



**ACSTM**  
Asian Conference on Science,  
Technology & Medicine

# AI-Powered Probiotic Assessment: Potentials and Challenges

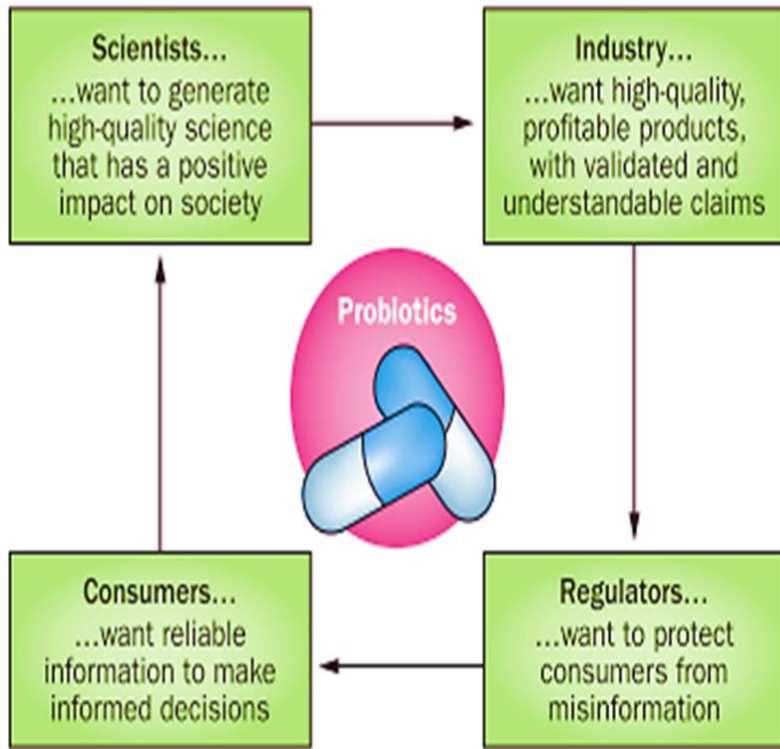


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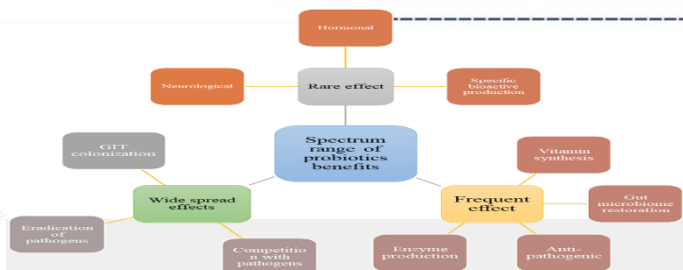
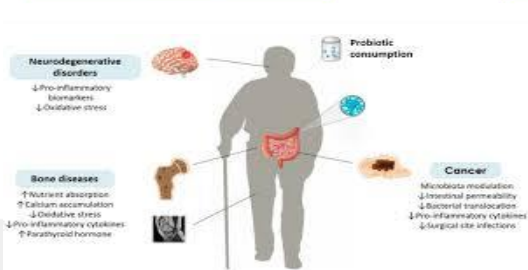
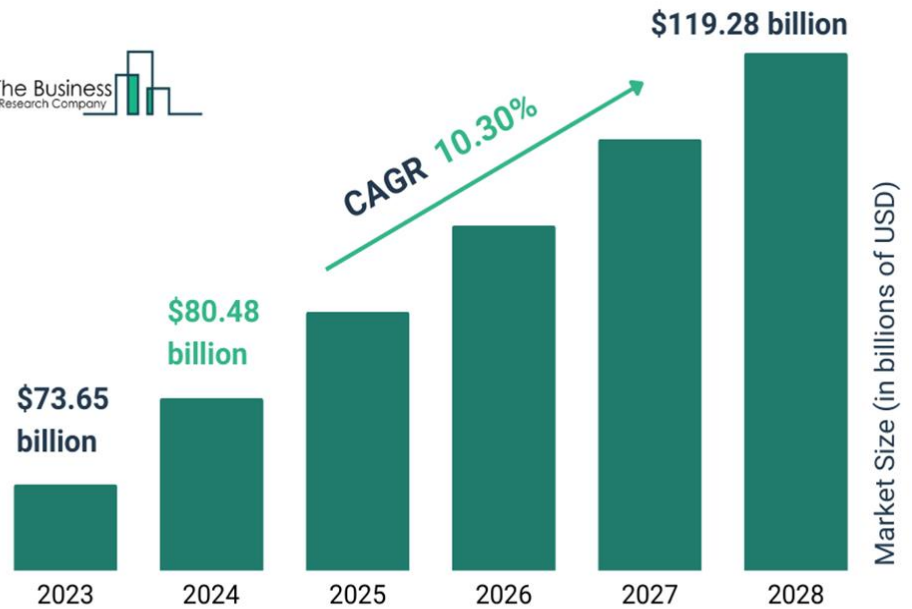
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# Scope of Probiotics: Multidimensional spectra of probiotics

