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THE ROLE OF THE GUT-BRAIN AXIS

IN NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES

IN PARALYZED DOGS

[1]Major Gheorghe Giurgiu, [2]Prof. dr. Manole Cojocaru

[1] Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania, deniplant@gmail.com
[2] Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania, cojocaru.manole@gmail.com

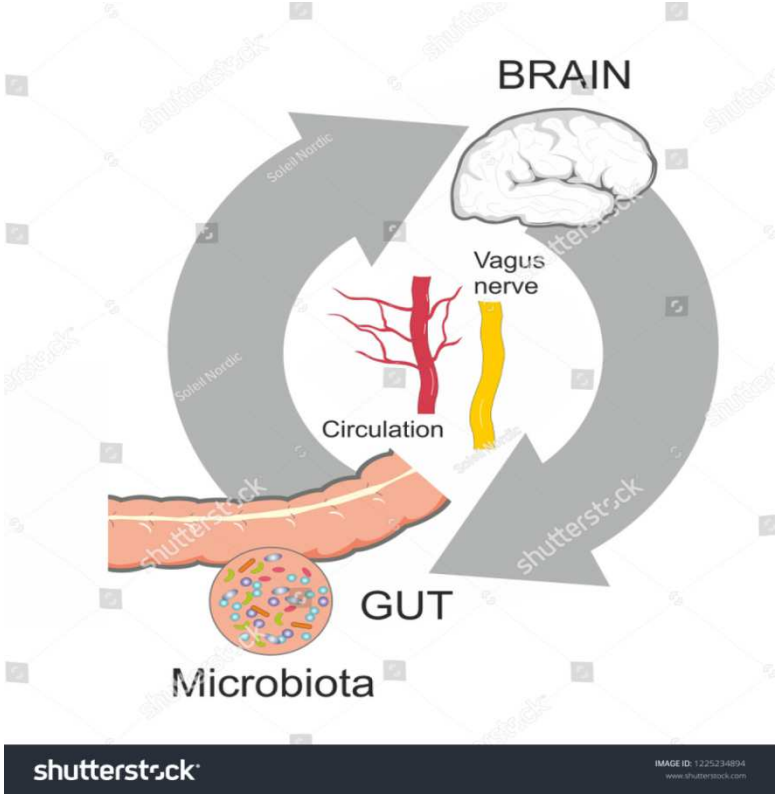
The concept of a microbiota-gut-brain axis is relatively new.

The gut-brain-microbiome axis is a complex network of pathways that communicates in all directions.

Furthermore, gut microbiota has been shown to modulate homeostasis of central nervous system (CNS) in context to immune, circulatory, and neural pathways.

The primary cause of neuromuscular disorders in dogs can vary greatly, as well as the severity.

Symptoms of paralysis in dogs can range from obvious signs to subtler cues, depending on the location of the trauma.



Gut-brain axis is used to define the relationship between microbiota and their interaction with brain, resulting in changes in CNS status.

Since microbiota influences CNS through various immunological pathways (such as inflammasome, IFN-I, and NF-κB), it is reasonable to consider its contribution in progression of various neurological disorders.

In this presentation, we discuss the biological interplay between gut-brain axis, further, we highlight new insights in modification of gut microbiota composition, the involvement of microbiota in neuroinflammation pathology and potential therapeutic approaches for the treatment of this disease.

Since gut microbiota regulates both innate immune signaling and certain physiological processes in CNS, it has also been speculated to control the pathogenesis in various disorders such as of dog paralysis.

Paralysis in dogs is caused when communication between the spinal cord and brain has been disrupted.

If your dog was hit by a car or recently suffered from another traumatic event, the cause of your dog's paralysis is obvious.

Paralysis caused by accidents or trauma usually results in permanent damage. The trauma can be due to an accident, or from shock. In cases where there is no injury to the motor area, the paralysis will generally be temporary.

Although we do not yet fully understand the functional significance of the symbiotic relationship between host and microbe.

The degree to which intestinal microbiota affects this neurobiology is not well defined, but there is abundant evidence that dopamine and serotonin generated by gut microbiota do play a significant regulatory role.

Fortunately, there are a number of treatment options that address the dysfunction of the gut-brain (and microbiome) axis.

Some key options include psychological therapies, diet therapy, probiotics, prebiotics and faecal microbiota transplant.

De Vedder F, et al. Microbiota-generated metabolites promote metabolic benefits via gut-brain neural circuits. Cell. 2014; 156: 84-96.

40 years ago, Gheorghe Giurgiu being a patient with psoriasis, to cure himself, he discovered a combination of medicinal plants that proved to be the only way to act on the internal causes that trigger and maintain this disease.

Some of the plants used grow them personally, others are of spontaneous flora.

Watching how the bees visit the flowers of the plants, Gheorghe Giurgiu thought to use in addition to honey and pollen, propolis and other bee-keeping products (cinnamon sticks, pods).

Gheorghe Giurgiu created the product Polenoplasmin under the license of the DENIPLANT brand owner Gheorghe Giurgiu.

Polenoplasmin acts as a modulator of the gut microbiome in animals.

After he healed his dog that was paralyzed with the hind legs, he watched over 50 cases of paralyzed dogs, and the healing rate was over 80%.

