

ImmunoPress™

Triple-Synergy Formula

Astragalus

Preclinical data suggests the polysaccharides found in astragalus (*Astragalus membranaceus*) can improve organ weight, improve the proliferation of B and T lymphocytes, regulate natural killer cells, and help to reduce insulin resistance.^[1]

Reishi

Reishi (*Ganoderma lucidum*) contains polysaccharides and *beta*-glucans that activate a series of immunomodulating compounds, enhance the maturation of dendritic cells, and increase natural killer-cell activity.^[2]

A meta-analysis of five clinical trials with 373 patients was used to assess the efficacy of reishi in lung cancer.^[2] Two clinical studies were found for *Ganoderma* in conjunction with chemotherapy/radiotherapy that demonstrated lung-cancer patients responded more positively than those who did not receive reishi, and another study demonstrated that reishi improved leukocyte depletion from chemotherapy. In four studies, reishi improved quality of life as per the Karnofsky score, an effect which was statistically significant in three of the four studies. According to the review, only three reports of toxicity with reishi were found: two cases of nausea, and one case of insomnia. No other hepatic, hematopoietic, or biochemistry abnormalities were observed.

Coriolus versicolor

The immunomodulatory effects of *Coriolus versicolor* (also known as *Trametes versicolor*) are based on its polysaccharide content, which has been shown to stimulate tumour necrosis factor- α (tumour-cell apoptosis), increase natural killer cell (antitumour effects), and increase superoxide dismutase (regulates oxidative stress).^[3] A systematic review and meta-analysis of 13 clinical trials found that *Coriolus* as an adjunctive therapy to chemotherapy improved overall survival at 5 years, especially in breast cancer, gastric cancer, and colorectal cancer, compared to



chemotherapy alone ($p < 0.00001$).^[4] They found an absolute reduction in 5-year mortality, which signifies that one additional patient lived out of 11 treated.

A systematic review and meta-analysis, consisting of 23 randomized controlled trials involving 4,246 cancer patients, aimed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of *Coriolus versicolor* and reishi for cancer therapy. This study showed that both *Coriolus versicolor* and reishi extracts could significantly elevate the levels of CD3 and CD4 T cells. This improvement in CD3 and CD4 counts indicates that *Coriolus versicolor* and reishi can help reduce the immunosuppression of chemotherapy or radiation. The authors concluded that *Coriolus versicolor*- and reishi-related natural products may have potential benefits on the overall survival and quality of life of cancer patients.^[5]



Each vegetable capsule contains:

Astragalus (*Astragalus membranaceus*) root extract, 3% astragalosides IV 166.7 mg
Reishi (*Ganoderma lucidum*) mushroom extract, 40% polysaccharides, 30% beta-glucans . . . 166.7 mg
Coriolus (*Trametes versicolor*) mushroom extract, 55% polysaccharides, 50% beta-glucans . . . 166.7 mg

Suggested use: Take 6 capsules daily. Please consult your health-care practitioner or naturopathic doctor for use greater than 1 month.

Cautions and warnings: Consult a health-care practitioner prior to use if you are pregnant or breast-feeding.

For claims related to reductions of symptoms: Consult a health-care practitioner if symptoms persist or worsen.

Contraindications: N/A

Known adverse reactions: Discontinue use if hypersensitivity/allergy occurs.

References

- Zheng, Y., W. Ren, L. Zhang, Y. Zhang, D. Liu, and Y. Liu. "A review of the pharmacological action of astragalus polysaccharide." *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, Vol. 11 (2020): 349.
- Jin, X., J.R. Beguerie, D. Man-Yeun Sze, and G.C.F. Chan. "Ganoderma lucidum (reishi mushroom) for cancer treatment." *The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (2016): CD007731.
- Saleh, M.H., I. Rashedi, and A. Keating. "Immunomodulatory properties of Coriolus versicolor: The role of polysaccharopeptide." *Frontiers in Immunology*, Vol. 8 (2017): 1087.
- Eliza, W.L., C.K. Fai, and L.P. Chung. "Efficacy of yun zhi (*Coriolus versicolor*) on survival in cancer patients: Systematic review and meta-analysis." *Recent Patents on Inflammation and Allergy Drug Discovery*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (2012): 78–87.
- Zhong, L., P. Yan, W.C. Lam, L. Yao, and Z. Bian. "Coriolus versicolor and Ganoderma lucidum related natural products as an adjunct therapy for cancers: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials." *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, Vol. 10 (2019): 703.

