

No. Participants	Design	Location	Inclusion Criterion	Outcomes	Arms, <i>n</i>	Treatment	No. Randomized	Gestational Age, Mean (SD)	Birth Wt, Mean (SD)	Male, <i>n</i>	Treatment Duration, wk	Dosage, CFU	Times per d
283	DB	Japan	LBW	1,2,3,5	2	Placebo	130	28.5 (3.3)	998 (281)	71	Reach 2000 g	$2.5 \times 10^9$	1
						<i>Bifidobacterium</i>	153	28.6 (2.9)	1016 (289)	87	Reach 2000 g	$2.5 \times 10^9$	1
89	SB	United States	LBW, PTB	2,4	3	Placebo	29	29.3 (2.6)	1363 (363)	19	4	$5 \times 10^8$	1
						LP	30	29.5 (2.6)	1394 (365)	21	4	$5 \times 10^8$	1
						BLP	30	29.5 (2.6)	1394 (365)	21	4	$5 \times 10^8$	1
110	DB	South Africa	LBW	2,3,4	2	Placebo	56	29 (3)	1215 (189)	24	4	$3.5 \times 10^8$	1
						BL	54	29 (4)	1258 (201)	29	4	$3.5 \times 10^8$	1
134	DB	Sweden	LBW, PTB	1,2,3,4	2	Placebo	66	25.5 (1.3)	740 (148)	42	Reach 2000 g	$1.3 \times 10^8$	1
						<i>Lactobacillus</i>	68	25.5 (1.2)	731 (129)	32	Reach 2000 g	$1.3 \times 10^8$	1
125	SB	China	LBW, PTB	3,5	2	Placebo	63	33 (1.41)	1957 (51)	24	1	$1 \times 10^9$	1
						<i>Saccharomyces</i>	62	33 (0.72)	1947 (54)	27	1	$1 \times 10^9$	1



