Salizain™ is indicated for relief of minor aches and pains.

**KEY FEATURES**
- Contains 240 mg of salicin extract
- Studies have demonstrated that 240 mg of salicin is the most effective dose for pain reduction
- 240 mg of salicin provide equivalent reduction in low back pain as Vioxx
- Salicin has an excellent safety profile and low incidence of side effects

**DESCRIPTION**
Extract of white willow bark for the relief of minor pain.

**HOW SUPPLIED**
30 tablets per bottle.

**DIRECTIONS**
Take 1 tablet daily for relief of minor pain.

**DIRECTIONS**
White willow should be avoided by individuals who are allergic to aspirin or its derivatives. It should also be avoided by those with kidney or liver conditions, asthma, stomach ulcers, inflammatory bowel disease and breast-feeding mothers.

**Supplement Facts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serving Size</th>
<th>Amount Per Serving</th>
<th>% Daily Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Tablet</td>
<td>240 mg</td>
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* Daily Value not established.

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**AVAILABLE ONLY FROM HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS**
**KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN**

| NDC 51953-3625-01 |
One tablet of SALIZAIN provides 240 mg of salicin, which is the active ingredient in white willow bark. A randomized controlled study compared 240 mg of salicin to 12.5 mg of Vioxx, a COX2 inhibitor. At four weeks of treatment in 228 patients with idiopathic low back pain, reduction of pain was equal in both groups.1 In a randomized double-blind study, patients with low back pain exacerbations received either 240 mg of salicin, 120 mg of salicin, or placebo. In the last week of treatment, 39% of patients receiving 240 mg were pain-free compared to 21% who received 120 mg and 6% taking the placebo.

Recently, the American College of Physicians and the American Pain Society developed clinical guidelines for the treatment of low back pain. White willow bark was deemed to be moderately beneficial for treatment of acute low back pain, which was the same rating as acetaminophen, NSAIDs, muscle relaxants, and opiates.3

In a randomized placebo-controlled double-blind trial in patients suffering from osteoarthritis of the hip or knee, subjects received either 240 mg of salicin or placebo daily for two weeks. At the end of two weeks, subjects receiving salicin reported a 14% reduction in pain compared to a 2% increase in those receiving placebo.2

The effectiveness of salicin in relieving minor pains should be considered in the context of cost and side effects. The patient cost for Salizain is only $24.00 per month, which is substantially less than the cost for COX2 inhibitors such as Celebrex.

The active ingredient in white willow bark is salicin and it is converted to salicylic acid after absorption, which is thought to be a reason why there are minimal side-effects compared to aspirin and traditional NSAIDs.5 In placebo-controlled studies, there were 20 adverse events in the 179 white willow bark patients compared to 35 events in 109 placebo patients. The low incidence of adverse events observed in multiple studies suggests that willow bark extract may be an effective alternative, especially in patients who cannot tolerate NSAIDs.2

As white willow bark has additional components, it is thought that the observed analgesic effect of willow bark may therefore not be attributed to salicylic acid alone. It can be speculated that other constituents of willow bark (e.g. tannins, flavonoids, salicin, salicin esters or others) may contribute to the overall effect.4

Not well known is that fruits and vegetables contain salicylates, which highlights the importance of making appropriate dietary modifications for any patient in need of pain relief. Vegetable and fruit intake at a level consumed by vegetarians provides a level of dietary salicylates that appears to be equivalent to 75 mg of aspirin.5,6

In summary, according to the available research, white willow bark should be viewed as a natural analgesic agent for the treatment of minor pains.1,4 In conjunction with a diet rich in fruits and vegetables, the use of white willow bark may provide the best available natural approach for modulating acute pain.

REFERENCES