

Frequently Asked Questions

Formulated for Healthy Digestive & Immune System

1. What is a probiotic?

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) statement, probiotics are defined as live microorganisms that, when administered in adequate amounts, provide a beneficial health effect on the host (1). Probiotics are used as supplements due to their positive effects on health.

2. What are the health effects of probiotics?

::::Kids

Probiotics are used to improve health, protect and treat microorganisms that will cause disease. In studies, it has been determined that they provide protection against infection by supporting immunity, reduce the symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), prevent the proliferation of Helicobacter pylori, which is a harmful pathogen for the stomach, and reduce the possibility of allergic reactions (2).

3. Is it safe to use more probiotics than recommended?

The most commonly used microorganisms as probiotics are Lactobacillus, Bifidobacterium and Saccharomyces species. These bacteria are evaluated in the GRAS (Generally Recognized As Safe) category. For this reason, their consumption is considered safe for human health (3). On the other hand, it is stated that they can cause side effects such as gas and bloating. To reduce this risk, probiotics should be selected according to health status and used in accordance with the instructions for use (4).



4. Is it safe to administer probiotics to children?

The use of probiotics in children appears to be safe. PoziBiomeTM Kids uses natural probiotic sources and microorganisms that are already present in the intestinal microbiota. It does not contain a source that may cause a negative effect on health.

5. Should probiotics be added to children's diets?

Intestinal microbiota develops most in early childhood (5). Intestinal microbiota formed in childhood can affect the microbiota of adulthood and form the basis of diseases that may be encountered at later ages (6). Studies show that many diseases, especially obesity and diabetes, are affected by the content of intestinal microbiota (7,8). Probiotics, used in addition to the diet, help create and maintain healthy microbiota. For these reasons, it is important to use probiotics.

6. Are there clinical studies that probiotic supplementation can protect children from disease?

The results determined by different studies report that probiotics given in addition to children's eating patterns can help heal against diseases such as atopic dermatitis, protect the intestinal microbiota balance and change the microbiota content (9, 10, 11).

7. What are the benefits of probiotic products?

For children, probiotics help support nutrient digestion and absorption, healthy gut microbiota, and immunity (12). PoziBiomeTM Kids provides protection against immune and digestive system diseases such as viral or bacterial diarrhea, bloating, constipation, reflux and allergies in children

8. What are the terms of use of the product?

It is recommended to take 1 to 2 sachets of PoziBiomeTM Kids daily morning or evening, with or after a meal. The contents of the sachet are dissolved in water, juice, milk or baby food and taken immediately. The water or food in which the contents are thawed should not be hot. Do not exceed the recommended daily intake.

9. Is it safe to use more probiotics than recommended?

Using more than the recommended amount of probiotics does not cause serious side effects. In this case, side effects such as gas and bloating may be encountered.

10. Under what conditions should the product be stored?

PoziBiomeTM Kids can be stored below 25°C for 2 weeks, but the best storage condition is to keep this product at 2-8°C (in the refrigerator), which extends the shelf life of probiotic bacteria. Protect from moisture and sunlight and keep out of reach of children.

References

1. Zucko, J., Starcevic, A., Diminic, J., Oros, D., Mortazavian, A.M., Putnik, P. 2020. Probiotic – friend or foe? Current Opinion in Food Science, 32, (45–49).

2. Maldonado Galdeano, C., Cazorla, S.I., Lemme Dumit, J.M., Vélez, E., Perdigón, G. 2019. Beneficial Effects of Probiotic Consumption on the Immune System. Ann Nutr Metab. 74(2), 115–124.

3. Zawistowska–Rojek, A., Tyski, S. 2018. Are Probiotic Really Safe for Humans? Pol J Microbiol. 67(3), 251–258.

4. Sanders, M. E., Merenstein, D., Merrifield, C. A., Hutkins R. 2018. Probiotics for human use. Nutrition Bulletin. 43, 212–225.

5. Dong, T.S., Gupta, A. 2019. Influence of Early Life, Diet, and the Environment on the Microbiome. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 17(2), 231–242.

6. Ahearn-Ford, S., Berrington, J.E., Stewart, C.J. 2022. Development of the gut microbiome in early life. Exp Physiol. 107(5), 415-421.

7. Cuevas–Sierra, A., Ramos–Lopez, O., Riezu–Boj, J.I., Milagro, F.I., Martinez, J.A. 2019. Diet, Gut Microbiota, and Obesity: Links with Host Genetics and Epigenetics and Potential Applications. Adv Nutr. 10(suppl_1), S17–S30.

8. latcu, C.O., Steen, A., Covasa, M. 2021. Gut Microbiota and Complications of Type-2 Diabetes. Nutrients. 14(1), 166. doi:

9. Gerasimov, S.V., Vasjuta, V.V., Myhovych, O.O., Bondarchuk, L.I. 2010. Probiotic supplement reduces atopic dermatitis in preschool children: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, clinical trial. Am J Clin Dermatol. 11(5), 351–61.

10. Wang, C., Nagata, S., Asahara, T., Yuki, N., Matsuda, K., Tsuji, H., Takahashi, T., Nomoto, K., Yamashiro, Y. 2015. Intestinal Microbiota Profiles of Healthy Pre–School and School–Age Children and Effects of Probiotic Supplementation. Ann Nutr Metab. 67(4), 257–66.

11. Li, L., Han, Z., Niu, X., Zhang, G., Jia, Y., Zhang, S., He, C. 2019. Probiotic Supplementation for Prevention of Atopic Dermatitis in Infants and Children: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Am J Clin Dermatol. 20(3), 367–377.

12. Liu, S., Hu, P., Du, X., Zhou, T., Pei, X. 2013. Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG supplementation for preventing respiratory infections in children: a meta-analysis of randomized, placebo-controlled trials. Indian Pediatr. 50(4), 377–81.







90



