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MICROECOLOGICAL DISORDERS AND THEIR MODERN CORRECTION (REVIEW)

The need to adjust the balance of microbiocenosis – this problem is modern and relevant. It was considered a wide range of drugs (products) that affect different parts microecological process: probiotics, preparations based on inactivated microorganisms, prebiotics, synbiotics, drugs metabolic type, functional food, nutraceuticals. The mechanisms of their action have been analyzed and proved, as well as urgency and prospects of the known and new drugs that affect endoecology and update it.

Key words: microflora; microecology; probiotics; prebiotics; synbiotics; nutraceuticals; biotherapy; functional food

In theory, the concept of Microecology and Endoecology exists for a long time, and it were first described by our compatriot, the famous scientist, the Nobel Prize winner for the discovery and creation of phagocytosis theory of immunity – Ilya Mechnikov, who carried out a study of the intestinal microflora recovery possibility by using lactic acid bacillus *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus* and found a positive effect against lactic acid bacteria on the human body [17]. Recognition of ideas Mechnikov focused on changing the composition of microflora in the gastrointestinal tract by enteral cultures of lactic acid bacteria as antagonists putrefying microbes led to the development of such areas as "biotherapy" and led to the creation of a new class of bacterial preparations – probiotics, and further and prebiotic and synbiotic.

World Gastroenterology Organisation (WGO, 2008) gives the following definition [16]: probiotics – live microorganisms which when administered in adequate amounts carry a positive effect on the host organism; prebiotics – substances that are not absorbed and have a positive physiological effect on the host by selectively stimulating the growth or activity of the necessary intestinal flora; synbiotics – products containing pro- and prebiotics.

Preparations (products) to restore normal microflora distributed as follows (Starovoitova S. O.) [22] (Table).

Probiotics

For the first time the term "probiotic" was used in 1953 by the German bacteriologist, hygienist and nutraceutical collaterals Werner (1892-1970) for the determination of organic and inorganic ingredients necessary for restoring the health of patients suffering from a form of malnutrition as a result of the introduction of the diet of excessive amounts of high-purity products.

Over the years there were several interpretations of the term "probiotic" [7, 30]:

- US vets Daniel M. Lilly and Rosalia G. Stillwell (1965): Probiotics – a microbial metabolites that stimulate the growth of microorganisms;
- Italian-American scientist George Spero stale (1971): Probiotics – are extracts of any tissue that stimulate the growth of microorganisms;
- English scientist R. B. Parker (1974): Probiotics – a microbial drugs that regulate microbial ecology of the digestive tract;
- English expert in the field of microbial ecology Roy Fuller (1989): Probiotics – are preparations of living microorganisms exercising macroorganism beneficial effect due to the correction of the intestinal microflora;
- Roy Fuller (1995): Probiotics – are preparations of live microorganisms or microbial growth promoters, animal or vegetable origin, carry out a beneficial effect on the indigenous microflora;
- English professor of food microbiology Glenn R. Gibson and Belgian professor medical Roberfroyd Marseille (1995): probiotics – dietary supplements is of microbial origin, showing their positive properties in the macro-organism through the regulation of intestinal microflora;
- Canadian professor of microbiology and immunology Gregor Reid (2003): Probiotics – are live microorganisms, the use of which results in adequate doses to improve host health;
- The Russian scientist B. A. Shenderov, head of probiotics and functional food products Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology named Gabrichevskogo: probiotics – live microorganisms and substances of microbial origin, in the natural method of admini-

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Table

**PREPARATIONS (PRODUCTS) TO RESTORE NORMAL MICROFLORA DISTRIBUTED
AS FOLLOWS (STAROVOITOVA S. O.)**

Group products (products)	Active Components
1. Probiotics (pharmaceuticals and dietary supplements)	Live biomass physiological microflora
2. Preparations based on inactivated microorganisms	Inactivated biomass of probiotic microflora
3. Prebiotics	Substances that promote the selective increase in the population of the physiological intestinal microflora
4. Synbiotics / simbiotika	Complex of probiotics and prebiotics
5. Preparations metabolite	Physiologically active metabolites of probiotic microflora
6. The functional food products	Live microorganisms, their metabolites and / or other compounds which have a positive effect on the intestinal microflora
7. Nutraceuticals	Nutrient substrate, contribute to a healthier bowel

stration produce positive effects on physiological, biochemical and immune response of the host (human or animal) as a result of optimization and stabilize its microbiota. The term "probiotic" is defined as an antonym to antibiotics, ie, "a promoter of life".

