

# **COUGH Syrup**

COUGH AND BRONCHITIS

Relieves cough

NPN 80126908 60 ml format

Each ml contains					
Ribwort	fresh leaf	Plantago lanceolata	1:3	216 mg	Organic
Marshmallow	fresh root	Althaea officinalis	1:3	50 mg	Organic
Echinacea purpurea	fresh root	Echinacea purpurea	1:4	36 mg	Organic
Mullein	fresh leaf	Verbascum thapsus	1:4	31 mg	Organic
Echinacea angustifolia	fresh root	Echinacea angustifolia	1:2	17 mg	Organic
Certified organic vegetable	glycerine, water				

#### DOSAGE

### Adolescent 10-14 years

**INTERVENTION**: 1 ml, 4 to 6 time daily.

#### ADULT

INTERVENTION: 2 ml, 4 to 6 time daily.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Shake well before using. Dilute in a mouthful of water.

### **MODE OF ACTION**

COUGH Syrup soothes all types of coughs, whether or not they are associated with an infection. It is the combination of emollient, vulnerary, antitussive and expectorant herbs that makes it so efficient. The main ingredient in this syrup is ribwort, an herb traditionally used in Europe to treat inflammation of the respiratory system.

The mucilage contained in this syrup soothes, hydrates and protects the lining of the respiratory tract. The syrup is efficient against dry, irritating, and non productive coughs as well as loose coughs, as it helps fluidify and expectorate mucus. Its tonic and healing actions on the mucous membranes add to its beneficial effect on the respiratory system. COUGH Syrup is antimicrobial, supports immune functions, and helps fight respiratory tract infections.

The anti-inflammatory properties of the syrup act not only on bronchial inflammation, but also on inflammation of the throat and larynx. COUGH Syrup is best used diluted in a mouthful of water to treat the throat, whereas it can be diluted in a glass of warm water to treat respiratory infections such as bronchitis and bronchiolitis.

**RIBWORT**: it soothes inflammation and irritation of the respiratory tract lining. Ribwort protects the bronchi, promotes their healing, and calms dry coughs brought on by bronchial irritation and dryness. As an expectorant, it also helps release catarrh from the airways and relieve loose, productive coughs.

**MARSHMALLOW:** as an emollient, it reduces irritation and inflammation of the mucous membranes, especially in the bronchi. It is particularly useful for dry coughs, since it soothes and hydrates the lining of the upper respiratory tract. Marshmallow root stimulates phagocytosis. It is nourishing and tonic.

**ECHINACEA**: echinacea root acts on two fronts: it improves the immune response during infections and, as an antimicrobial, it helps eliminate viruses and bacteria. Echinacea is used in the treatment of all types of infections, from flu to infections of the respiratory tract and of the ear-nose-throat area. In this compound, we use a combination of *E. purpurea* and *E. angustifolia*, as their actions complement each other.

**MULLEIN**: as a lung tonic, mullein promotes the health of the respiratory tract lining. It is used in all troubles of the respiratory system to calm bronchial irritation and inflammation. Mullein is expectorant and reduces spasms that promote coughing.

## HELPFUL ASSOCIATIONS

PULMONATEA for cough and bronchial irritation.

**THYME** infusion for lung catarrh.

DRASTIX in cases of respiratory infection.

CONGESTOP OR COLD & FLU TEA for colds and flu.

**VOCALIX** for sore throat.

#### **ΕΤΗΝΟΒΟΤΑΝΥ**

**Respiratory system**: dry cough, loose cough, bronchitis, bronchiolitis, bronchial irritation, lung catarrh, sore throat, laryngitis, cough due to cold or flu.

#### **CONTRA-INDICATIONS**

Consult a health-care practitioner if symptoms persist or worsen.

## INTERACTIONS

Do not take with prescription medication.

AHPA. Botanical Safety Handbook, 2nd Edition. Boca Raton: CRC Press; 2013.

Barnes J., Anderson L.A., Phillipson J.D. Herbal medicines, 3rd Edition. London: Pharmaceutical Press; 2007.

