

Exploring therapeutic strategies for Covid-19 management.

Ngozi Eze*

Department of Industrial Microbiology , University of Lagos, Nigeria

Introduction

Lactose intolerance is a common digestive condition that affects millions of people worldwide. Characterized by the body's inability to properly digest lactose, a sugar found in milk and dairy products, lactose intolerance can lead to uncomfortable symptoms and significant dietary adjustments. Understanding lactose intolerance, its impact on daily life, and effective management strategies can help individuals lead a more comfortable and nutritious life [1].

Lactose intolerance occurs when the body produces insufficient amounts of lactase, the enzyme responsible for breaking down lactose in the digestive system. Lactase is produced in the small intestine and helps convert lactose into glucose and galactose, which are then absorbed into the bloodstream. Without enough lactase, lactose remains undigested and ferments in the colon, leading to symptoms such as bloating, gas, diarrhea, and abdominal pain [2].

Most commonly, lactose intolerance is inherited. In many populations, lactase production decreases with age, a condition known as primary lactose intolerance. This is particularly prevalent in individuals of East Asian, African, and Native American descent [3].

This type occurs as a result of injury or illness affecting the small intestine, such as gastrointestinal infections, celiac disease, or inflammatory bowel disease. It may be temporary and improve with the resolution of the underlying condition [4].

Some individuals may tolerate small amounts of lactose without symptoms. Gradually reintroducing lactose-containing foods in small quantities can help determine individual tolerance levels [5].

Be aware of hidden sources of lactose in processed foods, such as baked goods, sauces, and salad dressings. Reading labels can help avoid unintentional lactose consumption [6].

Lactose intolerance can affect daily life, including social and dietary habits. Individuals may need to navigate social situations involving food, manage dietary restrictions, and address any nutritional gaps. However, with proper management, most people with lactose intolerance can enjoy a varied and balanced diet without significant limitations [7].

It is also important to address potential nutritional concerns, such as calcium and vitamin D deficiencies, which are crucial for bone health. Consulting with a healthcare provider or

registered dietitian can help develop a personalized plan to manage lactose intolerance while ensuring overall health and well-being [8].

Lactase supplements can be taken before consuming dairy products to help break down lactose and reduce symptoms. Non-dairy milk alternatives such as almond, soy, or oat milk can provide similar nutritional benefits without lactose [9].

Measures the amount of hydrogen in the breath after lactose ingestion. Increased levels indicate malabsorption of lactose. Used primarily in infants and young children to detect elevated levels of lactic acid in stool, which can indicate lactose fermentation [10].

Conclusion

Lactose intolerance is a common condition that can be managed effectively with proper dietary adjustments and lifestyle changes. Understanding the causes, symptoms, and management strategies can help individuals navigate the challenges associated with lactose intolerance and maintain a healthy, balanced diet. By making informed choices and seeking professional guidance, those with lactose intolerance can enjoy a high quality of life and minimize the impact of this condition on their daily routines.

References

1. Shaukat A, et al. Systematic review: effective management strategies for lactose intolerance. *Ann Intern Med.* 2010;152(12):797-803.
2. Vesa TH, Marteau P, Korpela R. Lactose intolerance. *J Am Coll Nutr.* 2000;19(sup2):165S-75S.
3. Parker AM, Watson RR. Lactose intolerance. In *Nutrients in Dairy and their Implications on Health and Disease 2017* (pp. 205-211). Academic Press.
4. Keith JN, Chhatrala R. Lactose intolerance and the consumption of dairy foods.
5. Keith JN. Lactose intolerance and milk protein allergy. *Current Treatment Options in Gastroenterology.* 2020;18:1-4.
6. Ilxomovna BR, et al. The effect of lactose on the human body. *J Eng Technol.* 2023;25:31-3.
7. Lee MF, Krasinski SD. Human Adult-Onset Lactase Decline: An Update. *Nutr rev.* 1998;56(1):1-8.

*Correspondence to: Ngozi Eze, Department of Industrial Microbiology , University of Lagos, Nigeria, E-mail: Eze45@unilag.edu.ng

Received: 27-Aug-2024, Manuscript No. AAFTP-24-146237; Editor assigned: 29-Aug-2024, PreQC No. AAFTP-24-146237 (PQ); Reviewed: 11-Sep-2024, QC No. AAFTP-24-146237;

Revised: 16-Sep-2024, Manuscript No. AAFTP-24-146237 (R); Published: 25-Sep-2024, DOI: 10.35841/2591-796X-8.5.257

8. Walker C, Thomas MG. The evolution of lactose digestion. In Lactose 2019 (pp. 1-48). Academic Press.
9. Itan Y, et al. The origins of lactase persistence in Europe. PLoS Comput Biol. 2009;5(8):e1000491.
10. Day M, et al. Food intolerances. Nursing 2024. 2024;54(2):27-31.