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Deniplant impact on microbiote and metabolites

in Parkinson's disease

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Gut microbial dysbiosis and alteration of microbial metabolites in Parkinson's disease have been increasingly reported.

Several studies report the association between intestinal dysbiosis and Parkinson's disease, gut bacteria correlate with altered metabolism rates.

A reduction of short-chain fatty acid-producing bacteria influenced the shape of the metabolomics profile, affecting several metabolites with potential protective effects in the Parkinson group.

Dysbiosis in the composition and abundance of gut microbiota can affect both the enteric nervous system and the central nervous system, indicating the existence of a microbiota-gut-brain axis and thereby causing central nervous system diseases.

Disturbance of the microbiota-gut-brain axis has been linked to specific microbial products that are related to gut inflammation and neuroinflammation.

Patients with Parkinson's disease display changes in the relative abundances of potentially "harmful" and "beneficial" bacteria.

To arrive at these observations, the authors examined how Imuniplant and Neuropolen from Deniplant solve microbiota modulation in Parkinson's disease.

Alteration of the intestinal integrity and activity of the microbiota can influence brain function.

We examined the relationship between the gut microbiota and clinical features in Parkinson's disease after Imuniplant and Neuropolen from Deniplant.

Gut microbial dysbiosis has a certain effect on both the central nervous system and the enteric nervous system, which indicates that there is a gut-microbiota-brain axis that induces disorders on the central nervous system.

At present, more and more studies are conducted to elucidate the association between gut microbial dysbiosis and the incidence of Parkinson's disease.

As a bidirectional communication between gastrointestinal tract and the central nervous system, the microbiota-gut-brain axis is associated with immune, endocrine mechanisms and neural pathways

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Imuniplant tea is a natural immunomodulator of the human microbiome.

Removing dysbiosis from the microbiota can prevent and eliminate pain in Parkinson's disease; regulates cellular metabolism; regulates the central nervous system; modulates the activity of important neurotransmitters; physically and mentally energizing; remineralizing; increases fatigue resistance.

Neuropolen is a nutraceutical (food with a dual role of nutrition and health) for the regeneration of destroyed nerve cells.

Neuropolen is a natural neuroregenerator of the nerve cell. Nerve regeneration is the ultimate fight in the body's defense and recovery!

Contain: Freeze-dried pollen from Deniplant plants, cocoa bean and carob seed powder, brewer's yeast.

Combining them we managed to obtain a product with a wide spectrum of action without side effects or side effects.

The components themselves are foods that we can eat daily.

That's why Neuropolen has the slogan "Eat and heal”

This suggests that Parkinson's disease is associated with gut dysregulation that involves a synergistic relationship between gut microbes and several bacterial metabolites favoring altered homeostasis.

Future directions should therefore focus on the exploration of specific gut microbes or microbial metabolites that contribute to the development of Parkinson's disease.

Conclusion

It is suggested in latest studies that, gut microbiota is also a gastrointestinal factor that affects the functions of brain and gut.

Changes in microbiota appears to be impactful in pathogenesis of neuroinflammation.

Dysbiotic microbiota in Parkinson's disease could influence the disease course.

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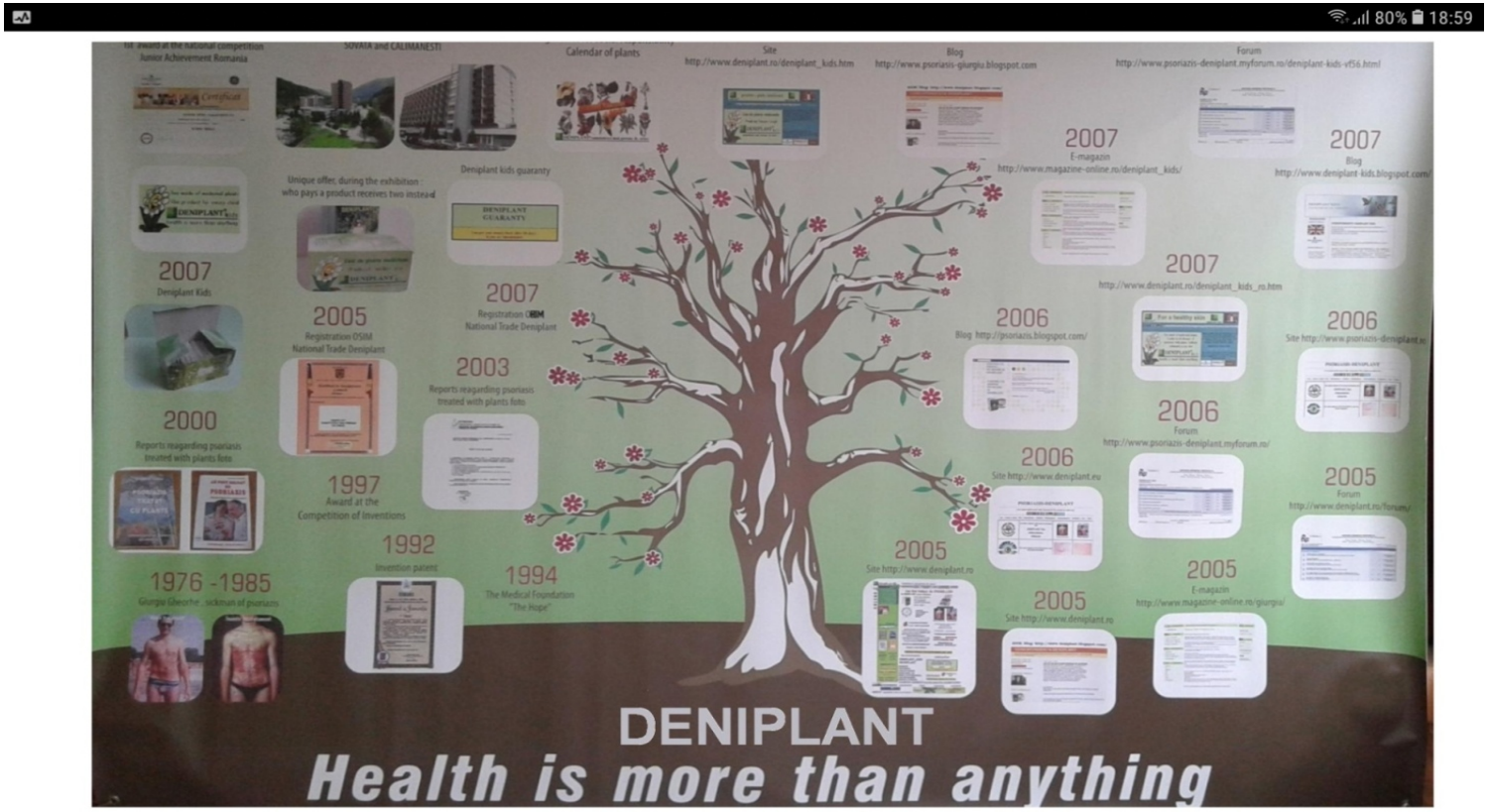

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