

N.B. TO GIVE IT TO YOUR PHARMACIST OR DOCTOR

VITOLI IMMUNITY - PRECAUTIONS

Side effects

The various ingredients of the Vitoli IMMUNITY product exhibit little significant or serious toxicity. However, especially in the presence of higher doses, some users could report some side effects such as: skin reactions (itching, eczema, hives, allergic rash), digestive discomfort (nausea, vomiting), fever, dry mouth, and a bad taste.

However, the clinical information currently available to us shows us that the Vitoli IMMUNITY product has undeniable efficacy with a reassuring side effect profile. It is always possible that a hypersensitivity (e.g.: allergy) to any of the ingredients of the preparation may occur. In such a case it is recommended to discontinue use and consult a healthcare practitioner if serious allergy symptoms persist.

Contraindications

Ideally, patients with autoimmune diseases should watch for exacerbation of symptoms of their disease. Patients who are already allergic to ragweed and/or chrysanthemum may exhibit cross-reactivity. Monitor in the presence of kidney disease or renal failure.

Interactions

Theoretically, the product Vitoli IMMUNITY could interfere with any immunosuppressive treatment (speculative). Avoid with immunosuppressive drugs, cyclophosphamide, lithium, and all drugs (antibiotics) of the Tetracycline and Quinolone family (with which Zinc forms unabsorbed complexes), Cryvita (Burosumab) and Balversa (Erdafitinib) .

If you are taking any prescription drugs and are in doubt, check with your pharmacist whether they are compatible with Vitoli IMMUNITY before taking it.

Pregnancy and breast feeding

It is contraindicated to use it in the case of pregnancy and lactation.

Caution

- Taking this product may increase the dose of caffeine in the blood.
- Taking Zinc may exacerbate uric kidney stones (we consider this to be a low risk).

As the content of medicinal plants naturally varies from plant to plant, there is a lot of variation in the composition of the ingredients available for the same product from one brand to another. It is therefore strongly recommended to use quality products, these being standardized to contain sufficient quantities of active substances for each plant, which allows their effectiveness. Vitoli products are the only product range available which guarantees the standardization of all the ingredients used. N.B. Astragalus is standardized to 30% polysaccharides, although the label does not mention it, because Canadian regulations do not allow this to be indicated.



André Perreault, pharmacist, Professional services Idunn Technologies Revised by
JeanYves Dionne, Apothecary Academy (www.apothicaire.ca)

References:

- *1. Tian H, Lu J, He H, et al. The effect of Astragalus as an adjuvant treatment in type 2 diabetes mellitus: A (preliminary) meta-analysis. *J Ethnopharmacol.* 2016;191:206-215. doi: 10.1016/j.jep.2016.05.062. View abstract.
- *2. Sun Y, Hersch EM, Talpaz M, et al. Immune restoration and/or augmentation of local graft versus host reaction by traditional Chinese medicinal herbs. *Cancer* 1983;52:70-3. View abstract.
- *3. Gorski JC, Huang S, Zaheer NA, et al. The effect of echinacea (*Echinacea purpurea* root) on cytochrome P450 activity in vivo. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2003;73 (Abstract PDII-A-8):P94. View abstract.
- 4. Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database, Therapeutic Research Faculty, 2010.
- 5. Kligler B. Echinacea. *American Family Physician* 2003;67:77.
- 6. The Review of Natural Products, 6ième édition, 2010.
- 7. Santé Canada, Base de données des produits de santé naturels.
- 8. Herbal medicines-A guide for health-care professionals, 1996.
- 9. Interactions médicaments & produits de santé naturels, Jean-Yves Dionne Pharmacien.
- 10. Rx Vigilance.
- 11. Peng et al, 1998. Mechanisms of the therapeutic effect of astragalus membranaceus on sodium and water retention in experimental heart failure. *Chin Med J* 1998;111:17-23.
- 12. Sun et al, 2020. Dietary zinc intake, supplemental zinc intake and serum zinc levels and the prevalence of kidney stones in adults. *J Trace Elem Med Biol.* 2020 Jan;57:126410.