



## Drastix TINCTURE

TREATS FLU SYMPTOMS

Prevents respiratory infections

NPN 80017664

50 ml

Each ml contains						
Echinacea purpurea	fresh root	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	1:2	172 mg	Organic	
Goldenseal	fresh root	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	1:4	111 mg	Organic	
Echinacea angustifolia	fresh root	<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	1:2	41 mg	Organic	
Myrrh	resin	<i>Commiphora myrrha</i>	1:8	6 mg	Organic	
Propolis	resin	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	1:5	4 mg	Organic	
Alcohol 55% to 60%, certified organic						

### DOSAGE

**INTERVENTION:** 0.5 ml every hour; maximum 80 drops per day.

**TREATMENT:** 1 ml, 3 times a day.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use undiluted to treat respiratory tract infections and for all throat problems. The treatment dose can be diluted in a mouthful of water.

### MODE OF ACTION

Drastix is the most powerful and the most drastic of our anti-infectious extracts. Made especially to treat infections of the respiratory system, whether viral or bacterial. It acts locally (antibacterial, expectorant and antiseptic), as well as globally via the blood and immune system. It is used as a treatment, ideally at the beginning of an infection. All the herbs in this compound act directly and specifically and their association creates a powerful and efficient compound used for short periods when the infection is intense and virulent.

**ECHINACEA:** well known for its capacity to tone the immune response. Its action on hyaluronic acid is well documented and explains its short and middle-term effect on the immune response by maintaining the tissues natural barriers. Used for all types of infections, bacterial or viral.

**GOLDENSEAL:** the main ingredient in this mix, has a direct antibacterial and antiviral effect on the tissues, kills germs, tones the blood and the mucus membranes. Its main constituents are alkaloids which give it its bitter taste and its antibacterial and antifungal properties.

**MYRRH:** antiseptic, antifungal et anti-bacterial, myrrh reduces secretions and helps expel them from the respiratory tract.

**PROPOLIS:** antibiotic and anti-inflammatory, propolis supports the actions of the other herbs with its antibacterial and antiseptic properties.

### HELPFUL ASSOCIATIONS

**PULMONA TEA** for cough and respiratory tract infections, drink 1 litre a day.

**COLD & FLU TEA** for respiratory tract infections with fever, fatigue and congestion. Drink a liter a day of hot or lukewarm tea.

**SINUSTOP** for sinusitis. Take 1 to 3 capsules, 2 or 3 times a day.

**RESIS TEA** infusion for all types of infections. Drink 1 liter a day.

### ETHNOBOTANY

**Respiratory system and Ear-Nose-Throat:** chronic bronchitis, cough, flu, cold, sinusitis, runny nose, pharyngitis, laryngitis, sore throat, allergies, ear ache, amygdalitis, labyrinthitis.

**External use:** cuts, scrapes, infected wound, bleeding, insect bite, cold sore, genital herpes, itching, fungal infection, athlete's foot, boils.

### CONTRA-INDICATIONS

Do not use if pregnant or breastfeeding, if allergic to bee products, to evergreen or poplar resin. Consult a health care practitioner if symptoms persist or to use for more than 8 weeks. Not for children under 15 years old.

### INTERACTIONS

Consult a physician before using with an immune suppressor.

