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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION

XLEAR, INC., a Utah corporation, and JONES BOZEMAN FAMILY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, Plaintiffs, vs. HIMALAYAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOGA SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY OF THE USA., an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, Defendant.	:	**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT** Civil No. Judge

Plaintiffs Xlear, Inc. ("Xlear") and Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership ("JBFLP"), through their undersigned counsel, bring this complaint against Defendant Himalayan International Institute of Yoga Science and Philosophy of the USA ("Defendant") as follows:

PARTIES

1. Xlear is a Utah corporation doing business in the State of Utah and having a principal place of business at 119 North 1380 West Orem, Utah 84057.

2. JBFLP is a limited partnership with its principal place of business at 812 West 8th, Suite 2A, Plainview, Texas 79072.

3. On information and belief, Defendant is an Illinois corporation, having a principal place of business at 952 Bethany Turnpike, Honesdale, Pennsylvania 18431.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This is a civil action for patent infringement under the patent laws of the United States and, more specifically, under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284 and 285. In the alternative, this action involves violations of the federal Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a). Jurisdiction is conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this action arises under federal law.

5. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1400 and 1391(b) and (c).

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

6. U.S. Patent No. 6,054,143 ("the '143 patent") was issued on April 25, 2000 bearing the title "Xylitol Delivery" (**Exhibit A**). The '143 patent relates generally to a method of nasal application of Xylitol.

7. U.S. Patent No. 6,258,372 ("the '372 patent") was issued on July 10, 2001 bearing the title "Xylitol Nose Spray" (**Exhibit B**). The '372 patent relates generally to a nasal spray formulation containing Xylitol.

8. JBFLP is the owner of the '143 and '372 patents and Xlear is the exclusive licensee of the '143 and '372 patents. *See* License Agreement, attached hereto as **Exhibit C**.

9. The '143 and '372 patents have not expired and are in full force and effect.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Patent Infringement)

10. Dr. Alonzo H. Jones ("Dr. Jones"), the inventor of the technologies claimed in the

'143 and '372 patents, began his research on the effects of Xylitol in response to his granddaughter's frequently recurring earaches.

11. Dr. Jones, who was an independent family physician practicing in Hale Center, Texas, studied the research pointing to the anti-bacterial affects of Xylitol in the prevention of tooth decay. Dr. Jones also recognized that many infection-causing bacteria enter through the nose, and that chronic inadequate nasal hygiene accounts for most upper respiratory infections including Otitis media (middle ear infections), asthma, sinusitis and allergies.

12. Applying the information obtained in his research in a novel way, Dr. Jones experimented on the effects and benefits of nasal sprays containing Xylitol.

13. Through his experimentation Dr. Jones discovered that Xylitol administered through the nose did have a beneficial and/or preventative effect on a variety of upper respiratory bacterial infections.

14. A provisional patent application related to this discovery (application no. 60/079184) was filed with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) on March 24, 1998. Two non-provisional U.S. patent applications (Application Nos. 09/220,283 and 09/517,929) were subsequently filed claiming priority to the provisional application. These non-provisional applications issued as the '143 and the '372 patents respectively.

15. Due to the long felt need for Dr. Jones' inventions, sales of Xlear nasal washes and sprays incorporating the patented technology were and continue to be substantial.

16. Xlear has recently become aware that Defendant is selling or offering to sell a nasal sprays containing Xylitol through its website www.himalayaninstitute.org. A copy of the representative sales materials are attached hereto as **Exhibit D**.

17. On information and belief, Defendant's nasal sprays include by weight approximately 100 parts of water, and between 65 parts to 1 part of xylitol/xylose, or in other words, an "effective amount of xylitol/xylose," and therefore infringe either literally, equivalently or contributorily one or more claims in the '372 patent.

18. On information and belief, Defendant's nasal sprays also instruct and actively induce users to nasally administer xylitol/xylose in solution, and therefore infringe either literally, equivalently or contributorily one or more claims in the '143 patent.

