

HUMAN INTESTINAL BACTERIAL INTERACTIONS - POTENTIAL RELEVANCE IN PAIN CONTROL

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Abstract

Discovering the positive effects of the animal intestinal inhabitant bacteria such as synthesis of a group of vitamins especially group B, vitamin K, vitamin C, lead from the beginning, to the desire of using these advantages into the benefit of the human being. According to existent research, riboflavin, also known as vitamin B2 and ascorbic acid known as vitamin C have antinociceptive proprieties. Treatment of pain has a great significance because of the physical discomfort that it creates, but more important the psychological one. The hypothesis of producing your own vitamins through bacteria inoculation has actively gained field towards the possibility of self pain control by using the compounds resulted after bacteria activity. In this paper, it will be presented the diversity of interactions in the human intestinal ecosystem leading to vitamin production known to possess antinociceptive effects.

Key words: gut bacteria, bacterial production of vitamins, probiotics, vitamin synthesis.