## S. Boulardii Science – Review Studies (that are appropriate to IBD)

Simply explained in the Biocodex FDA submission (last link), S boulardii is not digested and absorbed in the gut and does not exert its effect systemically. Instead, S boulardii acts locally in the lumen of the gut. During its passage through the intestine, S boulardii mimics the physiological effects of the digestive flora, stimulating healthy immune response and reducing inflammation.

Stier & Bischoff 2016. [S. boulardii has direct effects on pathogens and their toxins and has a positive impact on immune system response.] *Influence of Saccharomyces boulardii CNCM I-745 on the gut-associated immune system* <a href="https://www.dovepress.com/influence-of-saccharomyces-boulardii-cncm-i-745-on-the-gut-associated--peer-reviewed-article-CEG">https://www.dovepress.com/influence-of-saccharomyces-boulardii-cncm-i-745-on-the-gut-associated--peer-reviewed-article-CEG</a>

More & Swidisnki 2015. [Using S boulardii in gut dysbiosis leads to the faster reestablishment of a healthy microbiome.] Saccharomyces boulardii CNCM I-745 supports regeneration of the intestinal microbiota after diarrheic dysbiosis - a review.

https://www.dovepress.com/saccharomyces-boulardii-cncm-i-745-supports-regeneration-of-the-intest-peer-reviewed-article-CEG

Kelesidis & Pothoulakis 2012. Efficacy and safety of the probiotic Saccharomyces boulardii for the prevention and therapy of gastrointestinal disorders.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3296087/pdf/10.1177 1756283X11428502.pdf

Thomas et al. 2011. Anti-inflammatory effects of Saccharomyces boulardii mediated by myeloid dendritic cells from patients with Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. http://aipgi.physiology.org/content/aipgi/301/6/G1083.full.pdf

McFarland 2010. Systematic review and meta-analysis of Saccharomyces boulardii in adult patients. <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2868213/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2868213/</a>

Zanello 2009. *Saccharomyces boulardii effects on gastrointestinal diseases*. http://www.horizonpress.com/cimb/v/v11/47.pdf

Pouthoulakis 2009. *Review article: anti-inflammatory mechanisms of action of Saccharomyces* boulardii <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2036.2009.04102.x/pdf">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2036.2009.04102.x/pdf</a>

## Raw feeding for IBD Dogs

Point Institute Technical Report 2008. *Saccharomyces boulardii in Gastrointestinal Related Disorders* <a href="http://www.pointinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Saccharomyces-Boulardii-in-Gl-related-disorders-paper.pdf">http://www.pointinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Saccharomyces-Boulardii-in-Gl-related-disorders-paper.pdf</a>

Initial doses for small pets source:

Madewell 1999. *Clostridium difficile: a survey of fecal carriage in cats in a veterinary medical teaching hospital*. <a href="http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/104063879901100108">http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/104063879901100108</a>

New Dietary Ingredient Notification for S boulardii (FDA submission) by Biocodex (Florastor) (includes summary table and research references) <a href="http://www.fda.gov/ohrms/dockets/dockets/95s0316/95s-0316-rpt0301-04-vol239.pdf">http://www.fda.gov/ohrms/dockets/dockets/95s0316/95s-0316-rpt0301-04-vol239.pdf</a>