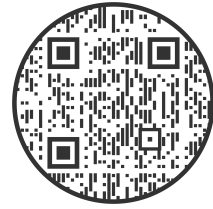




Intelligent Remedies, Inc.

www.intelligentremedies.com



CARDIMYODIN

Product Information



Cardimyodin Formula is designed to support cardiovascular performance, cellular energy, and healthy circulation. Contains phytotherapeutic extracts of *Colchicum autumnale*, *Panax quinquefolius*, *Ganoderma lucidum*, *Astragalus membranaceus*, *Zingiber officinalis*, and *Cinnamomum verum*.

Colchicum autumnale (autumn crocus): Native to European and Mediterranean regions, autumn crocus appears in ancient Greek and Arabic herbal texts, where it was traditionally prepared for joint comfort. Researchers have investigated compounds found in *Colchicum autumnale* for their interactions with inflammatory response pathways and cellular signaling involved in immune activity.

Panax quinquefolius (American ginseng): Cultivated across North America and long traded into Asian herbal traditions, American ginseng has been historically valued by practitioners for its role in supporting vitality and overall resilience. Researchers have investigated compounds found in *Panax quinquefolius* for their interactions with cardiovascular cellular pathways, and botanical literature has explored how ginsenoside constituents may influence processes related to cardiac cell signaling and heart muscle function.

Ganoderma lucidum (Reishi): Revered in East Asian herbal traditions for centuries, reishi has been documented in Chinese and Japanese botanical texts as a prized functional mushroom, historically prepared to support overall vitality and well-being. Researchers have investigated reishi for their interactions with oxidative stress pathways, immune signaling, and lipid metabolism processes.

Astragalus membranaceus (Astragalus): A foundational herb in Traditional Chinese Medicine with thousands of years of documented use, astragalus has been historically prepared as a tonic to support vitality and resilience. Researchers have investigated flavonoid and polysaccharide constituents found in *Astragalus membranaceus* for their interactions with immune signaling pathways, and botanical literature has explored how these compounds may influence cellular processes related to cardiac and immune function.

Zingiber officinale (Ginger): Cultivated across South and Southeast Asia for millennia, ginger has been a fixture in Ayurvedic, Traditional Chinese, and folk herbal traditions, historically prepared to support digestive ease and warmth. Researchers have investigated gingerol constituents found in *Zingiber officinale* for their interactions with oxidative stress and inflammatory signaling pathways, and botanical literature has explored how these compounds may influence processes related to digestive and circulatory function.

Cinnamomum verum (Ceylon cinnamon): Prized across South Asian and Middle Eastern herbal traditions for thousands of years, Ceylon cinnamon has been historically prepared as a warming botanical tonic. Researchers have investigated polyphenol and phenolic acid constituents found in *Cinnamomum verum* for their interactions with oxidative stress and metabolic cellular pathways.

Cardimyodin is uniquely extracted from select organic herbs, organic cane alcohol and deep ocean mineral water, as the extraction solvent. Utilizing advanced all-glass apparatus **Cardimyodin's** ingredients undergo hours of reflux extraction that applies heat and hydroalcohol to enhance the bioavailability of the resultant extraction.

- **Highly bio-available due to heat and hydro-alcohol reflux extraction**
- **Organic**, Non-GMO, Gluten free
- Extracted with **Maui-grown organic sugarcane alcohol** and deep ocean mineral water

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

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Selected studies relevant to our ingredients; labeled by study type with a brief, qualified takeaway. For educational purposes only — not medical advice.

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Xiong H., Huang X., Rao L., Zhao J., 2021 — "Efficacy and safety of colchicine in the treatment of acute myocardial infarction: a protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis." *Medicine*.

<https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.00000000000025429>

Study type: Systematic-review protocol.

Key points: Defines methods to pool cohort/RCT data on colchicine vs placebo in AMI for outcomes such as infarct size, CRP, adverse events, death, and MACE.

