Introduction:
Probiotic bacteria are live microbial food supplements that beneficially affect the host by improving its intestinal balance. The key event is that nonpathogenic microorganisms, such as strains of lactobacilli or bifidobacteria, can occupy a space in a human biofilm that otherwise would be colonized by a pathogen. Lactobacillus reuteri is an obligately heterofermentative resident in the gastrointestinal tracts of humans, and it is reported to produce compounds that exhibit antagonistic activity, i.e., reuterin and reutericyclin, which are water-soluble, broad-spectrum antimicrobials, effective over a wide pH range, and resistant to proteolytic and lipolytic enzymes.

Method:
Concerning lactobacilli-derived probiotics and oral effects, a search for publications in English was conducted in pubmed, google, and medline.

Result:
The results of four studies have confirmed that L. reuteri can reduce the counts of salivary streptococcus mutans with statistical significance of reduction (P < 0.05).

Conclusion:
Bacteriotherapy using lactobacilli-derived probiotics can be considered alternative and promising way to get rid of pathogenic members of the oral microflora.

L. reuteri, probiotic, s. mutans

Presentation: Poster