

# Probiotics for wellbeing



Probiotic Foods to Add to Your Diet

On week 345 we are sharing information on Probiotics. The immense benefits of our total wellbeing from the inside out. We say this with confidence, it will aid with so many issues from skin outbreaks all the way to your overall welfare, we encourage you to consume a good source of probiotics, and with this said probiotics are an essential ingredient to keep yourself in top shape, healthy gut healthy life.

We wish to thank all of you for the dedication and consistency of visiting our Blog. There are many Blogs out there but this one is ours, and we take it very seriously. Our drive and passion are focused on bringing you the best authority information that we can possibly find.

Thank you from all of us and please share and like if you do.

To visit: <https://www.healthambition.com>

Have you heard about kombucha yet? It's one of the most fashionable beverages floating around the alternative health scene. People are raving over the vast number of health benefits linked to this ancient Chinese "immortal health elixir".

Many claims are made ranging from fighting severe illness to preventing degenerative diseases, and so on we are not qualified to do so, so in this post, we will be sharing information we gather, please consult your health practitioner before you make any changes. With all the claims it's no wonder so many are jumping on the kombucha bandwagon. But what are the kombucha tea health benefits? I'm going to share what we have gathered about this product.

# What is Kombucha Tea?



In simple terms, kombucha is a fermented tea that is indeed the bottom line. Kombucha is made by mixing black or green tea with specific strains of bacteria, yeast, and sugar. Over the course of about a week, the bacteria and yeasts enzymes digest the components of whatever tea is used, giving it a more

acidic flavor.

Throughout this process, a small mushroom-like substance forms and floats on top of the liquid. This particular substance is a symbiotic colony of bacteria and yeast or what is referred to as SCOBY. This is what gives kombucha its nickname 'mushroom tea'. The SCOBY can then be used to ferment the new batch of kombucha.

During fermentation, small trace levels of alcohol are formed alongside gasses and various acidic compounds which are responsible for carbonating the liquid.

Quite a bit of research about the health benefits of kombucha has been carried out in the first half of the 20th century.

In the 1990s kombucha made its first appearance in the US. Research. However, a lot of Russian and German study was made available in English and which sparked enormous interest in the beverage.

**Kombucha** is a powerhouse of general wellness benefits – mainly due to fermentation and its raw organic ingredients. I think that the majority of people could benefit positively from drinking kombucha on a regular basis. The following are just some of the benefits it has on the body:

## **It's Packed With Probiotics**

Yes, that is correct probiotics, my friends. I've already written a number of articles on the magnitude of benefits probiotics have to offer. During kombucha fermentation, is a vast amount of probiotics that are produced.

Any type of probiotic food is a good thing to add to your

diet, fermented food falls into this category. These healthy microorganisms do everything from aiding digestion to boosting immunity.

**Culture for Health how to make Kombucha from click below link**

**<http://www.culturesforhealth.com/learn/kombucha/how-to-make-kombucha/>**

## **Recipes for making Kombucha**

### **Kombucha Recipe – 1-Gallon**

**Scale up or down depending on the size of your vessel and your needs**

# Ingredients

- 1 cup sugar
- 4-6 bags tea – for loose leaf, 1 bag of tea = 1 Tsp
- Kombucha Starter Culture – SCOBY
- 1 cup starter liquid
- purified/bottled water
- tea kettle
- brewing vessel
- cloth cover
- rubber band

# Process

1. Boil 4 cups of water.
2. Add hot water & tea bags to pot or brewing vessel.
3. Steep 5-7 minutes, then remove tea bags.
4. Add sugar and stir to dissolve.
5. Fill vessel most of the way with purified water, leaving just 1-2 inches from the top for breathing room with filtered cold water.
6. Add SCOBY and starter liquid.
7. Cover with cloth cover and secure with the rubber band.
8. Say a prayer, send good vibes, commune with your culture (optional but recommended).
9. Set in a warm location out of direct sunlight (unless the vessel is opaque).
10. Do not disturb for 7 days.

