



AB-DIGEST Kids

Is a natural probiotic to treat diarrhea symptoms and prevent future episodes, counteracting gut dysbiosis and helping microbiota restoration in children

Bifidobacterium longum KABP™ 042 (CECT 7894)
Pediococcus pentosaceus KABP™ 041 (CECT 8330)
Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG (ATCC 531033)
Prebiotics: Inulin & FOS
Zinc



Active substances and their action on the human body:

Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG (ATCC 531033)

- ▶ Has level 1a evidence^{2,3} for diarrhea in children, greatly reducing its duration and incidence.
- ▶ Decreases inflammation and enhances epithelial barrier function, inhibiting the adhesion of pathogenic bacteria^{1,4-8}

Bifidobacterium longum KABP™ 042 (CECT 7894)

- ▶ Helps counteract dysbiosis associated with diarrhea, by stimulating the growth of beneficial bacteria, mainly Bifidobacteria⁹
- ▶ High inhibition of enterobacterial opportunistic bacteria¹⁰

Pediococcus pentosaceus KABP™ 041 (CECT 8330)

- ▶ Has an anti-inflammatory effect (production of IL-10)¹⁰
- ▶ Doesn't produce gas (anti-bloating)¹⁰

Recommended daily dose: 6 x 10⁹ cfu, 900 mg of Inulin/FOS and 5 mg of Zinc per day

All active substances have been isolated from the gut of healthy volunteers, thus are natural, safe and well-adapted to the human intestine.

Consume warnings:

Do not exceed the recommended daily dose. Food supplements cannot replace a varied and balanced diet or a healthy lifestyle. Keep out of reach of youngest children. Store in a cool dry place below 25°C, do not freeze.

Keep it away from direct sunlight.

Best before data refers to the product correctly stored in undamaged packaging.

Once opened consume within 1 month.

Safety



- Meets EFSA criteria of Qualified Presumption of Safety (QPS)
- No adverse effects reported during the Clinical trials in humans
- Manufactured under high quality Standards
- Allergen , GMO and BSE/TSE Free
- Certificate of analysis with microbiological quality

References

1. Xu et al. Assessment of cell surface properties and adhesion potential of selected probiotic strains. *Lett Appl Microbiol* 2009; 49(4): 434-442. 2. Use of Probiotics for Management of Acute Gastroenteritis: A Position Paper by the ESPGHAN Working Group for Probiotics and Prebiotics; MEDICAL POSITION PAPER 2014. 3. World Gastroenterology Organization Global Guideline on Probiotics and Prebiotics, February 2017. 4. Szajewska H et al. Efficacy of Lactobacillus GG in prevention of nosocomial diarrhea in infants. *J Pediatr* 2001; 138: 361-5. 5. Canani RB et al. Probiotics for treatment of acute diarrhoea in children: randomised clinical trial of five different preparations. *BMJ* 2007; 335: 340-6. Szajewska H, Wanke M, Patro B. Metaanalysis: the effects of Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG supplementation for the prevention of healthcare-associated diarrhoea in children. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther.* 2011 Nov;34(9):1079-87. 7. Szajewska et al. Meta-analysis: Lactobacillus GG for treating acute gastroenteritis in children updated analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* 2013; 38:467-476 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23841880>. 8. Yan F et al. Soluble proteins produced by probiotic bacteria regulate intestinal epithelial cell survival and growth. *Gastroenterology* 2007; 132(2): 562-575. 9. Yamada, C. et al. Molecular insight into evolution of symbiosis between breast-fed infants and a member of the human gut microbiome Bifidobacterium longum. *Cell Chem Biol.* 2017;24(4):515-524.e5. 10. Sakurama, H. et al. Lacto-N-biosidase encoded by a novel gene of Bifidobacterium subspecies longum shows unique substrate specificity and requires a designated chaperone for its active expression. *J Biol Chem.* 2013 Aug;288(35):25194-206. 10. Santas J, et al. *Pediococcus pentosaceus* CECT 8330 and *Bifidobacterium longum* CECT 7894 show a trend towards lowering infantile excessive crying syndrome in a pilot clinical trial. *Int J Pharm Bio Sci.* 2015; 6(2): 458-466.