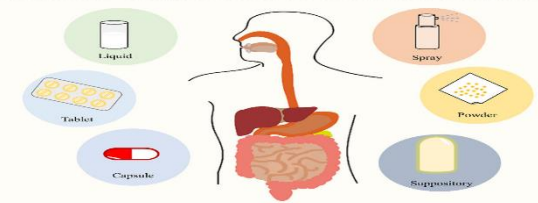


## Probiotics Global Market Report 2024

The Business Research Company

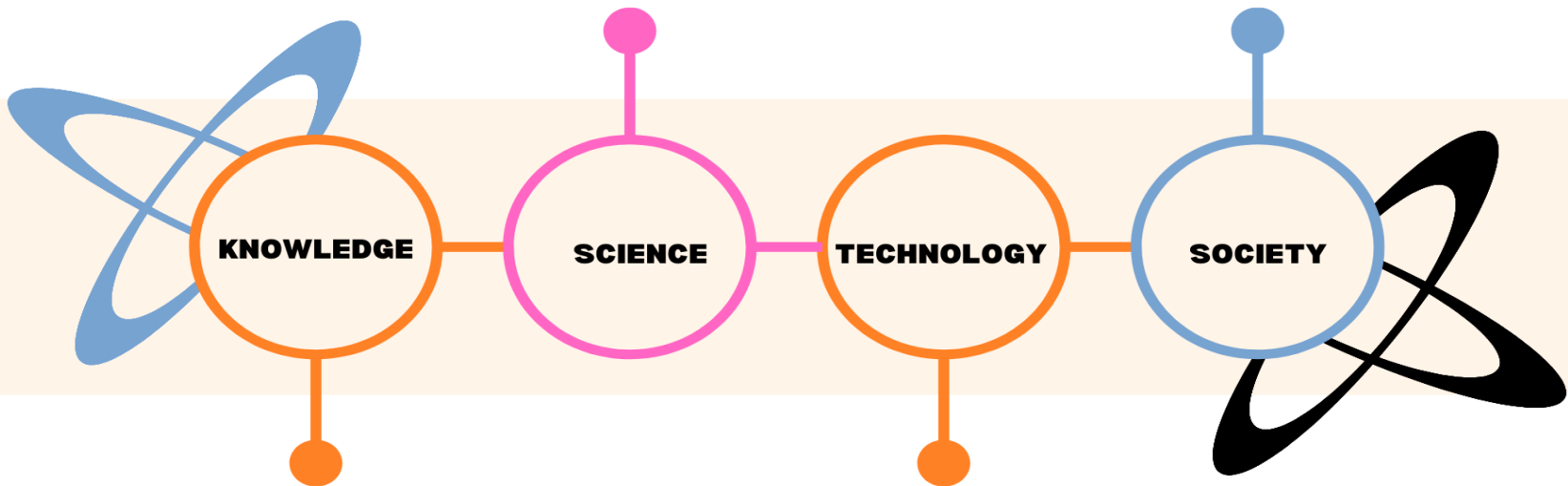


### Different Dosage Forms of Probiotic Preparations



# Aim of presentation

## OBJECTIVE



**Deciphering the role of AI and its allies in probiotics while focusing on potential and Challenges**

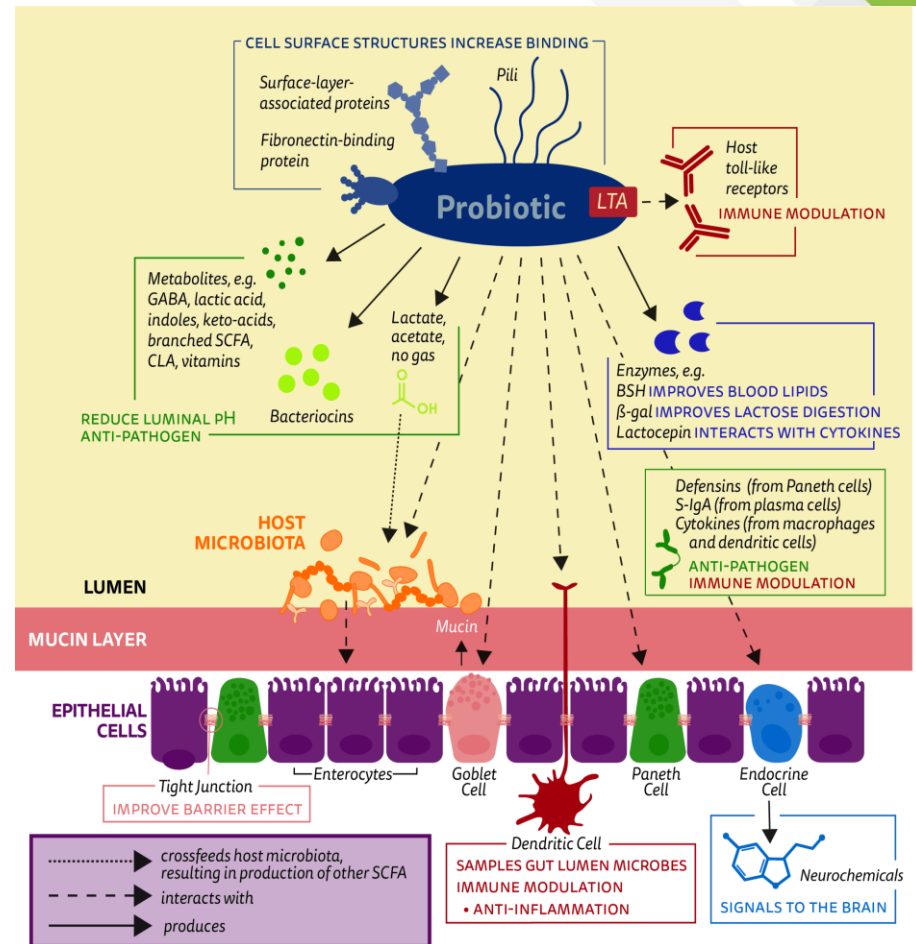
# Probiotics Definition: WHO, FAO, and ISAPP

## WHO/FAO in 2002:

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines probiotics as “live microorganisms that can provide health benefits when taken in adequate amounts”.

## ISAPP in 2013:

The International Scientific Association for Probiotics and Prebiotics (ISAPP) “live microorganisms that, when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host”.



# Probiotics in a glance



# Current scenario of probiotics

## Advancement in probiotics

- Conventional probiotics
- Next-generation probiotics
  - Engineered probiotics
    - CRISPR-biotics
  - Personalized probiotics

## Challenges in probiotics

- Screening
  - Large data analysis
- Complexity of the system
  - Accuracy of data
- Quality control properties

## Shortcomings

Time-consuming

Results compromised

No-automation

Low sensitivity

Less specificity

Not accurate



# Artificial Intelligence and its allies

## Artificial Intelligence

AI involves techniques that equip computers to emulate human behavior, enabling them to learn, make decisions, recognize patterns, and solve complex problems in a manner akin to human intelligence.

