ANTIBIOBOTANICAL

60 x 500mg Capsules

Suitable by itself for mild infections or in combination with antibiotics for more severe infections to eliminate resistant / residual bacteria. Antibiobotanical has antibiotic effects on 22 bacterial strains: - Diplococcus pneumoniae, E. coli., Salmonella typhi, and leptospira a-haemolytic streptococcus. Corynebacterium diphtheriae. Streptococcus spp, Candida albicans, Bacillus proteus, Vibrio cholerae, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Neisseria meningitides, Bacillus proteus b-haemolytic streptococcus, typhoid bacillus, meningococcus, klebsiella pneumonia, diphtheroid bacillus

Actions

• Antibiotic effect on more than 22 bacteria

• Helps remove resistant pathogenic bacteria infections

• Protects Microbiome by preserving healthy gut bacteria

• Antiviral effect on encephalitis B virus and HBsAg influenza virus, and herpes virus

• Inhibits biofilm formation

• Anti-Quorum Sensing

• Antifungal – use for dermatopytes

Indications

• Post Antibiotic drug use to clear resistant bacteria

• Respiratory infections where there is bacterial component

• Pathogenic bacteria in gut

• Recurrent UTIs

• Skin infections

• Strep Throat

• Ear Infections

• Conjunctivitis

Ingredients

Herba Polygoni Avicularis (Bain Xu)

Radix Isatidis (Ban Lan Gen)

Folium Isatidis (Da Qing Ye)

Flos Chrysanthemi Indici (Ye Ju Hua)

Herba cum Rd Violae Yedoensitis (Zi Hua Di Ding)

Flos Lonicerae Japonicae (Jin Yin Hua)

Herba Taraxaci Mongolici cum Rd (Pu Gong Ying)

Fructus Gardeniae Jasminoidis (Zhi Zi)

Radix Sophorae Flavescentis (Ku Shen)

Herba Artemisiae Annuae (Qing Hao)

Radix Scutellaria Baicalensis (Huang Qin)

Rhizoma Coptidis Recens (Huang Lian)

Other Ingredients: Vegetable cellulose (hypromellose); Vegetable Stearic Acid; Microcrystalline Cellulose and Vegetable Magnesium Stearate.

DOES NOT CONTAIN: Wheat, gluten, soy, milk, eggs, fish, crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts

Caution: Post partum mothers with “blood deficiency”

Warning: Do not use if nursing

Suggested Use: 2-3 Capsules 2 times daily

Key Ingredients

Herba Polygoni Avicularis (Bian Xu)

References

1. Lee. MH, Known AE et al. Antibacterial activity of medicinal herb extracts agains Salmonella. International Journal of Food Microbiology, 111(-3):270-275

Radix Isatidis (Ban Lan Gen)

References

1. Chang Yong Zhong Yao Cheng Fen Yu Yao Li Sou Ce. (1994). A Handbook of the Composition and Pharmacology of Common Chinese Drugs, 1600:1603

2. Zhao L, Yang Z, Xiao H. (2009). Antiviral Activity of the Effective Monomers from Folium Isatidis against Coxackie virus B3 Virus in Vitro. Zhong Nan Min Zu Da Xue Xue Bao: Zi Ran Ke Xue Ban, (2): 41-45.

Flos Chrysanthemi Indici (Ye Ju Hua)

References

1. Yong H, Yun S, Li C, Yali S, Zhongyang Z, Yuzhu Z. (2009). Experimental study of Flos Chrysanthemi Indici Particles on the effects of anti-inflammation and analgesia Gan Su Zhogn Yi Xue Yuan Xue Bao, 26(5): 5-6

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Herba cum Rd Violae Yedoensitis (Zi Hua Di Ding)

References

1. LI DG, Zhang WG, Song YM, Li HF, Wu HJ, Jin YP, Zhou L. (2006). Studies on antibacterial constituents in Viola yedoensis. Xi Bei Nong Lin Ke Ji Da Xue Xue Bao, 34(4): 87-90.

Flos Lonicerae Japonicae (Jin Yin Hua)

References

1. Ji ZP, Zhu XX, Ni WP, Wu X. (2009). Study on Antiviral Effect. Zhong Guo Yi Yao Dao Kan, 11(1): 92-93.

2. Wang Q, Zhu X, Zhang C, Ni W, Xu X. (2008). Experimental Study on Honeysuckle extract against bacteria. Zhong Guo Yi Yao Dao Kan, 10(9): 1428-1430.

Herba Taraxaci Mongolici cum Rd (Pu Gong Ying)

References

1. Su SH, Jin YP, Qin XX, Song YM. (2008). Main Medical Effect of the Extracts from Herba taraxaci and Total Flavones in Chamaejasmine. Xi Bei Nong Ye Xue Bao, 17(4): 181-185.

Fructus Gardeniae Jasminoidis (Zhi Zi)

References

1. Wu H, Wei W, Song LH. (2006). Anti-inflammatory and Analgesic Effects of Total Glucosides of Cape Jasmine Zhong Guo Zhong Yao Za Zhi, 31(14): 1176-1178.

Radix Sophorae Flavescentis (Ku Shen)

References

1. Yang J, Liu P, Wu XY. (2007). In vitro Antibacterial Activity of Extractum Sophorae Flavescentis Against Staphylococcus epidermidis. Zhong Hua Yi Yuan Gan Ran Yi Xue Za Zhi, 17(11): 1357-1358.

Rhizoma Coptidis Recens (Huang Lian)

References

1. Hong Y, Zhi L, Hufeng X, Jianrong S. The study of regulation of berberine to gut microflora in mouse model with Clostridium difficile associated diarrhea. Zhong Guo Yi Kan, 2018, 53(1):77-83.

2. Ren Y, Gao F. (2009). Progress on berberine. Liao Ning Zhong Yi Yao Da Xue Xue Bao, 1, (11):50-51.

3. Kong WJ, Zhao YL, Xiao XH, Wang JB, Li HB, Li ZL, Jin C, Liu Y. (2009). Spectrum-effect relationships between ultra performance liquid chromatography fingerprints and anti-bacterial activities of Rhizoma coptidis,634(2):279-85.

4. Wang X, Yao X, Zhu Z, Tang T, Dai K, Sadovskaya I, Flahaut S, Jabbouri S. (2009). Effect of berberine on Staphylococcus epidermidis biofilm formation. Int J Antimicrob Agents,34(1):60-6.