After 7 days, or when you are ready to taste your brew, gently insert a straw beneath the SCOBY and take a sip. If too tart, then reduce your brewing cycle next time you make it. If too sweet, allow brewing for a few more days to let the mixture to

sour a bit more. Continue to taste every day or so until you reach your optimum flavor preference. Your own Kombucha Tea Recipe may vary from preparation to preparation.

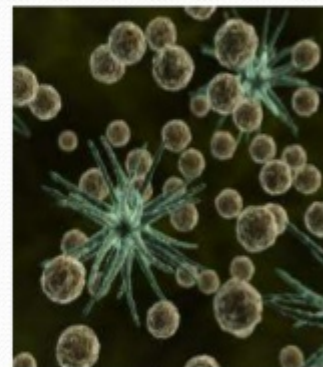
Decant & flavor (optional).

Drink as desired! Start off with 4-8oz on an empty stomach in the morning, then with meals to help with digestion or as your body tells you it would like some more! Drink plenty of water as it is a natural detoxifier and you want to flush the newly released toxins out be your own judge.

## What are Probiotics

# What are probiotics?

- Probiotics are live microorganisms which are known to cause health benefits to its host by promoting intestinal balance.
- Normally, the human digestive tract has about 400 types of probiotic bacteria which are capable of decreasing/inhibiting harmful bacterial growth and promoting a healthy, balanced digestive system.
- Nowadays, probiotics are consumed as a part of fermented foods which are added with live active cultures such as yogurts, or in the form of dietary supplements.



According to <https://www.gastro.org>

Probiotics are living microscopic organisms, or microorganisms, that scientific research has shown to benefit

your overall health. For the most part, they are bacteria, but they may also be other organisms such as yeasts involved. In some cases they are similar, or the same, as the “good” bacteria already in your body, here we are referring, in particular, those in your gut. These good bacteria are part of the trillions of microorganisms that inhabit our bodies. This community of microorganisms is called the microbiota. Some microbiota organisms can cause disease. However, others like in the case of probiotics are necessary for good health and digestion.

The most common probiotic bacteria come from two groups, *Lactobacillus* or *Bifidobacterium*, although it is important to remember that many other types of bacteria are also classified as probiotics are essential to keep these facts in mind. Each group of bacteria has different species, and each species has different strains. This is important to remember because different strains have a range of benefits for different parts of your body. For example, *Lactobacillus casei* Shirota has been shown to support the immune system and to help food move through the gut, but *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* may help relieve symptoms of lactose intolerance in many cases, a condition in which people cannot digest the lactose found in most milk and dairy products. In general, not all probiotics are the same, and they don't all work the same way we leave it to your discretion.

Scientists are still sorting out exactly how probiotics work. They may:

- Boost your immune system by enhancing the production of antibodies to specific vaccines.
- Produce substances that may prevent infection.
- May prevent harmful bacteria from attaching to the gut lining and growing there.
- Send signals to your cells to strengthen the mucus in your intestine and help it act as a barrier against infection.

- An inhibitor that can destroy toxins released by certain “bad” bacteria that can affect your wellbeing.
- Produce B vitamins necessary for metabolizing the food you eat, warding off anemia caused by deficiencies in B6 and B12, and maintaining healthy skin and a robust nervous system.

According to <https://lmd.org/article/what-are-probiotics-lmd>

## Some of the Most Important Probiotics Strains

Let's look at some of the most important strains of probiotics and what they do best.

**Lactobacillus acidophilus:** L. acidophilus boosts immunity, and by that, it supports healthy digestion, particularly in people who have a difficult time digesting lactose.

**Bacillus laterosporus:** B. laterosporus has been proven to efficiently resolve an array of harmful organisms and has been determined to rid candida in a short period of time.

**Bifidobacterium breve:** B. breve plays a crucial role in colon health and is considered one of the probiotics best able to activate dendritic cells, by boosting your immune system.

