Review of: "Staunch the Age Related Decline into Dementia, Cancer, Autoimmunity (POTS), Obesity, and Other Diseases with a Prebiotic, Probiotic, Postbiotic Triple Play"

Ibrahim Mohammadzadeh[1]

1 Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The title of the manuscript suggests an ambitious and potentially groundbreaking approach to combating age-related decline and various diseases through a combination of prebiotics, probiotics, and postbiotics. This is a timely and significant topic given the increasing prevalence of conditions such as dementia, cancer, autoimmunity (POTS), obesity, and others, which pose significant public health challenges globally.

The proposed intervention of utilizing prebiotics, probiotics, and postbiotics to mitigate the progression of age-related decline and various diseases aligns well with current trends in biomedical research emphasizing the role of the gut microbiome in health and disease. The inclusion of multiple facets of microbiome modulation in the intervention strategy is commendable and reflects a comprehensive approach to addressing complex health issues.

However, several aspects of the title warrant further scrutiny and clarification. Firstly, while the title mentions a range of diseases, it would benefit from specifying the underlying mechanisms through which the proposed intervention may exert its effects on each specific condition. Providing a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between the gut microbiome and these diseases would enhance the relevance and impact of the research.

Additionally, the term "POTS" (Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome) is included in parentheses alongside autoimmunity, suggesting a potential link between this syndrome and autoimmunity. This association requires elucidation within the context of the proposed intervention, as it may represent a novel perspective on the pathogenesis and management of POTS.

Furthermore, the title implies a preventative or therapeutic effect of the prebiotic, probiotic, and postbiotic triple play on age-related decline and diseases without specifying the target population (e.g., elderly individuals, patients with specific diseases, etc.) or the stage of disease progression at which the intervention is intended to be effective. Providing clarity on these points would enhance the applicability and translational potential of the research findings.

Overall, the title presents an intriguing and potentially impactful approach to addressing age-related decline and various diseases through microbiome modulation. However, refining the specificity and clarity of the proposed intervention's mechanisms and target populations would strengthen the title's appeal to a broader scientific audience and facilitate its dissemination and implementation in clinical practice.