

The role of high-quality nutrition and prevention of child's health.

The gut microbiota¹ of infants is defined by breast milk components; however, their own microflora is formed after taking the first feeding.

French scientists of the Pasteur Institute² discovered that an immune response³ arise when solid foods are introduced into first^{*2} supplementary feeding. Regulatory T-cells⁴ play a key role in a balanced immune response. Immune reactions getting worsen without their participation, this, in turn, provokes disease.

The biological immunomodulator OMARIDIN^{TM5} is a unique compound⁶ on the world market of protein; he can stabilize the immunity due to its interaction with toll-like receptors^{*4} (TLR) of cells and presence of active substance Saccharomyces spp⁷ in its formula components, as well as macrophages^{*7} activation⁸ by the drug. The scientists' research results^{*2} witness about incontestable microbiome state influence on the immune system run.

Therefore: - Body's resistance to bacteria and viruses in the future depends on the initial child nutrition.

The state's quality of immune protection depends on the state's quality of gut microflora. The gut provides 70% of the immunity quality. The rest 30% is the blood quality.

Conclusion: - OMARIDIN^{TM*7} produces a strong innate⁹ immunity and generates the acquired¹⁰ line of body's immune defense, by positively influencing on the mother's gut microflora and causing a positive effect on a fetus, with a subsequent positive result for newborn.

*One of the main directions of positive effects realization of Saccharomyces spp microorganisms /which are an active substance of OMARIDIN^{TM*6} / is their competitive interaction with pathogenic microflora, leading to immune response modulation¹¹.

Saccharomyces spp reduces the concentration of pathogenic¹² clostridia and bacteroides¹³, and also has a positive effect on the microflora¹⁴ metabolic¹⁵ activity by reducing the production of such active substances as fecal azoreductase¹⁶, nitroreductase¹⁷ and β -glucuronidase¹⁸.

1 <https://www.sciencealert.com/the-human-microbiome-might-be-contagious-scientists-say>

2 *2 <https://www.pasteur.fr/en/press-area/press-documents/discovery-crucial-immune-reaction-when-solid-food-introduced-prevents-inflammatory-disorders>

3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immune_response

4*4 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regulatory_T_cell

5 <https://terapiamanente.com/omaridin.html>

6*6 https://terapiamanente.com/assets/images/Product_Instruction.pdf

7*7 <https://cdn.intechopen.com/pdfs/75092.pdf>

8 <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.110.216523>

9 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innate_immune_system

10 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adaptive_immune_system

11 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC538513/>

12 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9781845693626500236>

13 <https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacteroides>

14 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microbiota>

15 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism>

16 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12169860/>

17 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitroreductase>

18 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta-glucuronidase>