**BL, Bifidobacterium + Lactobacillus**

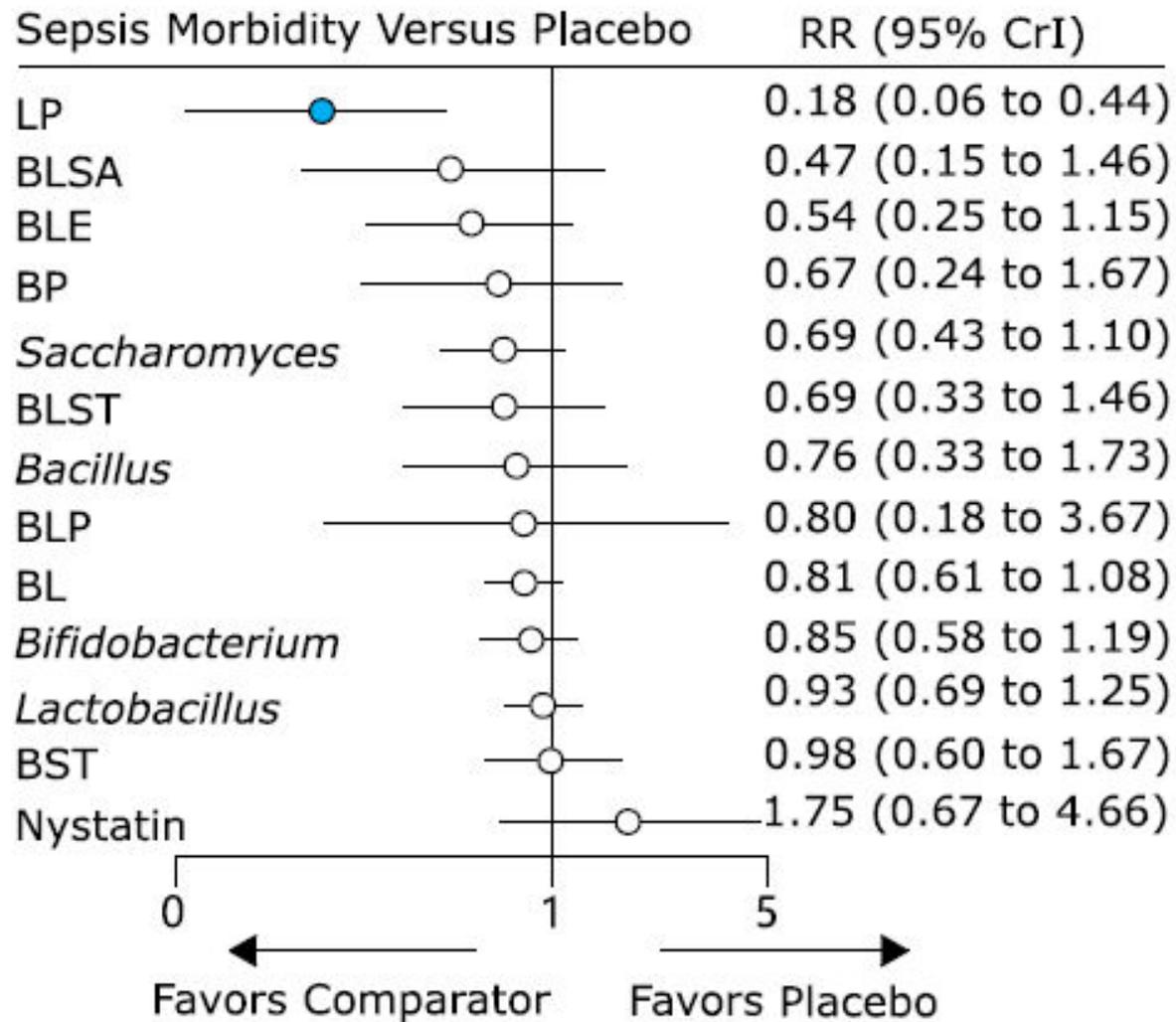


**LP** : Lactobacillus + prebiotic ;

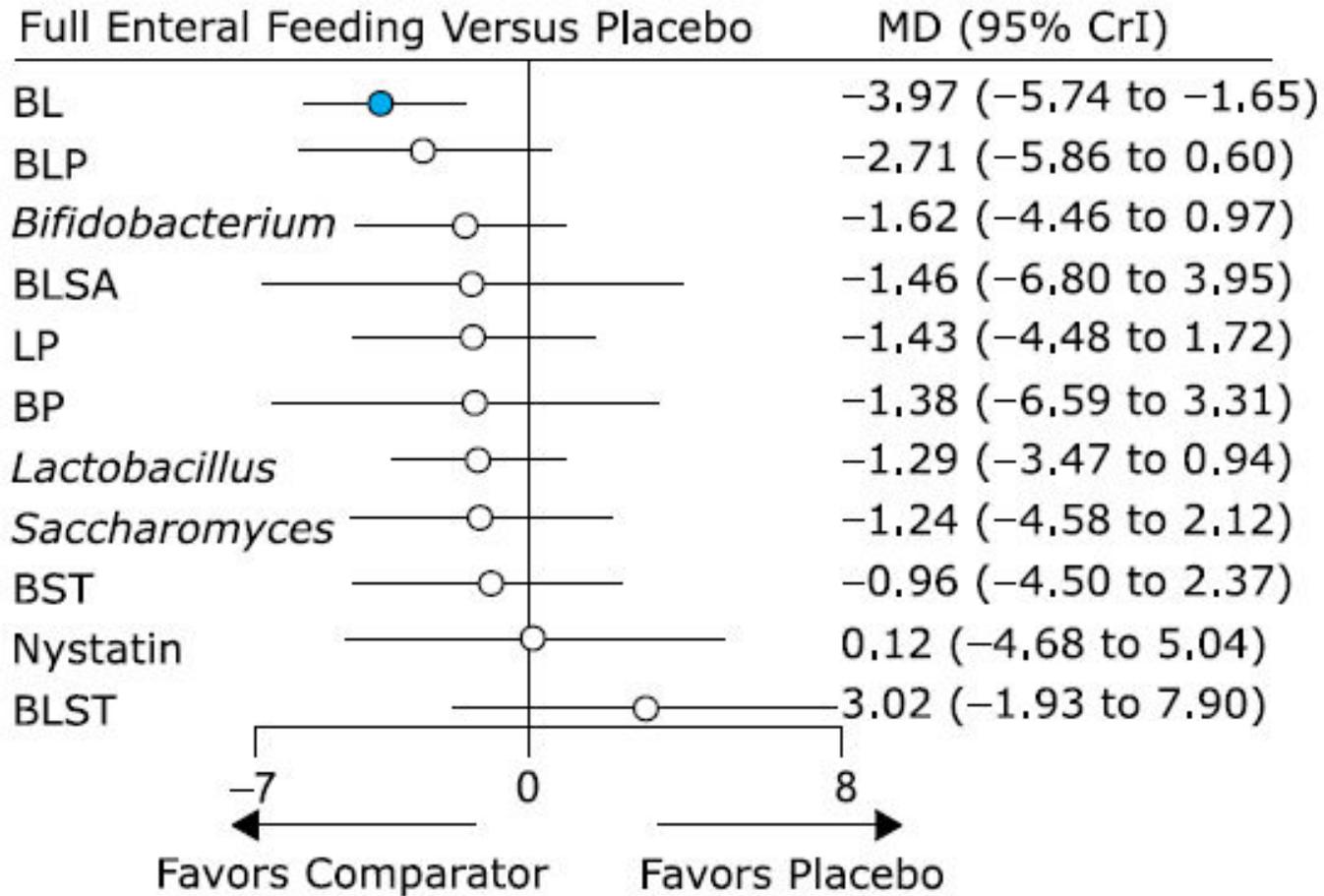
**BP** : Bifidobacterium + prebiotic ,

**BST** : Bifidobacterium + Streptococcus;

**BL** : Bifidobacterium + Lactobacillus

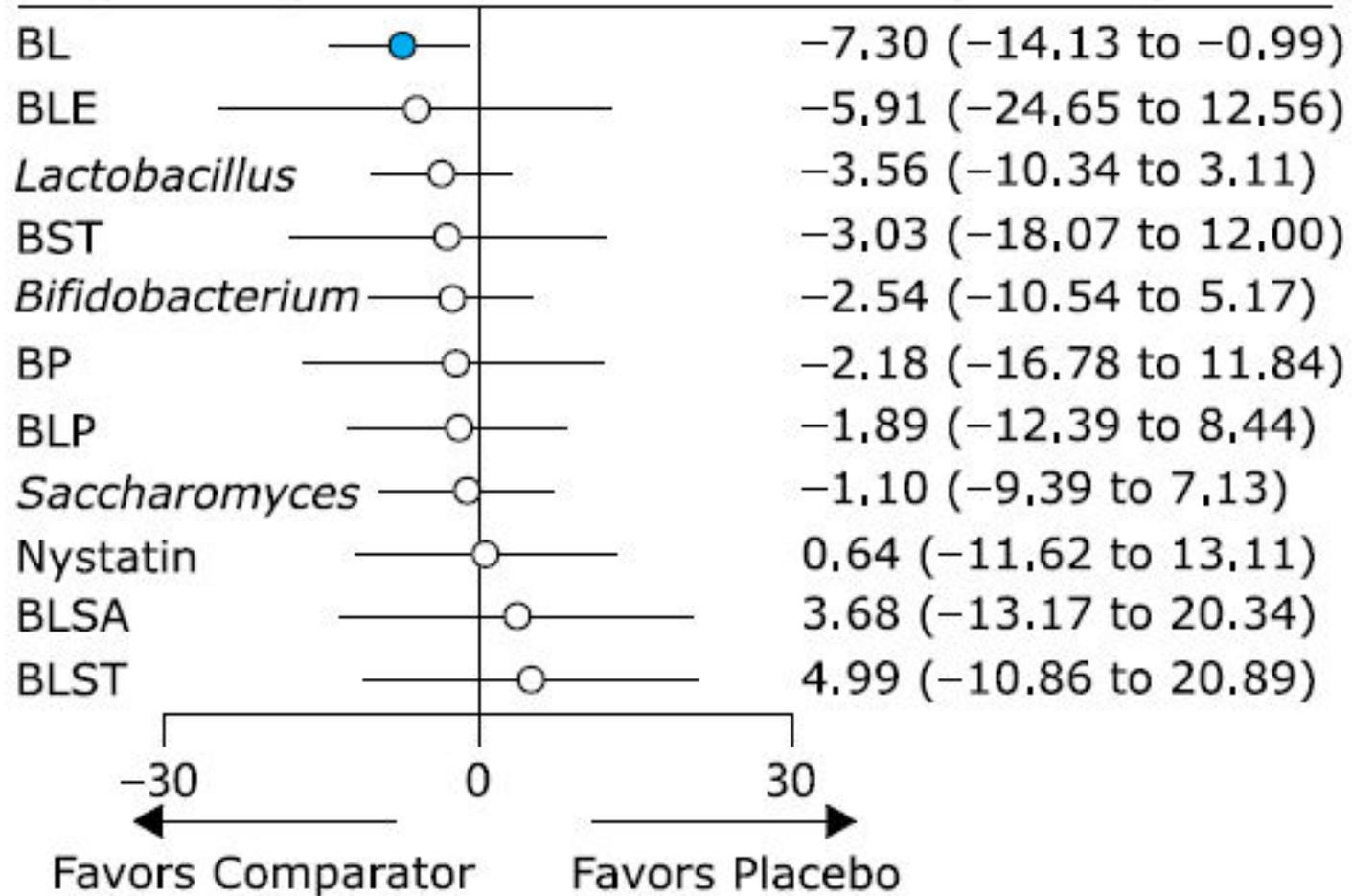


**LP : Lactobacillus + prebiotic**



**BL : Bifidobacterium + Lactobacillus**

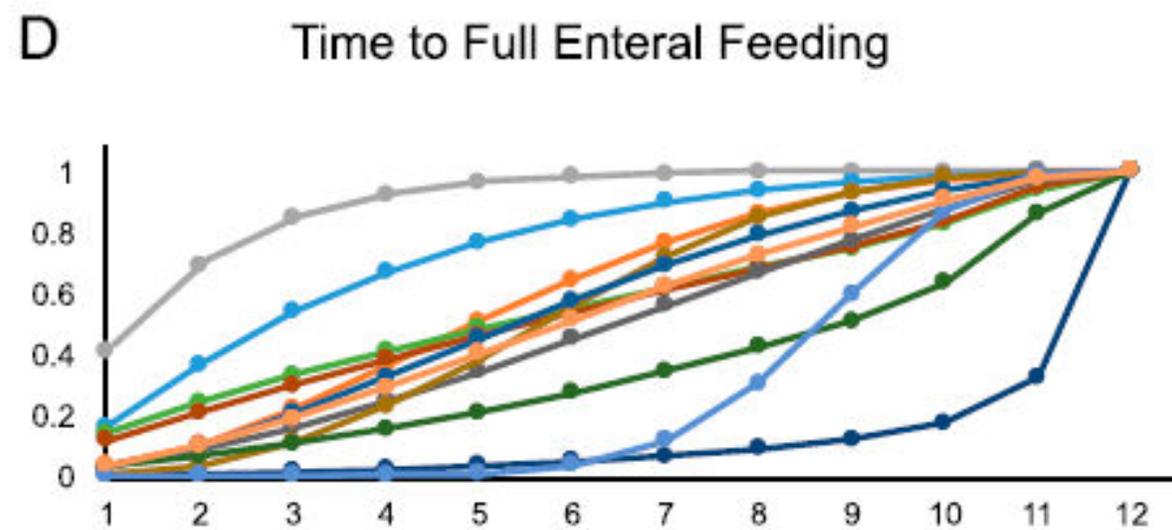
