



AMAZON A - P

120 capsules (650 mg each)

Retail Price: \$29.95

A synergistic formula of 10 rainforest botanicals traditionally used in South America for parasites.* For more complete information on these unique rainforest plant ingredients, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online Tropical Plant Database.

Ingredients: A proprietary blend of amargo, simarouba, boldo, fedegoso, carqueja, quinine, erva tostão, epazote, anamu, and graviola.

Suggested Use: Take 2-3 capsules twice daily with meals (depending on body weight).

Contraindications: Not to be used during pregnancy or while breast feeding.

Drug Interactions: None reported.

Other Observations:

- Several plants in this formula have been documented with hypotensive properties. Individuals with low blood pressure should be monitored more closely for this possible effect.
- This formula is more effective if taken consecutively for a minimum of 40 days.
- Do not exceed 9 capsules daily. Exceeding recommended amount may cause stomach cramps.

Clinical Documentation and Research:* This formulated product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party documentation and clinical research on each ingredient in this formula can be found at the Raintree website. A partial listing of published research on these ingredients is shown below:

Amargo (Quassia amara)

Laboratory studies on amargo and its chemicals reports the bark possesses antiparasitic, anti-amebic, antimalarial, and insecticidal actions.*

Bertani, S., et al. "Quassia amara L. (Simaroubaceae) leaf tea: Effect of the growing stage and desiccation status on the antimalarial activity of a traditional preparation." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Nov 6;

Bertani, S., et al. "Simalikalactone D is responsible for the antimalarial properties of an Amazonian traditional remedy made with Quassia amara L. (Simaroubaceae)." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Nov; 108(1): 155-7.

Vignerot, M., et al. "Antimalarial remedies in French Guiana: a knowledge attitudes and practices study." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Apr; 98(3): 351-60.

Bertani, S., et al. "Evaluation of French Guiana traditional antimalarial remedies." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Apr; 98(1-2): 45-54.

Ajaiyeoba, E. O., et al. "In vivo antimalarial activities of Quassia amara and Quassia undulata plant extracts in mice." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1999; 67(3): 321-25.

O'Neill, M. J., et al. "Plants as sources of antimalarial drugs: in vitro antimalarial activities of some quassinoids." *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 1986; 30(1): 101-4.

Trager, W., et al. "Antimalarial activity of quassinoids against chloroquine-resistant Plasmodium falciparum in vitro." *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 1981; 30(3): 531-37.

Garcia Gonzalez, M., et al. "Pharmacologic activity of the aqueous wood extract from Quassia amara (Simarubaceae) on albino rats and mice." *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 1997; 44-45: 47-50.

Ninci, M. E. "Prophylaxis and treatment of pediculosis [lice] with Quassia amara." *Rev. Fac. Cien. Med. Univ. Nac. Cordoba* 1991; 49(2): 27-31.

Wright, C. W., et al. "Use of microdilution to assess in vitro antiamebic activities of Brucea javanica fruits, Simarouba amara stem, and a number of quassinoids." *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 1988; 32(11): 1725-9.

Simarouba (Simarouba amara)

The main active group of chemicals in simarouba are called quassinoids which are well known to scientists. The antiprotozoal and antimalarial properties of these chemicals have been documented for many years.* Several of the quassinoids found in simarouba, such as ailanthinone, glaucarubinone, and holacanthone, are considered the plant's main constituents and are the ones documented to be antiprotozoal, anti-amebic, and antimalarial.*

Francois, G., et al. "Antimalarial and cytotoxic potential of four quassinoids from Hannoa chlorantha and Hannoa klaineana, and their structure-activity relationships." *Int. J. Parasitol.* 1998; 28(4): 635-40.

Franssen, F. F., et al. "In vivo and in vitro antiplasmodial activities of some plants traditionally used in Guatemala

against malaria." *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 1997; 41(7): 1500–3.

Wright, C. W., et al. "Quassinoids exhibit greater selectivity against *Plasmodium falciparum* than against *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia intestinalis* or *Toxoplasma gondii* in vitro." *J. Eukaryot. Microbiol.* 1993; 40(3): 244–46.