19. On information and belief, Defendant has conducted itself in the foregoing manner with knowledge of the '143 and '372 patents and therefore its infringement is considered to be willful.

20. On information and belief Defendant will continue to willfully, wantonly and deliberately engage in acts of infringement either literally, equivalently or contributorily without regard to JBFLP's patents, or Xlear's exclusive license thereto, and will continue to do so unless otherwise enjoined by this court.

21. The amount of money damages which JBFLP and Xlear have suffered due to Defendant's acts of infringement cannot be determined without an accounting and is thus subject to proof at trial. The harm to JBFLP and Xlear arising from Defendant's acts of infringement of the '143 and '372 patents is not fully compensable by money damages and further results in irreparable harm to JBFLP and Xlear.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of Federal Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))

22. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding allegations as though set forth fully herein.

23. In the alternative, if Defendant claims that its nasal spray products do not infringe the '143 and '372 patents, Defendant has made, and will continue to make, false and/or misleading statements about its nasal spray product in advertisements by implying that its products contain an effective amount of xylitol. *See* **Exhibit D**.

24. The false and/or misleading statements regarding Defendant's nasal spray products actually deceive or tend to deceive a substantial portion of potential customers.

25. The false and/or misleading statements are material in that it is likely to influence the purchasing decisions of potential customers.

26. Defendant caused the false and/or misleading statements as well as its nasal spray products to enter interstate commerce.

27. As a result of Defendant's actions, Plaintiffs have been, and will continue to be, damaged, in an amount to be determined at trial.

28. Plaintiffs have incurred legal fees and costs as a result of Defendant's intentional, deliberate, and willful misconduct, for which Plaintiffs seek compensation.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray:

A. For a judgment holding Defendant liable for infringement of the '143 and '372 patents;

B. For a preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining Defendant, its officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys and all other persons in acts of concert or

participation with Defendant from further infringement of the '143 and '372 patents;

C. In the alternative, for a judgment holding that Defendant has violated the federal Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a) for false and/or misleading advertising;

D. In the alternative, for a preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining Defendant, its officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys and all other persons in acts of concert or participation with Defendant from advertising its nasal spray products with xylitol in a false or misleading manner.

E. For an award to JBFLP and Xlear of their damages and that such damages be trebled in view of the willful and deliberate nature of Defendant's infringements;

F. Requiring that Defendant account to JBFLP and/or Xlear for all the gains, profits and advantages realized from its infringement and unlawful use of the inventions patented and described in the '143 and '372 patents;

G. That this be declared an exceptional case and that Plaintiffs be awarded their attorney's fees;

H. For an award of Plaintiffs' costs of this action;

I. For an award of Plaintiffs prejudgment interest on any amounts of actual damages; and

J. For such other and further relief to which this court deems Plaintiffs may be entitled in law and in equity.

Dated this 26th day of March, 2013.

JONES WALDO HOLBROOK & McDONOUGH PC

By: /s/ Kenneth A. Okazaki
Kenneth A. Okazaki (USB # 3844)
Attorneys for Plaintiff Xlear, Inc.

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

US006054143A

United States Patent [19]

Jones

[11] Patent Number: 6,054,143

[45] Date of Patent: Apr. 25, 2000

[54] XYLITOL DELIVERY

[76] Inventor: Alonzo H. Jones, P.O. Box 186, Hale Center, Tex. 79041

[21] Appl. No.: 09/220,283

[22] Filed: Dec. 23, 1998

Related U.S. Application Data

[60] Provisional application No. 60/079,184, Mar. 24, 1998.

[51] Int. Cl.[7] A61F 13/00

[52] U.S. Cl. 424/434; 514/23; 514/738

[58] Field of Search 514/23, 738; 424/434

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,719,196 2/1998 Uhari 514/738

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Uhari M, Kontiokari T, Niemela M. A Novel Use of Xylitol Sugar in Preventing Acute Otitis Media. *Pediatrics* (1998) 102(4): (Oct. 4, 1998) p. 879–884.

