

Effective Treatment

Unlike many of the store bought lid wipes that only offer a cleanser, Blephadex™ offers a combination of Tea Tree Oil, Coconut Oil and a gentle lid cleanser.

Results from peer-reviewed studies suggest that Coconut Oil exhibits the following properties:

- Anti-viral ^[1,3]
- Anti-bacterial ^[3,4]
- Anti-fungal ^[4]
- Anti-pyretic ^[5]
- Anti-microbial ^[3]
- Anti-inflammatory ^[2,4,5]
- Analgesic ^[5]

Results from peer-reviewed studies suggest that Tea Tree Oil exhibits the following properties:

- Anti-bacterial ^[6,7]
- Anti-fungal ^[9-13]
- Anti-microbial ^[8]
- Acaricidal ^[16]

Blephadex™ can effectively offer relief while removing excessive oils and debris that may cause many symptoms associated with Blepharitis and Demodex.

¹Oggulu DO, Oni AA, Daini OA, Oloko AO. In vitro antimicrobial properties of coconut oil on *Candida species* in Ibadan, Nigeria. *J Med Food* 2007 Jun; 10(2): 384-7. ²Evangelista MT1, Abad-Casintahan F, Lopez-Villafuerte L. The effect of topical virgin coconut oil on SCORAD index, transepidermal water loss, and skin capacitance in mild to moderate pediatric atopic dermatitis: a randomized, double-blind, clinical trial. *Int J Dermatol*. 2014 Jan;53(1):100-8. doi:10.1111/ijd.12339. Epub 2013 Dec 10. ³Sheshala R, Ying LT, Hui LS, Barua A, Dua K. Development and anti-microbial potential of topical formulations containing *Cocos nucifera* Linn. *Antiinflamm Antiallergy Agents Med Chem*. 2013 Jul 10;12(3):253-64. ⁴Verallo-Rowell VM, Dillaque KM, Sya-Tjundawan BS. Novel antibacterial and emollient effects of coconut and virgin olive oils in adult atopic dermatitis. *Dermatitis*. 2008 Nov-Dec;19(6):308-15. ⁵Intahphuak S, Khonsung P, Panthong A. Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic activities of virgin coconut oil. *Pharm Biol*. 2010 Feb;48(2):151-7. doi:10.3109/13880200903062614. ⁶Messager S, Hammer KA, Carson CF, et al. Assessment of the antibacterial activity of tea tree oil using the European EN 1276 and EN 12054 standard suspension tests. *J Hosp Infect* 2005;59:113-25. ⁷Edwards-Jones V, Buck R, Shawcross SG, et al. The effect of essential oils on methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* using a dressing model. *Burns* 2004;30:772-7. ⁸Halcon L, Milkus K. *Staphylococcus aureus* and wounds: a review of tea tree oil as a promising antimicrobial. *Am J Infect Control* 2004;32:402-8. ⁹Oliva B, Piccirilli E, Ceddia T, et al. Antimycotic activity of *Melaleuca alternifolia* essential oil and its major components. *Lett Appl Microbiol* 2003;37:185-7. ¹⁰Gupta AK, Nicol K, Batra R. Role of antifungal agents in the treatment of seborrheic dermatitis. *Am J Clin Dermatol* 2004;5:417-22. ¹¹Hammer KA, Carson CF, Riley TV. Antifungal effects of *Melaleuca alternifolia* (tea tree) oil and its components on *Candida albicans*, *Candida glabrata* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2004;53:1081-5. ¹²Martin KW, Ernst E. Herbal medicines for treatment of fungal infections: a systematic review of controlled clinical trials. *Mycoses* 2004;47:87-92. ¹³Hammer KA, Carson CF, Riley TV. Antifungal activity of the components of *Melaleuca alternifolia* (tea tree) oil. *J Appl Microbiol* 2003;95:853-60. ¹⁴Caldefie-Chezet F, Guerry M, Chalchat JC, et al. Anti-inflammatory effects of *Melaleuca alternifolia* essential oil on human polymorphonuclear neutrophils and monocytes. *Free Radic Res* 2004;38:805-11. ¹⁵Carson CF, Riley TV. Safety, efficacy and provenance of tea tree (*Melaleuca alternifolia*) oil. *Contact Dermatitis* 2001;45:65-7. ¹⁶Walton SF, McKinnon M, Pizzutto S, et al. Acaricidal activity of *Melaleuca alternifolia* (tea tree) oil: in vitro sensitivity of *Sarcoptes scabiei* var *hominis* to terpinen-4-ol. *Arch Dermatol* 2004;140:563-6.

Ingredients: Aqua, Coconut (Cocos Nucifera) Oil, Glycerol, Aloe Barbadensis Gel, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Cocamidopropyl Betaine, DMDM Hydantoin, Lauryl Glucoside, Melaleuca Alternifolia (Tea Tree) Leaf Oil

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Innovative Solutions for Blepharitis and Demodex

Demodex

Demodex is a category of tiny parasitic mites that live in or near hair follicles of mammals. The types of demodex that live on humans are referred to as eyelash mites. Older people are much more likely to carry the mites. About two-thirds of elderly people are estimated to carry the mites. Half of adults and about a third of children and young adults are infected.^[1]

In the vast majority of cases the mites go unobserved without any adverse symptoms. But in certain cases mite populations can dramatically increase resulting in a condition known as Demodex mite bite. The condition is characterized by itching, inflammation and other skin disorders.



Shown here is an eyebrow mite, *Demodex folliculorum*, which burrow into eyebrow follicles (those are three of their rear ends sticking out of a human eyebrow follicle).^[2]

¹ H. G. Sengbusch & J. W. Hauswirth (1986). "Prevalence of hair follicle mites, *Demodex folliculorum* and *D. brevis* (Acaris: Demodicidae), in a selected human population in western New York, USA". *Journal of Medical Entomology* 23 (4): 384-388. PMID 3735343.

²Printed in *The Life that Lives on Us*. Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Robert Buckman Human Wildlife

Blepharitis



Blepharitis is an eye condition characterized by chronic inflammation of the eyelid. Signs and symptoms that are associated with the Blepharitis include:

- **Redness of the eyelids**
- **Flaking of skin on the eyelids**
- **Crusting at the eyelid margins, generally worse on waking**
- **Red Eye**
- **Gritty sensation of the eye or foreign-body sensation**

The single most important treatment of Blepharitis is a regular routine of eyelid hygiene. The routine needs to be convenient enough to be continued for life to avoid relapses as blepharitis is often a chronic condition.

Independent studies have shown that blepharitis affects as many as 70 to 80 million Americans, and upwards of 80 percent of those patients could have Demodex mites.