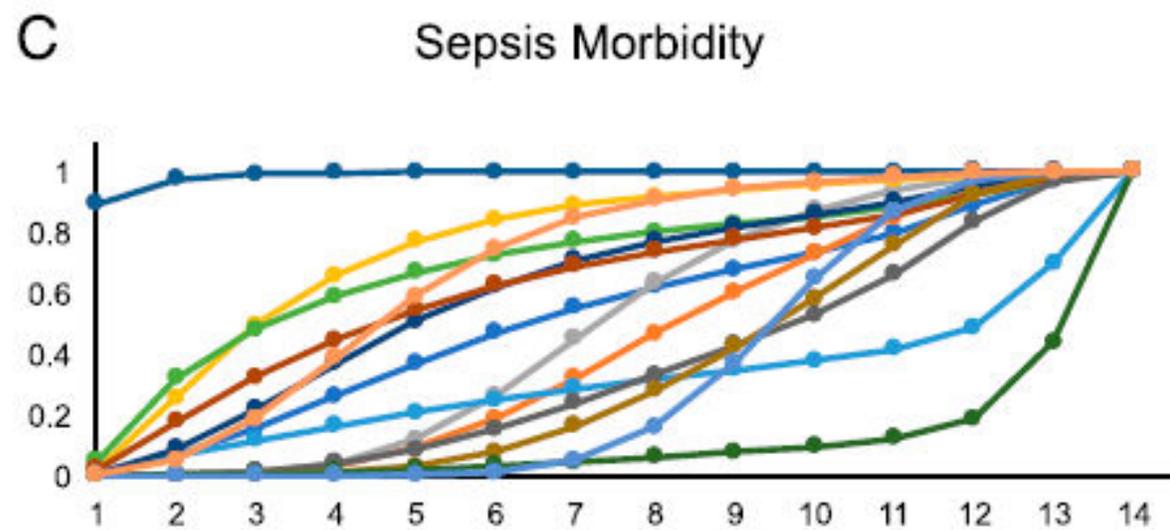
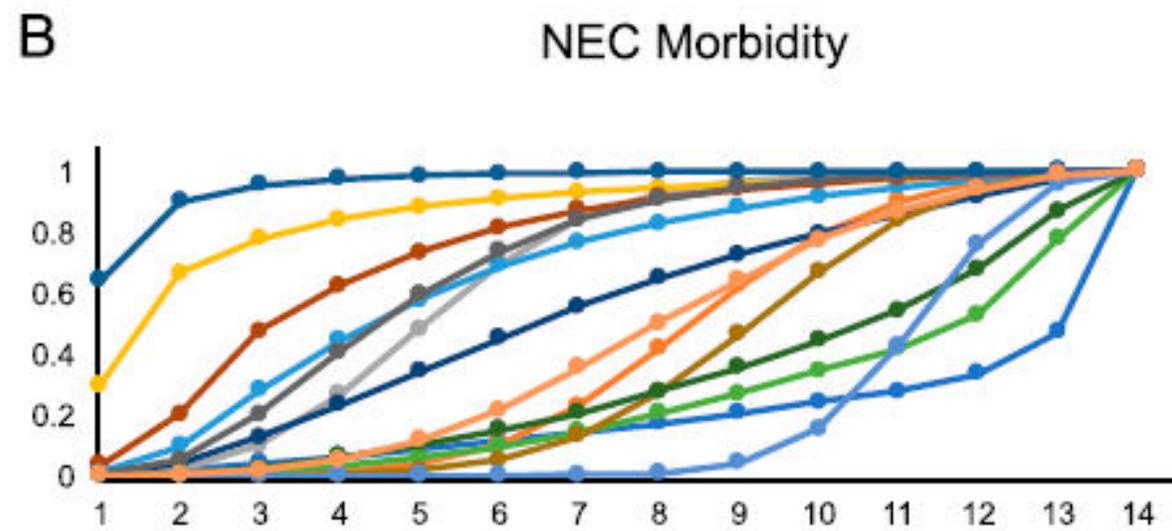
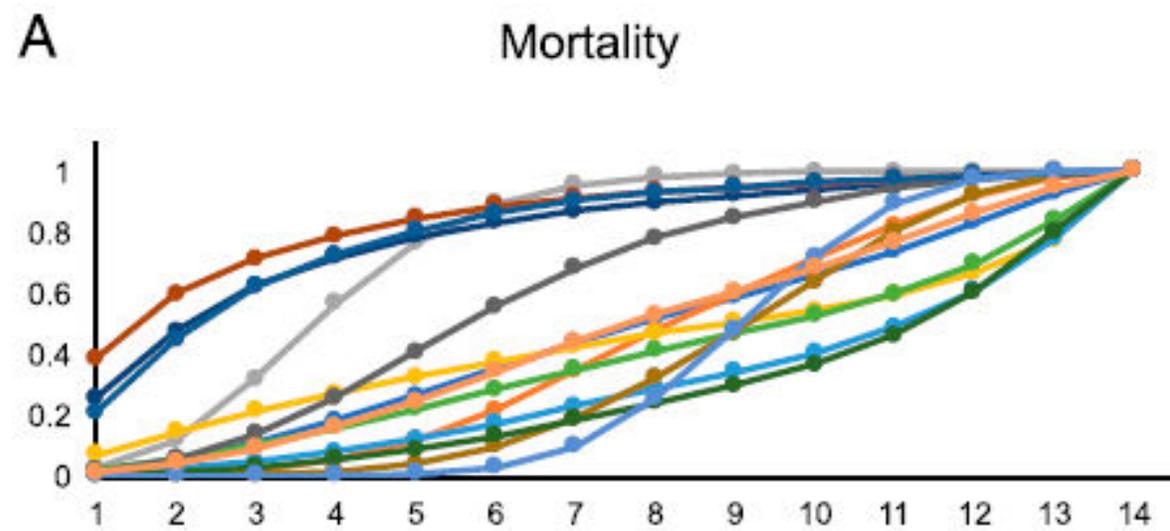
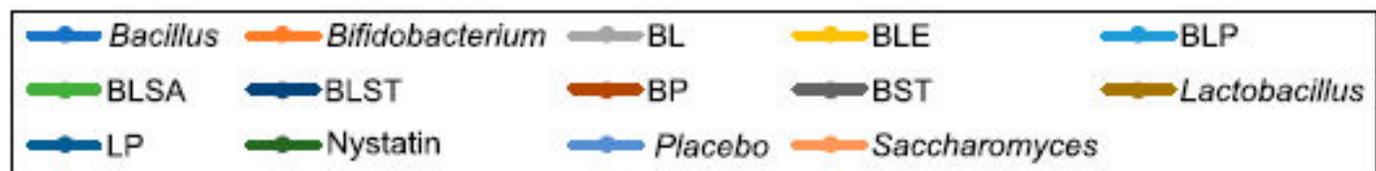
## Hospital Stay Versus Placebo



