Numerous microbial families are listed under probiotics due to their microbial properties. Actual probiotics are idyllic non-viable form that encourages the antimicrobial effects on host. They are non-pathogenic agents with great impact on mucosal lining with resistance to microbes. Their accelerating role in boosting the immunity response is remarkable. Probiotics had extraordinary role in inflammatory skin conditions by maintaining the gut-brain axis [1].

Their renowned part in wound healing process is highly appreciable. Probiotics contains some biochemical agents that create an impact on dermal tissue for accelerating the healing process [2]. Hyaluronic acid is an effective mediator of probiotic, having huge involvement in healing. Hyaluronic acid as a probiotic component beneficial effect on superficial layer of skin, it helps in immobilization of water in tissue, cellular growth and tissue repairing [3]. Lipoteichoic acid is basic cellular wall structure of gram positive bacteria. It is an immune stimulating factor form gram positive bacteria by releasing pro-inflammatory mediators. Lipoteichoic acid is a main component of probiotic that enhance the anti-inflammatory effect in wound repairing [4].

Probiotics produced strains that including hydrogen peroxidase, reuterin and diacetyl. The biochemical activities of these strains potentiate the anti-inflammatory role in healing process. Probiotics are widely used as a major component that mimics the inflammatory effects either in intestinal inflammatory condition, joint arthritis, gut ulcers, cancers patients and pelvis inflammatory cases [5]. Probiotic is well known for their fortification of gut epithelial barrier. Metabolites of probiotic strains activate the aryl hydrocarbon receptors (AhR) that are present on macrophages, resulting in successive stimulation of epithelial cells [6]. Probiotics along their exopolysaccharide were established their antimicrobial activity especially in cutaneous wound repair [7].

Recently the study evidenced the potential effects of pro-biotic based ointments fasten the healing in full thickness wound. They accelerate the epithelization process, deposition of collagen fibers and established the neovascularization process to fasten the formation of new epidermal layer. Probiotics boost up the oxidation and facilitates the healing process and surface re-epithelization [8]. In vivo study probiotic recognized the increase count of leucocytes in early three days to cover up the anti-inflammatory process with application of probiotic based gel [9]. These components having potential effects in enhancing the metabolic func-
tioning and trigger the immune modulatory effects on host. Burn creates disruption in integrity of dermal tissue. It’s an easily way for microorganisms to take over the host wound and proliferate, evidences shows isolation of various types of microorganisms from the open wound like *Staphylococcus aureus* found in most of the cases in huge numbers. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* also one of the microorganisms that found easily in burn wound. *Lactobacillus plantarum* after their topical therapy in burn wounds, established biofilm and stop the activity of N-acyl-homoserine lactone. Interns they alter the immune response and prevent the inflammatory process, that leads to support the healing [10]. Diabetic foot or ulcers are commonest clinical issue now a days, delayed healings and these are potent warehouse for the microorganisms. Resistant wounds showed response on the topical application of formulated probiotics especially in diabetic disruption of skin and ulcers [11]. Kefir is one of the finest form of probiotics. There is no match of its anti-inflammatory and antibacterial properties in repairing of burn wound either 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> degree of burn. Its gel application over the wound facilitates the availability of immune cells, angiogenesis and collagen fibers for tissue repairing [12]. These beneficial microbes maintain the host microbes collaborations and enhancing the immune response during repairing process of wounds [13]. Gastric ulcers are one of the most difficult tasks for physicians to manage. Their healing process should possess mucosal covering, stimulation of epithelial cells and maintenance of mucosal environment. Evidence shows the aggregate of eight species of probiotic were used to manage the gastric healings, by altering the gastric acid PH and enzymatic activity that suppressing the microbial growing factors [14]. Probiotics shows acid inhibitor actions in gastric ulcers, sufficient quantity of microbes exerts potential benefits to the host. They having tendency to cover up the cellular and molecular mechanisms by enhancing the cellular multiplication, regulation of mucosal growth factors and boost up the process of angiogenesis [15].

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