

GLOBAL
PREBIOTIC
ASSOCIATION

Prebiotics Big Picture - Beyond Sports Performance



Champion the prebiotics category by increasing public awareness and understanding of the science, supporting both well-known and newfound benefits, and creating needed transparency about prebiotics and their interaction with the microbiome.



MISSION

MEMBERS

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Introductions

Education

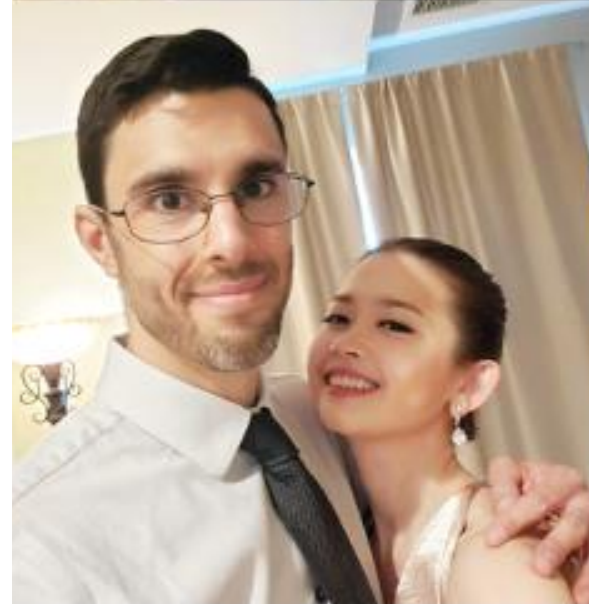
- *MS –Human nutrition*
- *CNS® (Certified Nutrition Specialist)*
- *LDN – Illinois license*

Specialty

- *Metabolic health*
- *Gut health*
- *Functional approach*

Interests

- *Nutrition/medical research*
- *Exercise performance*
- *jiu jitsu (purple belt), music, dogs*



The human microbiome

Microbiome big picture

- Collection of microorganisms living in and on the human body
- Includes bacteria, fungi, viruses, and other microbes
- Varies by body site: gut, skin, mouth, vagina, etc.

