DGL





CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

- Supports Gastrointestinal Health
- · Helps Maintain a Healthy Mucosal Surface in the Stomach
- Promotes a Healthy Esophageal Lining

GASTROINTESTINAL SUPPORT

DGL, or deglycyrrhizinated licorice, is a form of licorice root that has been specially processed to contain only biologically active flavonoids, without glycyrrhizin. The deglycyrrhized form of licorice allows for higher dosing of supportive flavonoids, which helps maintain a healthy mucosal surface in the stomach. Traditionally used to support GI-related complaints, research has shown DGL promotes bacterial balance and a healthy esophageal lining. Along with DGL, the formula also contains aloe vera, slippery elm bark and marshmallow root, all used to soothe the GI tract.

Overview

Approximately 25 million Americans will suffer from GI mucosal complaints at some point in their lifetimes. While such discomfort was originally thought to arise from stress, spicy foods, alcohol consumption, gastric acid production or heredity, today it is known that common bacteria from food is often the root cause. A healthy mucosal lining is of the utmost importance to protect against unwanted organisms from entering the body. DGL supports gastrointestinal health by accelerating the secretion rate of mucus by the gastric and esophageal mucosa, helping to protect tissues. This unique licorice extract contains only biologically active flavonoids, without glycyrrhizin, for targeted usage in the GI tract.¹

DGL[†]

The formula includes GutGard®, a clinically studied form of deglycyrrhized licorice that provides improved control of the glycyrrhized content. In a clinical trial, 56% of subjects receiving GutGard® showed marked improvement in symptoms of occasional acid indigestion compared to placebo.² In another study of 874 patients comparing the effects of DGL and

cimetidine (another known therapy), it was found that DGL was effective in relieving Gl discomfort.³

Marshmallow Root[†]

Marshmallow root is a traditional soothing herb with a long history of use for coating the gastric lining. Marshmallow root contains mucilage polysaccharides, which swell when mixed with liquid, providing a soothing property to mucous membranes. The German Commission E has approved the use of marshmallow root for promoting a normal inflammatory process within the gastric mucosa. The nonofficial British Herbal Compendium 1st edition also indicates marshmallow root for soothing the stomach and intestinal tract.

Aloe Vera Concentrate[†]

Aloe vera, like marshmallow root and slippery elm bark, is a soothing herb that has been used throughout history, and has been shown to maintain normal inflammatory balance.

Specifically, studies have shown aloe vera is beneficial to the gastric mucosa due in part by its ability to balance stomach acid levels and promote healthy mucus production.⁵⁻⁷ An animal study examining the effects of aloe vera on gastric acid secretion and gastric mucosal health found aloe vera balanced gastric acid secretion and was found to balance minor changes in gastric acid secretion and at low doses protected mucosa from temporary influxes of excess gastric acid.⁸

Slippery Elm Bark[†]

Slippery elm bark is a traditional soothing herb that has been used for centuries. Slippery elm bark is rich in mucilage, which helps maintain normal inflammatory balance.⁹



Directions

2 capsules per day or as recommended by your health care professional.

Does Not Contain

Gluten, corn, yeast, artificial colors or flavors.

Cautions

Do not consume this product if you are pregnant or nursing. Consult your physician for further information.

Supplement Facts Servings Per Container 30 Amount Per % Daily Serving Value Deglycyrrhizinated Licorice Extract 150 mg (Glycyrrhiza glabra) (Root) (GutGard®) Marshmallow Root 150 mg Slippery Elm Bark 150 mg Aloe vera Leaf Gel Extract 100 mg * Daily Value not established.

Other Ingredients: Hypromellose (Natural Vegetable Capsules), Microcrystalline Cellulose, Magnesium Stearate, Stearic Acid and Silicon Dioxide

ID# 738060 60 Capsules

References

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