**Bifidobacterium bifidum:** Is one of the best-known probiotics, B. bifidum efficiently keeps unwanted bacteria out, it enhances your immune system, plays a crucial role in allergy response,( so many people can use help with this issue) and helps ease digestion.

**Bifidobacterium lactis:** B. lactis is genuinely one of the most

versatile strains of probiotics. It helps your body digest lactose, as well as all types of sugars, fats, and macronutrients while reducing the effects of ulcerative colitis, minimizing the occurrence of diarrhea associated with antibiotic therapy, and supporting healthy cholesterol levels.

*Lactobacillus salivarius*: this is a potent antibacterial, *L. salivarius* is considered crucial for good oral health. In addition to controlling bacteria in your mouth and small intestines, it relieves the effects of asthma and allergies and lowers cholesterol levels.

*Lactobacillus plantarum*: *L. plantarum* has been proven shown to enhance lysine production. Lysine is an amino acid that supports hormone production, strengthens the immune system, and promotes calcium absorption.

*Lactococcus lactis*: There are plenty of benefits associated with *L. lactis* (26). The qualities include reducing inflammation and allergies, strengthening the immune system (particularly in the elderly), improving cholesterol levels, and increasing blood glucose control in diabetics.

*Lactobacillus gasseri*: *L. gasseri* supports healthy digestion, promotes weight loss, combats obesity, and may lower glucose levels and improve glucose tolerance, which is of great importance for diabetics..

*Lactobacillus brevis*: *L. brevis* is another versatile strain that increases the production of the natural killer cells to boost your immunity, supports digestive health, it helps to enhance the effectiveness of antibiotics, has potent antimicrobial properties, and helps improve the condition of your gums and overall oral health. Recent studies indicate that it may help combat ulcers caused by *H. pylori*.

*Bifidobacterium longum*: *B. longum* lessens the symptoms of Celiac disease, IBS, and allergies, while also boosting cognitive function, alleviating anxiety and depression,

lowering cholesterol levels, and relieving inflammation.



# Health Benefits of Probiotic Foods

According to neurologist Dr. Natasha Campbell-McBride

*“Every traditional culture, when you look at their regular diet, they ferment their foods. They fermented everything. You can ferment dairy, grains, beans, vegetables, fruits, meats, and fish. Everything can be fermented, and there were fermented beverages in every culture.*

*Perhaps for a month or two, you were eating fresh cabbage, but then for the rest of the year, 10 months of the year, you ate your cabbage in a fermented form pretty much with each meal. Quite a significant percentage of all the foods that people consume on a daily basis were fermented. And with every mouthful of these fermented foods, you ingest trillions of beneficial bacteria. at the same time.”*

Fermented foods have been consumed for over 5000 years, and even in the past 100 years, certain cultures have excelled on probiotic-rich foods.

Germans consumed sauerkraut, Indians drank lassi, Bulgarians consumed kefir, Asians cultures consumed kimchi, Russians consumed raw yogurt, and Kenyan's consumed amasi.

Fermented foods give you way more units of probiotics and strains of probiotics than a supplement ever will this is an excellent point to keep in mind. When Dr. McBride tested the

fermented vegetables she made to a bottle of a good quality probiotic she found that her vegetables had trillions of probiotic units and over 30 strains **which means her one serving of fermented vegetables was equal to an entire bottle of probiotics.**

Dr. McBride also states that *"Nature is exceptionally wise and populated all organic fruit and vegetables, our soils, and all plant matter with Lactobacilli. The fresh cabbage leaves, if it's organically grown (not the one from harsh chemical farming), will be covered in Lactobacilli Lacto-fermenting bacteria. You don't need to add anything it will ferment on its own. You just chop it up. Add some salt in the initial stages. (The salt is added in the initial step to stop putrefactive bacteria from multiplying.) Then as the Lactobacillus stop working and start reproducing, they produce lactic acid. That's why they're called Lactobacillus. That's just lactic acid."*

*If you look at the research in lactic acid, it is one of the most influential antiseptics. It kills off lots and lots of harmful bacteria... So as the lactic acid starts producing, it will kill off all those putrefactive and pathogenic microbes and preserve the food. It's an excellent preservative... A good batch of sauerkraut can keep for five to six years without spoiling or rotting, as long as it is covered by its own juice."*

This process of fermentation does even more than preserve your food, it also makes the nutrients in the food more bio-available. According to Dr. McBride, **the amount of bio-available vitamin C in sauerkraut is 20 times higher than in fresh cabbage! Amazing right?**

One of the other aspects that make the probiotic benefits in fermented foods so surprising is that they also kill off harmful bacteria!

