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Санкт-Петербург — Гастро-2010

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specified in encoded features for computer processing in LanguaL Programme. LanguaL is a multilingual thesaural system, the only generally recognized method in common use for describing, capturing and retrieving data about food, adapted to computerized national and international food composition and consumption databanks.

Results. The concept of the traditional food in Ukraine has been developed within the project «BaSeFood». The Ukrainian documented traditional food file had been formed. Traditional dishes (total 53) were described and classified. They belong to the following groups: vegetables or vegetable based foods (19 dishes), cereal or cereal based foods (8), fermented products (8), fruits or fruit based foods (7), herbs and spices (6), oilseeds or oilseed based food (4). The database includes traditionality, composition, consumption, recipes, content of biological active compounds (macro-, micronutrients, vitamins, minerals, etc.) and detail description of every dish. The list of prioritized products is formed; health claim properties are under reviewing and current investigation.

<u>Conclusion</u>. BaSeFood will contribute at studying of Black Sea Area traditional foods in order to put health claims in a favourable context to be further exploited by processing stakeholders.

351. Mucous microflora as possible indicator of human noninfection gastrointestinal disorders

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Aim of the investigation is complex clinical examination of hospital patients for identifying of the cause-effect relationship between manifestation and intensity of the defined pathologies, diet, immune status of the host, and state of the microflora.

Material and methods. For this study two groups of volunteers had been formed. The first (control) group is objectively healthy people without symptoms which corresponds to a normal healthy person biocenosis appropriate to the age; the second group was presented by patients with different gastroenterological disorders with the diagnosis was revealed as distinct syndrome of diarrhea. The routine bacteriological examination of faeces has been performed. Bacterial isolates were identified by using of API and VITEK-2 test systems.

Results. Five of the ten patients are suffering from chronic liver disease accompanied by violation of bile formation and deposit of liver fat dystrophy of hepatocytes and foci sclerosis with a consequence of disturbed digestion of lipids in the small intestine. In such patients bifido- and lactobacilli titles decreased to 103-105 CFU/g correspondingly when the total amount of opportunistic pathogens are increased up to 109 CFU/g. *E. coli* in a number of 103 CFU/g possessed low enzymatic activity and pathogenicity. Patients with malabsorption had the increased titres of *K. pneumoniae* (up to 10⁶ CFU/g). In patients with cystic fibrosis, chronic pancreatitis and symptoms of protein starvation a complete lack of normal intestinal microbial representatives has been shown. *Streptococcus spp.* (10⁵ CFU/g), *Citrobacter braakii*, *K. pneumoniae*, *E. coli* (lactose-negative) with strong haemolytic activity has been isolated and dominate.

Conclusion. The key-microorganisms in relevance to chosen human non-infection gastrointestinal disorders have been detected. The development of various biopreparations is high efficacy strategy for the prevention and/or treatment of the targeted human diseases.

352. Hypolipidemic effect of probiotics and plant inulin complexes

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Am: To study the abilities of probiotic bacteria (PB) and plant B-D-polyfructoside inulin (I) in lowering the level of cholesterol in blood, by testing them separately and in combination; cholesterol and disbacteriose are a risk factors of fast-progressing cardiovascular diseases.

Materials and methods, Various PB and bacteria associations (Lactobacillus acidophylus, L. bulgaricus a.o., Bifidobacterium lactis, Streptococcus thermophilus) have been used in research, as well as inulin preparations: Raftiline HP (99.5% of chicory inulin), Jerusalem artichoke concentrate (45-50% of inulin). In vivo experiments on albino male Wistar rats, fed with preparation additives (inulin content 0.16 g. Jday) lasted for 3 months; at the end of each month, measures of total cholesterol (TH), triglycerides (TG), high-density cholesterol (HDL) and low-density cholesterol (LDL) have been performed.

Results. PB L. plantarum has a potential cholesterol-lowering effect—7 and 10% lower TH and TG levels, respectively; a moderate hypoholesterolemic effect was attained also by L. bulgaricus. The PB association decreases TH level on 10%. Studies have indicated the potency of inulin in reducing serum TH levels from 119.5% to 99, 92 and 89%, and TG levels to 99, 89 and 84% in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd month respectively. HDL levels rising from 99 to 110% under the influence of I is of major importance; HDL is responsible for conveying cholesterol to liver to turn it into bile acids. LDL levels of 103-118 % shows the well-known necessity of providing the organism with additional polyunsaturated fatty acids as a preventive measure against hyperlipidemia. The PB and I complexes prove an ability of maintaining homeostasis of serum lipids.

Conclusions. Since a 1% reduction in serum cholesterol is associated with an estimated reduction of 2 to 3% in risk of coronary artery disease, the complexes of probiotics' association and plant inulin are the perspective components of functional foods and fermented drinks.

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