Large role of probiotics in the correction of microecological processes was considered by us in the previous article "The topical areas of creation and improvement of probiotics", so now we prefer the analysis of other groups of drugs and products for restoring or balancing of the normal human microbiocenosis.

Prebiotics

The term "probiotics" was first applied an English professor in the field of food microbiology R. Gibson, who replaced the prefix "pro" to "pre", meaning "for". Now the term is used to determine the origin of non-microbial agents that can have a positive effect on the human body through a selective stimulation of growth or metabolic activity of the normal microflora [7, 11, 30]. That is, prebiotics – substances that selectively stimulate the growth and enhance the metabolic processes of the normal microflora (particularly bifidobacteria and lactobacilli). They improve a variety of physiological functions and metabolic reactions associated with the functioning of the symbiotic microflora (resistance to infections, reduced risk of malignant tumors, improving the bioavailability of calcium and magnesium, the colonization of the intestine of infants beneficial microorganisms, reducing serum cholesterol, etc.). The greatest amount of prebiotic substances contained in natural foods.

By origin are prebiotics (by Levitsky A. P. et al.) [11]:

1. *Plant* (fitoprebiotiks): inulin and fruktooligosaccharides (FOC); A-galaktooligotsaccharides (MCC); B-glycans (dietary fiber); resistant starches; vitamins; fitolizotsim; inhibitors of Fr; EAZ and amylase.

2. *Animal origin* (zooprebiotiks): oligosaccharides of milk; glycopeptides of milk; lactoferrin; oligopeptides; amylase inhibitors and proeaz; lysozyme.

3. *Artificial*: lactulose; modified starches.

B. A. Shenderov and colleagues analyzed the substances that can stimulate the growth of normal microflora, prebiotics and divided into the following groups [30]:

- Monosaccharides and alcohols (xylitol, melibiose, xylose, xylobiose, raffinose, sorbitol, etc.);

- Oligosaccharides (lactulose, latsitol, soy oligosaccharide latitololigosaharid, fructooligosaccharides, galactooligosaccharides, isomaltoligosaccharides, diksilooligosaharid et al.);
- Polysaccharides (pectin, pululan, dextrin, inulin, chitosan, β -glucans, etc.);
- Enzymes (β -galactosidase of microbial origin, and proteases of *Saccharomyces al.*);
- Peptides (soy, and dairy al.);
- Amino acids (valine, arginine, glutamic acid, etc.);
- Antioxidants (vitamins, vitamin E, ascorbic acid, α -, β -carotene, other carotenoids, glutathione, Ubiquinol, selenium salts, etc.);
- The unsaturated fatty acids (eicosapentaenoic acid);
- Organic acids (propionic acid, acetic acid, citric acid and others);
- Plant and microbial extracts (carrot, potato, corn, rice, pumpkin, garlic, yeast and others);
- Others (lecithin paraaminometilbenzoic acid, lysozyme, lactoferrin, gluconic acid, glucose syrup, pectins of different origin, etc.).

Specific requirements exist for the selection of prebiotics for medicines [7]:

- They should not be cleaved by enzymes microorganism,
- Do not be absorbed in the upper part of the small intestine;
- Must be a selective substrate for the indigenous microflora;
- Should improve the condition and prevent the development of microbiocenosis dysbiotic violations;
- Should have a positive impact on the macroorganism.

Therefore, poly- and oligofruktants, soybean oligosaccharides, galacto-oligosaccharides isolated from natural sources or produced synthetically or by biotechnological methods currently in use. For creating prebiotic drugs most commonly used [11, 30]:

oligosaccharides, including N-acetylglucosamine, glucose, galactose, oligomers, fucose or other glycoproteins, which constitute a significant proportion of breast milk, and are specific for growth factors for bifidobacteria;

lactulose – a synthetic disaccharide, which is a nutrient substrate for bacteria and saccharolytics over 40 years is applied for stimulation of growth of lactobacilli in newborns. In the process of bacterial degradation of

lactulose on short chain fatty acids (lactic, acetic, propionic, butyric) decreases the pH of the colon contents. This increases the osmotic pressure, accompanied by fluid retention in the lumen of the intestine and increasing its peristalsis. Use of lactulose leads to increased bacterial mass is accompanied by an active utilization of ammonia nitrogen and amino acids. These changes are responsible for the preventive and therapeutic effect of lactulose for constipation, portosystemic encephalopathy, bacterial enteritis (*Salmonella enteritidis*, *Yersinia*, *Shigella*), diabetes and other pathologies;

