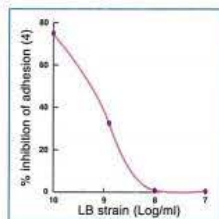
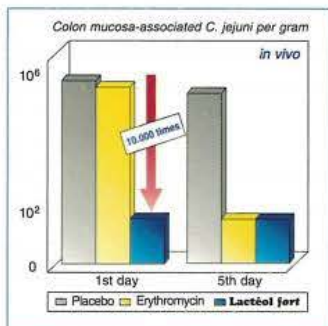
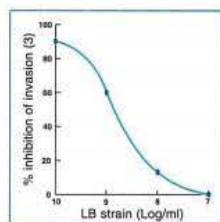


Lactéol® fort



**INHIBITS
THE ADHESION OF
ENTEROTOXINOGENIC
GERMS (3,4)**

**INHIBITS THE ADHESION
AND INVASION
OF ENTEROINVASIVE
GERMS (3,5)**



The activity of Lactéol Fort against the colonization of the intestine by *Campylobacter jejuni* has been studied *in vivo* (6).

By the first day, 10,000 times less colon mucosa-associated germs (6).

aiguës chez le nourrisson et le jeune enfant. Etude contrôlée de l'activité antidiarrhéique de *L. acidophilus* tués (souche LB) contre un placebo et un médicament de référence (lopéramide). Ann Pédiatr (Paris), 1994, 41, n°7, 457-463. (B) LI XIE BIN : Etude contrôlée du Lactéol Fort sachets versus furazolidone ou berbérine dans le traitement des diarrhées aiguës de l'enfant. Ann Pédiatr (Paris), 1995, 42, n°6, 396-401.

antidiarrheic

Dosage and administration
To be taken at the first sign of diarrhea

Number of sachets	First day		Following days	
	1st dose	2nd dose	1st dose	2nd dose
Infants (*)	1	1	1	1
Children	1 to 2	1	1	1
Adults	2	1	1	1

Contents of sachets can be mixed into water

Number of capsules	First day		Following days	
	1st dose	2nd dose	1st dose	2nd dose
Infants (*)	2	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 2
Children	2	2	2	2
Adults	4	2	2	2

Contents of capsule can be mixed into water

(*) Infants (< 2 years) : To be used in conjunction with rehydration therapy. Pour out the content into water.



COMPOSITION : Capsule : *Lactobacillus acidophilus* (killed and lyophilized microbial bodies) 5 billions, neutralized and lyophilized culture medium 80 mg, excipients ad one capsule containing 235 mg. Sachet : *Lactobacillus acidophilus* (killed and lyophilized microbial bodies) 10 billions, neutralized and lyophilized culture medium 160mg, excipients ad one sachet containing 800 mg of powder. THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS : used as symptomatic treatment of non organic diarrhea in adults, children and infants. In infant (less than 2 years) : in addition to the rehydration therapy. More than 2 years : this treatment should be completed by a rehydration when needed. The degree of rehydration and its route of administration (oral or IV) must be adapted to the severity of the diarrhea, and to the age and background of the patient. DOSAGE AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION : Lactéol Fort Capsules : 2 to 4 capsules per day, depending on the severity of the disorders. Acute diarrhea : 2 capsules 3 times on the first day, then 2 capsules twice daily on the following days. The capsule contents can also be dispersed in a feeding bottle. Lactéol Fort Sachets : 1 or 2 sachets per day, depending on the severity of the disorders. Acute diarrhea : 1 sachet 3 times on the first day, then 1 sachet twice daily on the following days. Pour the sachet contents into water. Shake to disperse and swallow. The sachet contents can also be dispersed in a feeding bottle. MANUFACTURER : Laboratoire du Lactéol du Docteur Boucard, Route de Bû, 78550 Houdan, France. Further information is available upon request.

