



## Para Biotic Plus

Serving Size 4 capsules

Servings Per Container 30

Amount Per Serving

Wormwood leaf ( <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> )	400 mg
Olive leaf extract ( <i>Olea europaea</i> ) (20% oleuropein)	300 mg
Berberine HCl	200 mg
Neem leaf extract (3% bitter principles- 6 mg)	200 mg
Oregano leaf extract ( <i>Origanum vulgare</i> )	200 mg
Thyme leaf extract ( <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> )(4:1)	200 mg
Barberry root ( <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> )	100 mg
Black walnut bark ( <i>Juglans nigra</i> )	100 mg
Uva ursi leaf extract ( <i>Arctostaphylos uva ursi</i> )(4:1)	100 mg

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** Cellulose, rice flour, silica.

**SUGGESTED USE:** As a dietary supplement, take 3-4 capsules two times per day or as directed by your healthcare professional.

### REFERENCES:

1. Afshaypour S et al., Volatile constituents of *Origanum vulgare* ssp. *Virde* (syn *O. heracleoticum*) from Iran. *Planta Med.* 1997 Apr;63(2):179-80.
2. Altman PM. Australian tea tree oil. *Australian J Pharmacy.* 1988;69: 276-8.
3. Amin AH, Subbaiah TV, Abbasi KM. Berberine sulfate: antimicrobial activity, bioassay, and mode of action. *Can J Microbiol.* 1969 Sep;15(9):1067-76.
4. Blackwell AL. Tea tree oil and anaerobic (bacterial) vaginosis. *Lett. Lancet.* 1991;337:300.
5. Bianco A et al., Partial synthesis of oleuropein. *JNP.* 1996 Oct;27(7):1237-40.
6. Gupte S. Use of berberine in treatment of giardiasis. *Am J Dis Child.* 1975 Jul;129(7):866.
7. Ionescu G, et al. Oral citrus seed extract in atopic eczema: In vitro and in vivo studies on intestinal microflora. *J Orthomol Med.* 1990;5:155-7.

\*These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

# PARA BIOTIC PLUS

COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT FOR HEALTHY INTESTINAL & IMMUNE SYSTEM FUNCTION\*

- Highly effective botanicals
- Proven ingredients

**PARA BIOTIC PLUS** is an excellent choice in the nutraceutical management of infection in your patient population. It is safe for use in adolescents over age 12, and adults. This formula is not recommended for use during pregnancy, by nursing mothers, or by children under the age of 12. Para Biotic Plus is a safe, non-prescription alternative for infections of many types. The ingredients in Para Biotic Plus have been proven over decades of clinical use and shown effective in clinical trials. Many nutritionally oriented physicians find that specific botanicals are highly effective for treating infections.\*

**BERBERIS VULGARIS** has been used for centuries for lung, spleen, and liver health. Berberis is used for support of the urinary tract. Traditional uses include liver and gallbladder health and digestive support.\*

**BERBERINE SULFATE** is a concentrate of the main active ingredient in berberine-containing botanicals. As such, it intensifies the action of *Berberis vulgaris*.\*

**UVA URSI (UVA URSI)** has its traditional use in treatment for urinary tract health. Recently, sensitivity cultures and clinical treatment have found a favorable use for uva ursi in intestinal dysbiosis treatment. Uva ursi's active ingredients are found in its hydroquinone glycosides (arbutins), tannins, mono and triterpenes, and flavonoids.\*

**NEEM (AZADIRACHTA INDICA)** is a plant with antiparasitic, antifungal, antibacterial and antiviral properties. It has a long history of therapeutic beneficial use in Ayurvedic medicine. This, combined with the other ingredients in Para Biotic Plus, makes the formula even more effective

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## REFERENCES:

8. Liu CX, et al. Chinese Traditional and Herbal Drugs Communications. 1979;9:36.
9. Kaneda Y, Torii M, et al. In vitro effects of berberine sulfate on the growth of *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia lamblia* and *Trichomonas vaginalis*. *Ann Trop Med Parasitol*. 1991;85:417-25.
10. Mahajan VM, Sharma A, Rattan A. Antimycotic activity of berberine sulfate: An alkaloid from an Indian medicinal herb. *Sabouraudia*. 1982 Mar;20(1):79-81.
11. Ng TB, et al. Examination of coumarins, flavonoids and polysaccharopeptides for antibacterial activity. *In: General Pharmacology*. 1996 Oct;27(7):1237-40.
12. PDR for Herbal Medicines, 1st Ed. *Med Econ Co., Montvale, New Jersey*, 1998.
13. Sun D, Courtney HS, Beachey EH. Berberine sulfate blocks adherence of *Streptococcus pyogenes* to epithelial cells, fibronectin, and hexadecane. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 1988 Sep;32(9):1370-4.
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in treating patients with microbial dysbiotic conditions such as intestinal parasites, amoeba, protozoa, pathogenic bacteria, and yeasts as well as intestinal viral conditions.\*

**BLACK WALNUT HULL (*JUGLANS NIGRA*)** has a long traditional use as a vermifuge. It has been successfully employed in the management of parasitic dysbiosis.\*

**THYME (*THYMUS VULGARIS*)** is often used to treat cough. Thyme is a bronchial antispasmodic, an expectorant, and an antimicrobial agent. Active ingredients include its volatile oils (thymol, p-cymene, carvacrol, borneol, linalool), caffeic acid, flavonoids, and triterpenes.\*

**OREGANO (*ORIGANUM VULGARE*)** has often been used to treat respiratory disorders and complaints such as coughs and bronchial congestion.\*

**OLIVE LEAF EXTRACT (*OLEA EUROPAEA*)** is reported to have treated over 650 pathogens successfully. Olive leaf extract is antiviral and antimicrobial. In animal studies it enhanced coronary circulation. Active ingredients include its mono and triterpenes and flavonoids.\*

**WORMWOOD EXTRACT (*ARTEMISIA ANNUA*)** possesses antimicrobial effects. *Artemisia* is often used to treat loss of appetite, dyspepsia, liver/gallbladder complaints, intestinal bloating, gastric insufficiency, gastritis, stomach ache, and dysbiosis.\*

*Precautions: This formula is not recommended for use during pregnancy, by nursing mothers, or by children under the age of 12.*