The following graphs are summaries of the surveillance data collected by naturopathic doctors in the Medical Advancement Panel on the use of their product formulations in practice.

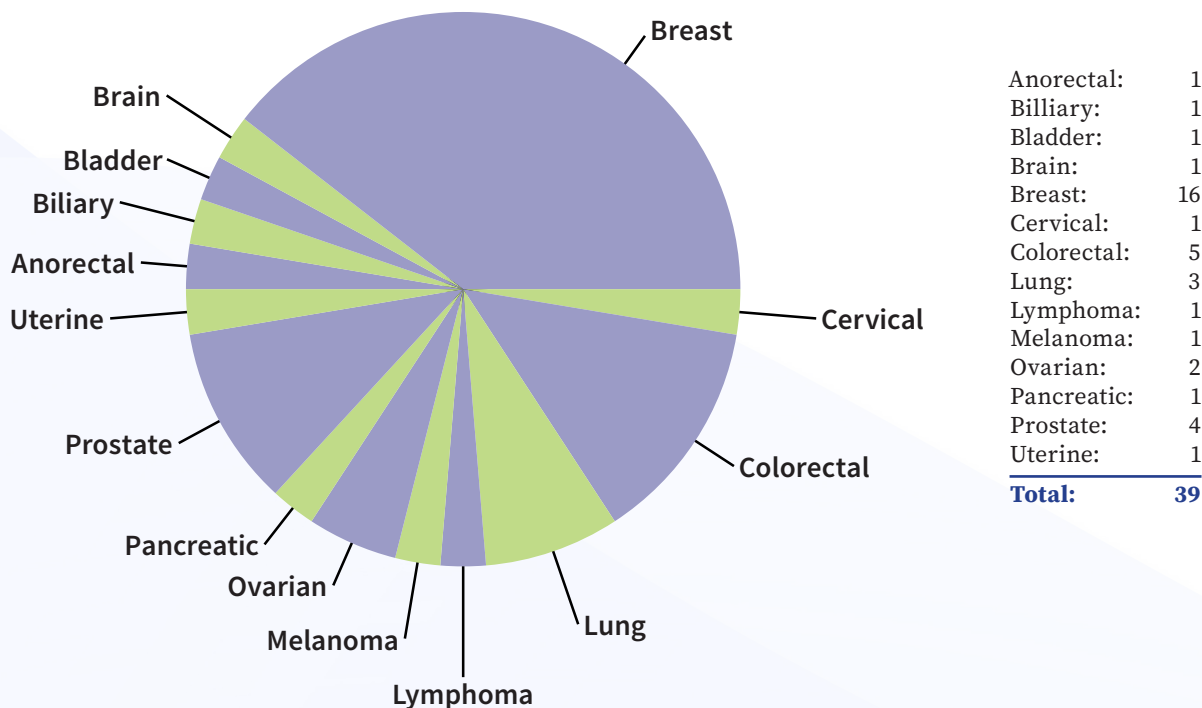
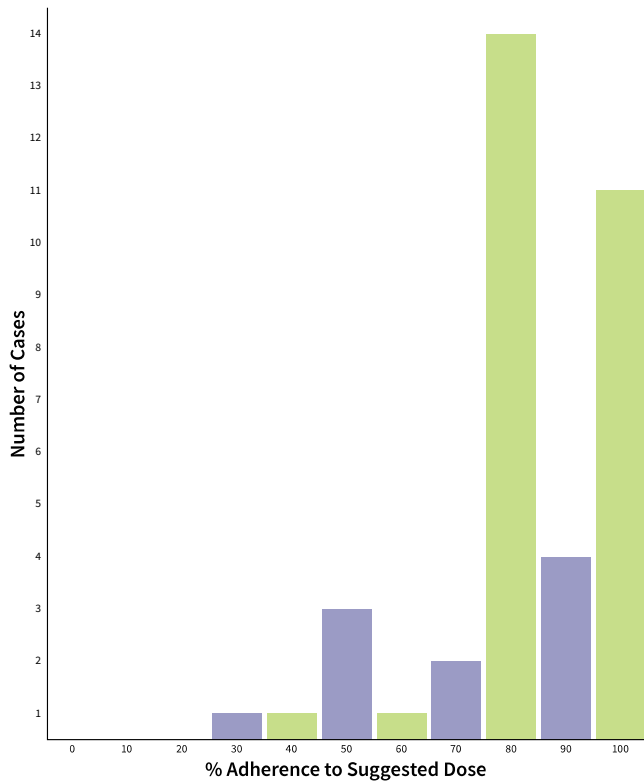


