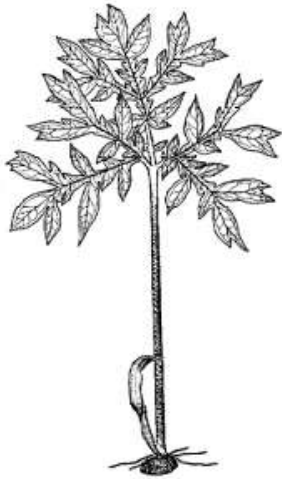


JERGON SACHA POWDER



1 pound (16 oz)

Retail price: \$24.00

Jergon sachá has become very popular in Peruvian herbal medicine where it is being used for many purposes.* Raintree's jergon sachá root has been sustainably wild harvested in the Peruvian Amazon and has been milled into a fine powder which is suitable to stuff into capsules or to prepare your own teas, tinctures or extracts. For more complete information on this unique rainforest plant, please see the Raintree Nutrition internet website and the online [Tropical Plant Database](#).

Traditional Uses:* for snakebite; for viral infections (HIV, hepatitis, whooping cough, influenza, parvovirus, and others); for upper respiratory problems (cough, bronchitis, asthma, etc.); for spider, bee, scorpion, and other venomous insect bites; as a topical wound healer

Ingredients: 100% pure Jergon sachá root (*Dracontium lorentense*). No binders, fillers or additives are used. This product is non-irradiated and non-fumigated. It is a wild harvested product—grown naturally in the Peruvian Amazon without any pesticides or fertilizers.

Suggested Use: Take one teaspoon 1-3 times daily or as directed by a health care professional. This powder can be stirred into water, juice, or smoothies—heating or cooking is not required. It can be stuffed into capsules, or combined with other herbs or foods. For longer term storage, it can be prepared as a tincture.

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

Drug Interactions: None reported.

Other Observations: None reported.

Synopsis of Research:* This Raintree product has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party documentation and published research on jergon sachá can be found at the Raintree website and on [PubMed](#). A partial listing of published research on jergon sachá is shown below:

Antivenin Actions:

Nunez, V., et al. "Neutralization of the edema-forming, defibrinating and coagulant effects of *Bothrops asper* venom by extracts of plants used by healers in Colombia." *Braz. J. Med. Biol. Res.* 2004; 37(7): 969-77.

Otero, R., et al. Snakebites and ethnobotany in the Northwest region of Colombia: Part II: neutralization of lethal and enzymatic effects of *Bothrops atrox* venom." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2000 Aug; 71(3): 505-11.

Antimicrobial Actions:

Kloucek, P., "Antibacterial screening of some Peruvian medicinal plants used in Calleria District." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2005 Jun; 99(2): 309-12.

Synopsis of Traditional Uses:

From: Duke, James A and Vasquez, Rodolfo. 1994. *Amazonian Ethnobotanical Dictionary*. CRC Press, Inc. "Dracontium lorentense Krause. Araceae. "Hierba del jergon", "Jergón sachá", "Fer-de-lance". Tuber believed to help snakebites perhaps on account of the snakeskin like mottling of the petiole. Some people whip their feet and legs with the branches to repel snakes. The corms are used to control and steady the hands. The roots are reported to be edible (DAT)."

From Dr. Leslie Taylor, N. D. 2005. *The Healing Power of Rainforest Herbs*. Square One Publishers, Inc.

“Despite the large and growing market for jergón sacha, not a single clinical study has been published on its actions. If jergón sacha's longstanding use as an effective snakebite remedy was clinically validated, it may explain its more recent use as an antiviral for HIV as well. The most recent class of drugs developed for HIV are called protease inhibitors. Protease inhibitors work by blocking an active component in HIV—its protease enzyme. With the protease enzyme blocked, HIV makes copies of its virus that are defective and can't infect new cells. In current (mainstream) HIV therapy, protease inhibitor drugs are usually combined with other antiviral drugs (which kill the virus directly) after the protease inhibitors have disabled its replication. Proteases are ubiquitously present in every cell of every living organism: they are enzymes that digest proteins.

It is well known that proteases are also main ingredients in snake venom. Typically the snakebite site is a necrotic area—the skin sloughs off due to action by proteases in the venom, which first turn the area bruised and swollen before digesting skin and tissue. The stronger the protease in the venom and its quantity relate directly to how much skin and tissue damage results at the site of the bite. For this reason, many herbal remedies that have been validated as snakebite remedies (especially those employed at the site of the bite) have been shown to be natural protease inhibitors also. In fact, many pharmaceutical company researchers bio-prospecting for new chemicals and drugs in the Amazon are very interested in those plants the Indians employ as snakebite remedies for just this reason. It may be possible that Dr. Inchuastegui stumbled across one of these natural protease inhibitors in his work with HIV patients and jergón sacha. Clinical research is still required however, to verify the mechanisms of action in jergón sacha against viruses and against snakebite and, particularly, if they are one and the same.”

This product is sold through health practitioners, retail stores and [Raintree Nutrition](#). Please contact a health professional concerning other observations and/or effects of this product and/or if you have any disease, condition, or illness for which you are seeking treatment or products for.

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*The statements contained herein have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration.
This product is not intended to treat, cure, or prevent any disease.