Effectiveness of probiotics in the prophylaxis of necrotizing enterocolitis in preterm neonates: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Wanderley Marques Bernardo a,*, Felipe Toyama Aires b, Renata Mota Carneiro b, Fernando Pereira de Sá c, Vera Esteves Vagnozzi Rullo d, and Dennis Alexander Burns e

a Scientific Coordinator, Projeto Diretrizes, Associação Médica Brasileira and Conselho Federal de Medicina. Professor, Evidence-based Medicine, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas de Santos (UNILUS), Santos, SP, Brazil
b Medical Student, UNILUS, Santos, SP, Brazil
c Specialist, Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria. Professor, Clinical Pediatrics, UNILUS, Santos, SP, Brazil
d Post-doctorate, Universidade Federal de São Paulo (UNIFESP), São Paulo, SP, Brazil. Professor, Clinical Pediatrics, UNILUS, Santos, SP, Brazil
e Director, Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria. President, Sociedade de Pediatria do Distrito Federal, Brasília, DF, Brazil

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Necrotizing enterocolitis; Probiotics; Premature

Abstract
Objective: To elucidate the benefits of using probiotics in the prevention of necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) and its complications in preterm newborns.
Method: This was a systematic review of randomized controlled trials, which included studies retrieved from three databases (MEDLINE, Embase, and LILACS), using a combination of the terms (necrotizing enterocolitis) AND (probiotics).
Results: 11 randomized trials were included, totaling 2,887 patients, 1,431 in the probiotic group and 1,456 in the control group. There was a reduction in the incidence of NEC (NNT = 25), overall death (NNT = 34), and neonatal sepsis (NNT = 34) in the probiotic group compared to the control group. Patients that received probiotic supplementation had lower food reintroduction time (p < 0.001) and hospitalization time (p < 0.001) when compared to those not receiving probiotics. There was no difference in mortality caused by NEC.
Conclusion: In premature newborns, the use of probiotics is effective as a prophylaxis for NEC and its complications.

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*Corresponding author.
E-mail: wmbernardo@usp.br (W.M. Bernardo).
Introduction

Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) is multifactorial disease that results from the interaction between the loss of integrity of the intestinal mucosa and the host response to this damage. It is determined by intestinal ischemia, mucosal damage, edema, ulceration, and passage of air or bacteria through the wall, resulting in necrosis of the mucosa and intestinal wall.

The main preexisting factors that cause increased risk for developing NEC are prematurity, enteral feeding, and colonization by pathogenic microorganisms such as Escherichia coli, Klebsiella, Clostridium perfringens, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Rotavirus.1

This is the most prevalent emergency of the gastrointestinal tract in the neonatal period.2 Its incidence is highly variable, affecting 2% to 22% of newborns with very low birth weight (< 1,500 g).2,3

The occurrence of NEC is inversely related to gestational age at birth, due to the physiological intestinal immaturity of preterm neonates. Therefore, probiotics, a group of organisms capable of improving this clinical picture, have been studied in order to fight disease progression.

Probiotics were first described in the literature by Lilly and Stillwell in 1965, as growth-promoting factors produced by certain microorganisms. Recently, they have been described as living organisms which, when included in the diet in adequate amounts, can bring health benefits to the host.4 As microorganisms able to colonize the digestive tract by adhering to the intestinal epithelium, producing antimicrobial substances, and modulating the immune response and host metabolism, probiotics have been discussed regarding their usefulness for preterm infants.3,4

This study aimed to elucidate the benefits of probiotics in the prevention of NEC and its complications in preterm infants.

Methods

Study identification and selection

In order to perform a systematic analysis of the available evidence on the efficacy of probiotics in the prevention of NEC, a literature search strategy was used, which included searches carried out in MEDLINE, Embase, and LILACS. The searches were completed in May 2012.

The MEDLINE search was performed through PubMed (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed) and was adapted by using the terms (necrotizing enterocolitis) AND (probiotics). The same strategy was used in the Embase database. For LILACS, the terms (enterocolite) AND (probióticos) were used.

Also, a manual search was conducted through the references of pre-selected studies and published reviews on the subject.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Study design: only randomized and controlled trials (phase III studies) were included.

Patients: premature newborns (< 34 weeks of gestational age) and/or very low birth weight (< 1,500 g at birth) regardless of gestational age. Studies that included patients with more than 34 weeks of gestational age and 1,500 g at birth and those in which it was not possible to establish these limits were excluded from the analysis.

Intervention: Newborns who received supplementation with probiotics (regardless of the nature, mode of preparation, and dose) added to enteral nutrition with human milk and/or formula;

Control: Newborns who received only enteral nutrition with human milk and/or formula.
Analyzed outcomes

The outcomes analyzed were incidence of NEC ≥ Bell stage II, overall mortality, mortality from NEC, sepsis incidence, time to reintroduction of oral feeding, and hospitalization.

Methodological quality and internal validity

A detailed assessment of quality of the studies was conducted, aiming to evaluate the strength of evidence and the validity of their inclusion in this review. The Jadad scale was used, and only studies with a score equal to or greater than 3 were included in this review.

