

 **OMARIDIN™** **OMARIDIN and Role of Probiotics in Facilitating Treatment of COVID-19.**
BIOLOGICAL IMMUNOMODULATOR

This review article provides insight into the anti-inflammatory and antiviral action of probiotics as adjunctive therapy in the prevention measures and/or relief of COVID-19 symptoms.

The understanding of infection mechanisms and advance of the new virus SARS-CoV2 may provide new potential targets for prophylaxis and/or treatment.

This can be achieved by inhibition of viral entry and/or replication, by suppression of the immunologic response fueled by infection (known as a cytokine storm).

Probiotics, as viable microorganisms, when consumed in a certain amount, are useful for the health of the gut microbiota and/or [at struggle with COVID-19¹](#) or associated symptoms, by activating their/probiotics/antiviral and/or anti-inflammatory properties.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics (ISAPP), probiotics are defined as viable microorganisms, when consumed in a certain amount, and are useful for the health.

One of the most commonly used probiotic microorganisms is [Saccharomyces spp²](#).

Generally known fact is that probiotics can modulate a high-quality gut [microbiom³](#) of the humane, by suppressing of opportunistic pathogenic bacteria, as well as contribute to the [immune system⁴](#) formation and high-quality development.

The food supplement OMARIDIN™, the technology author of which is Volodymyr Naumenko, is commercially available, as such.

Through its formula's unique component, some [pathological processes⁵](#) in the human body are facilitated or removed. The functioning pathology's pathogen is neutralized and the immune modulation of innate [immune system is stabilized⁶](#), due to the stabilization of the gastrointestinal tract, in turn.

The investigation of the Research Center of Gut Microbiota, Department of Medicine and Therapy, Institute of Digestive Diseases, the [University of Hong Kong⁷](#), made it clear that probiotics may have potential anti-inflammatory and [antiviral effects⁸](#).

¹ <https://patmedtech.com/pdf/omaridin/Saccharomyces%20Is%20a%20Necessary%20-%20Nilay%20Seyidoglu%20and%20Cenk%20Aydin.pdf>

² <https://patmedtech.com/pdf/omaridin/Omaridin%20-%20Instruction.pdf>

³ <https://patmedtech.com/pdf/omaridin/An%20ideal%20food%20product.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/conditionsandtreatments/immune-system>

⁵ <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31198111/>

⁶ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5328245/>

⁷ [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langas/article/PIIS2468-1253\(20\)30122-9/fulltext#%20](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langas/article/PIIS2468-1253(20)30122-9/fulltext#%20)

⁸ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5328245/>