



The relationship between the gut microbiome and skin disorders: Impact of Nutraceuticals Deniplant

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Psoriasis is a common skin inflammatory condition, affecting 3% of the worldwide population.

Evidence for dysbiosis as a source of disease pathology is well-documented in inflammatory skin conditions, such as psoriasis.

An increasing body of literature suggests a crucial role for the gut microbiome in modulating systemic inflammatory disease.

Psoriasis is a chronic systemic inflammatory disease and its pathogenesis is related to the interaction between genetic susceptibility, immune response and environmental triggers, such as diet, stress-level, skin-care routine, etc.



Nutrition plays an important role in the development of psoriasis and it can modulate microbiota and microbiome composition.

Correct food choices may have a crucial role in the pathogenesis of psoriasis.

Life-style and dietary habits might be related to the incidence and severity of psoriasis.

The treatment of psoriatic patients requires multidisciplinary treatment approach not only at improving skin symptoms, but also at managing metabolic, nutritional, socio-psychological comorbidities that often are associated with this disease.



The gut-skin axis is the novel concept of the interaction between skin diseases and microbiome through inflammatory mediators, metabolites and the intestinal barrier.

The dysregulated skin microbiota may become a novel therapeutic target in psoriatic patients.

Psoriasis is a common skin disease, with chronic inflammation and a complex etiology.

The association between the gut and skin is strong and bidirectional, and gastrointestinal health is associated with skin homeostasis.



Increasing evidence shows the existence of the gut-skin axis, and that an imbalanced gut microbiome can induce inflammatory skin diseases.

The gut microbiome can mediate crosstalk between the immune system and the nervous system by secreting neurotransmitters in psoriasis.

The "skin-gut axis" concept provides a new insight to investigate the association between the intestinal microbiota and the skin.

This offers a feasible approach for improving skin conditions, by the modulation of the gut microbiota.



Several types of neurotransmitters secreted by gut microbes were selected to investigate their potential function in psoriasis.

Microbiome-mediated interventions could be designed to manipulate these targets for the treatment of psoriasis.

Furthermore, studies also found that an important connection between emotional states and inflammatory skin conditions can be regulated by bacteria of the gastrointestinal tract



Through an extensive review of the literature, we aim to discuss the skin and gut microbiota and redefine their role in the pathogenesis of psoriasis.

With the help of Deniplant brand, Gheorghe Giurgiu has developed several nutraceuticals for psoriasis that act as immunomodulators of the human microbiome.

Hence, it is crucial to understand nutraceuticals impact on the psoriatic skin microbiota which is thought to be perturbed, our study provides insight into the skin microbiota in psoriasis and how it is modulated by nutraceuticals and diet.



Deniplant tea prevents and treats the internal causes that trigger and maintain psoriasis by naturally modulating the intestinal and skin microbiome.

Removing dysbiosis from the intestinal microbiota can prevent and eliminate complications caused by psoriasis.

It contains cultivated medicinal plants, berries and flora, fruit tree buds.



With the understanding that the brain-gut-skin axis exists, it is now clear that intestinal microbes have significant effects on psoriasis.

These results are supported by clinical observations based on a case series showing improvement in psoriatic skin lesions after antibiotic treatment, modulation of gut microbiota by probiotics or fecal microbial transplantation.



We confirmed the association of psoriasis and gut microbiota dysbiosis.

This study provides a detailed and comprehensive systematic review regarding gut microbiome in patients with psoriasis.

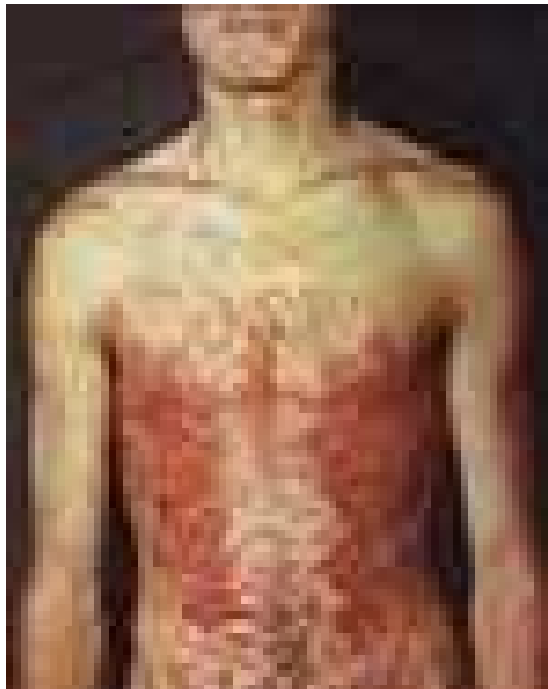
It is still not clear whether psoriasis is an effect or a cause of the observed disbalance between beneficial and pathogenic microbes.

Much less is known about the potential relationship between the composition of gut microbiome and the severity of psoriasis.