The individual characteristics of each study included in the review were analyzed according to the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) recommendations.

Statistical analysis

All data were analyzed by intention to treat, thus the study participants were assessed in groups to which they were randomized regardless of treatment and protocol irregularities. The possible losses to follow-up were considered unfavorable clinical outcome.

The measures of effectiveness or damage expressed in absolute numbers were analyzed by the difference in absolute risk, adopting a confidence interval of 95%. For all statistically significant results, the numbers needed to treat (NNT) and numbers needed to harm (NNH) were calculated.

For the analysis of continuous data, the differences of weighted means between the groups were used. The studies that did not express data as means and their respective standard deviations were not included in the analyses.

Heterogeneity and sensitivity analysis

Inconsistencies between trials were estimated using the chi-squared test for heterogeneity, and quantified using the I² test. A value above 50% was considered significant.

A sensitivity analysis was performed, including only studies that obtained results with power > 80%.

Results

Study selection

268 studies were retrieved through electronic searches (MEDLINE = 190; Embase = 73, and LILACS = 5). Of these, 18 randomized and controlled trials were selected to be read in full. Six studies were identified through manual search, as they did not fit the strategy used or were indexed in another database. After this phase, eight studies were excluded because they did not meet inclusion criteria: five studies did not evaluate the study population; one study did not assess the selected outcomes; and two studies were classified as Jadad < 3. Four studies were not included because they were published in the Chinese language, which made data comprehension and extraction impossible.

Thus, this review included data from twelve randomized and controlled trials, totaling 2,907 patients, with 1,441 in the probiotics group and 1,466 in the control group.

Primary study description

Data on the interventions evaluated in each primary study are described in Table 1.

Effect of probiotics on necrotizing enterocolitis

In the probiotics group, the incidence of NEC stage ≥ 2 was 3.2%, whereas in the control group it was 7.2%. There was a decrease in the absolute risk by 4.0% (95% CI: 0.02 to 0.06, p = 0.001, I² = 37%; Figure 1) and it was necessary to treat 25 patients to obtain this benefit.

Effect of probiotics on mortality

The mortality rate in the study group was 5.5%, whereas in the control group it was 8.4%. Probiotics reduce the absolute risk of death by 3.0% (95% CI: 0.01 to 0.05, p < 0.002; I² = 59%; Figure 1) and it was necessary to treat 34 patients to obtain this benefit.

When excluding the study that generated high heterogeneity, the effect achieved in the previous analysis is sustained (p < 0.002 and I² = 14%).

Only five primary studies analyzed mortality from NEC. There was no statistical difference between the probiotic and placebo groups (2.6% vs. 3.0%, p = 0.64, I² = 0%; Figure 1).

Effect of probiotics on sepsis

All studies analyzed the incidence of neonatal sepsis as the outcome. Patients receiving probiotics had a lower incidence of sepsis when compared to those not receiving them, but with no significant difference (17.9% vs. 20.6%, 95% CI: 0.00 to 0.05, p = 0.05, I² = 57%; Figure 1).

The same effect is obtained when excluding the study that generated significant heterogeneity (p = 0.32, I² = 21%).

Effect of probiotics on time to oral feeding reintroduction

Eight primary studies evaluated the time to oral feeding reintroduction. The patients that received supplementation with probiotics had oral feeding reintroduction, on average, three days earlier than the control group (95% CI: 2.78 to 3.69 days, p < 0.001). However, this result is related to a high heterogeneity (I² = 94%).

Effect of probiotics on time of hospitalization

Six primary studies assessed the duration of hospitalization in a neonatal intensive care unit. Two studies
Effectiveness of probiotics in preterm newborns

Table 1 Data on interventions evaluated in primary studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Probiotic agent</th>
<th>Dose and duration</th>
<th>Milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Millar et al.</td>
<td>Lactob GG</td>
<td>10⁹ CFU twice a day, for 14 days</td>
<td>Human and/or formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dani et al.</td>
<td>Lactob GG</td>
<td>6x10⁸ CFU once a day until discharge</td>
<td>Human and/or formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bin-Nun et al.</td>
<td>Bifidobac infantis</td>
<td>3.5x10⁸ CFU of each, once a day up to corrected gest. age of 36 weeks</td>
<td>Human and/or formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bifidobac bifidum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strepto thermophilus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lactob acidophilus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin et al.</td>
<td>Bifidobac infantis</td>
<td>10⁹ organisms of each, twice a day from seventh day until discharge</td>
<td>Human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzoni et al.</td>
<td>Lactob casei</td>
<td>6x10⁹ CFU once a day, from third day until six weeks or until discharge</td>
<td>Human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin et al.</td>
<td>Lactob acidophilus</td>
<td>2x10⁹ CFU once a day up to six weeks</td>
<td>Human and formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzoni et al.</td>
<td>Bifidobac bifidum</td>
<td>6x10⁹ CFU once day, for four to six weeks or until discharge</td>
<td>Human and/or formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rouge et al.</td>
<td>Lactob rhamnosus</td>
<td>10⁹ CFU once a day until discharge</td>
<td>Human and/or formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samanta et al.</td>
<td>Bifidobac longum</td>
<td>2.5x10⁹ CFU once a day until discharge</td>
<td>Human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lactob rhamnosus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bifidobac infantis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bifidobac bifidum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lactob acidophilus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mihatsch et al.</td>
<td>Bifidobac lactis</td>
<td>1.2x10¹⁰ CFU/kg once a day, until six weeks</td>
<td>Human and/or formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braga et al.</td>
<td>Bifidobac breve</td>
<td>3.5x10⁷ to 3.5x10⁹ CFU once a day, from second to 30th day or until discharge</td>
<td>Human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lactob casei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sari et al.</td>
<td>Lactob sporogenes</td>
<td>3.5x10⁸ CFU once a day, until discharge</td>
<td>Human and/or formula</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