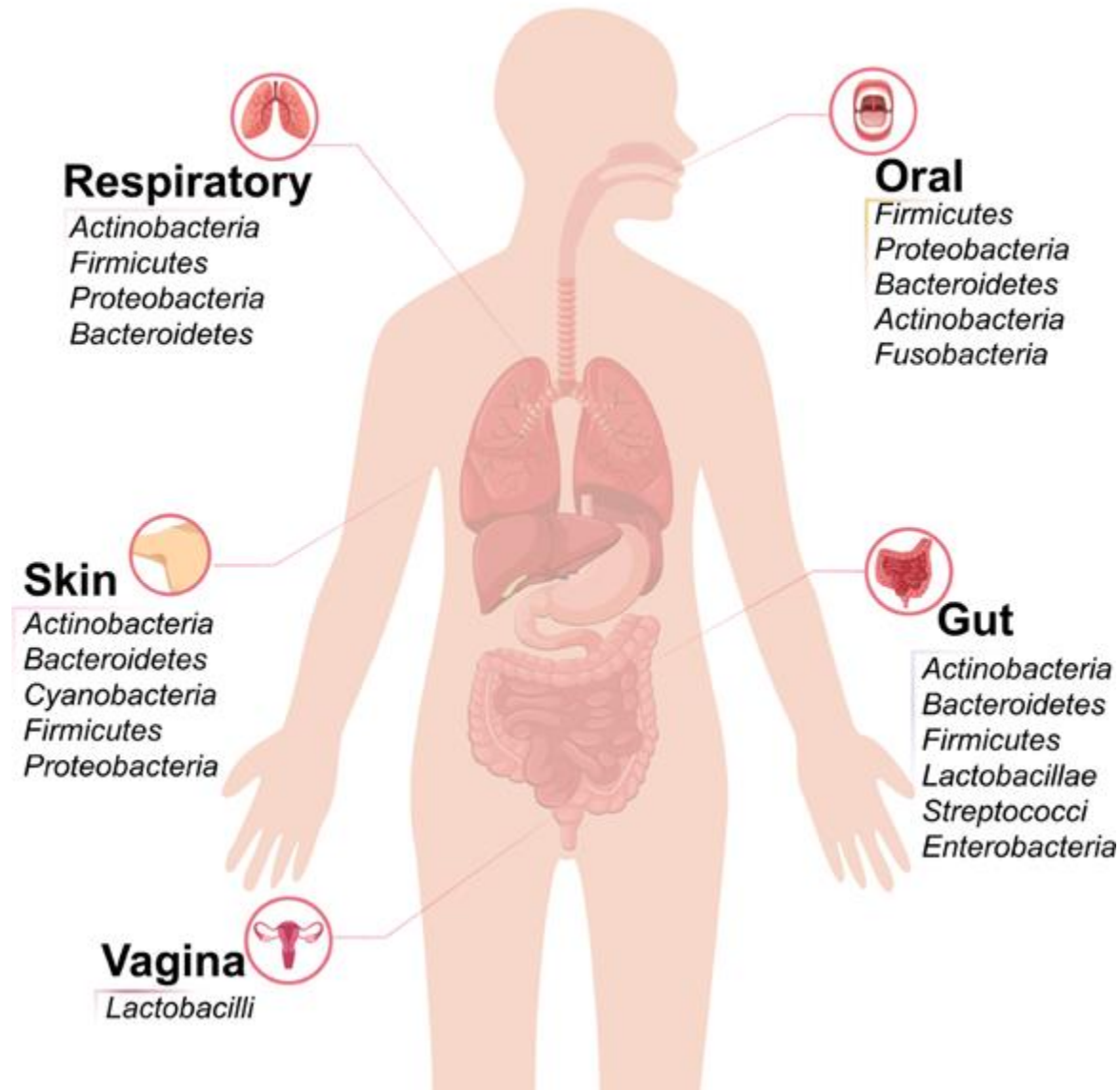
Importance

- Plays crucial roles in human health and disease
- Influences immune system development and function
- Protects against pathogens

Impact on human health

- Gut microbiome:
 - a. Breaks down complex carbohydrates
 - b. Produces short-chain fatty acids
 - c. Synthesizes vitamins (B's, K2)
- Skin microbiome:
 - a. Enhances skin immunity
 - b. Involved in wound healing
- Oral microbiome:
 - a. Contributes to oral health
 - b. May influence systemic diseases
- Vaginal microbiome:
 - a. Protects against infections
 - b. Maintains vaginal pH

Microbiota composition in different regions



A (brief) history of prebiotics

Origins of prebiotic research

- *Early 20th century scientist Élie Metchnikoff proposed consuming certain bacteria could promote health when consumed through fermented foods.*
- *1990s the term "prebiotic" was formally defined by Dr. Marcel Roberfroid as a non-digestible food ingredient that selectively stimulates beneficial bacteria in the colon.*