inulin – fruktozane polysaccharide, hydrolysis of which glucose is formed. Contained in the roots and tubers of dahlia, Jerusalem artichoke, artichoke and dandelion. Besides stimulating the growth and activity of bifidobacteria and lactobacilli improves calcium absorption in the large intestine, reducing the risk of osteoporosis affects lipid metabolism, reduces the risk of atherosclerotic lesions in the cardiovascular system and prevents the development of type II diabetes, the data on its anti-carcinogenic effect;

fructooligosaccharides are not digested by enzymes microorganism and hardly absorbed in the upper gastrointestinal tract. Selection stimulate growth of bifidobacteria and inhibit the growth of clostridia and fuzobakteria enhance absorption of calcium, magnesium, iron and zinc, to reduce the concentration of cholesterol;

galactooligosaccharides contained in milk, soybeans and other plants. Stimulate the growth of bifidobacteria and other anaerobes do not affect the number of aerobic. Increases the resistance of bifidobacteria in the acidic environment of the stomach;

resistant starches – starches are difficult digested in the small intestine. Their amount in the food ranges from 0 to 25 %. Contain substantial amounts of oligosaccharides, particularly izomaltosaharidy that are not cleaved glyukozamilazoy. Lowers after food hyperglycemia, stimulate the growth of bifidobacteria, contribute to the formation of organic acids, enhance immunity, reduce the risk of inflammation and malignant neoplasms, acting as enterosorbents.

Starches are divided into 4 classes:

- RS1 – physically inaccessible starches inside the plant cells or crushed grains;
- RS2 – native banana, corn and wheat starches with a high content of amylase;
- RS3 – crystal, which are formed by retrogradation gelatinized starch;
- RS4 – specific chemical modification starches;

dietary fiber – structure are biopolymers (cellulose, hemicellulose, pectin, lignin, chitin, chondroitin, collagen, elastin, etc.). Have the properties of the sorbent (adsorb the sterols, bile acids, toxins, bacteria). They belong to the polysaccharides. The most valuable for the development of anaerobic flora is pectin, because the microbial decomposition of its metabolites are formed, such as acetic and propionic acid. Dietary fibers are divided into three groups:

1) fiber assimilated by bacteria (pectin, water-soluble high-viscosity polysaccharides which are composed

of glucose, galactose, mannose, arabinose, rhamnose and uronic acids), and polysaccharides from linseed, seaweed;

2) fibers partially metabolized by bacteria (cellulose, hemicellulose);

3) fiber is not digested by microorganisms (lignin).

The physiological effects of dietary fiber:

– Keeps the water, increasing the osmotic pressure in the lumen of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT), weight and volume of feces, normalize electrolyte composition of the intestinal contents, resulting in gastrointestinal motility;

– Have a high sorption activity, which explains their pronounced detoxifying effect;

– Colonic microflora, which assimilates fiber, receives energy and plastic material for the growth and proliferation;

– VFA (volatile fatty acids), formed as a result of vital activity of the microflora essential for proper functioning and repair colonocytes.

The daily requirement for dietary fiber is 20-35 grams, but the average European actually gets them no more than 13 grams, which can lead to a number of pathological conditions: varicose veins and thrombosis of the lower limbs, coronary heart disease, cholelithiasis, diabetes, obesity, irritable bowel syndrome, constipation, colon cancer and others.

In addition to these, as prebiotic substances are also used various adhesion blockers and inhibitors of the growth of pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms (lectins antiadgesic modulators of secretory immunoglobulin synthesis, any type of defensins, the structural components of probiotic microorganisms and their metabolites, etc.).

Synbiotics

The combination of probiotics with prebiotic substances led to the creation of new biologically active compounds “synbiotics” in which living organisms are combined with substrates that stimulate their growth [22, 39]. However, these drugs are regarded as the synbiotics possible only if all living or dead microorganisms, their structural components, metabolites, which positively influence the functioning of the host microflora contribute to better adapt them to environmental conditions in a particular ecological niche. That is, in the composition of prebiotic preparations should not be included in the metabolism of a microorganism serve as a starting component of its growth.

Thus, synbiotics – a drug, which are obtained by using a rational combination of probiotics and prebiotics.

According to the WHO predicted that by 2020 the world production of these products reach hundreds of thousands of tons [7].

