

Crataegisan 100 ml

EAN: 7610313450855 FABRICANTE: A. VOGEL



Food supplement that helps regulate cardiac activity due to its content in hawthorn (Crataegus oxyacantha et monogyna).

DESCRIPTION

Ingredients and composition:

Hydroalcoholic extract of hawthorn* (Crataegus oxyacantha et monogyna).

* Fresh plant from wild cultivation.

Per daily dose of 90 drops:

hydroalcoholic extract of hawthorn (Crataegus oxyacantha et monogyna) 2425 mg.

Instructions for use: Adults: 30 drops, 3 times a day dissolved in water or infusion, half an hour before meals.

THE WHITE HAWTHORN:

Crataegus monogyna

White hawthorn

Family: Rosaceae

Popular name: Hawthorn

History:

Dioscorides already evoked hawthorn in all his works in the 1st century. He called it "kratios", from the Greek "kratys", hard and strong, because of the hardness of its wood. The etymology may also see a similarity with kratos - as in the aristocratic name -, for "those who have always been". Theophraste, a student of Aristotle, called it kunosbatos, for this reason, we find it under the name "Cynosbatus Theophrasti" in the medieval herbal books.





The species name, monogyna, means "in a style," laevigata means "smooth," and the ancient name oxyacantha means "with pointed spines." In French, hawthorn recalls the whiteness of its flowers that cover the bushes in spring. The ancient Germans ate the fruits of hawthorn, raw and also as compote. They also used their bushes to delimit their territories. The branches placed on doors served as protection against witchcraft and their amulets were considered protectors from diseases. The wood was used to make utensils. In ancient times they used its thorny branches to rest the heads of the executed. They say that when a fisherman places a branch of this plant at the top of his mast, an abundant catch is assured.

Hawthorn has often been praised by poets and artists. The portal of Reims Cathedral and a capital of Naumburg, both from the 13th century, are decorated with hawthorn branches. These decorations, together with the German name Christdom - thorns of Christ - evoke a legend according to which Christ's crown was made from hawthorn branches. A hawthorn thicket flourished in ancient times in the garden of the Einsiedeln monastery. Legend has it that it was brought from Jerusalem, in the 14th century, by Duke Eberhard II of Wuttemberg on his journey to the Holy Sepulchre. This hawthorn was considered miraculous. It is not surprising that branches of flowering hawthorn are used to ward off bad luck. Jan Breughel the Elder often drew flowering hawthorn branches in his paintings of flowers. Herbal books from the Middle Ages recommended hawthorn for gastric cramps and diarrhea. It is mentioned for the first time as a "plant of the heart" by Uercétanus, private physician to King Henry IV of France, who made a "syrup of old age." It was not until the end of the last century that the plant became famous for its beneficial virtues on the heart, thanks to Dr. Green, an Irish doctor. Since then it has been revealed as one of the most important medicinal plants in the pharmacopoeia.

Botanical characteristics

Hawthorn is a highly branched shrub, with grayish branches covered with strong thorns. Its leaves are oval or toothed, with 3 to 5 lobes, very marked in a bright green. The small white or pink flowers, arranged in umbels, are born in the axil of the leaves. In autumn, grouped bright red ovoid or spherical fruits, 4 to 8 mm in diameter and 6 to 10 mm long, form. Its floury yellow flesh hides a bone. At the end of the slightly concave fruit, the remains of the five petals of the corolla can be recognized. Two-style hawthorn is very similar to single-style hawthorn. Its leaves have three lobes with rounded edges, its flowers have two or three styles and between two or three bones. Both species of hawthorn are wild and it is very difficult to distinguish one from the other. They bloom from May to June. There are other species of hawthorn used in medicine: *C. azarolus* L or *C. nigra*, *C. pentagyna*, and *C. laciniata*, the eastern hawthorn with small red



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pear-shaped fruits.

Habitat

Hawthorn grows in forest areas up to 1,500 meters above sea level, leafy and well-lit, in lively and extremely robust hedges that, some specimens, can reach the considerable age of 500 years. It tolerates pruning well, and therefore it is also used as a hedge. Hawthorn grows spontaneously in cool climate regions of Europe, Asia and eastern North America.

Use

Bioforce Laboratory manufactures a mother tincture preparation and a wine-based macerate from the fresh berries of *C. monogyyna* and *C. laevigata* collected in autumn.

In infusion, dry or flowerless leaves are almost always used. Homeopathy uses different parts of the plant for preparations. With its fruits you can make sweet compotes, jams or brandy.