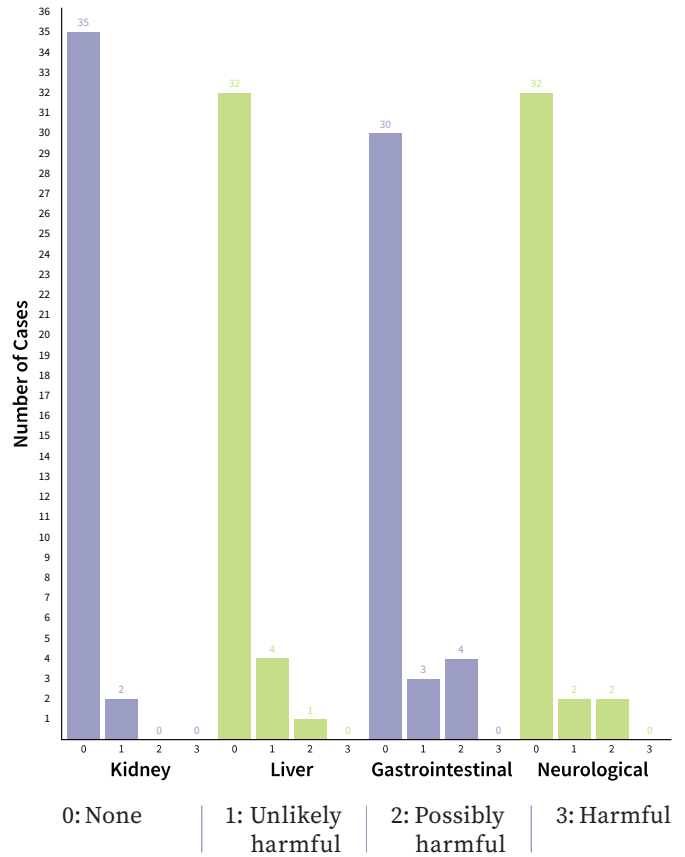
Figure 1: ImmunoPress™—Number of Cases per Cancer Type (March 2021—November 2021)

This graph shows the number of cases that are being followed, and the distribution of cancer types. There were a total of 39 cases.



**Figure 2: ImmunoPress™—
Adherence to Suggested Dose**

This graph depicts the number of cases who followed the prescribed regimen, providing insight on tolerability and ease of compliance.



**Figure 3: ImmunoPress™—
Side-Effect Profile**

This graph shows the number of cases that experienced a worsening in organ function versus the likelihood that it was caused by the treatment. Cases have some preexisting degree of organ dysfunction due to disease or chemotherapy. There was one side-effect reported in one case: dry throat.

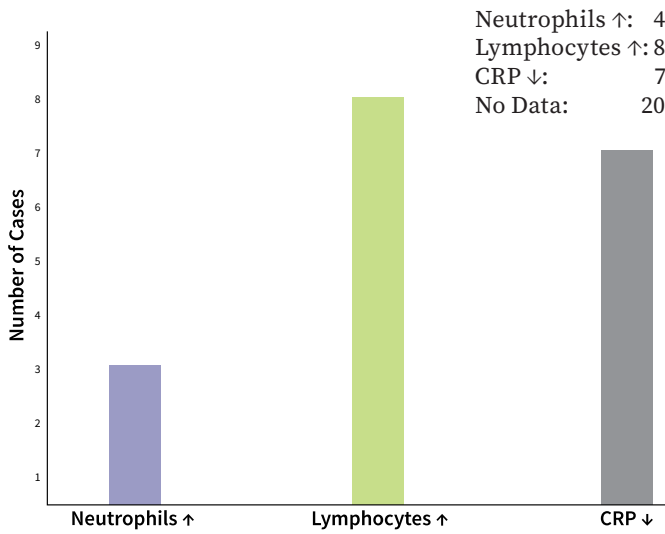


Figure 4: ImmunoPress™—Biomarker Evolution

This graph shows the number of cases that had information on the change in immune cell function or inflammation while using ImmunoPress™.

