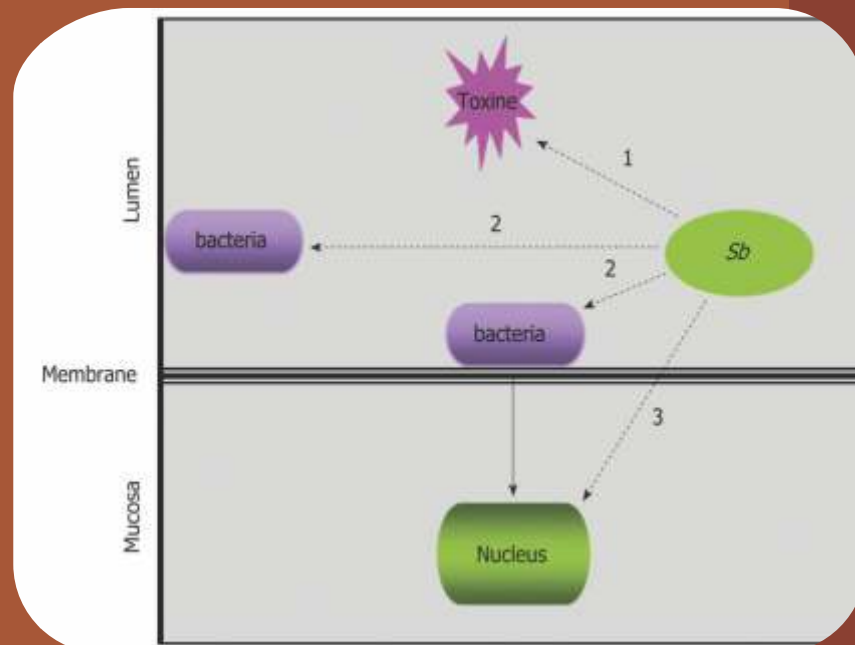
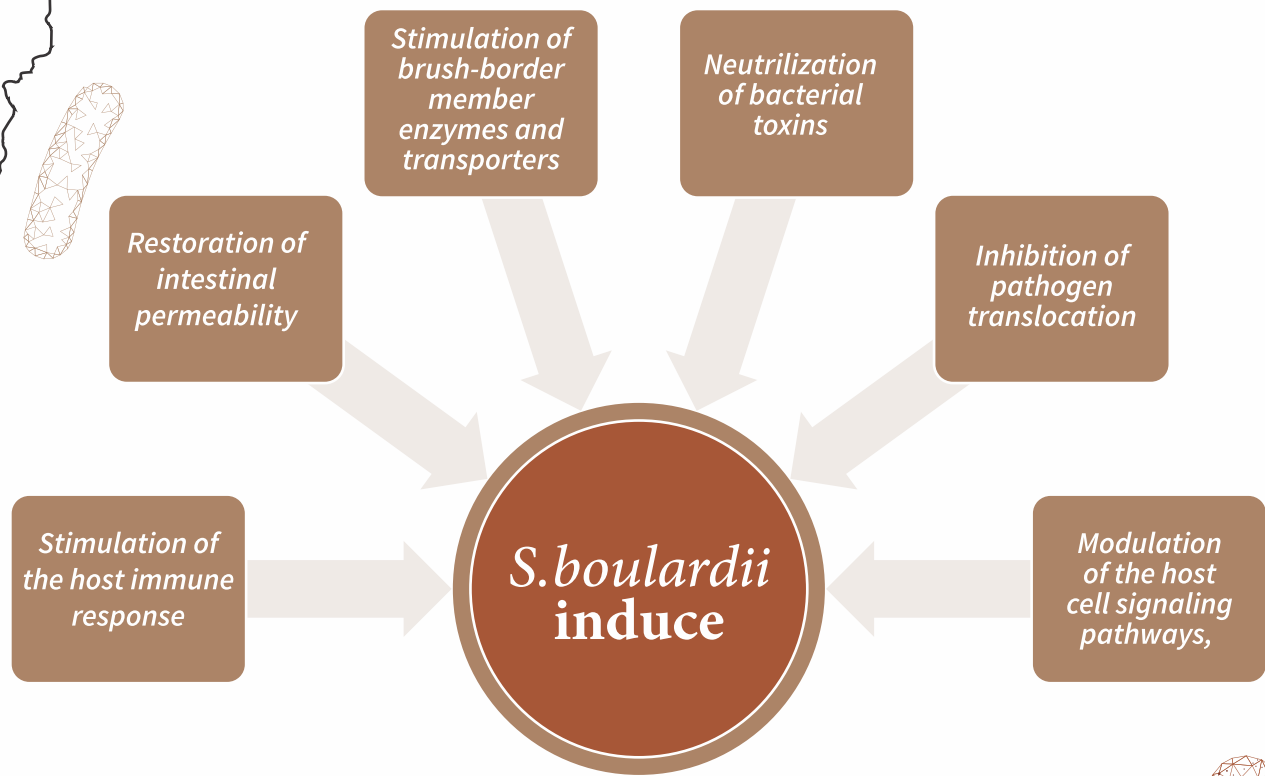