**BL : Bifidobacterium + Lactobacillus**

# Effects of Probiotics in Preterm Infants : A Network Meta-analysis

- Bayesian Markov chain Monte Carlo modeling → Sucra (AUC)
- Bifidobacterium + prebiótico → < Tasa Mortalidad (SUCRA 83.94%)  
Lactobacillus + prebiotic (SUCRA 79.69%) y Bifidobacterium + Lactobacillus (SUCRA 73.81%).
- Lactobacillus + prebiotic → < tasa de NEC y sepsis (SUCRA 95.62% y 98.85% respectivamente)
- Bifidobacterium + Lactobacillus : intervención más efectiva en disminuir tiempo hasta alimentación enteral complete (SUCRA 89.41%) y duración estadía hospitalaria (SUCRA 82.13%).



# Conclusiones de este estudio

Eficacia de suplementar con 1 Probiótico único es limitada.

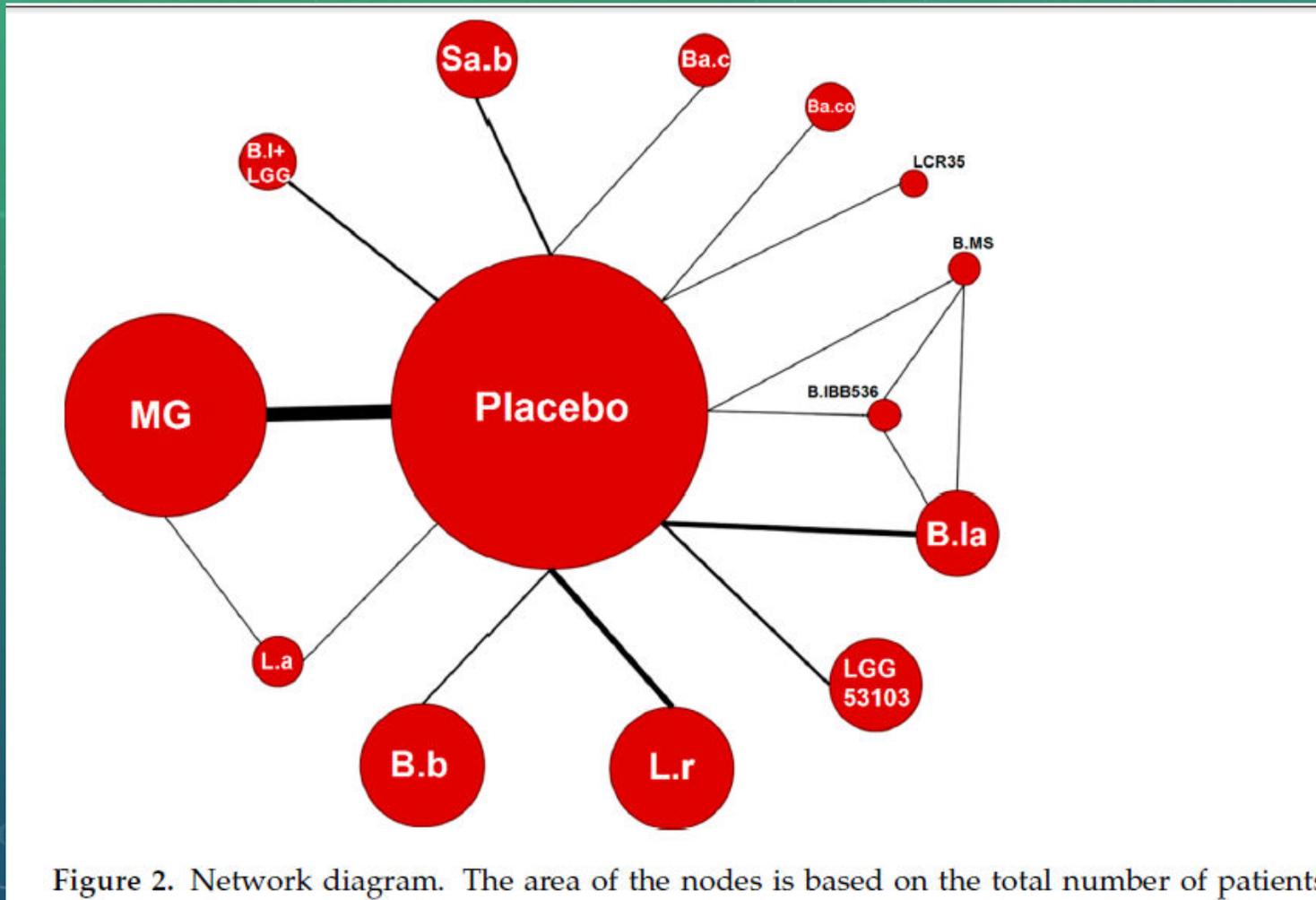
Riesgo de muerte más bajo en prematuros que reciben Bifidobacterium + Prebiótico.

Lactobacillus + prebiotic → > probabilidad de ser mejor intervención para disminuir Morbilidad NEC .

Para lograr efectos óptimos se recomienda uso de Prebiótico y Probiótico especialmente Lactobacillus o Bifidobacterium.

Cheng Chi Pediatrics , January 2021

# 5.- Probiotics for Preventing Necrotizing Enterocolitis in Preterm Infants



Bayesiano Network metaanálisis

Prisma statement

Sucra (AUC)

