

Black Walnut Matrix

A blend of antimicrobial herbs and nutrients for comprehensive antibacterial, antiparasitic, antifungal and antiviral action. Garlic-free and FODMAP friendly.

Convient aux végétaliens

Sans OGM

Sans gluten

Sans soya

Sans produits laitiers



- Designed to be a balanced blend of herbs and nutrients to combat pathogenic bacteria, parasites, fungi, Candida and viruses
- Caprylic acid is a medium-chain triglyceride with potent anti-Candida capabilities
- Berberine is included as a broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent with additional benefits for blood sugar and lipid balance
- Black walnut and wormwood are traditionally used for their anti-parasitic effects, and now more modern research acknowledges wormwood for its anti-malarial capabilities
- Clove and thyme both exhibit anti-biofilm action, which may be an important consideration in stubborn gastrointestinal infections or dysbiosis
- Garlic-free to allow for tolerability in individuals on a low FODMAP diet

The human microbiome is a delicate balance of bacteria and other microbes. It is constantly changing and resisting opportunistic or infectious growth by internal and external pathogens, including bacteria, parasites, fungus and viruses. In certain cases, these pathogenic microbes can take

permanent residence in the gastrointestinal tract or cause persistent digestive symptoms such as diarrhea, abdominal pain, flatulence and bloating. Although pharmaceutical agents are capable of eradicating these pathogens, herbal extracts and natural antimicrobial nutrients have been traditionally used with success.

Caprylic acid, also known as octanoic acid, is a medium-chain triglyceride that is naturally found in coconut and palm oil, as well as human breast milk. While it contains many antimicrobial capabilities, by far the most recognized is its anti-Candida action. Candida species are naturally found in the human digestive tract but they are well-known to be opportunistic, meaning that overgrowth is common with antibiotic use and other stressors. Caprylic acid has traditionally been used with success in cases of not only gastrointestinal fungal overgrowth, but also external yeast infections.

Clove (*Syzygium aromaticum*) is another traditionally used herb to treat both bacterial and fungal infections, including Candida species. More recent research has confirmed that perhaps one of the mechanisms involved in its success against *Candida albicans* is its ability to disrupt the

protective biofilm. This is important because when *Candida albicans* develops a mature biofilm, it has been shown to be more than 1000x more resistant to antifungal medications.

Berberine is a powerful alkaloid found in a number of plant species such as goldenseal, oregon grape and barberry. By far the most clinical research on berberine has been focused on its ability to improve insulin, blood sugar regulation and metabolic function. However, it has traditionally been delivered as a digestive tonic with broad-spectrum antimicrobial actions. Research has confirmed that berberine can effectively combat bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites through the inhibition of microbial growth, endotoxin formation, bacterial adhesion and viral replication. Clinical trials have shown that berberine can effectively treat symptoms of bacterial diarrhea and intestinal parasites. In addition, berberine can improve the integrity of tight junctions in the digestive tract and, therefore, positively affect intestinal permeability. Finally, berberine can regulate gastrointestinal motility and increase the endogenous production of butyrate, a short-chain fatty acid that provides fuel and anti-inflammatory support in the colon.

Oregano oil (*Oreganum vulgare*) has long been used as a potent and broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent, capable of warding off infections, strengthening the immune system and improving digestion. Oregano oil naturally contains a variety of antimicrobial compounds, including thymol, but the most notable active ingredient is carvacrol. Animal research has shown that oregano can increase survival rates in mice infected with *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans* by 43% and 80% alive at 30 days, respectively. Oregano oil is also capable of reducing parasitic counts in those with digestive infections.

The hull of **black walnut (*Juglans nigra*)** fruit is a common antiparasitic treatment in folk medicine,

although in vitro studies have found that various black walnut extracts have antifungal, antimicrobial and antihelminthic properties. The primary reason for this appears to be due to its significant tannin content, containing as much as 45% tannin concentration. Much like black walnut, **artemisia** species have also been anecdotally and traditionally used as an antiparasitic agent. However, in contrast to *Juglans nigra*, artemisia has gained extensive attention in recent years as a validated primary treatment for uncomplicated malaria. The active ingredient responsible for this anti-malarial action is artemisinin, a bitter sesquiterpene lactone common to all artemisia species. *Artemisia absinthum* has now been studied to have not only antiparasitic action against plasmodium, leishmania and trichomonas species, but also antibacterial, antifungal and hepatoprotective capabilities. These actions, in addition to its bitter taste, may partially explain why *Artemisia absinthum* is officially recognized as a digestive tonic for loss of appetite, dyspepsia and bile secretion disorders by various European medical agencies.