## Machine Learning

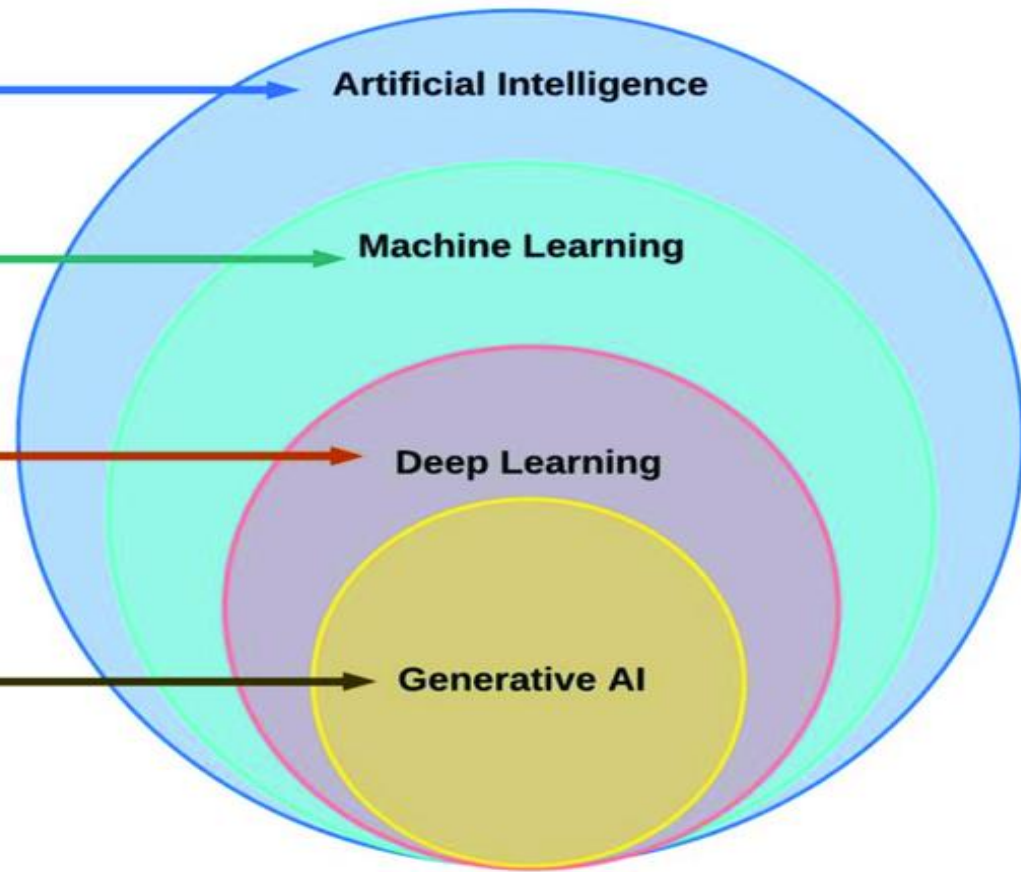
ML is a subset of AI, uses advanced algorithms to detect patterns in large data sets, allowing machines to learn and adapt. ML algorithms use supervised or unsupervised learning methods.

## Deep Learning

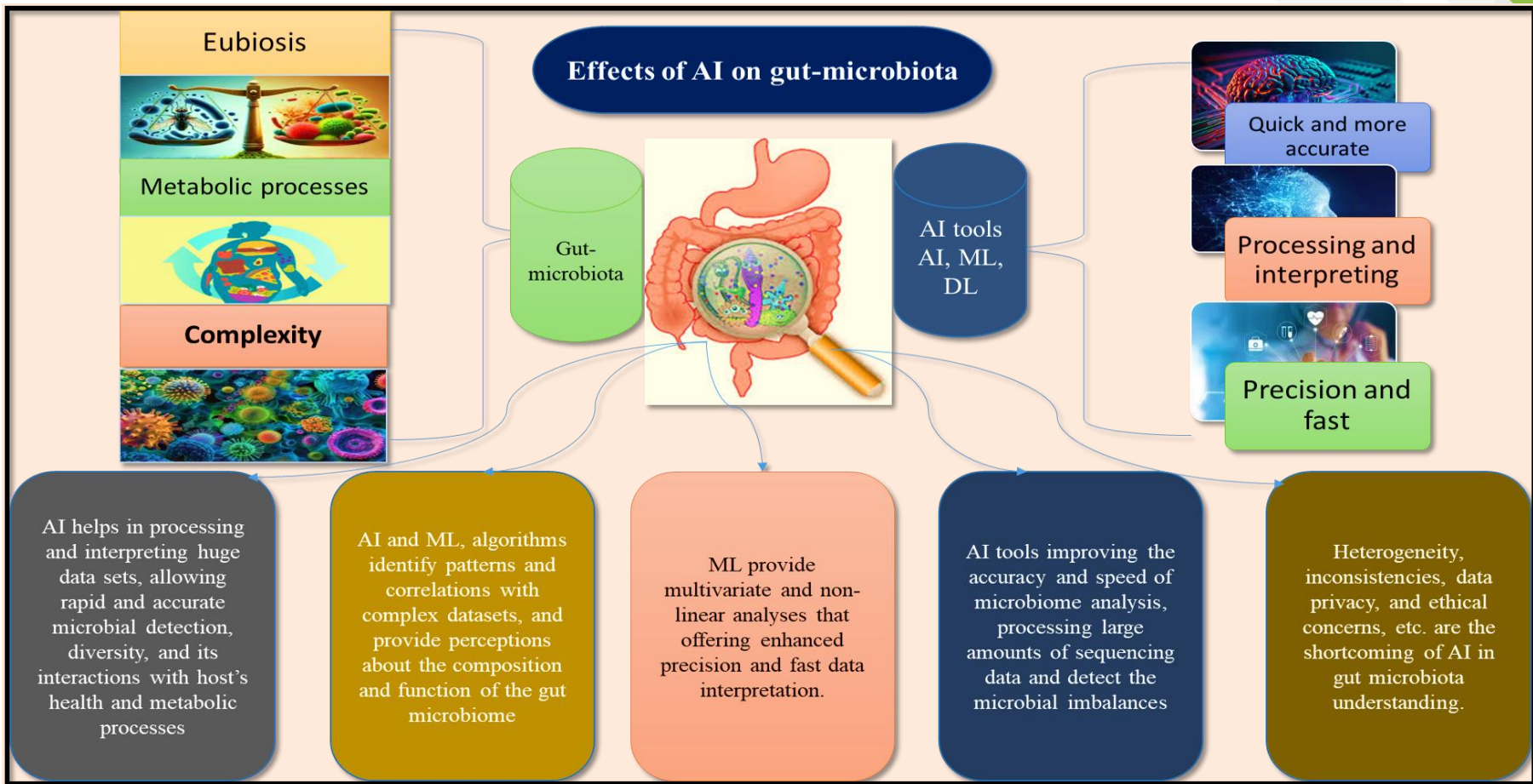
DL is a subset of ML which uses neural networks for in-depth data processing and analytical tasks. DL leverages multiple layers of artificial neural networks to extract high-level features from raw input data, simulating the way human brains perceive and understand the world.