Kirby, G. C., et al. "In vitro studies on the mode of action of quassinoids with activity against chloroquine-resistant *Plasmodium falciparum*." *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 1989; 38(24): 4367–74.

O'Neill, M. J., et al. "Plants as sources of antimalarial drugs, Part 6. Activities of *Simarouba amara* fruits." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1988; 22(2): 183–90.

O'Neill, M. J., et al. "The activity of *Simarouba amara* against chloroquine-resistant *Plasmodium falciparum* in vitro." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1987; Suppl. 39: 80.

Monjour, I., et al. "Therapeutic trials of experimental murine malaria with the quassinoid, glaucarubinone." *C. R. Acad. Sci. III.* 1987; 304(6): 129–32.

Trager, W., et al. "Antimalarial activity of quassinoids against chloroquine-resistant *Plasmodium falciparum* in vitro." *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 1981; 30(3): 531–37.

Duriez, R., et al. "Glaucarubin in the treatment of amebiasis." *Presse Med.* 1962; 70: 1291.

Spencer, C. F., et al. "Survey of plants for antimalarial activity." *Lloydia* 1947; 10: 145–74.

Cuckler, A. "Efficacy and toxicity of simaroubidin in experimental amoebiasis." *Fed. Proc.* 1944; 8: 284.

Shepherd, S., et al. "Persistent carriers of *Entamoeba histolytica*." *Lancet* 1918: 501.

Boldo (*Peumus boldus*)

Boldo leaves contains a phytochemical called asaridole (which is also found in epazote). This plant chemical has been documented to possess antiparasitic, antimalarial, and vermifuge (worm-expelling) properties.*

Okuyama, E., et al. "Ascaridole as a pharmacologically active principle of "Paico," a medicinal Peruvian plant." *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 1993; 41(7): 1309-11.

Pollack, Y., et al. "The effect of ascaridole on the in vitro development of *Plasmodium falciparum*." *Parasitol. Res.* 1990; 76(7): 570-2.

Morello, A., et al. "Trypanocidal effect of boldine and related alkaloids upon several strains of *Trypanosoma cruzi*." *Comp. Biochem. Physiol. Pharmacol. Toxicol. Endocrinol.* 1994; 107(3): 367-71.

Gotteland, M., et al. "Effect of a dry boldo extract on oro-cecal intestinal transit in healthy volunteers." *Rev. Med. Chil.* 1995; 123(8): 955-60.

Peters, W., et al. "The chemotherapy of rodent malaria. XLVIII. The activities of some synthetic 1,2,4-trioxanes against chloroquine-sensitive and chloroquine-resistant parasites. Part 1: Studies leading to the development of novel cis-fused cyclopenteno derivatives." *Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol.* 1993 Feb; 87(1): 1-7.

Fedegoso (*Cassia occidentalis*)

Fedegoso has also been used for many types of parasitic infections for many years in the tropical countries where it grows.* Laboratory research on fedegoso over the years has reported antiparasitic, insecticidal, and antimalarial properties.*

Schmeda-Hirschmann, G., et al. "A screening method for natural products on triatomine bugs." *Phytother. Res.* 1989; 6(2): 68-73.

Tona, L., et al. "In vitro antiplasmodial activity of extracts and fractions from seven medicinal plants used in the Democratic Republic of Congo." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2004 Jul; 93(1): 27-32.

Tona, L., et al. "In-vivo antimalarial activity of *Cassia occidentalis*, *Morinda morindoides* and *Phyllanthus niruri*." *Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol.* 2001; 95(1): 47–57.

Tona, L., et al. "Antimalarial activity of 20 crude extracts from nine African medicinal plants used in Kinshasa, Congo." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1999 Dec 15; 68(1-3): 193-203.

Gasquet, M., et al. "Evaluation in vitro and in vivo of a traditional antimalarial, 'Malarial 5.'" *Fitoterapia.* 1993; 64(5): 423.