Modern developments

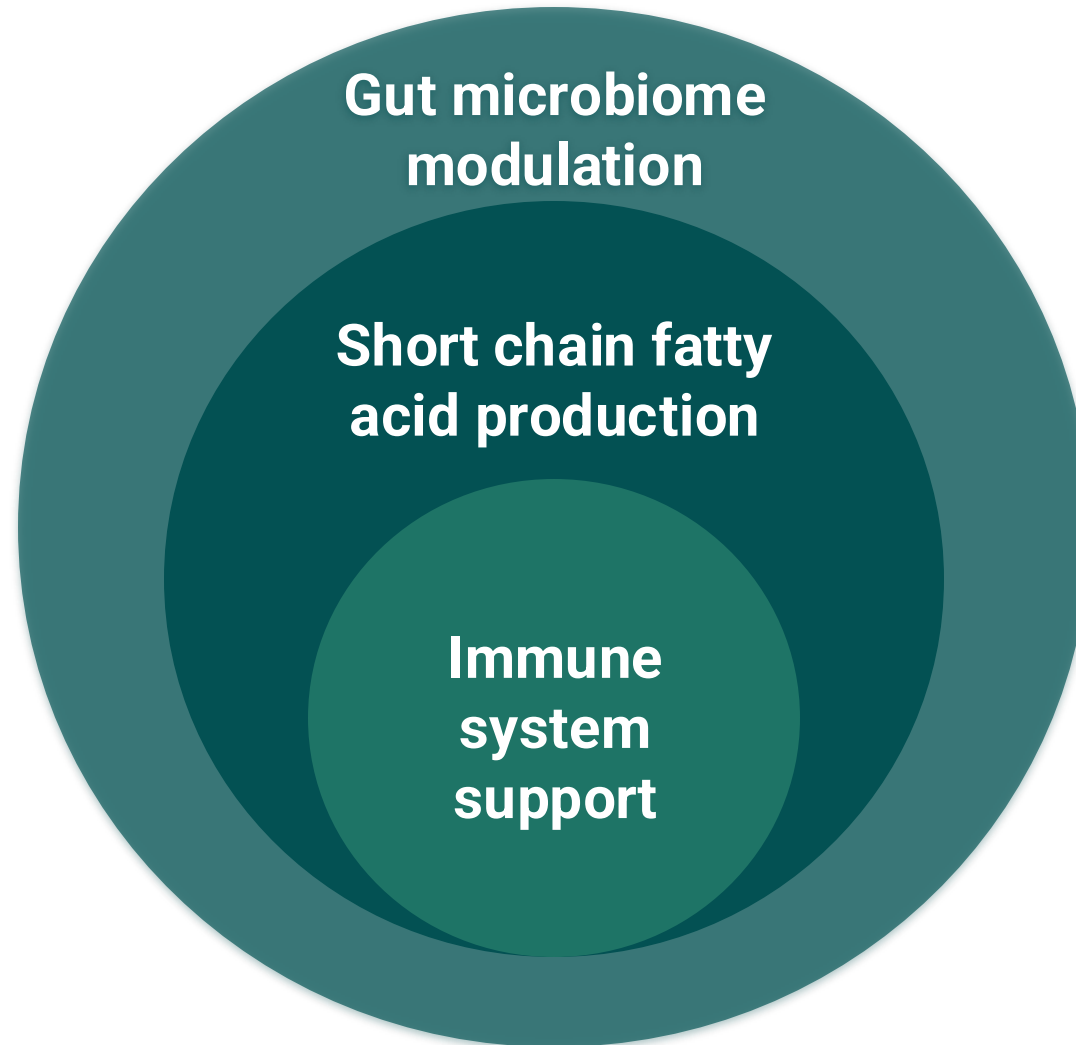
- *Due to advances in microbiome research, the early 2000s saw renewed interest, leading to a better understanding of how prebiotics contribute to gut health.*
- *The focus shifted towards identifying various types of dietary fibers with prebiotic properties.*
- *Recognition of prebiotics as functional food components continue to grow.*

WHAT IS A PREBIOTIC?

GPA defines a prebiotic as *“A product or ingredient that is utilized by the microbiota producing a health or performance benefit.”*

A prebiotic effect is *“A health or performance benefit that arises from alteration of the composition and/or activity of the microbiota, as a direct or indirect result of the utilization of a specific and well-defined product or ingredient by microorganisms.”*

Mechanisms of action



Strong research for prebiotic benefit



Growing Interest for broad applications

Prebiotic health benefits

Gut health

Metabolic function

Immune support

Chronic condition that prebiotics can support

Obesity

Type 2 diabetes

Cardiovascular health

Mental health concerns

Prebiotics in practice

Systems-based, individualized approach that integrates diet, lifestyle, and health needs

- **Systems Biology** - All body systems are interconnected. Changes in one area affect others.
- **Bio-individuality** - Each person has unique nutritional needs based on their genetics, lifestyle, medical history, and environmental factors. One-size-fits-all approaches are ineffective.
- **Holistic Approach** - Brings in all aspects of a person's life - diet, sleep, stress levels, relationships, and mental health.



How I use prebiotics

Gut health optimization

- Greater diversity is shown to improve digestion, support immune function, and lower inflammation.

Up Next:

Targeting the gut and its resident microbes to support athlete health

Dr. Neil Williams, MSc, PhD,
SENR

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