

Intelligent Remedies, Inc.

P.O. Box 448, Puunene, HI 96784

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): Contains colchicine, a well-characterized anti-inflammatory alkaloid used clinically for gout and pericarditis. Colchicine is a prescription-level drug with a narrow therapeutic index; statements about therapeutic use should be avoided for supplements and consumers should not self-dose colchicine-containing preparations without medical supervision. Preclinical and clinical pharmacology explain its effects on neutrophil migration and inflammasome signaling, but product copy must not claim treatment or prevention of disease.

Panax quinquefolius (American ginseng): Traditionally used in Asia and North America for vitality and cardiometabolic support. Preclinical studies suggest ginseng constituents may modulate cardiac hypertrophy and certain aspects of cardiac function in animal models; human evidence is limited and context-specific.

Ganoderma lucidum (Reishi): Mushrooms rich in triterpenoids and polysaccharides with demonstrated antioxidant and immunomodulatory activity in laboratory and some clinical studies; mechanistic data include free-radical scavenging and effects on inflammatory pathways, but clinical translation varies by preparation.

Astragalus membranaceus (Astragalus): A traditional tonic with flavonoids and polysaccharides; preclinical and some clinical research indicate immune-modulating and cardioprotective mechanisms in experimental models (e.g., modulation of calumenin in viral myocarditis models). Human clinical evidence is mixed and context-dependent.

Zingiber officinale (Ginger): Contains gingerols and related constituents with demonstrated anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, gastroprotective, and cardiogenic effects in preclinical studies; some human trials support symptomatic benefits in digestive and inflammatory contexts. Ginger may affect platelet function at higher intakes—consult a clinician if on anticoagulants.

Cinnamomum verum (Ceylon cinnamon): Provides polyphenols and phenolic acids with antioxidant activity observed in laboratory studies and limited clinical investigations of metabolic markers.

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://pmc.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.