The use of probiotics is a prophylactic alternative to the use of antibiotics. Probiotics may be defined as living microorganisms that, when supplemented in diet, benefit the host by modulating the intestinal microbiota in favor of non-pathogenic microorganisms.

Meet the difference between prebiotic and probiotic.

Know the action mechanism and their applications in veterinary medicine.

New challenges.

The most used in animals are Lactobacillus spp and Bacillus spp. Also it can be used yeast such a Saccharomyces spp.

The incidence of feline immunodeficiency virus infections was reduced.

Treatment of acute and chronic enteropathy.

Reduce the duration and recurrence of hemorrhagic gastroenteritis.

Treat atopic dermatitis.

Treatment the IBD.

Improved vaccine response and growth rates in puppies.

Chronic kidney disease.

Acute pancreatitis.

Increase body weight gain.

Reduce infections and diseases.

Improve meat and egg quality.

Increase meat, colostrums and milk quality.

Reduce toxin bioavailability.

Increase body weight gain.

Reduce infections.

Improve milk and meat quality.

Increase milk production.

Reduce toxin bioavailability.

Increase body weight gain.

Reduce infections and diseases.

Improve water quality.

Obesity and overweight

Helicobacter gastritis

Urogenital tract infections

Intestinal parasites

Probiotics modulate different response of the organism. Helping to treat some diseases or prevent them and improve the physiological conditions of the guest.

Increasingly broad applications in veterinary medicine.

More studies are needed to prove its effectiveness in some pathologies.