



Saccharomyces Boulardii: Probiotic Support For Healthy Intestinal Microflora & G.I. Function

Indications

- Ages 18 and up
- Gastrointestinal health & balance support

Benefits

- Supports gastrointestinal tract health
- Promotes healthy gut flora balance

Features

- Contains 5 billion live cells per capsule
- Made with high-quality vegan ingredients
- Backed by verifiable science

Verifiable Science

Saccharomyces boulardii is a probiotic yeast that nutritionally supports the health of the gastrointestinal tract. This yeast supports a healthy balance of gut microbiota.

Suggested Use

As a dietary supplement, take 2 capsules, 1-2 times daily, between meals or as directed by a healthcare professional.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry place.

Warning

Probiotics may be contraindicated for immunocompromised individuals. If you are pregnant or lactating, have any health condition or are immunocompromised, or are taking any medication, consult your healthcare professional before use.

Saccharomyces Boulardii & Candida

Saccharomyces boulardii is a member of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae family. Saccharomyces boulardii is itself a yeast with probiotic potential which has anti-Candida properties. Candida albicans is a microbiota present on the skin, in the gastrointestinal tract, and in the genital mucosa. Under immunosuppression, Candida albicans cause opportunistic infections, which may result in sepsis and multiple organ failure.

Saccharomyces boulardii inhibits populations of Candida and deter them from establishing in the intestines. Saccharomyces boulardii may help to reduce the risk of Candida yeasts translocating from the digestive tract because it produces caprylic acid, an antifungal substance which is effective against Candida yeasts. Saccharomyces boulardii helps reduce the potential for Candida infestation and inflammation in inflammatory bowel disease.

Saccharomyces Boulardii & Post-COVID

Post COVID - there can be an increase in candida albicans. Taking saccharomyces boulardii can help restore balance to the gut microbiome. Also, it should cause an increase in butyric acid produced by a particular bacteria in the gut that goes to the brain as "BDNF"-brain derived neurotropic factor. This protein promotes the survival of nerve cells by playing a role in the growth, maturation, and maintenance of these cells. In the brain, the BDNF protein is active at the connections between nerve cells (synapses), where cell-to-cell communication occurs. The BDNF protein helps regulate synaptic plasticity, which is important for learning and memory.