Lactéol 02.97

Lactéol® fort



Viral and bacterial diarrhea

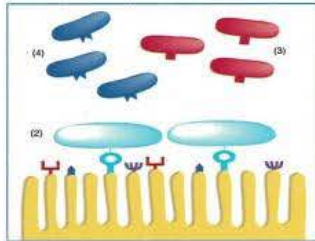
ADARE
Pharmaceuticals™

Lactéol® fort

antidiarrheic

Lactéol® fort

A specific mechanism of action



ADHERES ONTO THE ENTEROCYTE

Lactéol Fort strongly adheres onto the brush border of the absorbing cells and onto the mucosecreting cells of the intestinal mucosa (2) (3).

PROTECTS THE ENTEROCYTE

Lactéol Fort hides the receptor sites of pathogenic germs and prevents their adhesion (3) (4) (5).

Lactéol Fort protects then the enterocyte against the invasion by enteroinvasive germs (3) (5).

Acting against the adhesion of pathogenic germs is to prevent their virulence and stop rapidly the diarrhea.

Acute diarrhea in children

The children treated in the controlled clinical trials received a rehydration therapy and an appropriate diet.



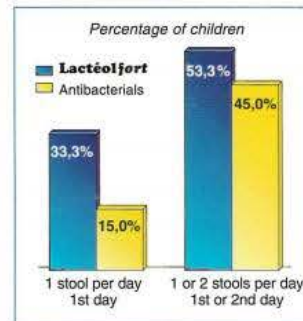
FIRST NORMAL STOOL : ONE DAY EARLIER



In France, a study versus loperamide and placebo (7) shows that Lactéol Fort allows to obtain, in average, the first normal stool by the 41st hour.

QUICK DISAPPEARANCE OF ASSOCIATED CLINICAL SIGNS

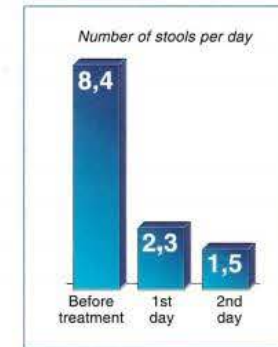
In China, a study versus two antibacterial drugs shows that, by the first day, twice more children have only one stool when treated with Lactéol Fort. The associated clinical signs (distension, abdominal pain) disappear during this normalization (8).



cultured human intestinal cells. J. Diarrhoeal Dis. Res., Dec. 1993, n°11, vol.4 : 235-242. (4) SERVIN A.L. et al : Competitive exclusion of diarrheagenic *Escherichia coli* (ETEC) from human enterocyte-like Caco-2 cells by heat-killed *Lactobacillus*. FEMS Microbiol. Lett., 1992, 91 : 213-218. (5) SERVIN A.L. et al : Inhibition of adhesion of enteroinvasive pathogens to human intestinal Caco-2 cells by *Lactobacillus*

Acute diarrhea in adults

NORMALIZES THE NUMBER OF STOOLS BY THE FIRST DAY



In a clinical study performed in France on acute diarrhea in adults, by the first day, Lactéol Fort normalizes the stool frequency (1).

RELIEVES ABDOMINAL PAIN



In the same study, by the first day, the associated clinical signs disappear in 3 patients out of 4 with Lactéol Fort.

By the second day, 94 % of the patients treated with Lactéol Fort were recovered (1).

acidophilus strain LB decreases bacterial invasion. FEMS Microbiol. Lett., 1993, 110 : 299-306. (6) FAUCHERE J. et al. : Modification par l'érythromycine et un extrait de *Lactobacillus acidophilus* de la colonisation de l'intestin et de la translocation de *Campylobacter jejuni* chez la souris axénique. Ann Institut Pasteur/Microbiol., 1986, 137 A n°2, 199-207. (7) MALLET E. et al. : Traitement des diarrhées

(1) Dra. A. J. SALGADO, Dr. J. A. GARCIA JARA - Revista del Hospital de la mujer, 1993, vol. 2, n°3. (2) SERVIN A.L. et al : Adhesion of human *Lactobacillus* strain LB to human enterocyte-like Caco-2 cells. J. Gen. Microbiol., 1992, 138 : 1689-1696. (3) SERVIN A.L. et al : Adhering heat-killed human *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, strain LB, inhibits the process of pathogenicity of diarrhoeagenic bacteria in