**Blumenthal, Goldberg, Brinckmann.** Herbal Medicine: Expanded Commission E Monographs. Newton: Integrative Medicine Communications; 2000.

Blumenthal Mark. The ABC Clinical Guide to Herbs. Austin: American Botanical Council. 2003.

Bone Kerry. A clinical Guide to Blending Liquid Herbs. St. Louis: Churchill Livingston; 2003.

Boon H., Smith M. The Complete Natural Medicine Guide to the 50 Most Common Medicinal Herbs. Toronto: Robert Rose; 2004.

**Bove Mary.** An Encyclopedia of Natural Healing for Children and Infants, 2nd Edition. Keats Publishing: New York; 2001.

Bove Mary. Medicines From the Earth: Botanical Medicine; 2017.

Brinker Francis. Herb Contraindications and Drug Interactions. Third Edition. Sandy: Eclectic Medical Publications; 2001.

**British Herbal Medicine Association.** British Herbal Compendium, Volume 2. Bournemouth: 2006.

Buhner Stephen H. Herbal Antibiotics, 2nd Edition. North Adams: Storey Publishing; 2012.

**Chandler Frank.** Herbs Everyday Reference for Health Professionals. Nepean: Canadian Pharmacists Association and the Canadian Medical Association; 2000.

Christopher John R. School of Natural Healing. Provo: Christopher Publications; 1976.

Duke James A. The Green Pharmacy. Pennsylvania: Rodale Press; 1997.

Duke J.A., Bogenschutz-Godwin M.J., duCellier J., Duke P.-A. K. Handbook of Medicinal Herbs, 2nd Edition. Boca Raton: CRC Press; 2002.

**ESCOP.** Monographs: The Scientific Foundation for Herbal Medicinal Products, Second Edition. New York: Thieme; 2003.

Felter H.W., Lloyd J. U. King's American Dispensatory. Portland: Eclectic Medical Publications; 1983.

Gagnon C., Lanctôt-Bédard V. Materia Medica: Flora Medicina; 2009.

**Gladstar Rosemary.** Herbal Remedies For Children's Health. North Adams: Storey Publishing; 1999.

Gray Beverley. The Boreal Herbal. Whitehorse: Aroma Borealis Press; 2011.

Hoffmann David. Medical Herbalism. Rochester; Healing Arts Press; 2003.

Jellin J.M., Gregory P.J., Batz F. Hitchens k. et al. Pharmacist's Letter/ Prescriber's Letter Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database, 5th Edition.Stockton: Therapeutic Research Faculty; 2003.

Mills S., Bone K. Principles and Practice of Phytotherapy. St. Louis: Elsevier; 2000.

Mills S., Bone K. The essential Guide to Herbal Safety. St. Louis: Elsevier; 2005.

O' Reilly Moïra. Interactions, contre-indications et complémentarité, plantes-médicaments. L'herbothèque Inc.; 2004.

**Riggs Maribeth.** Natural Child Care: A Complete Guide. New York; Harmony Hardcover: 1988.

Romm Aviva. Naturally Healthy Babies and Children. New York: Celestial Arts; 2003.

Romm Aviva. Botanical medicine for women's health. St. Louis; Churchill Livingstone; 2010.

Schilcher Heinz. Phytotherapy in Paediatrics. Stuttgart: Medpharm; 1997.

Weiss R.F., Fintelmann V. Herbal Medicine, 2nd Edition. New York: Thieme; 2000.

Wichtl Max. Herbal Drugs and Phytopharmaceuticals. Boca Raton: CRC Press; 1994.

Williamson E., Driver S., Baxter K. Stockley's Herbal Medicines Interactions. Grayslake: Pharmaceutical Press; 2009.

WHO. Who Monographs on Selected Medicinal Plants, Volume 1. Geneva; 1999.

**Wood Matthew.** The Practice of Traditional Western Herbalism. Berkeley: North Atlantic Books; 2004.

Organic, fresh herbs from the garden. Made according to GMP. NO additives, colouring, added sugar, gluten or GMO. Kosher, vegan and non irradiated.