provided data as medians and were not included in the meta-analysis. Patients who received probiotics stayed, on average, six days less in the hospital (95% CI: 5.12 to 7.09 days, p < 0.001, I² = 88%) when compared to those who did not.

**Power of primary studies**

The power established in each primary study, regarding each outcome, is described in Table 2.

**Analysis of sensitivity**

Through the analysis of sensitivity, including only studies that had statistical power greater than 80%, patients who received probiotics had a lower incidence of NEC (NNT = 13). There was no difference in overall mortality, mortality from NEC, and the incidence of sepsis between the groups.

**Discussion**

Although NEC is still a major challenge in neonatology, much information has been obtained to elucidate its pathogenesis, allowing a better study of its management and prevention. Special attention has been given to supplementation with probiotics for preterm infants, especially those with very low birth weight, in an attempt to reduce the incidence of this disease.

Probiotics are living microorganisms offered as nutritional supplements that act in the intestine of the host organism by regulating the local bacterial flora. They act by improving gastrointestinal permeability and increasing the resistance of the mucosa against bacterial penetration. Regarding the protection mechanisms, they: (i) increase the resistance of the intestinal barrier against the passage of bacteria and their toxins, (ii) modify the host response in relation to microbial products, (iii) increase the mucosal response to IgA, (iv) produce bactericidal substances, and (v) competitively exclude potential pathogens.  

This review aimed to assess the best evidence available in the literature to elucidate the benefits of probiotics in preterm neonates. Only randomized and controlled trials with well-defined protocols were included, to control possible biases as much as possible. The validity of the results can be potentially compromised due to different doses and preparation methods of the intervention being studied. Non-inclusion of the four studies published in the Chinese language, for which it was not possible to perform critical analysis, must also be considered.

The set of results showed, with consistent data, that enteral administration of probiotics reduced the incidence of severe cases of NEC, mortality, and sepsis, as well as...
### Probiotics vs. Placebo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Incidence of ECN</th>
<th>Overall mortality</th>
<th>Mortality due to ECN</th>
<th>Incidence of sepsis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Events</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>F-M, fixed, 95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bin-Nun et al.(^{16})</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>[−0.12, −0.04]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braga et al.(^{26})</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>[−0.03, −0.07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dani et al.(^{27})</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>[−0.01, −0.04]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin et al.(^{19})</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>[−0.04, −0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin et al.(^{18})</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>[−0.04, −0.09]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzoni et al.(^{17})</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>[−0.05, −0.14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzoni et al.(^{21})</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>[−0.06, −0.10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mihatsch et al.(^{24})</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>[−0.01, −0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rouge et al.(^{22})</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>[0.02, −0.03, 0.07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samanta et al.(^{23})</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>[−0.10, −0.19]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sari et al.(^{27})</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>[−0.02, −0.12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal (95% CI)</strong></td>
<td>1431</td>
<td>1456</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>[−0.04, −0.06]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heterogeneity: Chi\(^2\) = 15.85, df = 10 (p = 0.10); I\(^2\) = 37%
Overall effect test: Z = 4.97 (p < 0.00001)

### Figure 1

*Meta-analysis analyzing the efficacy of probiotics in preterm neonates. 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; df, degrees of freedom; ECN, necrotizing enterocolitis; F, female; I\(^2\), heterogeneity test; M, male.*
Effectiveness of probiotics in preterm newborns

Table 2 Power (1-b) established in primary studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>NEC</th>
<th>Overall mortality</th>
<th>Mortality due to NEC</th>
<th>Sepsis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Millar et al.</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dani et al.</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bin-Nun et al.</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin et al.</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzoni et al.</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin et al.</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzoni et al.</td>
<td>86.8%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rouge et al.</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samanta et al.</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>72.4%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mihatsch et al.</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braga et al.</td>
<td>48.7%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sari et al.</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA, not applicable; NEC, necrotizing enterocolitis.

*Outcome not assessed.

may thus elucidate the benefits obtained so far.

Moreover, it should be clarified that only two selected studies had sufficient power to confirm the results.

Conclusion

The synthesis of evidence shows that supplementation with probiotics reduces the incidence of severe NEC in premature infants.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

References


