

Candisan is a synergetic formula consisting of caprylic acid in various forms, highly concentrated plant extracts (odourless garlic, grapefruit seed, oregano extract, suma root, echinacea, pau d'arco, walnut) and selenium..

HEALTH CLAIMS (EU Regulation 432/2012): Selenium contributes to the normal function of the immune system. Plants like echinacea or garlic may help maintain natural immunity.



FORMAT: 90 and 180 vegetable capsules

FORMULA

Ingredients: Caprylic acid from calcium, caprylic acid from magnesium, garlic bulb extract (*Allium sativum*), oregano leaf extract (*Origanum vulgare*), grapefruit seed extract (*Citrus × paradisi*), suma root (*Pfaffia paniculata*), pau d'arco-lapacho bark (*Tabebuia avellanedae/Tabebuia heptaphylla*), echinacea root extract (*Echinacea purpurea*), caprylic acid from zinc, anticaking agent: magnesium salts of fatty acids, black walnut hulls extract (*Juglans nigra*), bulking agent: microcrystalline cellulose, L-selenomethionine, anticaking agent: silicon dioxide, vegetable capsule (glazing agent: hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; humectant: purified water).

Nutritional information:	6 caps (3 786 g)
Caprylic acid (calcium, magnesium and zinc caprylate)	1 200 mg
Garlic (Allium sativum) (1% allicin)	375 mg
Oregano (Origanum vulgare) (15:1)	330 mg
Grapefruit seed (Citrus × paradisi)	300 mg
Suma (Pfaffia paniculata)	300 mg
Echinacea (Echinacea purpurea) (4% polyphenols)	150 mg
Pau d'arco-lapacho (Tabebuia avellanedae/T. heptaphylla)	150 mg
Black walnut (Juglans nigra) (4:1 extract)	48 mg
Selenium (I-selenomethionine, yeast-free)	150 μg (273%*)

^{*} NRV: Nutrient Reference Value in %

Cautions: Do not take if you are pregnant or breast-feeding, or if you are taking anticoagulants. Consult a health-care practitioner if you are being treated with medication (immunosuppressants), or if you have a special medical condition (diabetes). Do not take if you have allergy to herbs in the *Lamiaceae* family.

Recommended daily dose: 2 capsules three times daily with food. Do not exceed the stated recommended daily dose.

Indicationes and uses:

- Different studies have shown that ingredients in CANDISAN are very effective at modifying the environment of candida.
- Before beginning treatment with CANDISAN, purging and detoxifying the body is advised. It's very important to supplement with a good probiotic complex, such as ACIDOPHILUS ULTRA, since it destroys and eliminates all of the harmful organisms from the places they inhabit in the body. Beneficial organisms must be re-implemented in order to prevent new fungal proliferation.
- A special low yeast, anti-candida diet is fundamental.
- It's very possible a patient may experience what's called the die-off effect of candida, in which a set of unpleasant symptoms appear as a result of the parasite's destruction, and its subsequent release of toxins into the bloodstream.

Candisan

90 c - Code FE0078 / 180 c - Code FE0021



DETAILS:

Candisan is a combination of 10 natural ingredients that have been studied and recognized as very effective for treating candidiasis. Tackling yeast and promoting its elimination is as important as increasing the body's defences in order to prevent its proliferation, since yeast colonization is usually directly related to a weakened immune system. During the cleansing and elimination process, the liver is submitted to an overload of toxins, so it needs support. The ingredients in CANDISAN have antifungal, antibiotic, antioxidant and strengthening effects, and this formula is an important measure in the fight against candidiasis

INGREDIENTS:

<u>GARLIC</u>: Garlic contains allicin, alliin, allyl, calcium, germanium, vitamins A, C, B1 and B2, and minerals. It's a natural antibiotic, protects against infection and is very effective for treating candidiasis. It detoxifies the body^(1,2).

<u>GRAPEFRUIT SEED EXTRACT:</u> A natural antibiotic, it's been recognized for its properties that fight intestinal parasites and candidiasis^{(3,4).}

<u>CAPRYLIC ACID</u> (Calcium, Magnesium, Zinc): This is a short chain fatty acid derived from coconut oil which contains caprylates. This natural fatty acid extracted from the coconut has natural fungicidal properties and has been recognized as a powerful and effective treatment for candidiasis. It's also very useful for preventing yeast overgrowth^(5,7).

<u>PAU D'ARCO/LAPACHO</u>: This contains lapachol and xyloidine, and because of its antibacterial agents, combats bacterial and fungal infections. Very positive results have been seen in different studies for the treatment of candidiasis. It's also well known for its immune strengthening properties⁽⁶⁻⁸⁾.

<u>ECHINACEA PURPUREA</u>: Numerous studies have been carried out to assess the immune stimulating properties of this plant. Among its main components are polysaccharides, arabinogalactans, free phenolic acids (caffeic acid, chicoric acid), alkylamides and glycoproteins which act synergically on defense cells to prevent many symptoms that are of a chronic and recurring nature (9-11).

Echinacea purpurea increases the phagocyte capacity of macrophages and granulocytes, increases phagocytosis of viruses, bacteria and tumour cells, strengthens cytokine release and stimulates collaborating T lymphocytes. It's especially effective in healing processes where the stimulation of non-specific defense mechanisms is needed. In recent years, several clinical trials have been carried out with echinacea on respiratory infections whose results show a prophylactic effect on recurrence and an improvement of the classic symptoms of these infections. The aqueous fraction of polysaccharides, both in vitro and in vivo, has shown immune stimulating properties through macrophage stimulation, and protection against candida and listeria infections⁽⁹⁻¹⁴⁾.