Takeaway: This protocol outlines planned synthesis of existing studies to assess colchicine's efficacy/safety in AMI; results depend on available trials and will determine whether evidence supports clinical recommendations.

Nakata N., Kira Y., 2016 — "Effects of preoperative glycyrrhizin infusion for the prevention of venous thrombosis..." *Annals of Vascular Diseases*. <https://doi.org/10.3400/avd.0a.16-00009>

Study type: Preclinical — rat IVC ligation thrombosis model.

Key results: IV glycyrrhizin reduced thrombus weight and altered antithrombin expression/plasma levels versus control.

Takeaway: Animal data support antithrombotic activity of glycyrrhizin in experimental thrombosis models.

Pourová J., Applóvá L., et al., 2019 — "The effect of silymarin flavonolignans and their sulfated conjugates on platelet aggregation and blood vessels ex vivo." *Nutrients*.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/nu11102286>

Study type: Ex vivo/laboratory (isolated rat aorta; human blood assays).

Key results: Certain silymarin metabolites had vasorelaxant effects; parent flavonolignans showed limited antiplatelet activity at physiologic concentrations.

Takeaway: Silymarin metabolites may have vasodilatory potential ex vivo, but direct antiplatelet/antithrombotic effects in humans are likely limited and concentration-dependent.

Cao H., Zhang L., Sun Z., et al., 2015 — "Salvia miltiorrhiza prevents deep vein thrombosis via antioxidative effects in endothelial cells." *Molecular Medicine Reports*.

<https://doi.org/10.3892/mmr.2015.3153>

Study type: Preclinical — animal and endothelial cell models.

Key results: Salvia treatment reduced markers of oxidative stress, altered blood viscosity parameters, and showed endothelial protective effects in ligation models.

Takeaway: Preclinical evidence suggests Salvia phenolics can modulate oxidative and fibrinolytic pathways relevant to thrombosis; clinical efficacy in humans remains to be established.

Tan H-L., Chan K-G., Pusparajah P., et al., 2016 — "Rhizoma Coptidis: a potential cardiovascular protective agent." *Frontiers in Pharmacology* (review). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fphar.2016.00362>

Study type: Review — preclinical and some clinical literature on Coptis/berberine.

Key points: Berberine and related alkaloids show lipid-lowering, anti-atherosclerotic, hypoglycaemic and cardioprotective effects in preclinical models and limited human studies.

Takeaway: Coptis constituents have mechanistic plausibility for reducing cardiometabolic risk factors; specific antithrombotic claims need targeted human trial evidence.

Zhou X., Xin Q., Wang Y., et al., 2015 — "Total flavonoids of Astragalus plays a cardioprotective role in viral myocarditis." *Acta Cardiologica Sinica*. (2015)

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC4804945/>

Study type: Preclinical — mouse viral myocarditis model and in vitro cardiomyocyte assays.

Key results: Total flavonoids of Astragalus prevented CVB3-induced decreases in calumenin, preserved calumenin-SERCA2 interaction, and mitigated cardiac dysfunction markers in mice.

Takeaway: Astragalus flavonoids show cardioprotective mechanisms in viral myocarditis models; these are preclinical findings and do not represent proven human therapeutic benefit.

Chan S.W., Tomlinson B., Chan P., et al., 2021 — "The beneficial effects of Ganoderma lucidum on cardiovascular and metabolic disease risk" (review). *Pharmaceutical Biology*.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/13880209.2021.1969413>

Study type: Review — preclinical and clinical studies of Ganoderma preparations.

Key points: Reishi extracts show antioxidant, hypoglycaemic, lipid-modulating and anti-inflammatory activities in lab and animal studies; clinical trial results are inconsistent and product standardization varies.

Takeaway: Ganoderma has biological activities relevant to cardiometabolic risk factors in preclinical research; robust, standardized clinical trials are needed to support therapeutic claims.