



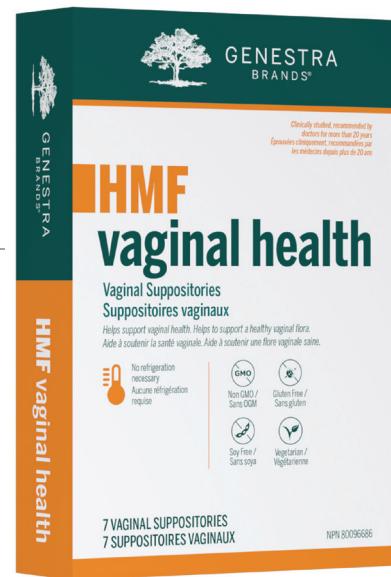
GENESTRA
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HMF Vaginal Health

Probiotic vaginal suppository

- Helps support vaginal health and promote a favourable vaginal microbiome
- Vaginal suppositories allow direct vaginal application of probiotics for quick, effective results
- Helps restore a healthy microflora following antibiotic treatment of recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis (RVVC)
- No refrigeration necessary

HMF Vaginal Health probiotic contains *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061, a patented human strain with unique properties for restoring the vaginal flora and a high capacity for adherence to the vaginal mucosa. In healthy women, *Lactobacilli* are the predominant bacteria in the vaginal ecosystem and exert a significant influence in maintaining a balanced microbiota of the vagina by inhibiting the overgrowth of undesirable bacterial species.¹⁻³ By producing lactic acid, *Lactobacilli* stabilize the vagina's physiological pH and help the body's natural defence mechanisms to ward off fungal overgrowth that can lead to vaginal infections.⁴ Moreover, by colonising the vaginal cavity, they form a protective film that inhibits the growth of other unwanted microorganisms.⁵ *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 was specifically selected for its high ability to acidify the vaginal environment, for demonstrating inhibition of common UTI pathogens (including *E. coli*, *S. saprophyticus* and *P. mirabilis*) and its antimicrobial properties against *Candida albicans* and *Candida glabrata*.^{6,7} An open-label, prospective and comparative study found the use of the probiotic *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061, after antifungal treatment for vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC), significantly reduced all vaginal symptoms assessed (i.e. leucorrhoea, erythema, edema, stinging, itching, pain and bad odour) after 14 days.^{6,7} Promoting a healthy vaginal flora reduces the likelihood of fungal overgrowth, which in turn reduces the chances of infections. This was seen in the same study, which reported *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 as useful in reducing the number of cases of recurrence by 60% in women with recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis (RVVC).^{6,7} HMF Vaginal Health may be used to help maintain a healthy vaginal microflora and may be used to help restore a healthy microflora following antibiotic treatment of recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis (RVVC). HMF Vaginal Health may also be used in any situation where vaginal microflora is altered.



EACH SUPPOSITORY CONTAINS:

Lactobacillus plantarum (KABP™-061).....0.1 billion CFU

Non-Medicinal Ingredients: Lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, hypromellose, croscarmellose sodium, citric acid, magnesium stearate, colloidal silica gel, maltodextrin

Contains: Milk



Floradapt™ and KABP™ are trademarks of Kaneka Corporation.

Recommended Dose

Adult Females: Apply 1 intra-vaginal suppository 3 times a week on alternative days for 2 months (excluding days with menstruation), or as recommended by your healthcare practitioner. Take at least 2-3 hours before or after taking antibiotics.

Size

7 Vaginal Suppositories

Product Code

10568-7C

NPN 80096686



Non
GMO



Gluten
Free



Soy
Free



Vegetarian

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HMF Vaginal Health

Scientific Rationale:

HMF Vaginal Health probiotic contains *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061, a patented human strain with unique properties for restoring the vaginal flora and a high capacity for adherence to the vaginal mucosa. In healthy women, *Lactobacilli* are the predominant bacteria in the vaginal ecosystem and exert a significant influence in maintaining a balanced microbiota of the vagina by inhibiting the growth of undesirable bacterial species.¹⁻³