Biological preparations based on metabolites, and structural components of microbial cells

For medicines based on metabolites, and structural components of microbial cells include drugs [22, 39]:

- *The metabolite type* – created on the basis of complex physiological metabolic products of microorganisms

perform a major role in maintaining homeostasis microecological in human habitats. The main attention is paid to the synthesized normal flora, volatile fatty acids, especially butyric, propionic and acetic.

For example, "Hilak forte" – extract metabolic products of lactobacilli, enterococci, E. coli and with the addition of phosphoric and lactic acids and mineral substances.

Probiotics type metabolite obtained on the basis of a set of chemically synthesized substances known. They simulate metabolites saccharolytic indigenous microflora: for the treatment of infectious diseases of the oral cavity, caused by certain toxins – «Solkarmon» which enhances the repair of the epithelium and blocks the adhesion of pathogenic gram-positive microflora and bacteriostatic activity against staphylococci and streptococci; bowel disease – "Frodo", which contains a variety of substances (butyric acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, propionate, acetate etc.) covering the deficiency of low molecular weight automikroflora dysbacteriosis metabolites. It is also noted that the preliminary intra-administration of the drug, "Frodo" laboratory animals in experimental modeling of peritonitis and colitis twice reduced the LD₅₀.

- *On the basis of the structural components of cells* – structural components contain cells of Lactobacillus spp., Most commonly Lactobacillus bulgaricus (L. delbrueckii ssp. Bulgaricus). These preparations possess immunomodulatory properties ("Deodan", "Blasten") and capable of increasing anti-tumor immunity of cancer patients ("Blastolizin").

Biological preparations based on inactivated biomass of probiotic microflora

First of all it preparations based on inactivated cells of lactic microflora [22, 39]. Their action is based on inhibition of the adhesive properties of potentially hazardous microflora by screening inactivated probiotic cells specific receptors on the epithelium. It was established that for the manifestation of efficacy antagonistic inactivated probiotic it is necessary to use a ten-fold volume compared to the preparations on the basis of live microorganisms. Probably, the main effect of inactivated probiotic cells is a stimulating effect on the immune system because they are a powerful source of immunogenic compounds such as peptidoglycan.

Preparations on the basis of a set of live flora and biologically active components, functional food products

Double Nobel prize winner Linus Pauling first proposed to consider food and their individual components as pharmaceuticals. He has developed and actively implemented the concept of the health effects of functional food, which is based on the fact that biologically active film covering the mucous membranes of the digestive tract of habitat is the primary target for any food substrate that enters the body orally [22, 30, 39]. Therefore, products that have a positive impact on the structure and function of normal microflora, at physiological con-

centrations contribute to the improvement of the physical and mental health and reduce the risk of disease.

However, as an independent scientific and applied problems of representation of healthy food concept of "functional food" was formed in the early 90s. At the same time it developed and terminology, according to which:

Functional food – a special-purpose products of natural or synthetic origin, intended for regular daily consumption that contribute to the replenishment of the lack of energy in the body, plastic or regulatory food substances.

Functional foods – foods designed for the systematic use in the diets of all age categories a healthy population to reduce the risk of diseases related to nutrition, conservation and improvement of health due to the presence in their composition physiologically functional food ingredients.

The functional food ingredient – a compound or complex of substances of animal, vegetable, microbial, or mineral origin identical to natural as well as live microorganisms that have the ability to cause a positive effect on one or more physiological functions metabolism in humans when consumed in amounts of 10-50 % of the daily physiological needs.

The functional food (FF) and dietary supplements (DS) differ only form in which the functional ingredients are delivered in the human body. If the delivery occurs in a similar dosage form for oral administration (tablets, capsules, powders, etc.), it is – DS. If the functional ingredient enters the body in the form of traditional food substance it is a question of FPH.

The difference between probiotics and functional food products is:

- Form in which they enter the body (traditional food preparation or product);

- The concentration of the active ingredient. The probiotics it is usually much higher than the physiologically needed amount, so they are usually designed for use over a limited time. Concentrations of food substances in approximate physiological FF, and so the products can be used for a long time.

It is believed that the food product may be attributed to the functional foods, if the content of certain functional food ingredient is not less than 30 % of its daily requirement.

One of the most essential functional food are milk products. Drink Yakult can be considered the ancestor of functional food industry. It was made in 1955 by the Japanese company Yakult Honsha Group based on powdered milk, water, glucose, sugar, flavoring and Lactobacillus casei.

