

Clostridium Difficile

1. A Good Thyme will kill Clostridium.

2. The patient needs Immuno-Synbiotic.

Clostridium difficile is a far distant cousin to the beneficial clostridial clusters that are beneficial to the gut microbiota. Clostridium difficile is obviously the cause of many pathological gut symptoms. It is also among the pro-inflammatory species found in high concentrations in autistic children.

The clostridial clusters, on the other hand, are essential for gut health and for balancing immune function. There are several clustered branches of the clostridial group. Unlike their distant cousin, C. diff, the nasty bacterium that can cause severe intestinal inflammation, bleeding, fluid depletion, and potentially death, clostridial clusters do just the opposite. They keep the gut barrier tight and control inflammatory cytokines. F. prausnitzii is one particularly beneficial clostridial microbe. The S. boulardii releases a protease that cleaves Clostridium difficile toxin A, and stimulates antibody production against toxin A.

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Saccharomyces boulardii, unlike other probiotics, is not a bacterium, but rather a yeast. Unlike the bacterial probiotics, S. boulardii does not colonize in the colon; rather, it creates an environment hostile to pathogenic bacteria and ideal for beneficial flora. S. boulardii not only decreases bacterial overgrowth; it increases colonic butyrate.

4. One deadly side effect of proton pump inhibitors is that they decrease your resistance against the deadly stomach bacteria, Clostridium difficile. People in hospitals who take PPIs daily are 74% more likely to come down with C-diff infections. Those who take the drugs more than once daily are twice as likely to suffer C-diff infection.