

(Mineral Compound)

BIOMED

- Pancreatic insufficiency as one ages
- Malabsorption
- Dysbiosis
- Adjunctive digestive support for those with chronic diseases (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis) or chronically exposed to toxins (e.g. alcohol)

BiozymeTM is a broad-spectrum enzyme supplement designed to help the body break down a variety of foodstuffs, including proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. At a young age, the continual need for oral digestive enzymes is minimal; however this requirement changes as we grow older. A study has shown that bicarbonate, lipase, and chymotrypsin concentrations in a group of seventy two volunteers were reduced by 17%, 15%, and 23% respectively (p < 0.05) in contrast to those aged 36.¹ This decrease in exocrine pancreatic output suggests that the need for enzyme supplementation increases as one ages.

Other factors that affect enzyme production are the ingestion of exogenous toxins such as alcohol, which further contributes to a reduction in pancreatic enzyme (especially lipase) production.² Chronic disease states, such as rheumatoid arthritis and Sjogrens, can also lead to a decrease in bicarbonate and trypsin release, resulting in sub-clinical exocrine pancreatic output.³

- Contains three types of protease (alkaline, neutral and acid)
- More potent formula
- Vegetarian capsule
- Larger, more economical size

Exposure to toxins, chronic diseases, and simple aging, together or individually, can disrupt pancreatic output thereby adversely affecting the process of digestion, absorption, and elimination. This in turn leads to a variety of gastrointestinal problems, including gas, bloating, nausea, feelings of fullness, and the inevitable malabsorption of foodstuffs. Oral enzymes play a key role in ensuring that nutrients from foods are properly digested so that the body may correctly utilize them.

Biozyme[™] was created to provide a comprehensive variety of enzymes required by the body for proper digestion and for the treatment of Dysbiosis. This enhanced formula contains alkaline, neutral, and acid proteases that are designed to work in a wider range of gastrointestinal pHs thus allowing greater protein digestibility. As well, the addition of acid stable lipase assists in the complete breakdown of fats, thereby eliminating gastrointestinal gas and bloating.

Medicinal ingredients: Each vegetarian capsule contains:

Cellulase (Trichoderma reesei)	15 mg	
alpha-Amylase (Aspergillus flavus).		
Lactase (Aspergillus flavus)	60 mg	
Invertase (beta - fructofuranosidase, Saccharomyces cerevisiae).	3 mg	
Fungal Protease (Aspergillus flavus).	120 mg	12,000 FCC HUT
Lipase (Triacylglycerol lipase, Aspergillus niger)	20 mg	

Non-medical ingredients: Microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.

Recommended dose (adults): Take 1 - 2 capsules per day with meals or as directed by a health care practitioner.

Recommended duration of use: For long term use, consult a health care practitioner.

Caution/warnings: Consult a health care practitioner prior to use if you are pregnant or breastfeeding, if you are taking anti-inflammatory or other enzyme products, or if you have diabetes or galactosemia, gastrointestinal lesions/ulcers, are taking anticoagulant agents, anti-inflammatory agents or other enzyme products or are having surgery. Headaches, heart-burn, bloating and hypersensitivity (e.g. allergy) have been known to occur, in which case, discontinue use.

Contra-indications: Do not use if allergic to Aspergillus or other molds.

NPN 80033866 • 150 capsules

References:

- 1. Vellas B, Balas D, Moreau J, Bouisson M, Senegas-Balas F, Guidet M, Ribet A. Exocrine pancreatic secretion in the elderly. Int J Pancreatol. 1988;3:497-502.
- Harada H, Yabe H, Hanafusa E, Ikubo I, Takeda M, Hayashi T, Negron A, Ono A, Yamamoto N, Mishima K, Kimura I. Analysis of pure pancreatic juice in patients with chronic alcoholism. Gastroenterol Jpn. 1979;14:458-66.
- D'Ambrosi A, Verzola A, Gennaro P, Gatto S, Catellani M, La Corte R. [Functional reserve of the exocrine pancreas in Sjogren's syndrome] [Article in Italian] Recenti Prog Med. 1997;88:21-5.