Several classifications of dairy products exists (like sourdough, raw materials and the composition of its main components, production technology, etc.). The most popular is the classification for the intended purpose for the supply of healthy and sick people, taking into account the functional properties of dairy products, their nutritional and biological value [22, 39].

Specialized dietary dairy products are divided into preventive and curative

Preventive include:

1. Dairy products aimed functional activity on the basis of:

- Probiotics with specific physiological and biochemical properties (hypocholesterolemic, anticarcinogenic, antianemic, etc.);
 - Prebiotic;
 - With a modified composition (e.g., hydrolyzed lactose, for persons with malabsorption nutrients).
2. The milk products for diabetics and overweight people (contain artificial sweeteners and/or prebiotics).
3. Dairy products supplemented with immunostimulants and biologically active substances (lysozyme, enzymes, etc.).
4. The dairy products based Consortium probiotics.
5. Dairy products for sportsmen, special contingent (they have modified the composition of macro- and micronutrients).

6. Dairy foods for the elderly.

For therapeutic milk product includes:

1. Dairy-based probiotics (for patients with acute and chronic intestinal infections and patients with diseases of the digestive tract).
2. Dairy products containing probiotics do not contain lactose.
3. Dairy products containing probiotics and hydrolyzed proteins (patients allergic diseases).
4. Dairy products for the treatment of other diseases (e.g., cancer patients administered milk products containing live cells *L. delbrueckii* ssp. *Bulgaricus* and their structural components).

Nutraceuticals

These dietary supplements that enrich foods to increase their nutritional value. They, like drugs, clinical trials and meet the quality standards adopted in modern pharmacology [22, 39].

Nutraceuticals include K – vitamins, short chain and medium chain fatty acids, polyunsaturated fatty acids (ω -3 and ω -6), macro- (calcium, phosphorus, sulfur, potassium, sodium, magnesium) and trace elements (zinc, manganese, iron, chromium, selenium, iodine, fluorine, copper, cobalt), amino acids (glutamine, arginine, etc.), mono- and disaccharides, dietary fibers (cellulose, pectin). That is, a substance that the body needs on a daily basis, but does not always work. Physiologically valuable properties are: immunomodulatory, cytoprotective and antioxidant functions involved in metabolic processes, providing epithelial cells of energy and plastic material effect on the hormonal metabolism. The most studied are nutraceuticals glutamine, arginine and other amino acids, short chain and medium chain fatty acids, polyunsaturated ω -3 and ω -6 fatty acids.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, there is no doubt that a reasonable use of the aforementioned drugs is an important technique for con-

servation and restoration of health. Moreover, given the above, it can be concluded that probiotics – an important component of the global pharmaceutical market, which is estimated at billions of dollars a year.

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НАРУШЕНИЯ МИКРОЭКОЛОГИИ И ЕЕ СОВРЕМЕННАЯ КОРРЕКЦИЯ (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)

Необходимость корректировать баланс микробиоценоза – проблема современная и актуальная. Рассмотрен широкий диапазон препаратов (продуктов), которые влияют на различные звенья микробиологического процесса: пробиотики, препараты на основе инактивированных микроорганизмов, пребиотики, синбиотики, препараты метаболического типа, продукты функционального питания, нутрицевтики. Проанализированы и обоснованы механизмы их действия, актуальность и перспективы использования известных и создание новых препаратов, которые влияют на эндоэкологию и обновляют ее.

Ключевые слова: микрофлора; микроэкология; пробиотики; пребиотики; синбиотики; нутрицевтики; биотерапия; функциональное питание

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ПОРУШЕННЯ МІКРОЕКОЛОГІЇ ТА ЇЇ СУЧАСНА КОРЕКЦІЯ (ОГЛЯД ЛІТЕРАТУРИ)

Необхідність корегувати баланс мікробиоценозу – проблема сучасна та актуальна. Розглянуто широкий діапазон препаратів (продуктів), які впливають на різні ланки мікроекологічного процесу: пробиотики, препарати на основі інактивованих мікроорганізмів, пребиотики, синбиотики, препарати метаболічного типу, продукти функціонального харчування, нутрицевтики. Проаналізовані та обґрунтовані механізми їх дії, актуальність та перспективи використання відомих та створення нових препаратів, які впливають на ендоекологію та оновлюють її.

Ключові слова: мікрофлора; мікроекологія; пробиотики; пребиотики; синбиотики; нутрицевтики; біотерапія; функціональне харчування

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