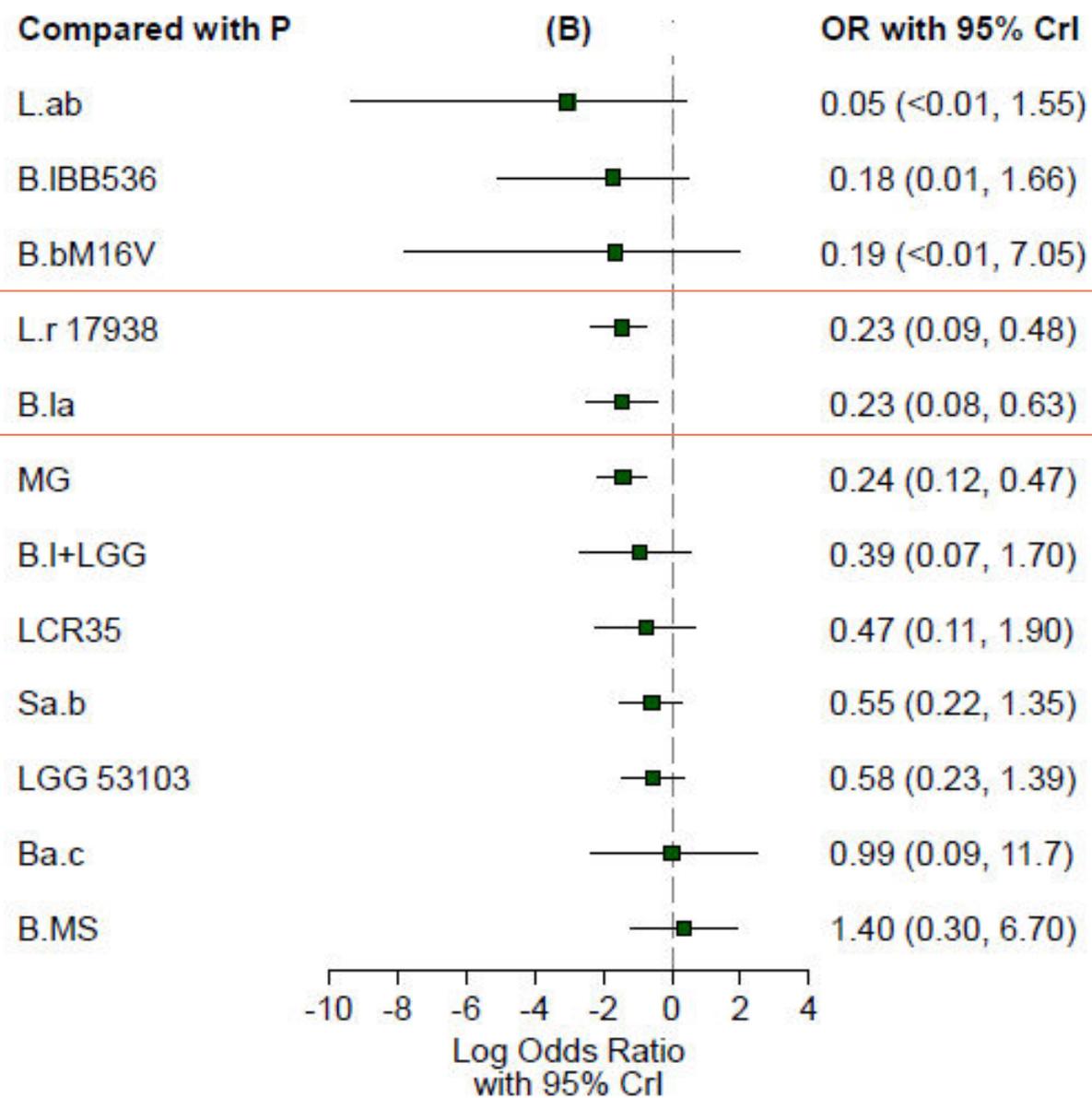
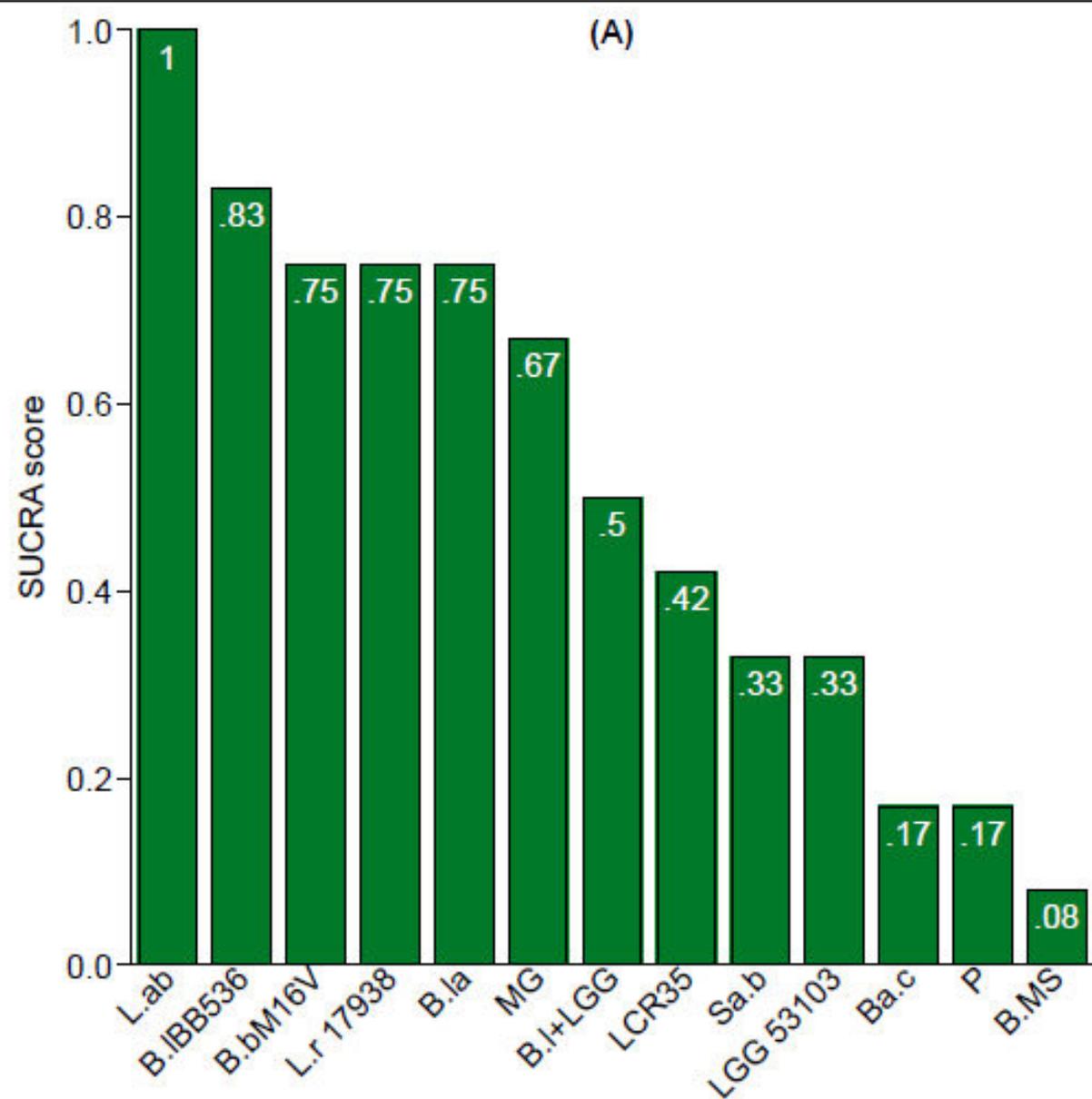


Figure 4. Bar chart of SUCRA scores (A) and forest plot of relative effect sizes compared to placebo (B) for each treatment

## Conclusiones de este estudio

Resultados del análisis → confirman eficacia de combinar 1 o más  
Lactobacillus spp y 1 ó más Bifidobacterium spp.

**Bifidobacterium lactis and Lactobacillus reuteri significantly reduced severe  
NEC.**

# Probiotics Reduce Mortality and Morbidity in Preterm : a Systematic Review and Network Meta-analysis of Randomized Trials

Table 3. Detailed active treatment probiotic combinations and strains showing effectiveness compared to placebo

