



GENESTRA
BRANDS®

HMF® Women's Daily (shelf-stable)

Shelf-stable probiotic and cranberry blend to support vaginal and urinary tract health

- Provides 17.6 billion CFU per capsule, plus 300 mg cranberry fruit extract
- Helps restore and maintain healthy vaginal flora
- Helps prevent recurrent urinary tract infections (UTIs) in women
- Supports intestinal health
- No refrigeration necessary
- Potency guaranteed through expiration

HMF® Women's Daily was specifically designed to support the unique needs of women. Each shelf-stable capsule offers 17.6 billion CFU from a combination of seven research-driven probiotic strains to help restore and maintain healthy vaginal flora. The vagina is a complex ecosystem that can be altered by many factors, including age, medication use, sexual activity, hygiene practices and hormone production.¹ *Lactobacilli* are the dominant vaginal microorganisms in healthy women, where they help maintain the normal vaginal microflora.¹ They compete with other microorganisms for nutrients and adherence to the vaginal epithelium; decrease the vaginal pH by producing organic acids (primarily lactic acid); and produce antimicrobial compounds, including bacteriocins and hydrogen peroxide.¹ In addition to providing two species of *Bifidobacteria*, HMF® Women's Daily offers three species of *Lactobacilli*, selected for their natural presence in the female flora.²⁻⁵ Included in this blend are *L. rhamnosus* (HN001) and *L. acidophilus* (La-14), which provide particular support to maintain healthy vaginal flora.²⁻⁴ This probiotic combination also helps colonize both the large and small intestines to support gastrointestinal health. To further contribute to overall well-being, HMF® Women's Daily offers cranberry fruit extract, which helps prevent recurrent UTIs in women. This convenient shelf-stable format has guaranteed potency at expiry and may improve patient compliance.



EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS:

Probiotic Consortium	.....	17.6 billion CFU
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (La-14)	.....	8 billion CFU
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (CUL-60 & CUL-21)	.....	5 billion CFU
<i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i> (HN001)	.....	2 billion CFU
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i> (CUL-09)	.....	1.3 billion CFU
<i>Bifidobacterium animalis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i> (CUL-34)		
& <i>Bifidobacterium bifidum</i> (CUL-20)	.....	6 billion CFU
Cranberry Fruit Extract (<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>) (36:1)	....	300 mg
		10.8 g Dried Equivalent

Non-Medicinal Ingredients: Hypromellose, cellulose, silica. Ingredients used to maintain viability of probiotics (dipotassium phosphate, monopotassium phosphate, sucrose, trehalose, sodium ascorbate, sodium chloride)

Recommended Dose

Adult Women: Take 1 capsule daily or as recommended by your healthcare practitioner. For recurrent UTIs, take 2 capsules daily or as recommended by your healthcare practitioner. Take at least 2-3 hours before or after taking antibiotics. Use for at least 4 weeks to see beneficial effects.

Size
25 Vegetarian Capsules
NPN 80082198

Product Code
10664-25C



REFERENCES

1. Borges S, Silva J, Teixeira P. Arch Gynecol Obstet. 2014 Mar;289(3):479-89.
2. Bertuccini L, Russo R, Iosi F, Superfi F. Int J Immunopathol Pharmacol. 2017 Jun;30(2):163-7.
3. De Alberti D, Russo R, Terruzzi F, Nobile V, Ouwehand AC. Arch Gynecol Obstet. 2015 Oct;292(4):861-7.
4. Jang SE, Jeong JJ, Choi SY, Kim H, Han MJ, Kim DH. Nutrients. 2017 May;9(6):531.
5. Yan D, Lu Z, Su JR. Chin Med J (Engl). 2009 Nov;122(22):2748-51.

Tried, tested and true.