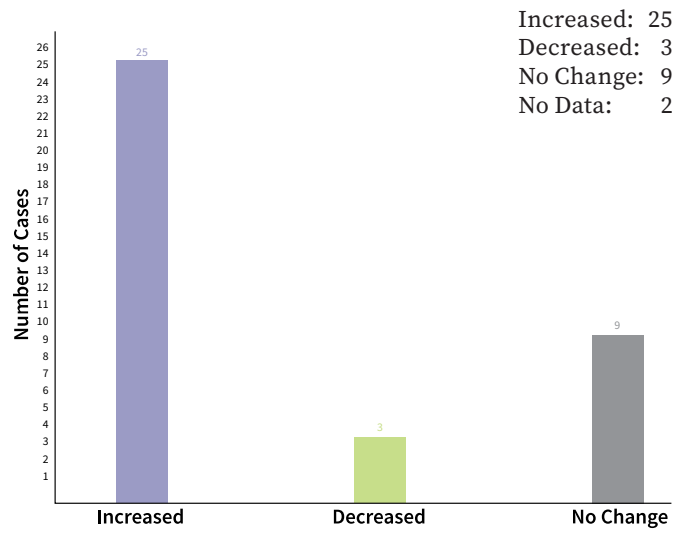


Figure 5: ImmunoPress™—Vitality Evolution

This graph demonstrates the subjective observation in overall vitality as assessed by the ND.

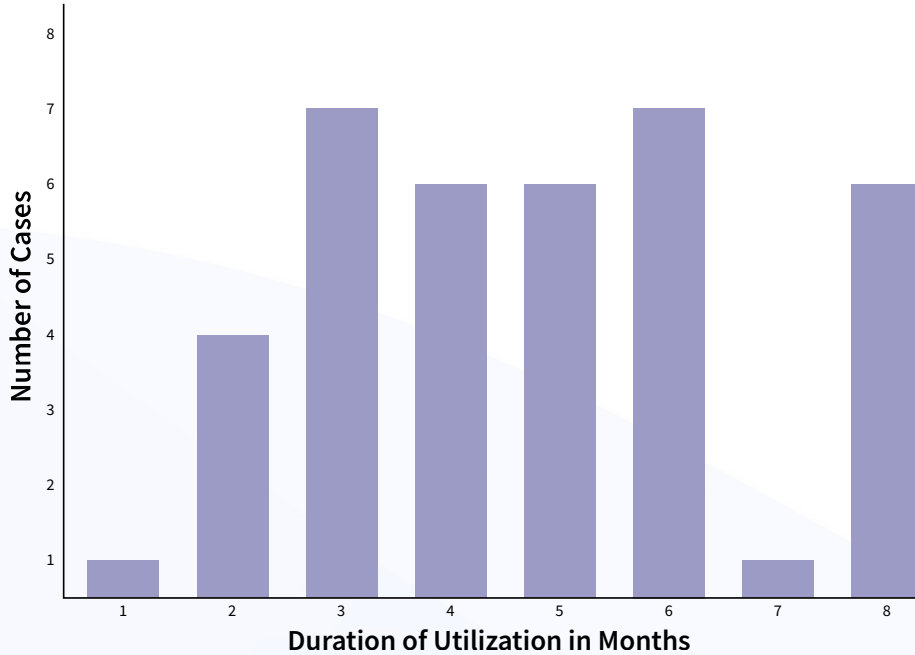


Figure 6: ImmunoPress™—Number of Cases per Duration of Utilization (March 2021—November 2021)

This graph demonstrates the distribution of duration of utilization. Note that of these cases, a certain proportion are still receiving ongoing treatment.