Establishing  
**Symbiotic**  
Harmony

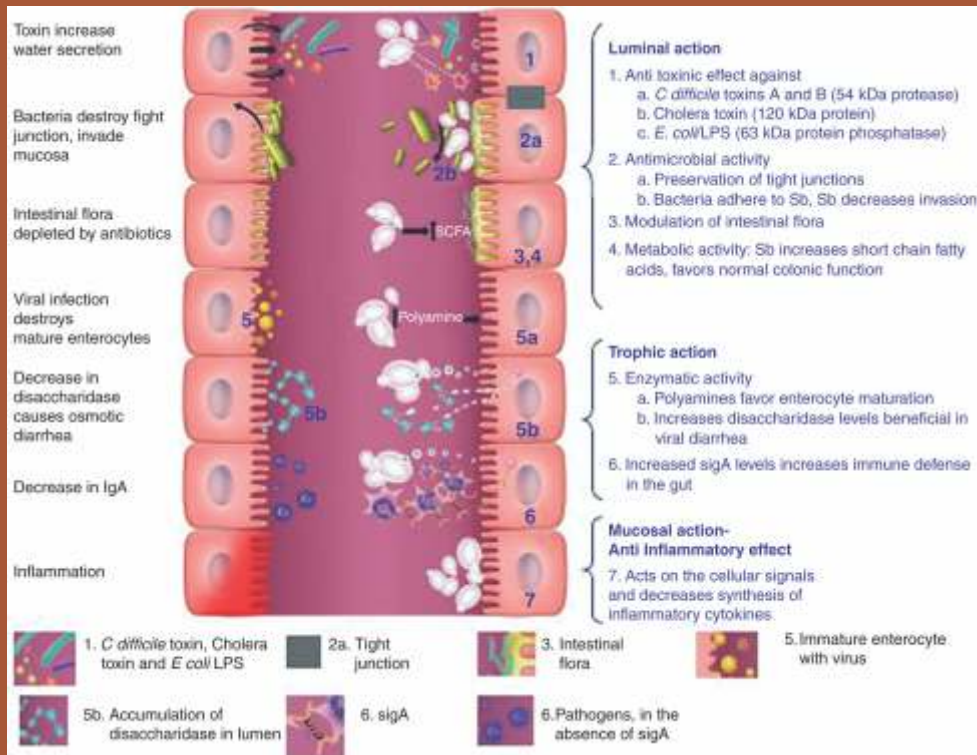


# *Saccharomyces Boulardii* and Human GUT



The hypothesized targets of *Saccharomyces boulardii* CNCM I-745 (Sb) during bacterial infections: *Saccharomyces boulardii* CNCM I-745 may act directly on toxins "1", on pathogenic bacteria "2" or on host cells "3".

## EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT PATHOGENIC MICROBES



## SEVEN DIFFERENT PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF *S. boulardii*

# *S. boulardii* Works As:

**Anti-Toxic:** *S. boulardii* produces proteins, which work to neutralize bacterial toxins. This may include the toxins produced by *Clostridium difficile*.

**Anti-Microbial:** *S. boulardii* adheres to pathogens, which decreases their adhesion to the intestinal wall and decreases invasion of enterocytes into the body. These pathogens are then removed during bowel movements.

**Enzymatic Activity:** *S. boulardii* increases the enzymatic activities (lactase, alpha-glucosidase, alkaline phosphatase). The production of intestinal polyamines by *S. boulardii* is one of its most relevant and specific mechanisms of action. The polyamines spermidine, spermine, and putrescine enhance the expression of brush border enzymes (such as hydrolases, proteases, and transport molecules).

**Immune Enhancement:** *S. boulardii* helps prevent infection by stimulating the immune system along the GI lining by increasing the protective antibody IgA.