GenestraBrands.ca | 1.800.263.5861

HMF® Women's Daily (shelf-stable)

Scientific Rationale:

The human intestinal tract contains more than 400 bacterial species.¹ This microflora composition can be altered by a number of factors, including diet, stress, antibiotic use, digestive disorders, aging and travel.¹ These factors may cause an imbalance in the intestines, wiping out the beneficial bacteria and allowing pathogenic bacteria to multiply.¹ This can lead to common gastrointestinal complaints, including bloating and gas.²

Probiotics are defined by the World Health Organization as "live microorganisms which when administered in adequate amounts confer a health benefit on the host".³ Probiotics have been found to support gastrointestinal health and contribute to a healthy microflora composition.¹ Studies have shown that they support the growth of beneficial bacteria in the intestines, while limiting the proliferation of pathogenic bacteria.¹ They prevent pathogenic bacteria from colonizing the gastrointestinal tract by reducing the pH and stimulating the production of antimicrobial peptides in the intestine.⁴ In addition to decreasing survival of pathogenic bacteria, probiotics strengthen the epithelial barrier.⁴ They mediate the integrity of tight junctions and increase mucin release, which in turn regulates permeability and prevents pathogens from adhering to cells.^{4,5} This course of action decreases the movement of bacteria from the intestines into circulation.⁶

The vaginal microbiota contains a microbial population unlike the ones found on other body sites.⁷ Although it does not contain the high bacterial diversity present in the mouth or colon, the vagina is a dynamic ecosystem due to the production of mucus, sloughing of glycogen-containing epithelial cells, monthly release of iron-containing endometrial tissue during menstruation, and addition of exogenous microbes from sexual activity.⁷ Homeostasis in this region depends on complex interactions between the host and microorganisms that colonize the mucosa, and has a critical role in helping to maintain good health.⁸

In healthy premenopausal women, *Lactobacilli* are the most abundant vaginal microorganisms.⁸ They help to maintain the normal vaginal microflora by limiting the growth of pathogenic organisms.⁸ Specifically, they compete with other microorganisms for nutrients and adherence to the vaginal epithelium; decrease the vaginal pH by producing organic acids (primarily lactic acid); and produce antimicrobial compounds, including bacteriocins and hydrogen peroxide.⁸

The composition of vaginal microorganisms can be affected by a variety of factors, such as age, medication use, sexual activity, hygiene practices and hormone production.⁸ For example, high concentrations of estrogen produced during the menstrual cycle can increase the adherence of *Lactobacilli* to epithelial cells.⁸ In contrast, low estrogen levels associated with menopause cause the vaginal epithelium to dry and atrophy, as well as lower the glycogen content in vaginal epithelial cells.⁸ As commensal bacteria metabolize glycogen into organic acids, decreased *Lactobacilli* and glycogen levels can lead to higher vaginal pH values – culminating in the growth of pathogenic bacteria.⁸

Low concentrations of *Lactobacilli* in the vagina have been associated with high pH and reduced antimicrobial activity of the vaginal fluid.⁸ Furthermore, a disturbance in the vaginal microflora composition can impact urinary tract health.⁸ However, research suggests that the significance of *Lactobacilli* is best appreciated in connection with maternal health, as *Lactobacilli* may play an important role in maternal well-being by supporting vaginal health during pregnancy.⁸

Probiotic supplements can be used to help increase the *Lactobacilli* population in the vagina.⁸ As *Lactobacilli* can ascend from the rectum to the vagina, probiotics can be delivered vaginally or orally.⁸ However, the efficacy of orally-consumed probiotic strains first depends on their ability to survive the passage through the stomach and gut.⁸ HMF® Women's Daily provides a combination of research-driven strains selected for their high quality, viability, strong epithelial adherence and naturally high tolerance to stomach acid.⁹ Included in this blend are CUL-60, CUL-21, CUL-34 and CUL-20, some of the most studied cultures in the world. In addition to the clinical research demonstrating their beneficial effects on gastrointestinal health, HMF® Women's Daily provides select strains that have been investigated for their ability to support vaginal health.¹⁰⁻¹⁶

In vitro research has reported that *L. acidophilus* (La-14), both alone and in combination with *L. rhamnosus* (HN001), inhibited the growth of pathogenic bacteria associated with the vagina.¹³ Similarly, an animal trial demonstrated that oral and intravaginal administration of these two strains (alone and in combination) supported healthy vaginal flora in mice.¹⁴ Additionally, oral administration was found to be more effective than intravaginal administration.¹⁴

In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, daily consumption of a probiotic complex containing *L. acidophilus* (La-14) and *L. rhamnosus* (HN001) significantly increased vaginal levels of these strains after 14 days.¹⁵ Both strains were also detected at a significantly higher level than baseline at day 21, one week after consumption stopped.¹⁵ A recent review article also concluded that *L. gasseri* is normally a dominant species in the vaginal mucosa of healthy women and may help support vaginal health when combined with other *Lactobacilli*.¹⁶