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Primary Examiner—Rebecca Cook

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Wendell Coffee; Mark Scott

[57] ABSTRACT

Nasopharyngeal congestion, irritation, and inflammation and associated upper respiratory infections such as otitis media, sinusitis are adjunctivly treated and prevented by nasal application of xylitol/xylose in a saline solution.

12 Claims, No Drawings

XYLITOL DELIVERY

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority to a Provisional Application 60/079,184 filed Mar. 24, 1998, 60/079,184. Specific reference is made to that document.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) Field of the Invention

This invention relates to cleaning the nasopharynx and thereby reducing the number of bacteria resident there. This reduction translates into less problems with upper respiratory infections (specifically otitis and sinusitis) and reduction in the severity of asthma when the asthma is triggered by upper respiratory irritants. General practice physicians have ordinary skill in this art.

(2) Description of the Related Art

Xylitol is the alcohol form of xylose, a pentose wood sugar. Since both forms are readily interchangeable, the term "xylitol/xylose" is used herein to mean "xylitol" or "xylose" or "xylitol and xylose". Xylitol, xylose, and mixtures of xylitol and xylose are equivalent and all equally effective in equal amounts in all therapeutic uses described herein. Xylitol is present in natural chemical cycles in the body (see Touster, 1974). It has about the same safety and toxicity as table sugar (Jori, 1984). Based on measuring the amount of xylitol in the urine of a group of southern European people who are deficient in an enzyme that assists in its metabolism Touster points out that the human body uses between 5 and 15 grams of xylitol daily. Xylitol is approved by the FDA as a food additive and is widely used as a sweetener especially in chewing gums. Xylitol is available at most health food stores. When ingested by mouth xylitol is about 90% absorbed, mostly in the jejunum, and rapidly metabolized; Asano and his group could find no detectable xylitol in the serum one and two hours after oral doses of 5 to 30 grams (Asano, 1973). Xylose is found in the body on the glycoprotein ligands that extend from cells and that are thought to participate in intercellular communication (Murray, 1996). Xylitol/xylose has been studied extensively for reducing dental caries through its effect on strep mutans, one of the bacteria responsible for cariogenic plaque. These studies have demonstrated that the action of xylitol/xylose that produces the cariogenic protection is by making this bacteria weaker and less adherent to dental plaque (Trahan, 1995). Paul Naaber found a similar decrease in adherence when he looked at Clostridium difficile in the gut in the presence of xylitol/xylose (Naaber, 1996). In 1998 Kontiokari found that a 2.5 percent solution of xylitol/xylose decreased the adherence of this bacteria when present either in the nasal mucosal cell or in the bacteria. When a five percent solution was present in both the bacteria and the mucosal cell, adherence of strep pneumonia, the major pathogen, was reduced by two-thirds; from an average of 41 bacteria per cell to 13 (Kontiokari, 1998). His article concludes by stating:

"These observations are consistent with the fact that monosaccharides are able to inhibit adherence only at the high concentrations, that are easily achieved in the oral cavity. The worldwide spread of penicillin-resistant strains of pneumocci substantiates the need for new approaches to preventing bacterial infections. Xylitol seems to be a promising agent for this purpose."

Matti Uhari, one of Kontiokari's colleagues in Finland has been studying the effects of oral xylitol/xylose in reducing the incidence of recurrent otitis as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,719,196 (Uhari, 1996; Uhari, 1998). Uhari's original study looked at the effect of xylitol chewing gum in reducing the incidence of otitis. The highest incidence of otitis is in infants less than two who cannot chew gum. Uhari subsequently studied the incidence of otitis in children getting an oral solution of xylitol. He found between a thirty and forty-percent reduction in the incidence of otitis using these supplements.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

(1) Progressive Contribution to the Art

The first level of response of the immune system is to try and wash out the irritated area. In upper respiratory infections this usually translates into nasal congestion because the immune system gets the fluid it needs for this washing by dilating blood vessels in the area. The traditional response to these symptoms is to turn off the immune response by a decongestant or antihistamine. A treatment much more respectful of the wisdom of the immune system is to facilitate it in the attempt to wash the irritated area.

