

**EFFECTS OF PROBIOTIC SUPPLEMENTATION ON PLATELET MORPHOLOGY IN  
OVERWEIGHT/OBESE WOMAN**

Ksenija Veličković<sup>1</sup>, Nina Okuka<sup>2</sup>, Snežana Polovina<sup>3</sup>,  
Mirjana Sumarac-Dumanović<sup>3</sup>, Nevena Ivanović<sup>4</sup>, Neda Milinković<sup>5</sup>,  
Brižita Đorđević\*

<sup>1</sup> University of Belgrade – Faculty of Biology, Department of Cell and Tissue Biology,  
Belgrade, Serbia

<sup>2</sup> University of Banja Luka – Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pharmacy, Banja  
Luka, Bosnia Herzegovina

<sup>3</sup>Clinical Center of Serbia, Clinic for Endocrinology, Diabetes and Diseases of  
Metabolism, Belgrade

<sup>4</sup> University of Belgrade – Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Bromatology,  
Belgrade, Serbia

<sup>5</sup> University of Belgrade – Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Medical Biochemistry,  
Belgrade, Serbia

\*briz@pharmacy.bg.ac.rs

Obesity could be associated with enhanced platelet (PL) function and thrombosis. Also, changes in gut microbiota composition were observed in obese patients, and probiotics supplementation has been shown to improve some of the obesity-associated metabolic parameters. This study aimed to determine the possible effects of probiotic supplementation on platelet morphology in overweight/obese premenopausal women. Twenty overweight (BMI = 25.0-29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) and obese (BMI ≥ 30.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) women participated in double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study. They were randomly assigned to receive one capsule daily of probiotics (7x10<sup>10</sup> CFU Lactobacillus plantarum 299v (DSM9843), 5x10<sup>9</sup> CFU Saccharomyces cerevisiae var. boulardii and 40mg octacosanol; N=10) or placebo (N=10) for 3 months. To determine changes in the parameters of platelet activation - the platelet count (PC), platelet distribution width (PDW), Feret diameter, and hypogranular appearance, blood samples were obtained for an automated hematology analyser and peripheral smears staining. Although difference in PC was not found between groups, supplementation with probiotics decreased PDW compared to the placebo group ( $p<0.05$ ). Regarding platelets diameter, there is an decrease in group supplemented with probiotics compared to placebo, however, a statistical difference has not been reached. Further, the proportion of hypogranular PL was increased in a probiotic-supplemented group compared to the placebo group ( $p<0.01$ ). In conclusion, probiotic supplementation achieved improvements in platelets morphology and hematological indices in overweight/obese premenopausal women.

## **EFEKTI SUPLEMENTACIJE PROBIOTIKOM NA MORFOLOGIJU KRVNIH PLOČICA GOJAZNIH ŽENA I ŽENA SA PROKOMERNOM TEŽINOM**

**Ksenija Veličković<sup>1</sup>, Nina Okuka<sup>2</sup> Snežana Polovina<sup>3</sup>,  
Mirjana Sumarac-Dumanović<sup>3</sup>, Nevena Ivanović<sup>4</sup>, Neda Milinković<sup>5</sup>,  
Brižita Đorđević<sup>4\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Univerzitet u Beogradu – Biološki fakultet, Katedra za biologiju ćelija i tkiva,  
Beograd, Srbija

<sup>2</sup> Univerzitet u Banjoj Luci – Medicinski fakultet, Katedra za farmaciju, Banja Luka,  
Bosna i Hercegovina

<sup>3</sup>Klinički centar Srbije, Klinika za endokrinologiju, dijabetes i bolesti metabolizma,  
Beograd, Srbija

<sup>4</sup> Univerzitet u Beogradu – Farmaceutski fakultet, Katedra za bromatologiju,  
Beograd, Srbija

<sup>5</sup> Univerzitet u Beogradu – Farmaceutski fakultet, Katedra za medicinsku biohemiju,  
Beograd, Srbija

\*briz@pharmacy.bg.ac.rs

Gojaznost je često povezana sa povećanom funkcijom krvnih pločica i trombozom. Takođe, istraživanja ukazuju na promjenjen sastav mikrobioma creva kod gojaznih osoba, kao i da suplementacija određenim probioticima može imati pozitivan uticaj na telesnu masu. Cilj rada je bio da se ispita uticaj suplementacije probiotskog preparata na morfološke karakteristike krvnih pločica u randomizovanoj, dvostruko-slepoj, placebo-kontrolisanoj studiji. U tu svrhu, regrutovano je 20 žena sa prekomernom težinom ( $BMI \geq 25,0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) koje su podjeljene u dve grupe. Prva grupa je pila dnevno jednu kapsulu probiotskog preparata tokom tri meseca (kombinaciju soja *Lactobacillus plantarum* 299v (DSM9843), *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* var. *boulardii* i 40 mg oktakozanola;  $N = 10$ ), dok je druga grupa bila placebo grupa. Određen je broj krvnih pločica, i njihova raspodela po volumenu (eng. platelet distribution width, PDW), a zatim je posmatrana morfologija krvnih pločica i izmeren njihov dijametar iz krvnih razmaza. Analiza je pokazala da su krvne pločice kod gojaznih/žena sa prekomernom težinom uglavnom krupne, što je jedan od pokazatelja njihove aktivnosti. U interventoj grupi nije zapažena promena u broju krvnih pločica, ali je značajno smanjen PDW u poređenju sa placebo grupom ( $p < 0,05$ ). Dalje, pokazano je da je udeo hipogranularnih krvnih pločica bio povećan u poređenju sa placebo grupom ( $p < 0,01$ ). Ovi rezultati ukazuju na pozitivan efekat probiotika na morfološke karakteristike krvnih pločica i mogućnost primene probiotika u regulaciji njihove aktivnosti u patološkim stanjima.