In addition to a unique blend of probiotics, HMF® Women's Daily also provides cranberry fruit extract to help prevent recurrent urinary tract infections (UTIs) in women. Approximately 10-20% of women experience one or more incidents of urinary discomfort or UTIs each year, with recurrence rates around 20%.¹⁷ Cranberries are rich in polyphenol antioxidant compounds such as proanthocyanidins, which reduce the adhesiveness of *E. coli* bacteria to the uroepithelial cells that line the bladder.¹⁸ As these pathogenic cells cannot adhere to urinary epithelial cells, they are unable to infect the mucosal surface of the host's urinary tract.¹⁹

REFERENCES

1. Nagpal R, Yadav H, Kumar M, Jain S. Probiotics, Prebiotics and Symbiotics: An Introduction. In Olesz S. (Ed.), Probiotics and Prebiotics in Food, Nutrition and Health. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press; 2013. pp.1-24.
2. Fink RN, Lembo AJ. Intestinal gas. *Curr Treat Options Gastro.* 2001 Jul;4(4):333-37.
3. Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization Expert Consultation. Evaluation of health and nutritional properties of powder milk and live lactic acid bacteria. Córdoba, Argentina: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and World Health Organization; 2001.
4. Bermudez-Brito M, Plaza-Díaz J, Muñoz-Quezada S, Gómez-Llorente C, Gil A. Probiotic mechanisms of action. *Ann Nutr Metab.* 2012;61(2):160-74.
5. Saulnier N, Zocco MA, Di Caro S, Gasbarri G, Gasbarri A. Probiotics and small bowel mucosa: Molecular aspects of their interactions. *Genes & Nutrition.* 2006 Jun;1(2):107-15.
6. Allen SJ, Wareham K, Bradley C, Harris W, Dhar A, Brown H, et al. A multicentre randomised controlled trial evaluating lactobacilli and bifidobacteria in the prevention of antibiotic-associated diarrhoea in older people admitted to hospital: the PLACIDE study protocol. *BMC Infect Dis.* 2012 May;12:108.
7. Fredricks DN. Molecular methods to describe the spectrum and dynamics of the vaginal microbiota. *Anaerobe.* 2011 Aug;17(4):191-5.
8. Borges S, Silva J, Teixeira P. The role of lactobacilli and probiotics in maintaining vaginal health. *Arch Gynecol Obstet.* 2014 Mar;289(3):479-87.
9. Seroyal. Data on file.
10. Madden JA, Plummer SF, Tang J, Garaiova I, Plummer NT, Herbison M, et al. Effect of probiotics on preventing disruption of the intestinal microbiota following antibiotic therapy: a double-blind, placebo-controlled pilot study. *Int Immunopharmacol.* 2005 Jun;5(6):1091-7.
11. Plummer SF, Garaiova I, Sarvotham T, Cottrell SL, Le Scouiller S, Weaver MA, et al. Effects of probiotics on the composition of the intestinal microbiota following antibiotic therapy. *Int J Antimicrob Agents.* 2005 Jul;26(1):69-74.
12. Williams EA, Stimpson J, Wang D, Plummer S, Garaiova I, Barker ME, et al. Clinical trial: a multistrain probiotic preparation significantly reduces symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome in a double-blind placebo-controlled study. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther.* 2009 Jan;29(1):97-103.
13. Bertuccini L, Russo R, Iosi F, Superti F. Effects of *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* on bacterial vaginal pathogens. *Int J Immunopathol Pharmacol.* 2017 Jun;30(2):163-7.
14. Jang SE, Jeong JJ, Choi SY, Kim H, Han MJ, Kim DH. *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* HN001 and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-14 Attenuate *Gardnerella vaginalis*-Infected Bacterial Vaginosis in Mice. *Nutrients.* 2017 May;9(6):531.
15. De Alberti D, Russo R, Terruzzi F, Noble V, Ouwehand AC. *Lactobacilli* vaginal colonisation after oral consumption of Respecta™ complex: a randomised controlled pilot study. *Arch Gynecol Obstet.* 2015 Oct;292(4):361-7.
16. Selle K, Kleinhammers TR. Genomic and phenotypic evidence for probiotic influences of *Lactobacillus gasseri* on human health. *FEMS Microbiol Rev.* 2013 Nov;37(6):915-35.
17. Hudson T. Treatment and prevention of bladder infections. *Altern Complement Ther.* 2006; 12(6):297-302.
18. Howell AB. Bioactive compounds in cranberries and their role in prevention of urinary tract infections. *Mol Nutr Food Res.* 2007 Jun;51(6):732-7.
19. Jepson RG, Williams G, Craig JC. Cranberries for preventing urinary tract infections. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2012 Oct;10(10):CD001321.