These results are supported by clinical observations based on a case series showing improvement in psoriatic skin lesions after modulation of gut microbiota by Deniplant nutraceuticals

Food choices can affect microbiome composition and improve the severity grade of psoriatic disease.



Psoriasis

Before treatment

After treatment



Because Deniplant treatment addresses the internal causes that trigger and maintain the disease, without ointments or other medications, its duration depends on how quickly the body resolves dysbiosis of the intestinal microbiome, and can be between 4-6 months.

If the disease is older, the treatment can exceed 12 months.

After all the lesions healed, there were patients who never had psoriasis again, but there were also patients whose disease reappeared after 10-15 years.



Conclusion

Unfortunately, the direct link between the skin microbiota and the pathogenesis of psoriasis remains to be clearly established.

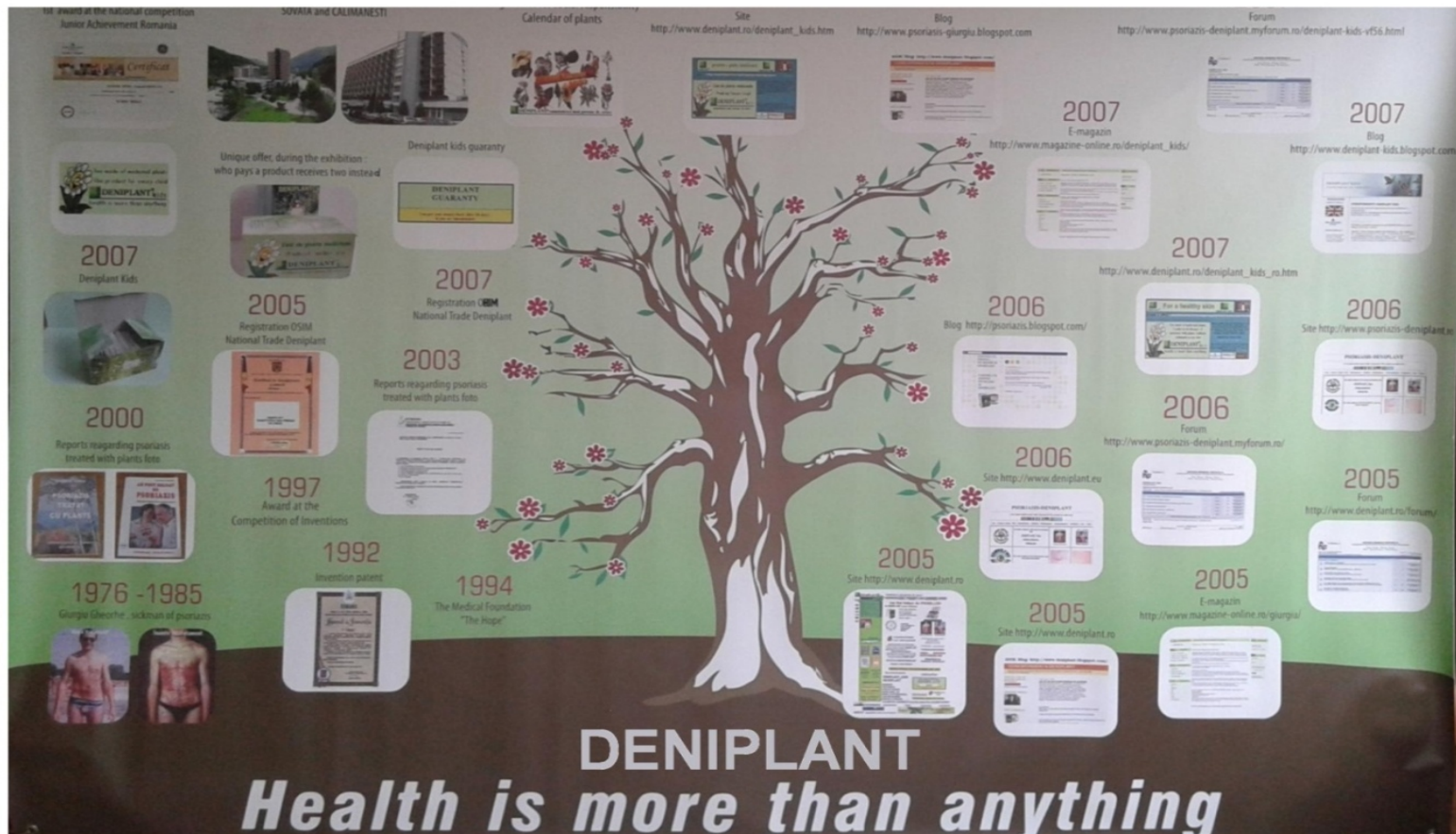
The treatment of psoriasis, similar to other immune-mediated complex diseases, is limited to improving the symptoms, due to the lack of effective therapy.

On the basis of these findings, the treatment of skin inflammation by nutraceuticals is favored, since its therapeutic management is simple, safe, and cheap.



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