The healthy bacteria, or probiotics, live longer than the unhealthy ones and actually help to end the harmful bacteria reign in the gut. This decrease in 'bad bacteria' like candida and h. Pylori naturally benefit the body with less illness and diseases and lower rates of inflammation.

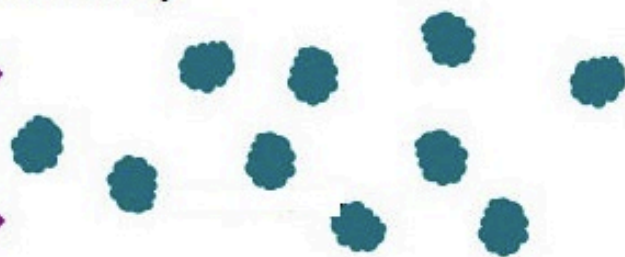
# The Difference Between Probiotics and Prebiotics

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This is your gut (intestines)



Probiotics



Prebiotics

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**Probiotics are alive!**  
**Usually bacteria or yeast**  
**Aid digestion & other health benefits**  
**Good sources are:**  
Yogurt, kefir, buttermilk, aged  
cheese, sauerkraut, kimchi,  
sourdough bread, miso, tempeh,  
kombucha, beer, wine

**Prebiotics are a form of fiber**  
**Serve as food for probiotics!**  
**Good sources are:**  
Chicory root, Jerusalem artichoke  
and dandelions  
**Foods you'll actually eat:**  
Garlic, leeks, onions, whole wheat,  
fruits, vegetables, legumes

# Prebiotics vs Probiotics

Prebiotics	Probiotics
Prebiotics are defined as <b>nonliving</b> non-digestible special form of fiber or carbohydrates.	Probiotics are referred to as <b>live active microorganisms</b> that when administered in adequate amount will have beneficial effects to its host.
The powder form of prebiotics can survive heat, cold, acid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• more fragile.</li><li>• vulnerable to heat.</li><li>• may be killed over time.</li></ul>
Prebiotics perform their role by nourishing the bacteria that live in the intestines.	Probiotics fight the harmful bacterial species present in the gut.

# Probiotic Foods

from <http://draxe.com>



**Kefir** – Is similar to yogurt, this fermented dairy or nondairy product is a unique combination of cow milk or even coconut

milk and fermented kefir grains. Kefir has been consumed for well over 3000 years, and the term kefir was started in Russia and Turkey and means “feeling good” now that is a significant little bit of trivia. It has a slightly acidic and tart flavor and contains anywhere from 10 to 34 strains of probiotics. Kefir is similar to yogurt, but because it is fermented with yeast and more bacteria the final product is higher in probiotics.

**To make and maintain your own Kefir click  
this link**

– <http://www.wikihow.com/Maintain-Kefir-Grains>



## **Cultured Vegetables**

# (Sauerkraut and Kimchi)

Made from fermented cabbage and other vegetables, sauerkraut is high in organic acids (what gives food it's sour taste) which support the growth of good bacteria. Sauerkraut is extremely popular in Germany and many other parts of the world today. Kimchi is a cousin to sauerkraut and is the Korean take on cultured veggies that are eaten with most of their food. Both of the fermented formulas are also high in enzymes which can aid digestion.



# Kombucha

Is an effervescent fermentation of black tea that is started by using a SCOBY also known as a symbiotic colony of bacteria and yeast. [Kombucha](#) has been around for over 2,000 years originating around Japan. Many claims have been made about kombucha but it's primarily health benefits include digestive support, increased energy and liver detoxification.