Tried, tested and true.

GenestraBrands.ca | 1.800.263.5861





GENESTRA
BRANDS®



HMF^{MD} Women's Daily (format de conservation)

Formule de longue conservation qui contient des probiotiques et des canneberges pour soutenir la santé du vagin et des voies urinaires

- Procure 17,6 miliards d'UFC par capsule, en plus de 300 mg d'un extrait de canneberges
- Contribue à restaurer et à maintenir la flore vaginale
- Aide à prévenir les infections des voies urinaires (IVU) récurrentes chez les femmes
- Soutient la santé intestinale
- Aucune réfrigération nécessaire
- Activité garantie jusqu'à l'expiration

HMF^{MD} Women's Daily est une formule spécialement conçue pour répondre aux besoins uniques des femmes. Chaque capsule de longue conservation renferme 17,6 miliards d'UFC d'une combinaison de sept souches de probiotiques issues de la recherche qui contribue à restaurer et à maintenir la flore vaginale. Le vagin est un écosystème complexe qui peut être altéré par de nombreux facteurs, dont l'âge, l'usage de médicaments, l'activité sexuelle, les habitudes d'hygiène et la production d'hormones.¹ Les lactobacilles sont les micro-organismes vaginaux dominants chez les femmes en santé; ils contribuent à maintenir la microflore vaginale.¹ Ils entrent en concurrence avec d'autres micro-organismes pour obtenir des nutriments et adhérer à l'épithélium vaginal, ils diminuent le pH vaginal en produisant des acides organiques (principalement l'acide lactique) et ils produisent des composés antimicrobiens, comme les bactériocines et le peroxyde d'hydrogène.¹ En plus de deux espèces de bifidobactéries, HMF^{MD} Women's Daily renferme trois espèces de lactobacilles choisies en raison de leur présence naturelle dans la flore des femmes.²⁻⁵ Ce mélange contient les souches *L. rhamnosus* (HN001) et *L. acidophilus* (La-14), qui ont des effets particulièrement bénéfiques sur la flore vaginale.²⁻⁴ Cette combinaison de probiotiques colonise aussi l'intestin grêle et le gros intestin de manière à soutenir la santé gastro-intestinale. HMF^{MD} Women's Daily contribue également au bien-être en général grâce à la présence d'un extrait de canneberge, qui aide à prévenir les IVU récurrentes chez les femmes. Cette formule de longue conservation a une activité garantie jusqu'à l'expiration et peut améliorer le respect de la posologie par les patients.

CHAQUE CAPSULE CONTIENT :

Consortium probiotique	.....17,6 miliards d'UFC
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (La-14)	8 milliards d'UFC
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> (CUL-60 & CUL-21)	5 milliards d'UFC
<i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i> (HN001)	2 milliards d'UFC
<i>Lactobacillus gasseri</i> (CUL-09)	1,3 milliards d'UFC
<i>Bifidobacterium animalis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i> (CUL-34) & <i>Bifidobacterium bifidum</i> (CUL-20)	6 milliards d'UFC
Extrait de baie de canneberge <i>(Vaccinium macrocarpon)</i> (36:1)	300 mg
Équivalent en poids sec de 10,8 g	

Ingrédients non médicinaux : Hypromellose, cellulose, silice. Ingrédients utilisés pour maintenir la viabilité des probiotiques (phosphate de dipotassium, phosphate de monopotassium, sucre, trehalose, ascorbate de sodium, chlorure de sodium)

Dose recommandée

Femmes adultes : Prendre 1 capsule par jour ou selon l'avis de votre professionnel de la santé. Pour les infections récurrentes des voies urinaires, prendre 2 capsules par jour ou selon l'avis de votre professionnel de la santé. Prendre au moins 2 à 3 heures avant ou après avoir pris des antibiotiques. Utiliser pendant au moins 4 semaines afin de pouvoir constater les effets bénéfiques.