Probiotic properties are strain-specific, so their positive health effects cannot be extrapolated to other strains of the same species or genus.⁴ *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 is a selected, patented human strain that has been tested *in vitro*, showing good adherence to vaginal epithelial cells (VEC), high acidification of simulated vaginal media, high tolerance to antimicrobial factors of inflamed vaginal fluid, and intrinsic resistance to high concentrations of some typical antibiotics (ATB) and antifungals used for vaginal infections.⁵

The adhesion capacity of *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 to vaginal epithelial cells was tested in relation to the control strain *L. plantarum* P17630. *Lactobacillus* strains were labelled with tritiated thymidine and incubated with confluent cultures of HeLa cells, a cell line obtained from the epithelium of the vaginal cervix. Results showed that the strain *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 displayed a higher adherence to vaginal epithelial cells than the control strain.⁶

The ability to survive in the vaginal environment requires bacterial strains to be resistant to the acidic pH of the vaginal fluid, to several antimicrobial factors including antibacterial proteins (lysozyme and lactoferrin), and to antimicrobial peptides (SLPI, catelicidin and defensins of types α, β and Θ). A simulated vaginal fluid, to which antibacterial proteins (lysozyme) and peptides (β-3 defensin) were added, was used to evaluate the survival potential of *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061. *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 showed resistance to various lysozyme concentrations (up to 16 mg/L) and β-3 defensin, while the control strain *L. plantarum* P17630 showed a marked decrease in viability (90%) when exposed to high concentrations of lysozyme, such as those found in many cases of vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC).⁶

Lactobacillus plantarum KABP™-061 modifies the vaginal microflora mainly through its capacity to acidify vaginal fluid and lower the vaginal pH, its antimicrobial properties against *C. albicans* and *C. glabrata*, and its ability to compete with *Candida* for adherence to the vaginal epithelium. Healthy vaginal microflora help prevent the overgrowth of undesirable bacterial species through acidification of the vaginal fluid (i.e. high production of lactic acid). Inoculation of modified, simulated vaginal fluid with *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 demonstrated the strain's high capacity to acidify vaginal fluid when the pH is above optimum.⁶ Additionally, *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 has shown a greater spectrum of inhibition against common UTI pathogens (including *E. coli*, *S. saprophyticus* and *P. mirabilis*) than other probiotics tested (*L. plantarum* P17630, *L. rhamnosus* GR-1, and *L. reuteri* RC-14).⁶

Maintaining a strong vaginal ecosystem is desirable to fend off *Candida* strains and reduce the risk of vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC) recurrence.⁵ The normal vaginal flora may contain small numbers of *Candida*, a genus of yeasts, without any symptoms of disease.⁷ However, symptoms appear when the vaginal flora equilibrium is disturbed and weakened, leading to an increase in the population of *Candida* compared to the protective number of resident *Lactobacilli*. The vaginal microbiota can be altered by numerous factors including stage of life cycle, hormone levels, immune responses, nutritional status, disease states, or hygiene behaviours.⁸ In fact, yeast infections are extremely common, with an estimated 500 million cases per year globally⁹ and are mainly associated with *Candida albicans* (followed by *Candida glabrata*).¹⁰ *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 was tested for its inhibitory activity against *C. albicans* and *C. glabrata* using the agar overlay method. Results indicated a higher activity against the two *Candida* species when compared to the control strain *Lactobacillus plantarum* P17630.⁶

Vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC) is a fungal infection of the vulva and/or vagina that accounts for approximately one-third of cases of vaginitis. *Candida albicans* is the most common pathogen in VVC and is isolated in 85 to 90% of cases.¹¹ Besides antibiotic therapy, VVC infection is also common in women taking oral contraceptives containing estrogens, in pregnant women,¹² and in women with diabetes.¹³ An open-label, prospective and comparative study found the use of the probiotic *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061, after antifungal treatment for vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC), significantly reduced all vaginal symptoms assessed (i.e. leucorrhoea, erythema, edema, stinging, itching, pain and bad odour) after 14 days.^{5,14} Promoting a healthy vaginal flora reduces the likelihood of fungal overgrowth, which in turn reduces the chances of infections. This was seen in the same study, which reported *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 as useful in reducing the number of cases of recurrence by 60% in women with recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis (RVVC).^{5,14} *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP™-061 also demonstrated a natural resistance to common antifungal treatment medications such as Fluconazol, Micronazol and Nystatin.⁶