Carqueja (*Baccharis genistelloides*, *trimera*)

Several novel plant chemicals called *clerodane diterpenoids* have been identified in carqueja and, in 1994, scientists showed that these chemicals had maximum effects against worms.* This could possibly explain carqueja's long history of use as an agent to expel intestinal worms.*

Sosa, M. E., et al. "Insect antifeedant activity of clerodane diterpenoids." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1994; 57(9): 1262–65.

Herz, W., et al. "New ent-clerodane-type diterpenoids from *Baccharis trimera*." *J. Org. Chem.* 1977 Nov 25; (24): 42.

Gonzales, E., et al. "Gastric cytoprotection of Bolivian medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2000; 70(3): 329–33.

Melo, S. F., et al. "Effect of the *Cymbopogon citratus*, *Maytenus ilicifolia* and *Baccharis genistelloides* extracts against the stannous chloride oxidative damage in *Escherichia coli*." *Mutat. Res.* 2001 Sep 20; 496(1-2): 33–8.

Quinine (Cinchona succirubra)

In European herbal medicine quinine bark is considered antiprotozoal, antispasmodic, antimalarial, a bitter tonic, and a fever-reducer.* Quinine bark has long been documented with antiparasitic and antimalarial actions in laboratory studies.*

Bertani, S., et al. "Evaluation of French Guiana traditional antimalarial remedies." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Apr; 98(1-2): 45-54.

Pukrittayakamee, S., et al. "Quinine pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic relationships in uncomplicated falciparum malaria." *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 2003; 47(11): 3458-63.

Warhurst, D. C., et al. "The relationship of physico-chemical properties and structure to the differential antiplasmodial activity of the cinchona alkaloids." *Malar. J.* 2003 Sep 01; 2(1):26.

Pussard, E., et al. "Quinine distribution in mice with *Plasmodium berghei* malaria." *Eur. J. Drug Metab. Pharmacokinet.* 2003 Jan-Mar; 28(1): 11-20.

Nakajima, Y. "Antiprotozoal drugs." *Nippon Rinsho.* 2003 Feb; 61 Suppl 2: 774-9.

Vieira, J. L., et al. "Drug monitoring of quinine in men with nonsevere falciparum malaria: study in the Amazon region of Brazil." *Ther. Drug Monit.* 2001 Dec; 23(6): 612-5.

Tagboto, S., et al. "Antiparasitic properties of medicinal plants and other naturally occurring products." *Adv. Parasitol.* 2001; 50: 199-295.

Aviado, D. M., et al. "Antimalarial and antiarrhythmic activity of plant extracts." *Medicina Experimentalis— International Journal of Experimental Medicine* 1969; 19(20), 79–94.

Erva Tostão (Boerhaavia diffusa)

Laboratory studies document that erva tostão has anti-amebic actions in animal studies and *in vitro* studies.*

Hilou, A., et al. "In vivo antimalarial activities of extracts from *Amaranthus spinosus* L. and *Boerhaavia erecta* L. in mice." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Jan; 103(2): 236-40.

Sohni, Y., et al. "The antiamebic effect of a crude drug formulation of herbal extracts against *Entamoeba histolytica* *in vitro* and *in vivo*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1995; 45 1: 43–52.

Sohni, Y. R., et al. "Activity of a crude extract formulation in experimental hepatic amoebiasis and in immunomodulation studies." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1996 Nov; 54(2-3): 119–24.

Vijayalakshmi, K., et al. "Nematicidal properties of some indigenous plant materials against second stage juveniles of *Meloidogyne incognita* (koffoid and white) chitwood." *Indian J. Entomol.* 1979; 4(4): 326–331.

Borrelli F, et al. "Isolation of new rotenoids from *Boerhaavia diffusa* and evaluation of their effect on intestinal motility." *Planta Med.* 2005; 71(10): 928-32.