	All-cause Mortality	NEC (stage ≥ II)	Reduction in days to reach full feed	Reduction in days of hospitalization
<b><i>Lactobacillus</i> spp and <i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>L. rhamnosus</i> ATCC 53103 + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>infantis</i></li> <li>- <i>L. casei</i> + <i>B. breve</i></li> <li>- <i>L. acidophilus</i> + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>infantis</i></li> <li>- <i>L. acidophilus</i> + <i>B. bifidum</i></li> <li>- <i>L. rhamnosus</i> ATCC 53103 + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>longum</i> Reuter ATCC BAA-999</li> <li>- <i>L. acidophilus</i> + <i>B. bifidum</i> + <i>B. animalis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i> + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>longum</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>L. rhamnosus</i> ATCC 53103 + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>infantis</i></li> <li>- <i>L. casei</i> + <i>B. breve</i></li> <li>- <i>L. rhamnosus</i> + <i>L. acidophilus</i> + <i>L. casei</i> + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>infantis</i> + <i>B. bifidum</i> + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>longum</i></li> <li>- <i>L. acidophilus</i> + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>infantis</i></li> <li>- <i>L. acidophilus</i> + <i>B. bifidum</i></li> <li>- <i>L. rhamnosus</i> ATCC 53103 + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>longum</i> Reuter ATCC BAA-999</li> <li>- <i>L. acidophilus</i> + <i>B. bifidum</i> + <i>B. animalis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i> + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>longum</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>L. casei</i> + <i>B. breve</i></li> <li>- <i>L. rhamnosus</i> + <i>L. acidophilus</i> + <i>L. casei</i> + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>infantis</i> + <i>B. bifidum</i> + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>longum</i></li> <li>- <i>L. acidophilus</i> + <i>B. bifidum</i></li> <li>- <i>L. acidophilus</i> + <i>B. bifidum</i> + <i>B. animalis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i> + <i>B. longum</i> subsp. <i>longum</i></li> </ul>	-
<b><i>Bifidobacterium animalis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i></b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>B. animalis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i></li> <li>- <i>B. animalis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i> DSM 15954</li> </ul>	-	- <i>B. animalis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i>
<b><i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i></b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>L. reuteri</i> DSM 17938</li> <li>- <i>L. reuteri</i> ATCC 55730</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>L. reuteri</i> DSM 17938</li> <li>- <i>L. reuteri</i> ATCC 55730</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>L. reuteri</i> DSM 17938</li> <li>- <i>L. reuteri</i> ATCC 55730</li> </ul>
<b><i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i></b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>L. rhamnosus</i> ATCC 53103</li> <li>- <i>L. rhamnosus</i> ATC A07FA</li> <li>- <i>L. rhamnosus</i> LCR 35</li> </ul>	-	-

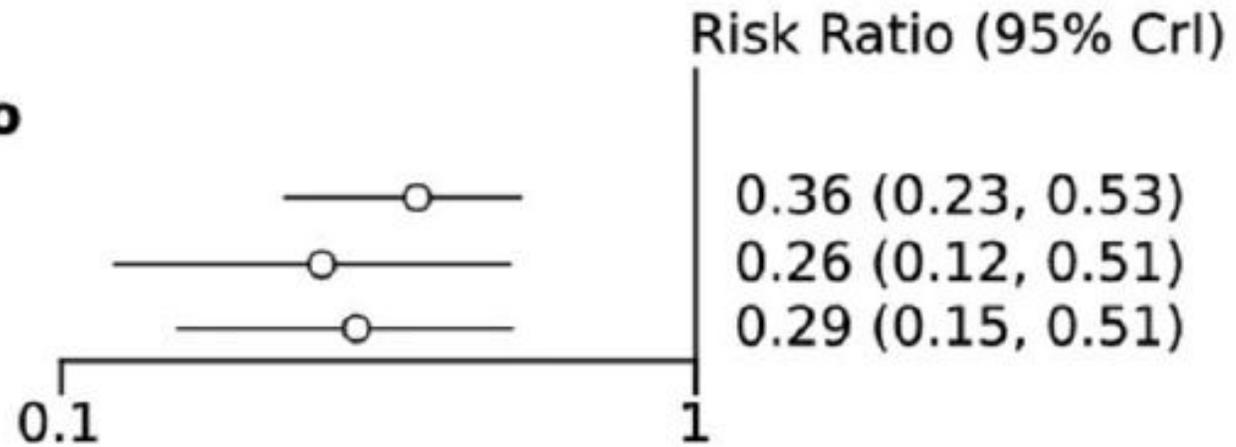
# **Probiotics for Preterm Infants: ESPGHAN Committee Position Paper**

**Probiotics and Preterm Infants: A Position Paper by the  
European Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology  
Hepatology and Nutrition - Committee on Nutrition  
Working Group for Probiotics and Prebiotics.**

