



White Willow Forte

Serving Size 4 Capsules
Servings Per Container 7.5 / 30

	Amount Per Serving
White willow bark extract (<i>Salix alba</i>)(standardized to 15% salicin)	1600 mg
Boswellia gum resin extract (<i>Boswellia serrata</i>)(standardized to 65% boswellic acids)	200 mg
Bromelain 2400 GDU	200 mg
Turmeric root/rhizomes extract (<i>Curcuma longa</i>)(standardized to 95% curcuminoids)	150 mg
Bioflavonoids (citrus)	100 mg
Ginger root extract (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>) (standardized to 5% gingerols)	100 mg
Papain	100 mg
Rosemary leaf extract (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>)(4:1)	100 mg

OTHER INGREDIENTS: Cellulose, silica.
Contains natural salicylates. Avoid if allergic to salicylates.

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

WHITE WILLOW FORTE (Previously Pain X)

A SPECIALIZED HERBAL AND NUTRITIONAL BLEND FOR THE MODULATION OF DISCOMFORT AND INFLAMMATION*

- Contains 240 mg of salicin per serving
- Recommended for acute and chronic conditions*
- Nutrients work synergistically to inhibit multiple inflammatory pathways*

WHITE WILLOW FORTE helps modulate discomfort in both acute and chronic conditions. With increased levels of effective standardized botanicals, White Willow Forte is now even more effective at supporting a reduction in discomfort and inflammation.*

WHITE WILLOW BARK (*SALIX ALBA*) is traditionally used as an anodyne. The efficacy of this botanical is due mainly to the proportion of salicin present. This formulation contains a standardized extract of 15% salicin, with a total level of 240 mg per serving. This is the amount shown in the research to be effective at reducing low back pain. The salicin, a precursor to salicylic acid, works as an antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and as an analgesic.*

BOSWELLIA (*BOSWELLIA SERRATA*) has been used in traditional Indian medicine for chronic rheumatic inflammation. Boswellic acids have been shown to inhibit 5-lipoxygenase, the enzyme in leukotriene biosynthesis. It is this property along with its ability to inhibit both the classical and alternative complement pathways that account for its anti-inflammatory properties.*

TURMERIC (*CURCUMA LONGA*), the yellow pigment from the plant *Curcuma longa*, has been used traditionally to treat inflammation. Studies show that turmeric inhibits leukotriene synthesis, platelet aggregation, and neutrophil inflammatory response; blocks activation of NF Kappa B; and promotes fibrinolysis. Turmeric may potentiate endogenous corticosteroids, thus having indirect anti-inflammatory actions as well.*

BROMELAIN was introduced as a medicinal agent in 1957, and since that time over 1000 scientific papers studying its therapeutic applications have appeared. Bromelain was reported in these studies to exert a wide variety of beneficial effects, including reducing inflammation in cases of joint

WHITE WILLOW FORTE

REFERENCES:

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discomfort, sports injury or trauma, and reducing swelling after overuse or surgery. Note: bromelain may promote the anticoagulant activity of such drugs as warfarin and aspirin.*

BIOFLAVONOIDS have been shown to promote antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and vasoprotective metabolic activity. Hesperidin appears to suppress phospholipase A2, lipoxygenase and cyclo-oxygenase inflammatory mediators.*

GINGER (ZINGIBER OFFICINALE) modulates platelet thromboxane formation, lipoxygenase, arachidonic acid metabolism, and leukotriene and inflammatory prostaglandin production, thereby supporting anti-inflammatory actions. In one small study consisting of 10 patients with chronic muscular discomfort, ginger reduced the discomfort and swelling in 100% of the patients.*

ROSEMARY (ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS) has traditionally been recommended for muscular discomfort. Rosemary also has antioxidant actions.*

*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.