I have discovered that the use of xylitol in a saline solution as a nasal spray is a beneficial means for delivering xylitol more efficiently to the nasopharynx. It avoids the dilution associated with ingestion, absorption, metabolism and circulation to the nose where it is active, that is present with oral delivery. Xylitol's effect, even when given orally, is in the nasopharynx. Because of this it is possible to deliver a pleasant nasal spray containing almost three orders of magnitude less than that given orally to accomplish similar results. Use of this spray results in cleaning of the nasopharynx, reduction of the bacteria count in the nasopharynx and a reduction in infections associated with those bacteria. Because the bacteria are not killed, resistance is not as big a problem. The use of this spray as adjunctive treatment of appropriate infections reduces the need for second and third generation antibiotics. "Resistant" strains of strep mutans that can metabolize xylitol have been isolated in the mouth, but they are more friendly and less cariogenic (Trahan, 1995). Use of this cleansing solution translates into less otitis and sinusitis. Where asthma is triggered by upper respiratory inflammation, an amelioration of the severity of the asthma is accomplished. The addition of xylitol/xylose to conventional nasal sprays is an efficient method of administration. It is particularly useful with infants younger than two years who cannot chew gum.

(2) Objects of this Invention

An object of this invention is to reduce infections of the nasopharynx and symptoms associated with these infections.

Another object of this invention is to provide a means to clean the nasopharynx and reduce the population of the pathogenic bacteria resident there.

A further object of this invention is to reduce otitis, sinusitis and, where asthma is triggered by inflammation of the upper airway, a reduction in the severity of asthma.

Another object of this invention is to efficiently deliver xylitol/xylose for the adjunctive treatment of nasopharyngeal infections.

Other objects are to achieve the above with a method that is rapid, effective, efficient, natural, safe, and inexpensive, and does not require highly skilled people to formulate and administer.

Further objects are to achieve the above with a product that has a long storage life, is safe, versatile, efficient, stable and reliable, yet is inexpensive and easy to formulate and administer.

The specific nature of the invention, as well as other objects, uses, and advantages thereof, will clearly appear from the following description.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A nasal spray is formulated having approximately 10% xylitol/xylose in an aqueous solution. The spray is administered by a conventional spray bottle.

As little as 1% xylitol/xylose in solution appears to be the effective minimum strength, the maximum strength is a saturated solution of 64 grams of xylitol/xylose per 100 cc.s of solution.

Mixing in a saline aqueous solution to facilitate the washing effect of the saline, the saline solution should be slightly hypotonic. The preferred saline solution is a 0.65% sodium chloride solution. The saline solution can be in the range from 0.45% sodium salt to 0.95% sodium salt. More than 0.95% sodium salt results in a burning sensation in the nasal passages. Sodium chloride is the preferred salt to make the saline solution, although other compatible sodium compounds may be used. Therefore it may be seen that nasal application of xylitol/xylose in a saline solution loosens the bacterial attachment and washes the nasal cavity.

One formulation is 5 grams of xylitol/xylose mixed with 45 cubic centimeters of "Ocean" nasal spray manufactured by the Fleming Company of Fenton, Mo. The "Ocean" spray contains 0.65% sodium chloride in water with benzalkonium chloride and phenylcarbinol as preservatives.

The recommended dosage for infants under two is a spray in each nostril with each diaper change. This, also, could be expressed as administering two sprays of the solution about seven times a day. Each spray will deliver approximately five (5) milligrams per spray. With two sprays, seven times a day this would be approximately 70 milligrams per day.