Format

25 capsules végétariennes

Code produit

10664-25C

NPN 80082198



Sans
OGM



Sans
gluten



Sans
soya



Sans
produits
laitiers



Végétalien

RÉFÉRENCES

- Borges S, Silva J, Teixeira P. Arch Gynecol Obstet. 2014 Mar;289(3):479-89.
- Bertuccini L, Russo R, Iosi F, Superfi F. Int J Immunopathol Pharmacol. 2017 Jun;30(2):163-7.
- De Alberti D, Russo R, Terruzzi F, Nobile V, Ouwehand AC. Arch Gynecol Obstet. 2015 Oct;292(4):861-7.
- Jang SE, Jeong JJ, Choi SY, Kim H, Han MJ, Kim DH. Nutrients. 2017 May;9(6):531.
- Yan D, Lu Z, Su JR. Chin Med J (Engl). 2009 Nov;122(22):2748-51.

Des probiotiques éprouvés.

GenestraBrands.ca | 1.800.361.0324

HMF^{MD} Women's Daily (format de conservation)

Justification scientifique :

Le tube digestif humain contient plus de 400 espèces de bactéries.¹ La composition de la microflore intestinale peut être altérée par un certain nombre de facteurs, dont l'alimentation, le stress, la prise d'antibiotiques, les troubles digestifs, le vieillissement et les déplacements.¹ Ces facteurs peuvent causer un déséquilibre dans les intestins en détruisant les bactéries bénéfiques et en permettant aux bactéries pathogènes de se multiplier.¹ Il peut en résulter des problèmes gastro-intestinaux courants, comme les ballonnements et la flatulence.²

Selon l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, les probiotiques sont des micro-organismes vivants qui contribuent à améliorer la santé de l'hôte quand ils sont administrés dans des quantités adéquates.³ Les probiotiques soutiennent la santé gastro-intestinale et améliorent la composition de la microflore.¹ Des études ont démontré qu'ils favorisent le développement des bactéries bénéfiques dans l'intestin tout en freinant la prolifération des bactéries pathogènes.¹ Ils empêchent les bactéries pathogènes de coloniser le tube digestif en abaissant le pH et en stimulant la production de peptides antimicrobiens dans l'intestin.⁴ En plus de diminuer la survie des bactéries pathogènes, les probiotiques renforcent la barrière épithéliale.⁴ Ils agissent sur l'intégrité des jonctions serrées et augmentent la libération de mucine de manière à contrôler la perméabilité et à empêcher les pathogènes d'adhérer aux cellules.^{4,5} Ainsi, ils empêchent les bactéries de se déplacer entre les intestins et la circulation.⁶

Le microbiote vaginal renferme une population microbienne qui ne se trouve nulle part ailleurs dans l'organisme.⁷ Bien qu'il n'abrite pas l'importante diversité bactérienne présente dans la bouche ou le côlon, le vagin est un écosystème dynamique en raison de la production de mucus, du détachement de cellules épithéliales contenant du glycogène, de la libération mensuelle de tissu endométrial contenant du fer pendant les menstruations et de l'apport de microbes exogènes causé par l'activité sexuelle.⁷ L'homéostasie dans cette partie du corps dépend d'interactions complexes entre l'hôte et les micro-organismes qui colonisent les muqueuses et elle joue un rôle crucial dans le maintien d'une bonne santé.⁸

Chez les femmes en préménopause qui sont en bonne santé, les lactobacilles sont les micro-organismes vaginaux les plus abondants.⁸ Ils aident à maintenir la microflore vaginale en limitant la prolifération des organismes pathogènes.⁸ De façon précise, ils entrent en concurrence avec d'autres micro-organismes pour obtenir des nutriments et adhérer à l'épithélium vaginal, ils diminuent le pH vaginal en produisant des acides organiques (principalement l'acide lactique) et ils produisent des composés antimicrobiens, comme les bactériocines et le peroxyde d'hydrogène.⁸

La composition des micro-organismes vaginaux peut être altérée par de nombreux facteurs, dont l'âge, l'usage de médicaments, l'activité sexuelle, les habitudes d'hygiène et la production d'hormones.⁸ Par exemple, les fortes concentrations d'oestrogène produites pendant le cycle menstrual peuvent favoriser l'adhérence des lactobacilles aux cellules épithéliales.⁸ Par contre, les faibles taux d'oestrogène associés à la ménopause provoquent la dessèchement et l'atrophie de l'épithélium vaginal et ils diminuent la quantité de glycogène dans les cellules épithéliales du vagin.⁸ Comme les bactéries commensales métabolisent le glycogène en acides organiques, la diminution des niveaux de lactobacilles et de glycogène peut faire augmenter le pH vaginal de manière à favoriser la croissance des bactéries pathogènes.⁸