## Generative AI

Generative AI is a subset of DL models that generates content like text, images, or code based on provided input. Trained on vast data sets, these models detect patterns and create outputs without explicit instruction, using a mix of supervised and unsupervised learning.



# Artificial intelligence (AI) and gut microbiota



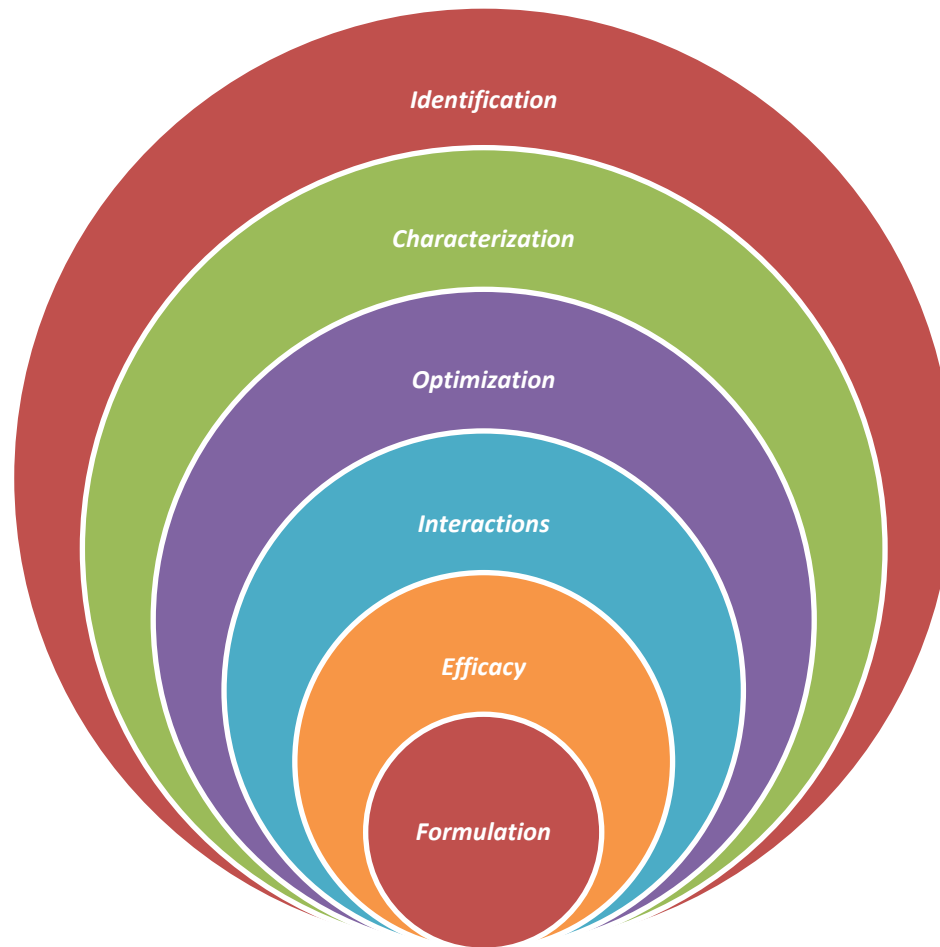


## Artificial intelligence (AI) in probiotics

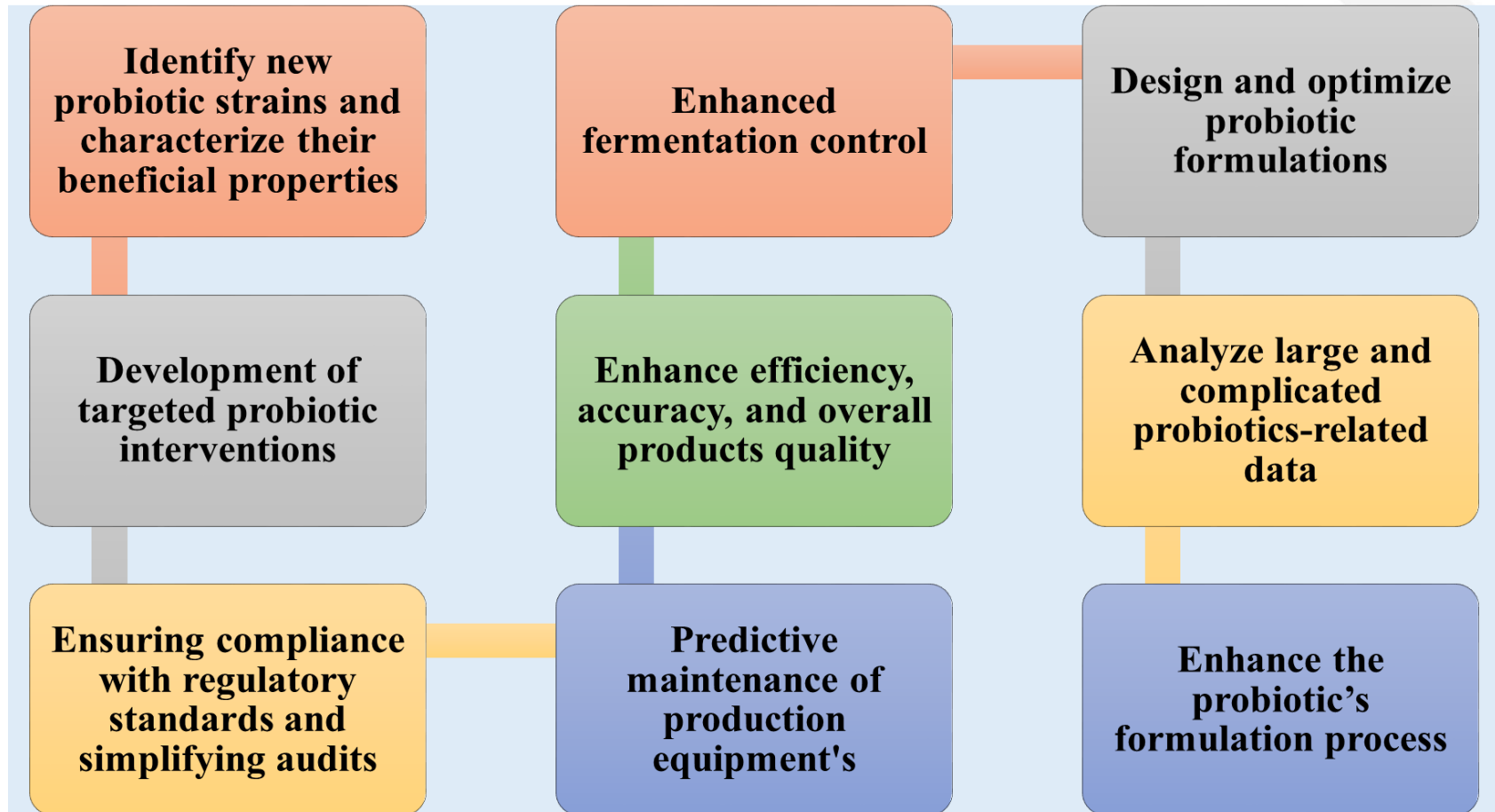
**Artificial intelligence (AI) is being used in the field of probiotics to**

- **analyze** complex microbiome data,
- **predict** the most effective probiotic strains for specific individuals,
- **design** personalized probiotic combinations, and
- **accelerate** the discovery of new probiotic candidates by identifying potential beneficial bacteria based on their genetic characteristics, essentially paving the way for "precision probiotics" tailored to individual needs.

