ROLE OF PROBIOTICS IN REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION

Every 1 in 4 Indian women,
in her reproductive age, will develop any one type of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs)[1]

ViBact-DS

(Bacillus Mesentericus – 2 million, Clostridium Butyricum – 4 million, Streptococcus Faecalis – 60 million, Lactobacillus Sporogenes – 100 million)

Every one in four Indian women, in her reproductive age, will develop any one type of reproductive tract infections (RTIs)[1]

The prevalence rate of RTIs across various Indian states is nearly 19% to 71%, and the annual incidence is estimated to be around 5%.[1]

Vaginal infections presents as one of the most common reason for gynecological consultation[2]

Role of probiotics in vaginal infections

Primary role of probiotics[2] → **Re-establishment of a physiological vaginal microbiome[2]**

In obstetrics and gynaecology clinical practice, *Lactobacilli* species are used to[2]

- Restore the physiologic vaginal microbiota
- Treat vaginal infections
- Prevention of diarrhoea associated with antibiotics
- Prevent preterm birth

The rationale for the use of oral probiotics in treating gynecological conditions is based on their ability to[2]
- Survive through the gastrointestinal (GI) tract
- Ascend to the vaginal tract after their excretion from the rectum

In vaginal infections, there is either reduction or depletion of lactobacilli and overgrowth of pathogenic bacteria[2]

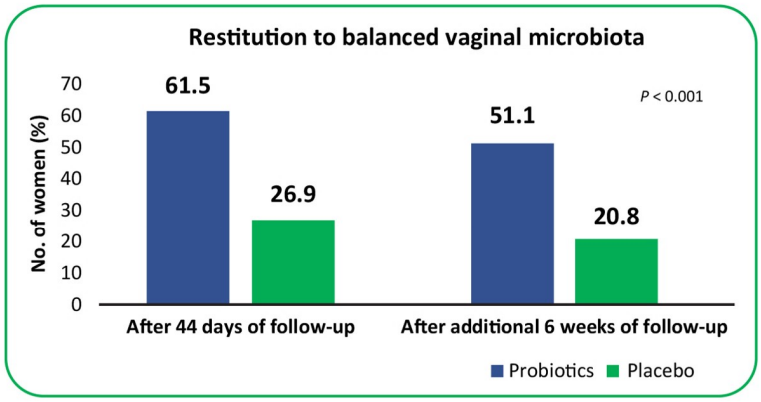
Probiotics

- Produce lactic and acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide[2]
- Maintain the vaginal pH ≤ 4.5[2]
- Hamper growth of pathogenic bacteria and *Candida albicans*[2]
- Offer protective role against vaginal infections[2]

Women of reproductive age show increased use of probiotics

Clinical evidences on probiotics use in vaginal infections

A randomized, double-blind, multicentric, placebo-controlled trial was carried out in 544 women with bacterial vaginosis to study the efficacy of oral probiotics versus placebo, administered once/day over a period of 6 weeks.[3]

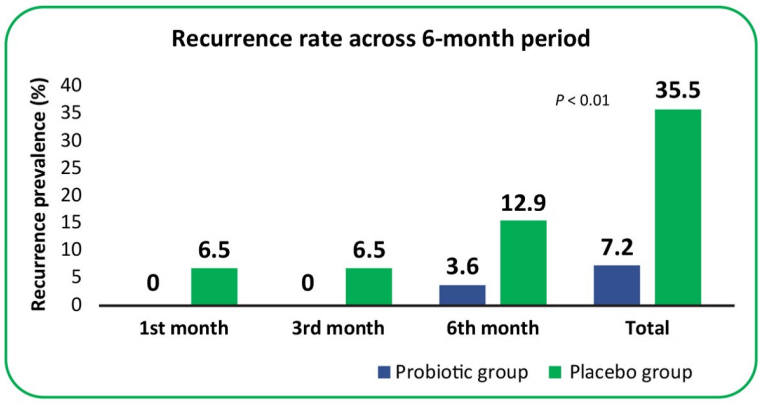


Normal vaginal microbiota was reported in only one-fifth of women on placebo, as compared to over half in those on probiotics.[3]

Use of probiotics either alone or in combination with antimicrobials is known to[4]:

- Positively alter the vaginal microflora
- Prevent vaginal infections
- More effective in clinical cure
- Recurrence prevention

A randomized, double-blind, clinical/comparative trial studied the rate of recurrence of vaginal candidiasis after initial treatment with an antimicrobial agent in patients who were undergoing prophylactic management with a probiotic and placebo for 6 months.[5]



Use of probiotics resulted in lower recurrence rate of vaginal infections.[5]

Probiotics have shown to **improve the therapeutic outcome in women with vaginal infections** by maintaining vaginal environment more protective from harmful pathogens and preventing recurrences.[4,5]

Prebiotics

Prebiotics offer a therapeutic approach in vaginal infection control[4]:

- Stimulates the growth of indigenous *lactobacilli*
- Inhibits the growth of pathogens
- Hampers the adhesion of pathogens to the vaginal epithelial cells

Probiotics and prebiotics carry potential to optimize, maintain and restore the ecology of the vaginal ecosystem[6]

In Recurrent Vaginal Infections

Rx ViBact-DS

(Bacillus Mesentericus – 2 million, Clostridium Butyricum – 4 million, Streptococcus Faecalis – 60 million, Lactobacillus Sporogenes – 100 million)

Synergistic combination of Pre & Probiotic

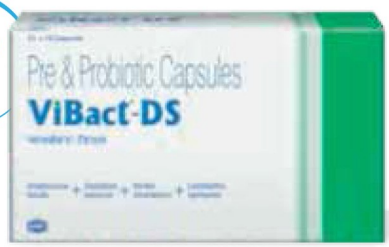
Prebiotic: Genetically Modified Bacillus Mesentericus (GMBM)

Probiotic: Clostridium Butyricum

Probiotic: Streptococcus Faecalis

Probiotic: Lactobacillus Sporogenes

1 Cap OD



Benefits of Vibact DS

- Can withstand gastric acid pH as low as 1.2[7]
- Promotes the growth of Bifidobacterium species[8]
- Improves stool consistency and frequency in diarrhea[9]
- Stimulates the mucosal immunity[10]

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