

Clinical Question

Efficacy of Probiotics

“In infants and young children, does probiotic treatment reduce risk of antibiotic-associated diarrhea compared to not giving probiotics?”

P Infants and young children

I Probiotics

C Control

O Antibiotic-associated diarrhea

Results & Findings



DynaMed Level 1 (likely reliable) evidence suggests the following [1]

- *L. rhamnosus* GG, *S. boulardii* reduce risk of **AAD** in children (many studies 6mo. to 10y.) taking antibiotics
- Different species and combinations have different levels of evidence, and may have different effects (not compared head-to-head; per Cochrane Review)

DynaMed Levels of Evidence [2]

Level	Definition
1	Likely reliable
2	Mid-level
3	Lacking direct

[1] DynaMed. Probiotics to Prevent Antibiotic-associated Diarrhea. EBSCO Information Services. Accessed July 11, 2021. <https://www.dynamed.com/prevention/probiotics-to-prevent-antibiotic-associated-diarrhea-19>

[2] DynaMed. Levels of Evidence. EBSCO Information Services. Accessed June 4, 2021. <https://connect.ebsco.com/s/article/DynaMed-Levels-of-Evidence>