## REFERENCES

- American Herbal Pharmacopoeia and Therapeutic Compendium. Goldenseal Root. AHP: Santa Cruz; 2000.
- Barnes J., Anderson L.A., Phillison J.D. Herbal medicines. Second Edition. Londres (UK) : Pharmaceutical Press ; 2002.
- Bézanger L., Pinkas M., Torck M. Plantes médicinales des régions tempérées. 2e édition. Paris : Maloine ; 1990.
- Blumenthal Mark. The Complete German Commission E Monographs: Therapeutic Guide to Herbal Medicines. Boston: Integrative Medicine Communications; 1998.
- Blumenthal, Mark. The ABC Clinical Guide to Herbs. Austin: American Botanical Council. 2003.
- Bradley Peter R. British Herbal Compendium. Volume 1. Bournemouth: BHMA; 1996.
- Brinker Francis. Herb Contraindications and Drug Interactions. Third Edition. Sandy: Eclectic Medical Publications; 2001.
- Bruneton Jean. Pharmacognosie: Phytochimie-Plantes Médicinales. Paris : Technique et Documentation; 1993.
- Burdock GA. Review of the biological properties and toxicity of bee propolis (propolis). Food Chem Toxicol. 1998 Apr;36(4):347-63.
- Chandler Frank. Herbs-Everyday Reference for Health Professionals. Ottawa: Canadian Pharmacists Association; 2000.
- Chevallier, Andrew. Encyclopédie des plantes médicinales. Montréal : Sélection du Reader's Digest, 1997.
- Donadieu, Yves Dr. La Propolis, 4e édition. Paris: Éditions Maloine; 1993.
- Fetrow, C. W., Avila, Juan R. Professional's Handbook of Complementary and Alternative Medicines. Springhouse: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2004.
- Gregory SR, Piccolo N, Piccolo MT, Piccolo MS, Hegggers JP. Comparison of propolis skin cream to silver sulfadiazine : a naturopathic alternative to antibiotics in treatment of minor burn. J Altern Complement Med. 2002 Feb;8(1) :77-83.
- Hoffmann David. Medical Herbalism. Rochester; Healing Arts Press; 2003.
- Lee SK, Song L, Mata-Greenwood E, Kelloff GJ, Steele VE, Pessuto JM. Modulation of in vitro biomarkers of the carcinogenic process by chemopreventive agents. Anticancer Res. 1999 jan-Feb;19(1A):35-44.
- Lin SC, Chung CY, Chiang CL, Hsu, SH. The Influence of Propolis Ethanol Extract on Liver Microsomal Enzymes and Glutathione after Chronic Alcohol Administration. The American Journal of Chinese Medicine, Vol.27 No.1(99) 83-93.
- Lin SC, Lin YH, Chen CF, Chung CY, Hsu SH. The Hepatoprotective and Therapeutic Effects of Propolis Ethanol Extract on Chronic Alcohol-induced Liver Injuries. The American Journal of Chinese Medicine, Vol. 25, Nos 3-4 (1997) 325-332.
- Liu CF, Lin CC, Lin MS, Lin YS, Lin SC. Cytoprotection by propolis ethano extract of acute absolute ethanol-induced gastric mucosal lesions. American Journal of Chinese Medicine, Spring-Summer, 2002.
- Magro-Filho O, de Carvalho AC. Topical effect of propolis in the repair of sulcoplasties by the modified Kazanjian technique. Cytological and clinical evaluation. J Nihon Sch Dent. 1994 Jun;36(2):102-11.
- Mc Guffin Michael et al. Botanical Safety Handbook. Boca Raton: CRC Press; 2013
- Mirzoeva OK, Calder PC. The effetc of propolis and its components on eicosanoid product during the inflammatory response. Prostaglandins Leukot Essent Fatty Acids. 1996 Dec;55(6):441-9.
- Moerman Daniel E. Native American Ethnobotany. Portland: Timber Press; 1999.
- Park YK, Koo MH, Abreu JA, Ikegaki M, Cury JA, Rosalen PL. Antimicrobial activity of propolis on oral microorganisms. Curr Microbiol. 1998 Jan;36(1):24-8.
- Romm Aviva. Botanical medicine for women's health. St. Louis; Churchill Livingstone; 2010.
- Santos FA, Bastos EM, Uzeda M, Carvalho MA, Farias LM, Moreira ES. Antibacterial activity of Brazilian propolis and fractions against anaerobic bacteria. J Ethopharmacol. 2002 Apr;80(1):1-7.
- Sharma M, Pillai KK, Husain SZ, Giri DK. Protective role of propolis against alcohol-carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatotoxicity in rats. Indian Journal of Pharmacology 1997;29:76-81
- Silici S, Kaftanoglu O. Antimicrobial analysis of propolis samples from different regions in Turkey. Department of Animal Science, Faculty of Agriculture, Çukurova University, Adana, Turkey.
- Vynograd N, Vynograd I, Sosnowski Z. A comparative multi-centre study of the efficacy of propolis, acyclovir and placebo in the treatment of genital herpes (HSV). Phytomedicine. 2000 Mar;7(1) :1-6.
- Winston David, Kuhn Merrily A. Herbal Therapy & Supplements. Philadelphia: Lippincott; 2000.

Certified organic ingredients.

Made according to GMP.

Kosher and non-irradiated.

NO additives, colouring, added sugar, gluten, soy or GMOs.

