Equine Metabolic Support
Product Detail Sheet

Indications for use:

- Changes in insulin levels
- Seasonal pasture sensitivities
- Immune system challenges
- Excessive weight or fatty deposits

Individual Ingredients:

- **Licorice Root** – There is some evidence that licorice root can help maintain glucose homeostasis as well as pituitary hormone homeostasis. (Swanston-Flatt 1989) This is the only ingredient which may directly impact the underlying pituitary imbalance.


- **Chili powder (Cayenne)** – As with cinnamon, there is increasing evidence that chili powder can help maintain normal glucose levels. The mechanism is unclear. Ahuja KD et al. (2006) suggest that regular consumption of chili may attenuate postprandial hyperinsulinemia. (Shobana 2000, Broadhurst 2000)

- **Green Tea Extract** – Contains catechins/polyphenols that work in a similar fashion as the flavonoids. Additionally, they have a strong antioxidant capacity and directly influence a number of inflammatory pathways.


- **Buckwheat flour** – Buckwheat seed and juice contains a variety of flavonoids including rutin. Flavonoids are found primarily conjugated to sugar molecules. In this form there is some evidence that they can compete with other sugars for uptake into the body. This might effectively slow the absorption of sugar and lessen the postprandial glucose surge. This would lessen the concomitant insulin
spike. In addition, rutin has been implicated in the maintenance of capillary integrity and, along with the other flavonoids, acts as an antioxidant. (Boyle et al. 2000, Mathiesen 1974, Riabokon et al. 2000, Ihme et al. 1996, Ortolani et al. 2000, Mayer et al. 2001)

- **Carrot powder** – Added as a base/carrier. It also contributes a small amount of carotenoids.

References


Riabokon’ EN, Gavrilenko TI, Kornilina EM, et al. [The effect of Wobenzym on the atherogenic potential and inflammatory factors at the rehabilitation stage for patients who have had a myocardial infarct]. *Lik Sprava* 2000; (5):111-114.