***Spectrum of  
artificial  
intelligence  
in  
probiotics***



## Advantages of AI in probiotic



# AI in Quality Control of Probiotics

**Predictive analytics for  
raw material quality**

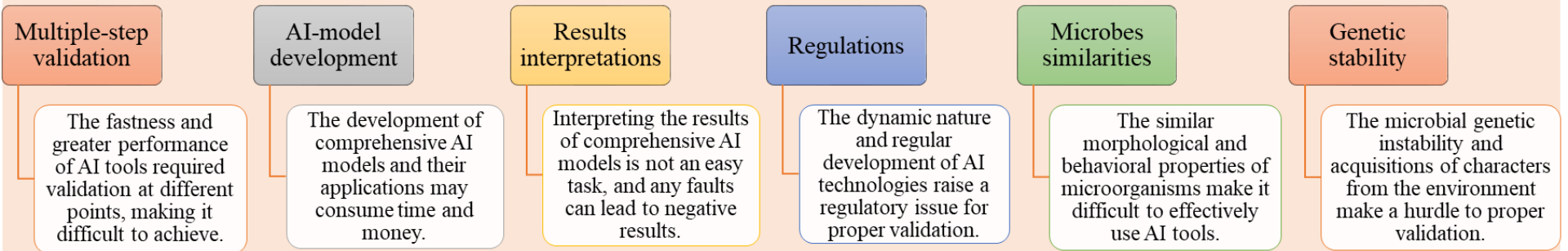
**Real-time  
monitoring and  
anomaly detection**

**AI in Quality  
Control of  
Probiotics**

**Automated  
documentation and  
compliance**

**Process  
optimization**

# Current shortcomings of AI in probiotics: Challenges





# Challenges in AI-Powered Probiotic Assessment

## Data Variability and Quality

- AI models require vast amounts of high-quality, standardized data, which is often difficult to obtain due to variations in microbiome composition across populations.

## Ethical and Privacy Concerns

- Personalized probiotic recommendations necessitate sensitive health data, raising concerns about data security and privacy.

## Regulatory and Clinical Validation

- AI-generated insights must undergo rigorous validation through clinical trials and regulatory approval before being integrated into mainstream healthcare.

## Lack of Standardized Protocols

- The absence of universally accepted methodologies for microbiome analysis and probiotic efficacy assessment hinders AI model development.

## Complexity of Microbiome Interactions

- The gut microbiome is highly dynamic, influenced by diet, lifestyle, and environment, making it challenging for AI to provide consistently accurate predictions.

# Solutions for using AI in probiotics

Research  
collaboration

Technologies  
integrations

Model simplicity

More efficient tools  
development

## Future perspective of using AI in the field of probiotics

Personalized  
probiotics  
development

Probiotics for  
metabolic  
diseases

Development  
of iProbiotics

Development  
of large  
language  
models

Automated  
bacterial  
detection

## Advantages

- Accelerated strain discovery
- Optimized formulations
- Personalized probiotic therapy
- Enhanced safety and efficacy
- Predictive modelling

## Disadvantages

- Data Bias
- Lack of transparency
- Regulatory hurdles
- Ethical concerns
- High computational costs

# Advantages and disadvantages of AI in probiotics

## Summary

- Probiotics are live microorganisms that have beneficial properties when administered in adequate amounts.
- The field is growing rapidly while possessing challenges of screening, data interpretation, and complexity.
- The integration of AI tools greatly affects the microbial domains particularly the gut microbiota.
  - AI also influences the probiotics by different aspects.
- Screening of microbes, complex data analysis, fastness, and less time-consuming are the advantages of using AI in probiotics.
- Data privacy, ethical concern, and loose regulations may limit the use of AI in probiotics.
- Collaboration, data sharing, and technologies integration can overcome the existing shortcoming



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