Negative results were recorded in paralyzed dogs for a long time (4-6) months.

These studies indicate that gut microbiota modulate inflammatory response.

An interesting case of a puppy from Cyprus, who was hit by a car was broken in his spine and was paralyzed with his back legs.

https://www.deniplant.ro/polenoplasmin_catel.htm

For 4 months the puppy was treated with Polenoplasmin, in addition to the physical recovery treatments and the dog was able to walk again. His puppy lives and walks alone and today as can be seen in the following video:

https://youtu.be/OcQ2NXgZnXs

after 6 years the puppy is healthy and can run freely.

https://youtu.be/lwzywDfKsnI

https://youtu.be/Z7fcuVWesMc

Conclusion

Paralysis in dogs must be treated multidisciplinary and personalized, the microbiome of each dog being a unique entity that responds in particular for allopathic and natural treatment.

The functional foods (nutraceuticals) with a dual role of nutrition and health, can naturally modulate the activity of the canine microbiome, restore eubiosis, the processes of nerve cell recovery and healing of paralysis.

Since we have first observations that prove the relationship between the modulation of the intestinal microbiome, future research will focus on modulating the human intestinal microbiome with the help of dietary restrictions.

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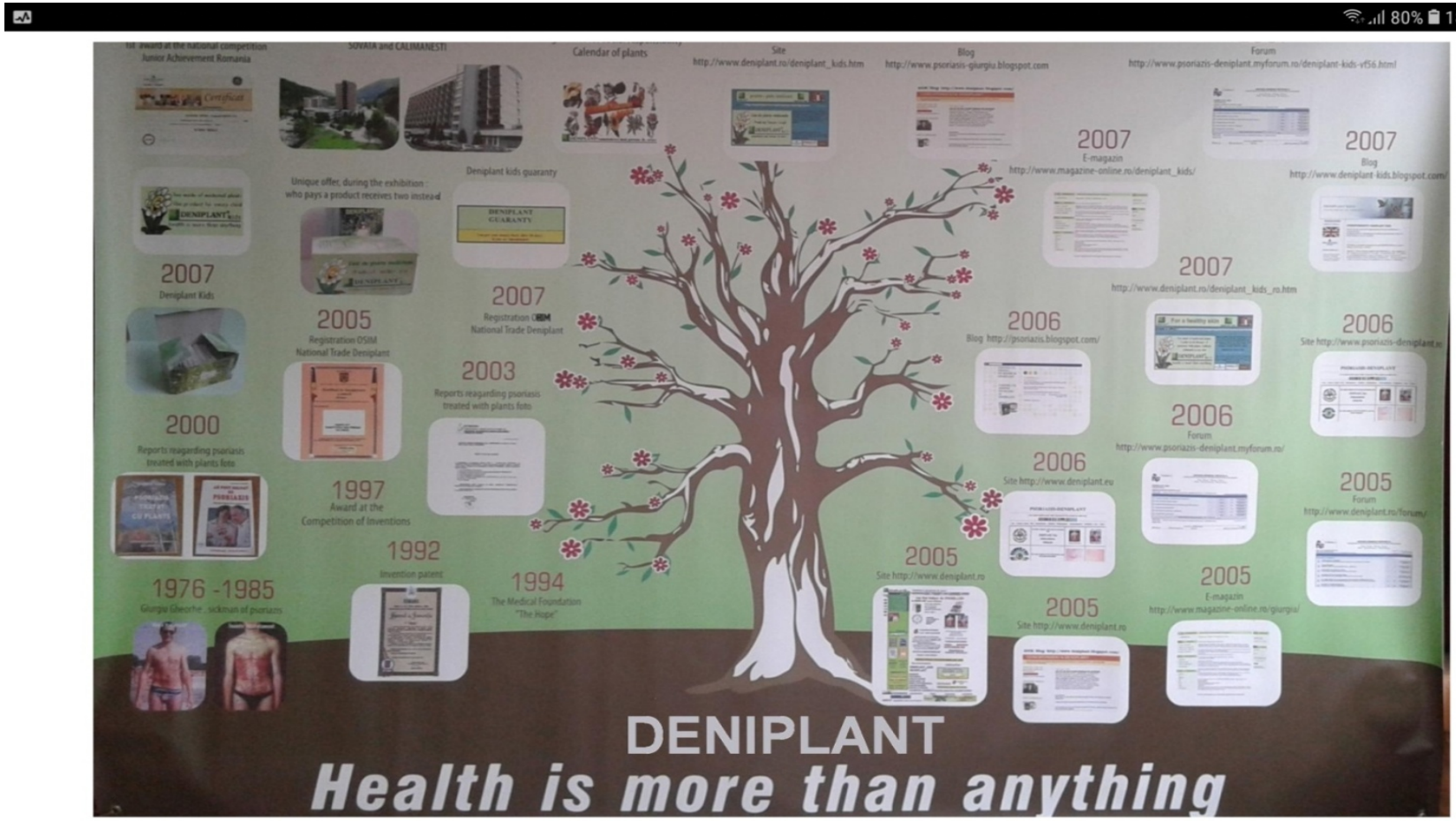

www.deniplant.com

deniplant@gmail.com

+40744 827881