Finally, **thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)** is a commonly used carminative herb in cooking and is traditionally used as a remedy for digestive concerns such as colic and dyspepsia. Its phenolic and flavonoid compounds such as thymol, geraniol and thujanol are thought to be responsible for thyme's anti-adhesive and bactericidal actions. Similar to clove extract, thyme is perhaps most valuable as an anti-biofilm agent because it can effectively combat resistant microbes with added protective measures for survival. For example, thyme has demonstrated antimicrobial activity even against multi-drug resistant strains of staphylococcus species.

Black Walnut Matrix by Cyto-Matrix combines all of these antimicrobial herbs and compounds into one powerful blend to aid in digestive health and

microbial balance in cases of dysbiosis or infection. Collectively, the ingredients are effective against pathogenic bacteria, parasites, fungi (including Candida) and viruses. Moreover, Black Walnut Matrix offers anti-biofilm action to more effectively combat resistant microbes that have taken up residence and protective measures for survival. Each bottle contains 120 vegetable capsules.

Chaque capsule contient

Caprylate de magnésium (caprylate de magnésium)	125mg
Berbérine (Écorce (racine), <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>)	100mg
Origan (feuille, <i>Origanum vulgare</i>) extrait 15:1 équivalent à 1500mg de feuille sèche, normalisé à 30% de carvacrol	100mg
Noyer noir (Brou de noix non mûr, <i>Juglans nigra</i>)	100mg
Armoise commune (sommité (herbe), <i>Artemisia absinthium</i>)	75mg
Girofle (fleur bud, <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>)	25mg
Thym (feuille, <i>Thymus vulgaris</i>) extrait 10:1 équivalent à 250 mg de feuille sèche	25mg
Caprylate de zinc (caprylate de zinc)	6,25mg

Ingrédients non médicinaux

Cellulose microcristalline, hypromellose, maltodextrine, stéarate de magnésium.

Indications

Utilisé en médecine complémentaire comme traitement de soutien dans les cas des diarrhées aiguës ou occasionnelles de légères à modérées. Le thym est utilisé traditionnellement en phytothérapie pour aider à soulager l'indigestion, la dyspepsie flatulente et les coliques (carminatif). Le thym est utilisé traditionnellement en phytothérapie pour aider à soulager la toux (spasmodique), les symptômes de la bronchite, et à réduire l'accumulation de mucus dans les voies respiratoires (anti-catarrhe). Source d'antioxydants qui aide à protéger les cellules contre les dommages oxydatifs causés par les radicaux libres.

Mode d'emploi

Adultes (19 ans et plus) - Prendre 2 capsules, 2 fois par jour avec un repas. Si vous prenez des suppléments contenant du fer, du zinc, du calcium ou du cuivre, prenez ce produit quelques heures avant ou après la prise de ces suppléments.

Mises en garde et avertissements

Allergènes: noyer. Ne pas utiliser • dans les cas de diarrhée chronique (p. ex. affection intestinale inflammatoire) • si vous avez une obstruction des voies biliaires • si vous souffrez d'une angiocholite • si vous avez d'une maladie du foie • si vous êtes enceinte • si vous allaitez • si vous avez une hypersensibilité ou une allergie aux fines herbes de la famille des Lamiacées, telles que basilic, hysope, lavande, perilla, menthe, romarin, sauge et thym • si vous êtes allergique aux plantes de la famille des Astéracées/Composées. Consulter un professionnel de soins de santé avant d'en faire l'usage • si vous souffrez de diabète • si vous d'hypoglycémie • si vous d'hypotension • si vous de leucopénie • si vous de calculs biliaires • si vous d'ulcères ou d'inflammation du tractus gastro-intestinal • si les selles contiennent du sang ou du mucus, ou si la diarrhée s'accompagne d'une forte fièvre • si vous prenez des anticoagulants • si vous avez un trouble hémostatique • si vous prenez des médicaments d'ordonnances, car la berbérine pourrait nuire à leur efficacité. Cesser l'usage et consulter un professionnel de soins de santé • si la diarrhée

persiste au-delà de 7 jours • si des symptômes de déshydratation (fatigue, sécheresse de la bouche, crampes musculaires, urine foncée, étourdissements, etc.) se manifestent. Consulter un professionnel de soins de santé si les symptômes persistent ou s'aggravent. S'assurer d'avoir un apport suffisant en liquides afin de prévenir la déshydratation. En cas d'hypersensibilité, cesser l'utilisation. Garder hors de la portée des enfants.

Rangement

Ne pas utiliser si le sceau de sécurité est brisé.