

# SYNTOL KIDS CLINICAL DATA

ENZYME	PUBLICATION	SUBJECTS	INTERVENTION	DURATION	ENDPOINTS	RESULTS
B. lactis BL-04	Paineau 2008	29 Adults	2x10 <sup>10</sup> CFU or Placebo	1 Month	Antibody titers	After 1 month, IgG antibodies increased versus control. IgG antibodies are the most abundant in the body and make up approximately 75% of total antibodies.
B. lactis BL-04	West 2013	465 Adults	2x10 <sup>9</sup> CFU, Placebo, or Alternative Therapy	5.5 Months	Infection risk	The investigative product demonstrated a reduction in infection rates versus placebo and the alternative therapy.
L. rhamnosus GG	Korpela 2016	231 Children	4x10 <sup>8</sup> CFU or Placebo	7 Months	Antibiotic use and complaints	Children in the investigational product group had a lower incidence of antibiotic use over the trial period versus placebo. They also displayed a reduction in subjective symptoms.
L. rhamnosus GG	Liu 2013 (review of multiple studies)	Unspecified No. Children 1-6 age range	10 <sup>8</sup> -10 <sup>9</sup> CFU	n/a	n/a	A review of 4 studies demonstrated that the investigational strain reduced the use of antibiotics among the patient population and lowered the risk of upper respiratory infections among the participants.
L. rhamnosus GG	Hatakka 2001	571 Children	3x10 <sup>8</sup> or Placebo	7 Months	GI and Respiratory infections	The investigative product reduced daycare absences from the patient population.
L. rhamnosus GG	Hojsak 2010	281 Children (in daycare)	10 <sup>9</sup> or Placebo	3 Months	GI and Respiratory infections	The investigative product demonstrated a reduced risk of respiratory infections as well as a shorter duration in those that did become infected versus placebo.
L. rhamnosus GG	Kumpu 2015	59 Adults (experimentally infected)	10 <sup>9</sup> CFU or Placebo	6 Weeks	Respiratory symptoms after infection	The subjective symptoms of those taking the investigational product were non-significantly lower versus control.
L. rhamnosus GG	Hojsak 2010	742 Children	10 <sup>9</sup> CFU or Placebo	n/a	GI and Respiratory infections	The investigational product reduced the risk of infection versus placebo.
L. rhamnosus GG	Bausserman 2005	50 Children	2x10 <sup>10</sup> CFU or Placebo	6 Weeks	GI symptoms	The investigational product lowered the incidence of perceived abdominal distension versus placebo.

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L. rhamnosus GG	Francavilla 2010	141 Children	6x10 <sup>9</sup> CFU or Placebo	8 weeks	Gut pain and permeability	The investigational product reduced the frequency and severity of abdominal pain and demonstrated improvement in gut permeability versus placebo.
L. rhamnosus GG	Gawronska 2006	104 Children	6x10 <sup>9</sup> CFU or Placebo	4 weeks	GI treatment success	The investigational product improved the treatment success of children receiving drug treatment for IBS. The product also improved the frequency of pain, but not the severity in this patient population.
L. rhamnosus GG	Frech 2011	10 Patients (unknown age)	10 <sup>9</sup> CFU	2 months	GI symptoms	The investigational product improved bloating and distension as well as disease score and subjective symptoms of patients.
Vitamin C	Robertson 2015	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Vitamin C has been shown in countless studies to be an integral component to boosting immun function and the body's healing process.
Vitamin D3	Feng 2017	215 Children	n/a	n/a	n/a	Vitamin D deficiency was shown to be a common factor among children with Autism Spectrum Disorder, and the author concluded that Vitamin D3 supplementation may improve the outcome of some children with ASD. Note: there are dozens of studies on D3 that demonstrate the vitamin's importance to overall health. This study was chosen to highlight since it involved children and demonstrated safety among this young patient population.
FOS	Moro 2002	90 Full-term infants	FOS added to formula or non- FOS formula	28 days	Bifidobacteria colonies in fecal samples	The FOS formula-fed infants showed significant increases in bifidobacteria colonies in their stool versus the non-FOS formula group. Note: all infants in this study were chosen after breast-feeding was determined to not be a viable option for the infant and mother.