### Abstract

Background and objectives: Lactobacillus reuteri is a symbiotic resident of the gastrointestinal (GI) tracts of humans, swine, and other animals. It has been reported on numerous occasions that the lactobacilli play an important probiotic role in the health and well-being of humans and animals. The aim of this research was understanding the probably protective effect of Lactobacillus reuteri against Entamoba histolitica (the cause of amoebic dysentery) pathogenesis in balb/c.

Materials and Methods: 40 selected balb/c mice were divided into 2 groups: 1 group (n=20) in experimental and 1 in control groups (n=20). The test group feed by Lactobacillus reuteri for 2 weeks and then all forty mice infected with Entamoba histolitica cysts.

Results: 17 balb/c mice in control groups show disease signs after 10 days. 9 balb/c mice in test group don’t show any signs of disease. Other mice show signs such as bloody diarrhea and Liver abscess.

Conclusion: Reports on the beneficial effects of Lactobacillus therapy have increased in recent years. The natural intestinal microflora is disrupted in both acute and chronic infectious diarrhea, resulting in complex interactions possibly aggravating this frequently self-limiting condition. Therefore, additional therapeutic intervention with biotherapeutic agents is worth considering.

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Lactobacillus reuteri, Entamoba histolitica

Presentation: Poster