“Gut microbiota plays a key role in the pathogenesis of alcoholic liver disease. Consumption of alcohol leads to increased gut permeability, small intestinal bacterial overgrowth, and enteric dysbiosis.”

“These factors contribute to the increased translocation of microbial products to the liver via the portal tract. Subsequently, bacterial endotoxins (...) induce a gamut of damaging immune responses in the hepatic milieu. Because of the close association between deleterious inflammation and alcoholic liver disease-induced microbiota imbalance, therapeutic approaches that seek to re-establish gut homeostasis should be considered in the treatment of alcoholic patients. To this end, a number of preliminary studies on probiotics have confirmed their effectiveness in suppressing proinflammatory cytokines and improving liver function in the context of alcoholic liver disease (ALD).”