



# AMAZON STOMACH-EZ\*

2 fluid ounces / 60 ml

Retail price: \$23.00

A non-alcohol botanical extract formula which combines the plants traditionally used in South America for nausea, vomiting, stomachaches, and queasy or nervous stomachs.\* A new and proprietary extraction method is used to concentrate and preserve the active ingredients found in these rainforest plants. Concentration and extraction methods provide the equivalent of 500 milligrams of plants per milliliter of extract. 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 ayapana, condurango, canchalagua, matico, piri-piri, and culen extracted in distilled water and vegetable glycerine. These plants are non-irradiated and non-fumigated. They have been sustainably wild-harvested in the Amazon rainforest where they have grown naturally without any pesticides, fertilizers, or other chemicals.

**Suggested Use:** Take 60 drops (2 ml) as needed or desired.

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

**Drug Interactions:** None reported.

**Third Party Research & Traditional Uses:\*** This proprietary Raintree formula has not been the subject of any clinical research. Available third-party published research on each ingredient in this formula can be found at the Raintree website or on Pubmed. A partial listing of the available published research and traditional uses of these plant ingredients is shown below:

## [Ayapana \(Ayapana triplinervis\)](#)

In Brazilian herbal medicine ayapana is traditionally used for queasy stomachs, indigestion, diarrhea, fever, headaches, insomnia, nausea and vomiting, and stomach ulcers.\*

Kokate, C. K., et al. "Pharmacological studies on the essential oil of *Eupatorium triplinerve*. I. Effects on the central nervous system and antimicrobial activity." *Flavour*. 1971; 2 (3): 177-180.

Jelager, L., et al. "Antibacterial and antifungal activity of medicinal plants of Mauritius." *Pharmaceutical Biol*. 1998; 36:153-161.

Gupta, M., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of *Eupatorium ayapana*." *Fitoterapia*. 2002; 73 (2):168-170.

Verpoorter, R., et al. "Medicinal plants of Surinam. IV. Antimicrobial activity of some medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 1987; 21: 315-318.

## [Condurango \(Marsdenia cundurango\)](#)

In Brazilian herbal medicine condurango is used for appetite loss, dyspepsia, gastralgia, gastritis, neuralgia, stomachaches, stomach cancer, stomach ulcers, and rheumatism.\*

Yamasaki, K., et al. "Studies on the effect of crude drugs on enzyme activities (IV) Influence of stomachic crude drugs on digestive enzymes." *Shoyakugaku Zasshi*. 1986; 40(3): 289-294.

Ortega, T., et al. "Anti-inflammatory activity of ethanolic extracts of plants used in traditional medicine in Ecuador." *Phytother. Res*. 1996: S121-S122.

Grange, J. M., et al. "Detection of antituberculous activity in plant extracts." *J. Appl. Bacteriol*. 1990; 68(6): 587-591.

## [Canchalagua \(Schkuhria pinnata\)](#)

In Peruvian herbal medicine systems canchalagua is often relied on to ease nausea and stomachaches, and as a general digestive aid.\*

Perez, C., et al. "Inhibition of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* by Argentinean medicinal plants." *Fitoterapia*. 1994; 65(2): 169-172.

Anesini, C., et al. "Screening of plants used in Argentine folk medicine for antimicrobial activity." *J. Ethnopharmacol*. 1993; 39(2): 119-128.

Weimann, C., et al. "Spasmolytic effects of *Baccharis conferta* and some of its constituents." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 2002; 54(1): 99-104.

Nam, N. H. "Naturally occurring NF-Kappa-B inhibitors." *Mini. Rev. Med. Chem.* 2006; 6(8): 945-51.

### **Matico (*Piper aduncum*)**

The Shipibo-Conibo Indians of the Peruvian Amazon traditionally use matico for inflammation, diarrhea, gastritis, vomiting, fever, menstrual colic, internal infections and as a postpartum tonic.\*

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

Lentz, D. L., et al. "Antimicrobial properties of Honduran medicinal plants." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 1998; 63(3): 253-263.

Orjala, J., et al. "Cytotoxic and antibacterial dihydrochalcones from *Piper aduncum*." *J. Nat. Prod.* 1994; 57(1): 18-26

Orjala, J., et al. "Aduncamide, a cytotoxic and antibacterial beta-phenylethylamine-derived amide from *Piper aduncum*." *Nat. Prod. Lett.* 1993; 2(3): 231-236.

### **Piri-Piri (*Cyperus articulatus*)**

Piri-piri has a long history of use in herbal medicine systems in South America as a common remedy for nausea, vomiting, stomachaches, and intestinal gas throughout the continent.\*

Bum, E. N., et al. "Anticonvulsant properties of the methanolic extract of *Cyperus articulatus* (Cyperaceae)." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001 Jul; 76(2): 145-50.

Rakotonirina, V. S., et al. "Sedative properties of the decoction of the rhizome of *Cyperus articulatus*." *Fitoterapia.* 2001; 72(1): 22-9.

Bum, E. N., et al. "Effect of the decoction of rhizomes of *Cyperus articulatus* on bicuculline-, n-methyl-d-aspartate- and strychnine-induced behavioural excitation and convulsions in mice." *J. Cameroon Acad. Sci.* 2002; 2: 91-95.

Bum, E. N., et al. "Organic and water extracts of *Cyperus articulatus* (Cyperaceae) inhibited chemically and electrically-induced convulsions in mice." *J. Cameroon Acad. Sci.* 2002; 2: 96-106.

### **Culen (*Psoralea glandulosa*)**

In South American herbal medicine systems culen is traditionally used for enteritis, digestive disorders, and stomachaches among other things.\*

Backhouse, C., et al. "Active constituents isolated from *Psoralea glandulosa* L. with antiinflammatory and antipyretic activities." *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 2001; 78(1): 27-31.

Ferrandiz, M., et al. "Effect of bakuchiol on leukocyte functions and some inflammatory responses in mice." *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1996; 48(9): 975-980.

Backhouse, N., et al. "Antiinflammatory and antipyretic activities of *Cuscuta chilensis*, *Cestrum parqui* and *Psoralea glandulosa*." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1996; 34(1): 53-57.

Erazo, S., et al. "Antimicrobial activity of *Psoralea glandulosa* L." *Int. J. Pharmacog.* 1997; 35(5): 385-387.

Kaul, R. "Kinetics of the antistaphylococcal activity of bakuchiol in vitro." *Arzneim-Forsch.* 1976; (26): 486-513.

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