Probiotics can be administered vaginally or orally because *Lactobacilli* can ascend passively from the rectum to the vagina.¹⁵ However, the time for oral probiotic intervention to affect the vaginal tract is longer than direct vaginal application and depends on viability of the strains as they pass through the stomach and gut. Additionally, the load of *Lactobacilli* that can be delivered orally is lower than via vaginal administration.¹⁵ Vaginal administration facilitates the introduction of *Lactobacilli* inside the vagina at the optimal depth. HMF Vaginal Health probiotic vaginal suppositories can be used to help maintain a healthy vaginal microflora and can be used to help restore a healthy microflora following antibiotic treatment of recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis (RVVC). HMF Vaginal Health may also be used in any situation where vaginal microflora is altered.

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HMF Vaginal Health

Probiotiques en suppositoire vaginal

- Contribue à la santé vaginale et au maintien d'un microbiome vaginal favorable
- Suppositoires vaginaux qui permettent une application directe des probiotiques pour des effets rapides et efficaces
- Contribue à rétablir la flore vaginale après la prise d'antibiotiques pour traiter la candidose vulvovaginale récurrente
- Aucune réfrigération nécessaire

HMF Vaginal Health contient le probiotique *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABPMC-061, une souche humaine brevetée qui possède des propriétés uniques lui permettant de rétablir la flore vaginale et une forte adhérence aux muqueuses vaginales. Chez les femmes en santé, les lactobacilles sont les bactéries prédominantes dans l'écosystème vaginal; ils ont une forte influence sur le maintien d'un microbiote équilibré dans le vagin en inhibant la prolifération des espèces bactériennes indésirables.^{1,3} En produisant de l'acide lactique, les lactobacilles stabilisent le pH physiologique du vagin et aident les mécanismes de défense naturelle du corps à freiner la prolifération fongique qui peut causer des infections vaginales.⁴ De plus, en colonisant la cavité vaginale, ils forment un film protecteur qui inhibe la croissance d'autres micro-organismes nocifs.⁵ Le probiotique *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABPMC-061 a été choisi pour sa capacité d'acidifier le milieu vaginal et d'inhiber la croissance de pathogènes connus qui causent les infections des voies urinaires (dont *E. coli*, *S. saprophyticus* et *P. mirabilis*) et pour ses propriétés antimicrobiennes contre *Candida albicans* et *Candida glabrata*.^{6,7} Dans une étude ouverte, prospective et comparative, on a découvert que l'utilisation du probiotique *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABPMC-061, après un traitement antifongique contre la candidose vulvovaginale, réduit de façon importante l'ensemble des symptômes vaginaux évalués (leucorrhées, érythèmes, cédèmes, picotements, démangeaisons, douleurs et mauvaises odeurs) après 14 jours.^{6,7} Une flore vaginale en santé réduit les risques de prolifération fongique, ce qui diminue les risques d'infections. On l'a constaté dans la même étude, qui a permis de démontrer que *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABPMC-061 contribue à réduire le nombre de cas de récurrence de 60 % chez les femmes qui souffrent de candidose vulvovaginale récurrente.^{6,7} HMF Vaginal Health peut aider à maintenir la flore vaginale et ce produit peut servir à rétablir la microflore vaginale après la prise d'antibiotiques pour traiter la candidose vulvovaginale récurrente. Il peut aussi être utilisé dans toute situation où la microflore vaginale est altérée.



CHAQUE SUPPOSITOIRE CONTIENT :

Lactobacillus plantarum (KABPMC-061) 0,1 billion d'UFC

Ingrédients non médicinaux : Lactose, cellulose microcristalline, hypromellose, croscarmellose de sodium, acide citrique, stéarate de magnésium, gel de silice colloïdal, maltodextrine
Contient : Lait



Floradapt^{MC} et KABPMC sont une marque de commerce de Kaneka Corporation.

Dose recommandée

Femmes adultes : Utiliser 1 suppositoire vaginal 3 fois par semaine tous les deux jours pendant 2 mois (à l'exception des jours de vos menstruations) ou selon les avis votre professionnel de la santé. Prendre au moins 2 à 3 heures avant ou après avoir pris des antibiotiques.