**Anti-Inflammatory:** *S. boulardii* causes a decrease in pro-inflammatory cytokines.

# Clinical Evidences:

Indication	Result	Article
Antibiotic-associated diarrhea	A meta-analysis from five trials involving 1076 subjects, a significantly protective effect of <i>S. boulardii</i> was found (pooled RR = 0.43, 95% CI 0.23–0.78)	[Szajewska and Mrukowicz, 2005]
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> Infection	A meta analysis of probiotics tested in 10 RCT to treat patients (total of 3769 participants) with <i>H. pylori</i> infections found that <i>S. boulardii</i> was effective in eradicating the pathogen in an average of 82% of those treated & reduced the risk of developing side effects from the antibiotics given to eradicate <i>H. pylori</i> by 58%.	[McFarland LV, 2015]
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> infection	A meta-analysis of six RCTs of different probiotics on 3164 subjects, including <i>S. boulardii</i> showed that <i>S. boulardii</i> had a significant efficacy to prevent subsequent recurrences of CDI (RR = 0.59, 95% CI 0.41–0.85, p = 0.005)	[McFarland, 2006]
Acute diarrhea	A meta-analysis of seven RCTs (944 participants) showed a reduction in the duration of acute childhood diarrhea by approximately 1 day in those treated with <i>S. boulardii</i> compared with placebo	[Szajewska and Skorka, 2009].
Traveler's diarrhea	A meta-analysis of 12 RCTs of various probiotics (including <i>S. boulardii</i> ) for the prevention of traveller's diarrhea found a significant reduction in the risk of traveler's diarrhea when probiotics are used (RR = 0.85, 95% CI 0.79–0.91).	[McFarland, 2007]
Crohn's disease	Study of 31 patients with Crohn's disease in remission patients treated with <i>S. boulardii</i> for 3 months or placebo and the result is significant reduction in colonic permeability compared with those given placebo, thus reducing the risk of bacterial trans location in these patients.	[Garcia et al. 2008].
Ulcerative colitis	Study of 25 adults with mild to moderate Ulcerative colitis that were treated with a combination of mesalazine and <i>S. boulardii</i> for 4 weeks, most (68%) of the patients responded to the pro biotic treatment.	[Guslandi et al. 2003].
Irritable bowel syndrome	In a double-blind trial of <i>S. boulardii</i> versus placebo in the treatment of IBS patients, the pro biotic agent significantly improved the quality of life, but did not improve intestinal symptoms	[Choi et al. 2011].
Parasitic infections	In adults, co-administration of lyophilized <i>S. boulardii</i> with conventional treatment in acute amebic colitis significantly decreased the duration of symptoms and cyst carriage after 4 weeks	[Mansour-Ghanaei et al. 2003].



# Symbulardi

*Saccharomyces Boulardii* Capsules 250 mg



*“Probiotics are live microbial feed which beneficially affect the host animal by improving microbial balance”*

Probiotics help to manage gastrointestinal conditions, including irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).

*Saccharomyces boulardii* is a non-colonizing, non-systemic & non-pathogenic yeast. It has been used for last 30 years for preventive and therapeutic purpose for the treatment of a variety of diarrheal diseases.



LALLEMAND HEALTH SOLUTIONS  
CANADA



**La Renon**

# Symbulardi

*Saccharomyces Boulardii* Capsules 250 mg

## Description:

Symbulardi comes with *Saccharomyces Boulardii* 250 mg Capsules.

## Key Feature:

*S.boulardii* resistant to stomach acids and bile acids, and exist in the competitive milieu of the intestinal tract.

*S.boulardii* Supports the overall immune health

## Indication:

Antibiotic-Associated Diarrhea  
*Helicobacter Pylori* Infection  
*Clostridium difficile* infection  
Traveler's diarrhea  
In Crohn's Disease & Ulcerative Colitis  
Irritable bowel syndrome  
Parasitic infections

## Mechanism of Action :

Inhibition of activities of bacterial pathogenic products.  
Trophic effects on the intestinal Mucosa.  
Modification of host signaling pathways in inflammatory and non-inflammatory intestinal diseases.

## Dosage & Administration:

One to two capsules in a day or as suggested by Healthcare Professional.



## La Renon Healthcare Private Limited

207-208 ISCON Elegance | Circle P | Prahlad Nagar Cross Roads  
S.G.Highway | Ahmedabad - 380015 | Gujarat | India.  
Phone: +91-79-6616-8998, +91-79-2693-6656 | Fax: +91-79-6616-8998  
E-Mail: info@larenon.com | www.larenon.com