Probiotic Supplements Are Surprisingly Devoid of Antibiotic Resistance

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What are Probiotics?

- Derived from the Greek, meaning for life
- Probiotics can be used to optimise gut flora and to prevent and treat a range of diseases
- Lactobacillus: over 170 species and 17 subspecies
 - Gram-positive, non-spore forming rod
 - Utilize carbohydrates and produce lactic acid



Why are Probiotics Important?

- Assist in re-establishing the disrupted intestinal microflora
- Enhance immune responses
- Increased daily weight gain in pigs
- In broilers, increased performance and health
 - Salmonella
 - Escherichia coli
 - Clostridium perfringens



Antibiotic-Associated Diarrhea

- Common complication of antibiotic use
- AAD occurs 2-8 weeks after exposure
- Little protective barrier
 - Clostridium difficile
- Malabsorption

Objective

Examine the antibiotic resistance among commercially available probiotics.

Hypothesis

Probiotic supplements possess antibiotic resistance in order to replenish the normal GI microbiota following the depletion by antibiotics.



Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole (SXT)







Chloramphenicol (C30)







Nalidixic Acid (NA30)







Tetracycline (TE30)





** p<0.001









Nitrofurantoin (F/M300)



Susceptible Resistant ** p<0.001















Ampicillin (AMP10)







| | Culturelle | GT | Restore | BerryDophilus | Trubiotics | |
|---------|------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|--------|
| SXT | r | S | S | S | S | |
| C30 | S | S | S | S | S | |
| NA30 | r | r | r | - | S | |
| TE30 | S | S | S | S | S | |
| K30 | r | r | r | - | S | |
| F/M300 | S | S | S | S | S | |
| AMP10 | S | S | S | - | r | |
| P10 | S | S | S | r | r | |
| S10 | S | r | r | r | S | Total |
| % Susc. | 66.67% | 66.67% | 66.67% | 66.67% | 88.89% | 71.11% |

Future Research

- Individual strains
- Different antibiotics



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Questions?



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