# Congenital HIV infection is critically suffering from nutrient imbalance.

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## Editorial Note

A 72-day greenhouse pot experiment was conducted with a sandy loam or a silt loam soil to seem at the results of Farmyard Manure (FYM), Poultry Litter (PL) and Biogenic Waste Compost (BWC) at 10 g dw kg-1 soil on microbial biomass and activity and growth and nutrient uptake by wheat. Soil samples were collected at days 0, 14, 28, 42, 56 and 72 after planting. Growth and nutrient uptake by wheat were determined on day 72. All three amendments increased microbial biomass C, N and P, dehydrogenase activity, plant growth and nutrient uptake with a greater effect by FYM and PL than by BWC. All amendments increased microbial biomass C, N and P and enzyme activity particularly on day 0. These microbial parameters decreased after day 0 indicating microbial biomass turn over.

All amendments increased plant growth and nutrient uptake it's concluded that organic amendments can stimulate microbial growth and nutrient uptake also as plant growth and nutrient uptake. Microbes can increase plant nutrient availability by nutrient mobilisation but also because nutrients haunted by the microbial biomass initially could become available to plants when the microbial biomass turns over because the easily available C is depleted. Normal maturation of immune reaction at birth is both supported and stimulated by the gastrointestinal microenvironment, which provides both nutrients and antigenic microbial exposure to the developing child. Micronutrients, trace elements, and vitamins are present within the local environment and have important regulatory effects on adaptive immune cell function through effects on sort of cytokine response.

Congenital HIV infection is critically suffering from both nutrient imbalance and alteration in gastrointestinal micro which can impair growth and development also as immune reaction. Studies described here indicate that micronutrient deŽ ciency is common in congenital HIV exposure even where infection has not occurred which gastrointestinal recolonization may exert a restorative effect on both immune reaction and growth in children with HIV infection. In their natural environment, plants are a part of an upscale ecosystem including numerous and diverse microorganisms within the soil. it's been long recognized that a number of these microbes, like mycorrhizal fungi or nitrogen fixing symbiotic bacteria, play important roles in plant performance by improving mineral nutrition. However, the complete range of microbes related to plants and their potential to exchange synthetic agricultural inputs has only recently began to be uncovered within the previous couple of years, an excellent progress has been made within the knowledge on composition of rhizospheric microbiomes and their dynamics. There's clear evidence that plants shape microbiome structures, most likely by root exudates, and also that bacteria have developed various adaptations to thrive within the rhizospheric niche.

## Interaction of Plants and Root

The mechanisms of those interactions and therefore the processes driving the alterations in microbiomes are, however, largely unknown. During this review, we specialise in the interaction of plants and root associated bacteria enhancing plant mineral nutrition, summarizing the present knowledge in several research fields which will converge to enhance our understanding of the molecular mechanisms underpinning this phenomenon. The nutrients within the soil have a current value of $680 for every 1 percent SOM or $68 per ton of SOM supported economic values for commercial fertilizer SOM consists of mostly carbon but related to the carbon is high amounts of nitrogen and sulfur from proteins, phosphorus, and potassium. SOM should be considered like an investment during a Certificate of Deposit (CD). Soils that are biologically active and have higher amounts of active carbon recycle and release more nutrients for plant growth than soils that are biologically inactive and contain less active organic matter. Under no-till conditions, small amounts of nutrients are released annually (like interest on a CD) to supply nutrients slowly and efficiently to plant roots. However, with tillage, large amounts of nutrients are often released since the SOM is consumed and destroyed by the microbes. Since SOM levels are slow to create, the storage capacity for nutrients is decreased and excess nutrients released are often leached to surface waters. SOM may be a storehouse for several plant nutrients. For the nutrition the microorganisms three main ingredients carbon, energy, and electrons.

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