<u>SUMA (*Pfaffia paniculata*)</u>: Suma contains pfaffic acid, phytosterols, (mainly beta-ecdysone) and pfaffosides (saponins). It also contains germanium, allantoin and several vitamins, minerals and amino acids.

Suma is a root known for its ability to promote and increase vitality. It's been assessed as a general tonic. It helps the body achieve balance, improving resistance to infection and increasing resistance to stress. It improves tissue oxygenation and has regenerative effects. It's been used since antiquity to regulate hormonal imbalance in women. It has the ability to detoxify connective tissue, renovate cells and help with problems associated with menopause (8,15).

<u>WALLNUT (Juglans nigra)</u>: This contains ellagic acid, juglone and nucin. It's very effective for treating intestinal parasites, killing and expelling them from the body (16,17).

<u>SELENIUM (yeast free. L-Selenmethionne)</u>: An important antioxidant for glutathione production, selenium favours liver detoxification. It stimulates the production of antibodies and lymphocytes, increasing the body's response to infection ⁽¹⁸⁾.

Candisan

90 c - Code FE0078 / 180 c - Code FE0021



<u>OREGANO EXTRACT 30% CARVACROL</u>: This extract is used in the fight against candidiasis because of its antioxidant and antifungal properties, and its stimulating effect on bile and enzymes, favouring digestion and preventing the proliferation of fungi in the gastrointestinal tract⁽¹⁹⁾.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Lemar, Katey M., et al. "Allyl alcohol and garlic (*Allium sativum*) extract produce oxidative stress in *Candida albicans*." Microbiology (Reading, England) 151.Pt 10 (2005): 3257-3265.
- 2) Ghannoum, Mahmoud A. "Studies on the anticandidal mode of action of Allium sativum (garlic)." Microbiology 134.11 (1988): 2917-2924.
- 3) Cvetnić, Zdenka, and Sanda Vladimir-Knežević. "Antimicrobial activity of grapefruit seed and pulp ethanolic extract." Acta pharmaceutica 54.3 (2004): 243-250.
- 4) Abad, Maria José, María Ansuategui, and Paulina Bermejo. "Active antifungal substances from natural sources." Arkivoc 7.11 (2007): 6-145.
- 5) Omura, Yoshiaki, et al. "Caprylic acid in the effective treatment of intractable medical problems of frequent urination, incontinence, chronic upper respiratory infection, root canalled tooth infection, ALS, etc., caused by asbestos & mixed infections of *Candida albicans, Helicobacter pylori* & cytomegalovirus with or without other microorganisms & mercury." Acupuncture & electro-therapeutics research 36.1-2 (2011): 19-64.
- 6) Dupler, D. "Pau d'arco" Encyclopedia of Alternative Medicine (2001).
- 7) Pizzorno, J. & Murray, M. Textbook of Natural Medicine, 2nd Ed. London: Churchill Livingstone, 1999.
- 8) Fetrow, Charles W., and Juan R. Avila. Professional's handbook of complementary & alternative medicines. Springhouse Publishing Company, 2001.
- 9). Lininger, Schuyler W., and Jonathan V. Wright, eds. The natural pharmacy. Prima Pub, 1998.
- 10) Bauer, R. "Echinacea species as potential immunostimulatory drugs." Economic and Medical Plant Research (1991): 253-321.
- 11) See, Darryl M., et al. "In vitro effects of echinacea and ginseng on natural killer and antibody-dependent cell cytotoxicity in healthy subjects and chronic fatigue syndrome or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome patients." Immunopharmacology 35.3 (1997): 229-235.
- 12 Burick, J., H. Quick, and T. Wilson. "Medicinal attributes of Echinacea spp. Coneflowers." (1997).
- 13) Newall, Carol A., Linda A. Anderson, and J. David Phillipson. Herbal medicines. A guide for health-care professionals. The pharmaceutical press, 1996.
- 14) Tyler, Varro E. Herbs of choice: the therapeutic use of phytomedicinals. Pharmaceutical Products Press (imprint of Haworth Press, Inc.), 1994.
- 15) Pinello, Kátia Cristina, et al. "Effects of Pfaffia paniculata (Brazilian ginseng) extract on macrophage activity." Life Sciences 78.12 (2006): 1287-1292.
- 16) Peirce, Andrea, P. Fargis, and E. Scordato. The American Pharmaceutical Association practical guide to natural medicines. New York: Morrow, 1999.
- 17) Bruneton, Jean. "Pharmacognosie, phytochimie, plantes médicinales (4e éd.)." Tec & Doc/Lavoisier, Paris (2009): 841-842.
- 18) Battin, Erin E., and Julia L. Brumaghim. "Antioxidant activity of sulfur and selenium: a review of reactive oxygen species scavenging, glutathione peroxidase, and metal-binding antioxidant mechanisms." Cell biochemistry and biophysics 55.1 (2009): 1-23.
- 19) Vardar-Ünlü, Gülhan, Aysel Yağmuroğlu, and Mehmet Ünlü. "Evaluation of in vitro activity of carvacrol against *Candida albicans* strains." Natural product research 24.12 (2010): 1189-1193.