Epazote (Chenopodium ambrosioides)

In a 1996 study, epazote was given to 72 children and adults with intestinal parasitic infections.* On average, an antiparasitic efficacy was seen in 56% of cases. With respect to the tested parasites, epazote was reported to be 100% effective against the common intestinal parasites, *Ancilostoma* and *Trichuris*, and, 50% effective against *Ascaris* (round worm). In a more recent study in 2001, thirty children with intestinal roundworms were treated with epazote. Disappearance of the ascaris eggs occurred in 86.7%, while the parasitic burden decreased in 59.5%. In addition, this study also reported that epazote was 100% effective in eliminating the common human tapeworm (*Hymenolepis nana*).

Monzote, L., et al. "Activity of the essential oil from *Chenopodium ambrosioides* grown in Cuba against *Leishmania amazonensis*." *Chemotherapy.* 2006; 52(3): 130-6.

Chiasson, H., et al. "Acaricidal properties of a *Chenopodium*-based botanical." *J. Econ. Entomol.* 2004 Aug; 97(4): 1373-7.

Lopez de Guimaraes, D., et al. "Ascariasis: comparison of the therapeutic efficacy between paico and albendazole in children from Huaraz." *Rev. Gastroenterol* 2001; 21(3): 212-9.

Giove Nakazawa, R. A. "Traditional medicine in the treatment of enteroparasitosis." *Rev. Gastroenterol.* 1996; 16(3): 197-202.

Kliks, M. M., et al. "Studies on the traditional herbal anthelmintic *Chenopodium ambrosioides* L.: Ethnopharmacological evaluation and clinical field trials." *Soc. Sci. Med.* 1985; 21(8): 879-86.

Quinlan, M. B., et al. "Ethnophysiology and herbal treatments of intestinal worms in Dominica, West Indies." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2002; 80(1): 75-83.

Kiuchi, F., et al. "Monoterpene hydroperoxides with trypanocidal activity from *Chenopodium ambrosioides*." *J. Nat. Prod.* 2002; 65(4): 509-12.

[Anamu \(Petiveria alliacea\)](#)

Anamu's antimicrobial activity was demonstrated by researchers from Guatemala and Austria who, in separate studies in 1998, confirmed its activity *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies against several strains of protozoa, bacteria, and fungi.*
Caceres, A., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of protozoal infections. I. Screening of activity to bacteria, fungi and American trypanosomes of 13 native plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998 Oct; 62(3): 195-202.
Berger I., et al. "Plants used in Guatemala for the treatment of protozoal infections: II. Activity of extracts and fractions of five Guatemalan plants against *Trypanosoma cruzi*." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998 Sep; 62(2): 107-15.
Kim, S., et al. "Antibacterial and antifungal activity of sulfur-containing compounds from *Petiveria alliacea* L." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2006 Mar; 104(1-2): 188-92.

[Graviola \(Annona muricata\)](#)

Graviola contains chemicals called *Annonaceous acetogenins* which have been documented and patented as antiparasitic and insecticidal agents.*

Bories, C., et al. "Antiparasitic activity of *Annona muricata* and *Annona cherimolia* seeds." *Planta Med.* 1991; 57(5): 434-36.
Mesquita, M. L., et al. "Antileishmanial and trypanocidal activity of Brazilian Cerrado plants." *Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz.* 2005 Nov; 100(7): 783-7.
Githiori, J. B., et al. "Evaluation of anthelmintic properties of some plants used as livestock dewormers against *Haemonchus contortus* infections in sheep." *Parasitology.* 2004 Aug; 129(Pt 2): 245-53.
Jaramillo, M. C., et al. "Cytotoxicity and antileishmanial activity of *Annona muricata* pericarp." *Fitoterapia.* 2000 Apr; 71(2): 183-6.
Heinrich, M., et al. "Parasitological and microbiological evaluation of Mixe Indian medicinal plants (Mexico)." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1992; (36)1: 81-5.
Antoun, M. D., et al. "Screening of the flora of Puerto Rico for potential antimalarial bioactives." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1993; 31(4): 255-58.
Tattersfield, F., et al. "The insecticidal properties of certain species of *Annona* and an Indian strain of *Mundulea sericea* (Supli)." *Ann. Appl. Biol.* 1940; 27: 262-73.

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