An alternate of application is that the xylitol/xylose solution could be administered as drops from a dropper. If the solution were administered by drops, there would be approximately five (5) milligrams per drop, therefore, a recommended dosage by drops would be two drops in each nostril seven times a day would result in about 140 milligrams per day. About 0.1 gram a day is normally sufficient. Basically, an excess amount is not harmful.

Another form of delivery is by swab, such as cotton wound around a small stick. The swab might be dipped into a xylitol/xylose solution as described above. A stronger solution such as a 25% xylitol/xylose solution is desirable. Also, the xylitol/xylose may be mixed in a carrier other than a solution, such as a suitable gel.

This treatment is beneficial for nasal congestion. Usage as described results in a reduction of the population of resident pathogenic strep pneumonia and other bacteria with similar reduction in infections and inflammatory problems associated with these bacteria. This usage will result in a reduced incident of ear infections. Also, the dosage is recommended to lessen the frequency and severity of recurrent sinus infections.

Also, use of xylitol/xylose, as described above, in combination with a first line antibiotic is usually sufficient for treatment of most upper respiratory conditions where strep pneumonia is the agent involved with the infection.

The embodiment shown and described above is only exemplary. I do not claim to have invented all the parts, elements or steps described. Various modifications can be made in the construction, material, arrangement, and operation, and still be within the scope of my invention. For example, the treatment is beneficial to many people over two years of age.

The restrictive description of the specific examples above do not point out what an infringement of this patent would be, but are to point out the advantages and the progressive contribution to the healing arts and to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the invention. The limits of the invention and the bounds of the patent protection are measured by and defined in the following claims.

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Uhari M, Kontiokari T, Niemela M. A Novel Use of Xylitol Sugar in Preventing Acute Otitis Media. Pediatrics (1998) 102(#4) (Oct. 4 1998) p.879–884.
Uhari, Matti and Tero Kontiokari. U.S. Pat. No. 5,719,196. Feb. 15, 1998. Method of treating respiratory infections or complications derived therefrom in humans which includes oral administration of xylitol.

I claim as my invention:

1. A method of cleaning the nasopharynx in a human in need of said method which comprises nasally administering an effective amount of xylitol/xylose in solution.

2. The method as defined in claim 1 wherein the solution is administered as a spray.

3. The method as defined in claim 2 further comprising: wherein two sprays of said xylitol/xylose in solution is administered to an infant about seven times a day.

4. The method as defined in claim 2 further comprising: said human is an infant and two sprays are administered at each diaper change.

5. The method as defined in claim 1 wherein the solution is administered by drops.

6. The method as defined in claim 1 wherein the solution is administered by a swab.

7. The method as defined in claim 1 wherein said xylitol/xylose in aqueous solution comprises from one gram to 64 grams of xylitol/xylose in 100 cc of solution.

8. The method as defined in claim 7 wherein said solution is a hypotonic saline solution which has a range from 0.45% to 0.85% sodium chloride.

9. The method as defined in claim 1 wherein said xylitol/xylose in saline solution consists of 5 grams xylitol/xylose in 45 cubic centimeters of water having 0.65% sodium chloride and effective amounts of benzalkonium chloride and phenylcarbinol.

10. The method as defined in claim 9 further comprising: wherein two sprays of said xylitol/xylose in saline solution is administered to an infant about seven times a day.

11. The method as defined in claim 9 further comprising: said human is an infant and the spray is administered at each diaper change.

12. The method as defined in claim 8 wherein said solution is administered by swab.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT B

EXHIBIT B

US006258372B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Jones

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,258,372 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: *Jul. 10, 2001**

(54) XYLITOL NOSE SPRAY

(76) Inventor: Alonzo H. Jones, P.O. Box 186, Hale Center, TX (US) 79041

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: 09/517,929

(22) Filed: Mar. 3, 2000

Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 09/220,283, filed on Dec. 23, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,054,143.
(60) Provisional application No. 60/079,184, filed on Mar. 24, 1998.

