

BANDEROL

MICROBIAL DEFENSE



Banderol is an extract produced from the bark of the *Otoba sp.*, a tree that is found in South America. Nutramedix utilizes a proprietary extraction and enhancement process that makes this product more effective than any other *Otoba sp.* product available.

Known medicinal properties include:

- BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIVIRAL
- BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIFUNGAL
- BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIBACTERIAL
- BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIPARASITIC
- ANTIMYCOPLASMA
- ANTIPROTOZOAL
- ANTIRICKETTSIAL
- ANTI-INFLAMMATORY

Banderol is very effective against *Borrelia burgdorferi* and the common co-infections in Lyme disease. Banderol also kills some fungi that Cumanda does not.

Some MICROBES treated by BANDEROL: Anaerobic and Aerobic rods and cocci (many), Aspergillus (some), Babesia, Bartonella, Borrelia, Candida (some), Chlamydia, Cytomegalovirus, Encephalitis viruses (some), Hepatitis viruses (some), Human Papilloma Viruses (some), Mucor (some), Mycoplasma, Mycosis fungoides, Protozoal parasites (many), Rickettsia (including Coxiella and Erlichia)

Some CONDITIONS treated by BANDEROL: Acute and Chronic prostatitis, Acute and Chronic respiratory tract infections (many), Acute and Chronic sinusitis, Asthma, Atherosclerotic disease, Cellulitis, Food poisoning, Lyme disease, Parkinson's disease, Psoriasis, Thrush, Urinary tract infections (many), Vaginal infections

Pharmacological studies were conducted at the University of Guayaquil in Ecuador. In an Anti-inflammatory Effect Study Nutramedix Banderol inhibited inflammation by 84.4%. It was compared with Pfizer's best selling and very toxic anti-inflammatory drug, Feldene (Piroxicam), which inhibited inflammation 85.6% making Banderol 98.6% as effective as Feldene as an anti-inflammatory. In another pharmacology study Banderol was found to be an effective Antidiarrheal.

There are no known contraindications, no known side effects and no known interactions with other drugs when using *Otoba sp.* products like Banderol. Toxicology studies were conducted on Nutramedix Banderol at the University of Guayaquil in Ecuador. No toxic effects were reported even when laboratory rodents received 88,000 times the equivalent human dose.