For information on [Kombucha](#)

Check out this post at [www.healthambition.com](http://www.healthambition.com)



# Coconut Kefir

This Kefir is made by fermenting the juice of young coconuts with kefir grains. This dairy-free option for kefir has some of the same probiotics as traditional dairy kefir but is typically not as high in probiotics. Still, it has several strains that are great benefits to your health. Coconut kefir has a great flavor and you can add a bit of stevia, water and lime juice to it and make a great tasting drink.



# Natto

A popular dish that is consumed in Japan consisting of fermented soybeans. Natto contains the extremely powerful probiotic *Bacillus subtilis* which has been proven to bolster your immune system, it supports cardiovascular health and enhance digestion of vitamin K2. Also, Natto contains a powerful anti-inflammatory enzyme called nattokinase, so as you can see



**Yogurt**

Probably the most popular probiotic food is live cultured yogurt or Greek yogurt made from the milk of cows, goats, or sheep. Yogurt in most cases can rank at the top of probiotic foods if it comes from raw milk from fed grass-fed animals. The challenge there is a large variation in the quality of yogurts on the market today. It is recommended when buying yogurt to look for 3 things. First, that it comes from a cow, goat's or sheep milk, second, that it is grass-fed, and third, that it is organic.



## Kvass

This is a fermented beverage in Eastern Europe since ancient times. It was traditionally made by fermenting rye or barley,

but in more recent years has been created using beets, fruit along with other root vegetables like carrots. Kvass uses lactobacilli probiotics and is known for its blood and liver cleansing properties and has a mild sour flavor.



## Raw Cheese

Goat's milk, sheep's milk and A2 cows soft cheeses are unusually high in probiotics, including thermophilus, bifidus, bulgaricus and acidophilus. Always buy raw and unpasteurized cheeses if you want to receive any probiotics at all.

## Probiotic Breakfast Ideas

### Key

**F = Fundamentals, S = Sourdough, CD = Cultured Dairy, and LF = Lacto-Fermentation.**

All *fermented foods* are listed in *italics*.

<i>Salsa</i> (LF) with eggs	Soaked, sprouted or sourdough muffins (F, S) with <i>cultured butter</i> (CD) and <i>preserves</i> (LF) or <i>fermented honey</i> (LF)	Plain <i>kefir</i> or <i>yogurt</i> (CD) with fruit, <i>fruit preserves</i> (LF) or <i>fruit chutney</i> (LF), soaked nuts, dried fruit, and/or <i>fermented honey</i> (LF)
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English muffin (S) egg sandwiches with <i>raw cheese</i> (CD) and <i>mayonnaise</i> (LF)	Hard-boiled eggs with various condiments mixed in: <i>olives</i> (LF), <i>kraut</i> (LF), <i>sour cream</i> (CD), <i>mayonnaise</i> (LF), <i>raw cheese</i> (CD), <i>salsa</i> (LF), or <i>cultured butter</i> (CD)	<i>Sauerkraut</i> (F) or <i>kimchi</i> (LF) with scrambled eggs and any other breakfast fixings, like sausage or bacon
Smoothie with plain <i>kefir</i> or <i>yogurt</i> (CD) with <i>fermented honey</i> (LF), coconut oil, fruit, <i>fruit preserves</i> (LF), <i>fruit chutney</i> (LF), or fresh or frozen fruit	Sourdough crepes (S) with <i>fruit preserves</i> (LF), <i>fruit chutney</i> (LF), <i>fruit relish</i> (LF), <i>sour cream</i> (CD), and/or <i>fermented honey</i> (LF)	Sourdough crepes (S) with scrambled eggs, <i>sour cream</i> (CD), <i>salsa</i> (LF), and/or <i>guacamole</i> (LF)
Toast with <i>cultured butter</i> (CD)	<i>Beet kvass</i> (LF) or other fermented beverage	

Why we should be taking probiotics

## How to Increase Probiotics in Your Diet