(51) Int. Cl.[7] A61F 13/00; A61K 31/70

(52) U.S. Cl. 424/434; 514/23
(58) Field of Search 424/434; 514/23

(56) References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,719,196 * 2/1998 Ubari et al. 514/738
6,054,143 * 4/2000 Jones 424/434

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Kevin E. Weddington
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Wendell Coffee; Mark Scott

(57) ABSTRACT

Nasopharyngeal congestion, irritation, and inflammation and associated upper respiratory infections such a otitis media, sinusitis are adjunctivly treated and prevented by nasal application of xylitol/xylose in a saline solution.

11 Claims, No Drawings

XYLITOL NOSE SPRAY

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This is a Division of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/220,283 filed Dec. 23, 1998, entitled XYLITOL DELIVERY, which is now U.S. Pat. No. 6,054,143 issued on Apr. 25, 2000.

Applicant filed a Provisional Application on this subject matter on Mar. 24, 1998, Ser. No. 60/079,184. Specific reference is made to that document.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) Field of the Invention

This invention relates to cleaning the nasopharynx and thereby reducing the number of bacteria resident there. This reduction translates into less problems with upper respiratory infections (specifically otitis and sinusitis) and reduction in the severity of asthma when the asthma is triggered by upper respiratory irritants. General practice physicians have ordinary skill in this art.

(2) Description of the Related Art

Xylitol is the alcohol form of xylose, a pentose wood sugar. Since both forms are readily interchangeable, the term "xylitol/xylose" is used herein to mean "xylitol" or "xylose" or "xylitol and xylose". Xylitol, xylose, and mixtures of xylitol and xylose are equivalent and all equally effective in equal amounts in all therapeutic uses described herein. Xylitol is present in natural chemical cycles in the body (see Touster, 1974). It has about the same safety and toxicity as table sugar (Jori, 1984). Based on measuring the amount of xylitol in the urine of a group of southern European people who are deficient in an enzyme that assists in its metabolism Touster points out that the human body uses between 5 and 15 grams of xylitol daily. Xylitol is approved by the FDA as a food additive and is widely used as a sweetener especially in chewing gums. Xylitol is available at most health food stores. When ingested by mouth xylitol is about 90% absorbed, mostly in the jejunum, and rapidly metabolized; Asano and his group could find no detectable xylitol in the serum one and two hours after oral doses of 5 to 30 grams (Asano, 1973). Xylose is found in the body on the glycoprotein ligands that extend from cells and that are thought to participate in intercellular communication (Murray, 1996). Xylitol/xylose has been studied extensively for reducing dental caries through its effect on strep mutans, one of the bacterial responsible for cariogenic plaque. These studies have demonstrated that the action of xylitol/xylose that produces the cariogenic protection is by making this bacteria weaker and less adherent to dental plaque (Trahan, 1995). Paul Naaber found a similar decrease in adherence when he looked at Clostridium difficile in the gut in the presence of xylitol/xylose (Naaber, 1996). In 1998 Kontiokari found that a 2.5 percent solution of xylitol/xylose decreased the adherence of this bacteria when present either in the nasal mucosal cell or in the bacteria. When a five percent solution was present in both the bacteria and the mucosal cell, adherence of strep pneumonia, the major pathogen, was reduced by two-thirds; from an average of 41 bacteria per cell to 13 (Kontiokari, 1998). His article concludes by stating:

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

(1) Progressive Contribution to the Art

The first level of response of the immune system is to try and wash out the irritated area. In upper respiratory infections this usually translates into nasal congestion because the immune system gets the fluid it needs for this washing and dilating blood vessels in the area. The traditional response to these symptoms is to turn off the immune response by a decongestant or antihistamine. A treatment much more respectful of the wisdom of the immune system is to facilitate it in the attempt to wash the irritated area.