**JPGN Volume 70, Number 5,2020**

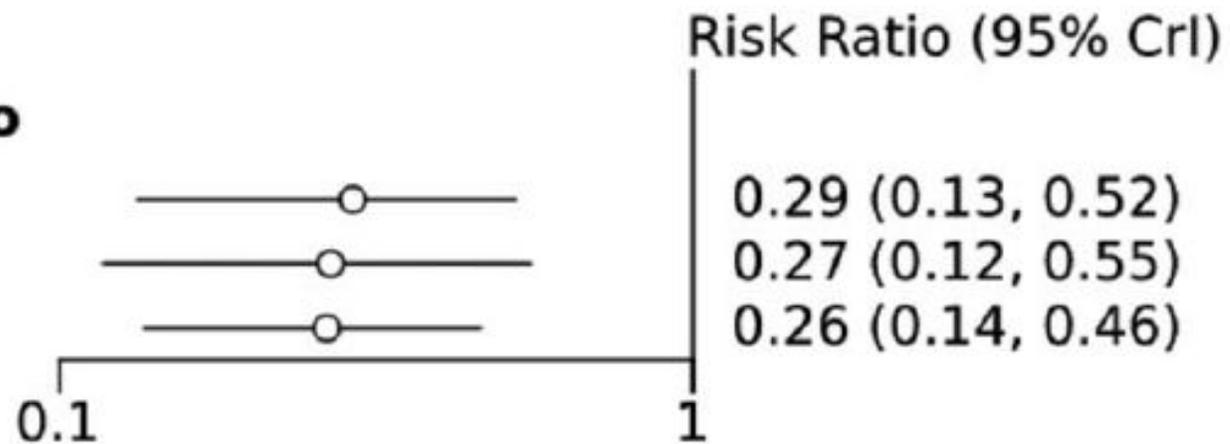
### Compared with Placebo

- single strain
- 2 strains
- 3 or more strains



### Compared with Placebo

- Any Bifidobacterium
- Any Lactobacillus
- Combination

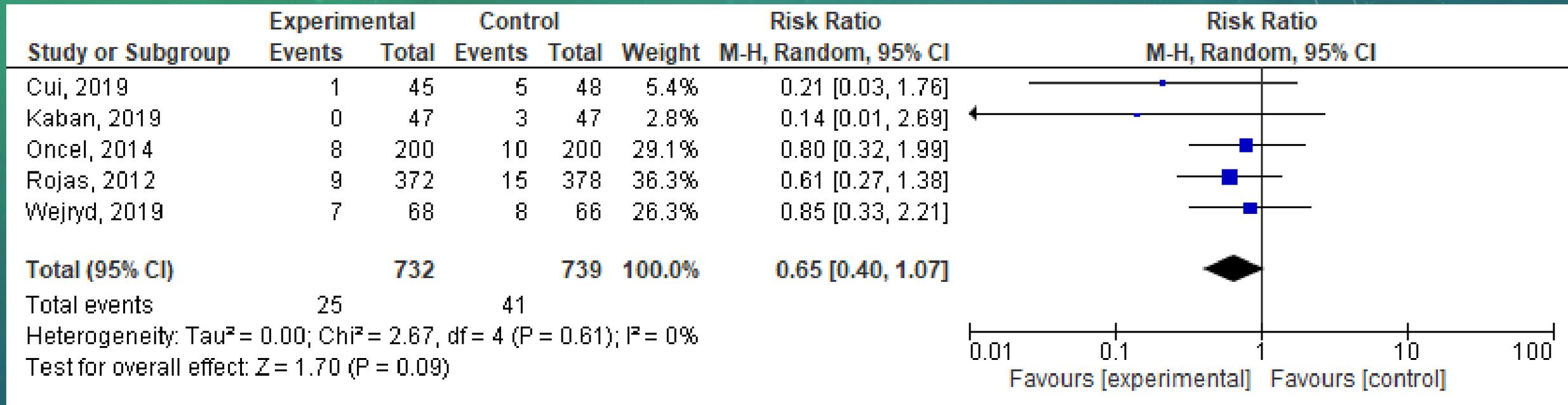


6. If all safety conditions are met, the panel conditionally recommends the use of *L rhamnosus* GG ATCC 53103 at a dose ranging from  $1 \times 10^9$  CFU to  $6 \times 10^9$  CFU as it might reduce NEC stage 2 or 3 (low certainty of evidence).
7. If all safety conditions are met, the panel conditionally recommends using the combination of *B infantis* Bb-02, *B lactis* Bb-12, and *Str thermophilus* TH-4 at a dose of 3.0 to  $3.5 \times 10^8$  CFU (of each strain) as it might reduce NEC stage 2 or 3 (low certainty of evidence).
8. The panel concludes that *no recommendation* can be made in either direction regarding the use of *L reuteri* DSM 17938 in preterm infants to reduce the risk of mortality, NEC stage 2 or 3, or sepsis (very low certainty of evidence). Additionally, *L reuteri* DSM 17938 is a partially D-lactate producing strain for which there is insufficient safety data available in preterm infants.

10. The panel conditionally recommends against using *B breve* BBG-001 to reduce the risk of mortality, NEC stage 2 or 3, or sepsis (low-to-moderate certainty of evidence).
11. The panel does not recommend the routine use of *S boulardii* for safety reasons (in line with the position of the European Medicine Agency, which contraindicates the use of *S boulardii* in patients with a central venous catheter, in critically ill patients, or in immunocompromised patients because of a risk of fungaemia) as well as lack of evidence of efficacy (very low to low certainty of evidence).
12. The panel conditionally recommends that whenever considering the use of probiotics, a strain (or combination of strains) with proven effectiveness and established safety profile should be selected, rather than focussing on administering multiple strains from different genera (very low certainty of evidence).

14. The available data do not clearly indicate an optimal start or length of treatment. The panel conditionally recommends individual units determine treatment duration based on the population who will receive them and their ongoing risk of diseases, such as NEC (very low certainty of evidence).
15. The panel conditionally recommends that in the clinical setting, the use of a single strain or combination of strains should be practise-based on positive results from well-conducted RCTs (very low certainty of evidence). In research settings, however, it is appropriate to test new strains or new combinations of strains.

# Uso *L. reuteri* DSM 17938 en Prematuros en tasas NEC stage $\geq 2$



## **Probiotics for Preterm Infants: Which one(s) to Choose ?**

**The findings highlight the need for additional studies to determine if synbiotics are superior to probiotics for use in preterm infants and how human milk intake, which is a source of prebiotics, may influence the treatment effects of different probiotics strains.**

# CONCLUSIONES

- 1.- La Microbiota intestinal juega un rol muy importante en la regulación y modulación del sistema inmune : eje microbiota-intestino-Sistema inmune.
- 2.- **Diversos factores definen y dan forma al funcionamiento de la Microbiota .**
- 3.- Estos mismos factores pueden afectar positiva o negativamente el adecuado funcionamiento del sistema inmune.
- 4.- **Ciertas cepas probióticas tiene la capacidad de favorecer una adecuada modulación del sistema inmune incluso en niños con factores de riesgo como aquellos nacidos vías cesárea.**

**El equilibrio de la respuesta inmune depende en gran medida de la integridad de la Microbiota.**

La salud inmunológica del intestino, mediada principalmente por la microbiota, influye en la salud a través de los diferentes ejes.

**El uso racional de cepas probióticas, con un adecuado nivel de evidencia permite inmunoestimular la respuesta inmune y en algunos casos potenciar respuesta a algunas vacunas como la vacuna Antiinfluenza (uso desde 3 semanas antes).**

# Promoting Human Milk and Breastfeeding for the Very Low Birth Weight Infant

**Neonatal health care providers can support lactation in the NICU and potentially reduce disparities in the provision of mother's own milk by providing institutional supports for early and frequent milk expression and by promoting skin-to-skin contact and direct breastfeeding.**

**Promotion of human milk and breastfeeding for VLBW infants requires multidisciplinary and system-wide adoption of lactation support practices.**

Fórmula láctea en polvo para lactantes.

**HM-0**<sup>®</sup>

**1**

- ✓ Proteína Optimizada
- ✓ Cultivos activos Bifidus BL
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De inicio

FIN