RÉFÉRENCES

- Nagpal R, Yadav H, Kumar M, Jain S. Probiotics, Prebiotics, and Symbiotics: An Introduction. In Oles S. (Ed.), *Probiotics and Prebiotics in Food, Nutrition and Health*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press; 2013. pp.1-24.
- Fink RN, Lembo AJ. Intestinal gas. *Curr Treat Options Gastro*. 2001 Jul;4(4):333-37.
- Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization Expert Consultation. Evaluation of health and nutritional properties of powder milk and live lactic acid bacteria. Córdoba, Argentina: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and World Health Organization; 2001.
- Bermudez-Brito M, Plaza-Díaz J, Muñoz-Quezada S, Gómez-Llorente C, Gil A. Probiotic mechanisms of action. *Ann Nutr Metab*. 2012;61(2):160-74.
- Saulnier N, Zocco MA, Di Caro S, Gasbarri G, Gasbarri A. Probiotics and small bowel mucosa: Molecular aspects of their interactions. *Genes & Nutrition*. 2006 Jun;1(2):107-15.
- Allen SJ, Wareham K, Bradley C, Harris W, Dhar A, Brown H, et al. A multicentre randomised controlled trial evaluating lactobacilli and bifidobacteria in the prevention of antibiotic-associated diarrhoea in older people admitted to hospital: the PLACIDE study protocol. *BMC Infect Dis*. 2012 May;12:108.
- Fredericks DN. Molecular methods to describe the spectrum and dynamics of the vaginal microbiota. *Anaerobe*. 2011 Aug;17(4):191-5.
- Borges S, Silva J, Teixeira P. The role of lactobacilli and probiotics in maintaining vaginal health. *Arch Gynecol Obstet*. 2014 Mar;289(3):479-89.
- Seroyal. Data on file.
- Madden JA, Plummer SF, Tang J, Garaiova I, Plummer NT, Herbison M, et al. Effect of probiotics on preventing disruption of the intestinal microbiota following antibiotic therapy: a double-blind, placebo-controlled pilot study. *Int Immunopharmacol*. 2005 Jun;5(6):1091-7.
- Plummer SF, Garaiova I, Sarvotham T, Cottrell SL, Le Scouiller S, Weaver MA, et al. Effects of probiotics on the composition of the intestinal microbiota following antibiotic therapy. *Int J Antimicrob Agents*. 2005 Jul;6(1):69-74.
- Williams EA, Stimpson J, Wang D, Plummer S, Garaiova I, Barker ME, et al. Clinical trial: a multistrain probiotic preparation significantly reduces symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome in a double-blind placebo-controlled study. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*. 2009 Jan;29(1):97-103.
- Bertuccini L, Russo R, Iosi F, Superti F. Effects of *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* on bacterial vaginal pathogens. *Int J Immunopathol Pharmacol*. 2017 Jun;30(2):163-7.
- Jang SE, Jeong JJ, Choi SY, Kim H, Han MJ, Kim DH. *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* HN001 and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* La-14 Attenuate Gardnerella vaginalis-Infected Bacterial Vaginosis in Mice. *Nutrients*. 2017 May;9(6):531.
- De Alberi D, Russo R, Terruzzi F, Noble V, Ouwehand AC. *Lactobacilli* vaginal colonisation after oral consumption of Respecta^(®) complex: a randomised controlled pilot study. *Arch Gynecol Obstet*. 2015 Oct;292(4):361-7.
- Selle K, Kleinhammer TR. Genomic and phenotypic evidence for probiotic influences of *Lactobacillus gasseri* on human health. *FEMS Microbiol Rev*. 2013 Nov;37(6):915-35.
- Hudson T. Treatment and prevention of bladder infections. *Altern Complement Ther*. 2006; 12(6):297-302.
- Howell AB. Bioactive compounds in cranberries and their role in prevention of urinary tract infections. *Mol Nutr Food Res*. 2007 Jun;51(6):732-7.
- Jepson RG, Williams G, Craig JC. Cranberries for preventing urinary tract infections. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012 Oct;10(10):CD001321.

Des probiotiques éprouvés.
GenestraBrands.ca | 1.800.361.0324



GENESTRA
BRANDS[®]