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**ANTI-DIARRHOEAL EFFECTS OF PROBIOTICS ON CHILDREN**

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**Roll No.: 0115/ 12**

**Registration No.: 00270**

Session: January-June, 2015

**A thesis submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the**

**degree of Masters of Science in Applied Human Nutrition and Dietetics**

**Department of Applied Food Science and Nutrition**

**Faculty of Food Science and Technology**

**Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University**

**Chittagong-4225, Bangladesh**

**December, 2016**

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ii

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**This is to certify that we have examined the above Master’s thesis and**

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# Acknowledgements

The author extends her gratefulness to her supervisor **Ayesha Begum,** Assistant Professor of Department of Applied Food Science and Nutrition, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (CVASU) for his scholastic guidance and supervision of the report work and write up of the dissertation.

The author grateful to **Kazi Nazira Sharmin** ,Assistant Professor of Department of Applied Food Science and Nutrition, Chittagong veterinary and Animal Sciences University for her help & working co-operation.

The author express special thanks to **Dr. Md. Nurul Haque**, Director (Admin) of Chittagong Maa-Shishu-O-General Hospital for giving Working opportunity to conduct research.

The author would also like to express thanks to Doctors and Nurses of Chittagong Maa-Shishu-O-General Hospital for their kind co-operation.

Finally, the author is expressing ever indebtedness to her beloved parents, family members, friends and well-wishers for their understanding, endless patience and encouragement when it was most required.

The author

December, 2016

iv

**Table of Contents**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CONTENTS** | **PAGE** |
| Authorization | ii |
| Acknowledgements | iv |
| List of abbreviations | vi |
| List of figures | vii |
| List of tables | vii |
| Summary | viii |
| Chapter -1: Introduction | 01-04 |
| Chapter -2: Review of literature | 05 |
| 2.1 Probiotics | 05-07 |
| 2.2 Diarrhoea | 08-10 |
| 2.3 Diarrhoeal Treatment | 10 |
| 2.4 Probiotics in the prevention of Acute Diarrhoea | 11-15 |
| Chapter -3: Methods | 16 |
| 3.1 Use of Probiotics | 17-18 |
| 3.2 Data Analysis | 19 |
| 3.3 Statistical Analysis | 19 |
| Chapter -4: Results | 20-23 |
| Chapter- 5: Discussion | 24-28 |
| Chapter -6: Conclusions | 29 |
| Chapter -7: Recommendations and Future Perspectives | 30 |
| References | 31-39 |
| Brief Biography | 40 |

**v**

# List of abbreviations

AAD Antibiotic-associated diarrhoea

CI Confidence Interval

CFU Colony-forming unit

CKD Chronic kidney disease

FAO/WHO [Food and Agriculture Organization](http://www.fao.org/statistics/en/)

/World Health Organization

GI Gastrointestinal Tracts

IBS Irritable bowel syndrome

ORS Oral Rehydration Solution

RDBPC Randomized, double-blind, placebo- controlled

RPC Randomized, placebo-controlled

RR Relative risk

SPSSStatistical Package for the Social Sciences

vi

# List of figure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Figure** | **Page** |
| Figure 1: Flow diagram of the uses of probiotics for the treatment  of children suffering from acute diarrhoea | 17 |

# List of tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tables** | **Pages** |
| Table 1: The most commonly used species of Probiotics | 07 |
| Table 2: Some reviews on the effects of probiotics for treating or  preventing acute diarrhoeal illness | 13 |
| Table 3: Probiotics in preventing community-aquired diarrhoea  in healthy children | 15 |
| Table 4 : The characteristics of the probiotics | 18 |
| Table 5 : Anthropometric measurements of the studied under 5 years  of children | 20 |
| Table 6: Association between ORS (group 1) and Probio  Probiotic(group 2) for reducing duration of diarrhoea(hours) | 20 |
| Table 7: Association between ORS (group 1) and Enterogermina  probiotic (group 3) for reducing duration of diarrhoea(hours) | 21 |
| Table 8: Association between ORS (group 1) and TS6 probiotic  (group 4) for reducing duration of diarrhoea(hours) | 21 |
| Table 9: Duration of diarrhoea(hour)or recovery from diarrhoea by  using three probiotics in study groups of children | 22 |
| Table 10: Daily stool outputs of U-5 years children from the first day  of probiotic Application | 23 |
| Table 11: Different trails of various probiotics for the treatment of  diarrhoea among children | 25 |
| Table 12: Daily dietary pattern suggested from hospital in studied  Children | 27 |
| Table 13: Daily food intake pattern of studied children in family. | 28 |

vii

**Summary**

Diarrheal disease is one of the major problems among under five years children in Bangladesh. Probiotics have been suggested to be use in acute diarrhoea.Several different probiotics are commercially available in our country. The objective of this experimental study was to assess the effects of probiotics among under five years of children suffering from diarrhoea. This study was conducted using probiotics with Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and oral rehydration solution (ORS) only which were given to the children for the treatment of acute diarrhoea. It was conducted using three probiotics named Probio, Enterogermina, TS6 and ORS only (control group) among one hundred and sixty under 5 years of children those were admitted to Chittagong Maa-Shishu General Hospital in Chittagong. Childrens were divided to group 1, received oral rehydration solution (ORS) only and group 2, group 3, group 4, received Probio, Enterogermina, TS6 probiotics with ORS respectively. The duration of diarrhoea and daily stool outputs of children were recorded on admission,during hospitalization. These study shows that three probiotics had significantly reduced the frequency of diarrhoea of children than ORS only. Three probiotics had significant or positive effect on children with acute diarrhoea results in shorter (P <0.001) duration of diarrhoea (hours).

**Keywords:** Diarrhoeal diseases, Children, Probiotics, Oral Rehydration Solution

(ORS) .

viii