Format

7 suppositoires vaginaux

Code produit

10568-7C

NPN 80096686



Non
GMO



Gluten
Free



Soy
Free



Vegetarian

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Des probiotiques éprouvés.

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HMF Vaginal Health

Justification scientifique :

HMF Vaginal Health contient le probiotique *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABPMC-061, une souche humaine brevetée qui possède des propriétés uniques lui permettant de rétablir la flore vaginale et une forte adhérence aux muqueuses vaginales. Chez les femmes en santé, les lactobacilles sont les bactéries prédominantes dans l'écosystème vaginal; ils ont une forte influence sur le maintien d'un microbiote équilibré dans le vagin en inhibant la prolifération des espèces bactériennes indésirables.¹⁻³

Les propriétés des probiotiques varient selon la souche, de sorte que leurs effets bénéfiques sur la santé ne peuvent pas être extrapolés à d'autres souches de la même espèce ou du même genre.⁴ *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP^{MC}-061 est une souche humaine brevetée qui a été soumise à des essais *in vitro* qui ont démontré sa forte adhérence aux cellules épithéliales du vagin, sa capacité d'acidifier un milieu vaginal simulé, sa tolérance élevée aux facteurs antimicrobiens d'un fluide vaginal enflammé et sa résistance intrinsèque aux fortes concentrations de certains antibiotiques et antifongiques utilisés pour traiter les infections vaginales.⁵

On a mené des essais pour évaluer l'adhérence de *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP^{MC}-061 aux cellules épithéliales du vagin par rapport à la souche de contrôle *L. plantarum* P17630. Les souches de lactobacilles ont été marquées avec du thymidine tritié et incubées avec des cultures confluentes de cellules HeLa, une lignée cellulaire qui provient de l'épithélium du col de l'utérus. Les résultats ont démontré que la souche *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABP^{MC}-061 possède une plus forte adhérence aux cellules épithéliales du vagin que la souche de contrôle.⁶

Pour pouvoir survivre dans le milieu vaginal, les souches bactériennes doivent pouvoir résister au pH acide du fluide vaginal, à plusieurs facteurs antimicrobiens, dont les protéines antibactériennes (lysozyme et lactoferrine), et à des peptides antimicrobiens (SLPI, catélicidines et défensines des types α , β et θ). On s'est servi d'un fluide vaginal simulé, auquel on a ajouté des protéines antibactériennes (lysozyme) et des peptides (défensine β -3), pour évaluer le potentiel de survie de *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABPM^{MC}-061. La souche *Lactobacillus plantarum* KABPM^{MC}-061 a résisté à diverses concentrations de lysozyme (jusqu'à 16 mg/L) et à la défensine β -3, mais on a constaté une diminution marquée (90 %) de la viabilité de la souche de contrôle *L. plantarum* P17630 quand elle était exposée à de fortes concentrations de lysozyme, comme celles qu'on observe dans de nombreux cas de candidose vulvovaginale.⁶

Lactobacillus plantarum KAPB™-061 modifie la microflore vaginale en raison surtout de sa capacité d'acidifier le fluide vaginal et d'abaisser le pH dans le vagin, de ses propriétés antimicrobiennes contre *C. albicans* et *C. glabrata* et de sa capacité de concurrencer avec *Candida* pour l'adhérence à l'épithélium vaginal. Le maintien d'une microflore équilibrée dans le vagin contribue à prévenir la prolifération des espèces bactériennes indésirables grâce à l'acidification du fluide vaginal (production élevée d'acide lactique). L'inoculation d'un fluide vaginal simulé et modifié avec *Lactobacillus plantarum* KAPB™-061 a confirmé la forte capacité de la souche d'acidifier le fluide vaginal quand le pH dépasse la valeur optimale.⁶ De plus, il a été démontré que *Lactobacillus plantarum* KAPB™-061 est plus efficace pour inhiber la croissance de pathogènes connus qui causent les infections des voies urinaires (y compris *E. coli*, *S. saprophyticus* et *P. mirabilis*) que les autres probiotiques soumis aux essais (*L. plantarum* P17630, *L. rhamnosus* GR-1 et *L. reuteri* RC-14).⁶

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**Des probiotiques éprouvés.
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