I have discovered that the use of xylitol in a saline solution as a nasal spray is a beneficial means for delivering xylitol more efficiently to the nasopharynx. It avoids the dilution associated with ingestion, absorption, metabolism and circulation to the nose where it is active, that is present with oral delivery. Xylitol's effect, even when given orally, is in the nasopharynx. Because of this it is possible to deliver a pleasant nasal spray containing almost three orders of magnitude less than that given orally to accomplish similar results. Use of this spray results in cleaning of the nasopharynx, reduction of the bacterial count in the nasopharynx and a reduction in infections associated with those bacteria. Because the bacteria are not killed, resistance is not as big a problem. The use of this spray as adjunctive treatment of appropriate infections reduces the need for second and third generation antibiotics. "Resistant" strains of strep mutans that can metabolize xylitol have been isolated in the mouth, but they are more friendly and less cariogenic (Trahan, 1995). Use of this cleansing solution translates into less otitis and sinusitis. Where asthma is triggered by upper respiratory inflammation, an amelioration of the severity of the asthma is accomplished. The addition of xylitol/xylose to conventional nasal sprays is an efficient method of administration. It is particularly useful with infants younger than two years who cannot chew gum.

(2) Objects of this Invention

An object of this invention is to reduce infections of the nasopharynx and symptoms associated with these infections.

Another object of this invention is to provide a means to clean the nasopharynx and reduce the population of the pathogenic bacterial resident there.

A further object of this invention is to reduce otitis, sinusitis and, where asthma is triggered by inflammation of the upper airway, a reduction in the severity of asthma.

Another object of this invention is to efficiently deliver xylitol/xylose for the adjunctive treatment of nasopharyngeal infections.

Other objects are to achieve the above with a method that is rapid, effective, efficient, natural, safe, and inexpensive, and does not require highly skilled people to formulate and administer.

Further objects are to achieve the above with a product that has a long storage life, is safe, versatile, efficient, stable and reliable, yet is inexpensive and easy to formulate and administer.

The specific nature of the invention, as well as other objects, uses, and advantages thereof, will clearly appear from the following description.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A nasal spray is formulated having approximately 10% xylitol/xylose in an aqueous solution. The spray is administered by a conventional spray bottle.

As little as 1% xylitol/xylose in solution appears to be the effective minimum strength, the maximum strength is a saturated solution of 64 grams of xylitol/xylose per 100 cc.s of solution.

Mixing in a saline aqueous solution to facilitate one washing effect of the saline, the saline solution should be slightly hypotonic. The preferred saline solution is a 0.65% sodium chloride solution. The saline solution can be in the range from 0.45% sodium salt to 0.95% sodium salt. More than 0.95% sodium salt results in a burning sensation in the nasal passages. Sodium chloride is the preferred salt to make the saline solution although other compatible sodium compounds may be used.

Therefore it may be seen that nasal application of xylitol/xylose in a saline solution loosens the bacterial attachment and washes the nasal cavity.

One formulation is 5 grams of xylitol/xylose mixed with 45 cubic centimeters of "Ocean" nasal spray manufactured by the Fleming Company of Fenton, Mo. the "Ocean" spray contains 0.65% sodium chloride in water with benzalkonium chloride and phenylcarbinol as preservatives.

The recommended dosage for infants under two is a spray in each nostril with each diaper change. This, also, could be expressed by administering two sprays of the solution about seven times a day. Each spray will deliver approximately five (5) milligrams per spray. With two sprays, seven times a day this would be approximately 70 milligrams per day.

An alternate of application is that the xylitol/xylose solution could be administered as drops from a dropper. If the solution were administered by drops, there would be approximately five (5) milligrams per drop, therefore, a recommended dosage by drops would be two drops in each nostril seven times a day would result in about 140 milligrams per day. About 0.1 gram a day is normally sufficient. Basically, an excess amount is not harmful.

Another form of deliver is by swab, such as cotton wound around a small stick. The swab might be dipped into a xylitol/xylose solution as described above. A stronger solution such as a 25% xylitol/xylose solution is desirable. Also, the xylitol/xylose may be mixed in a carrier other than a solution, such as a suitable gel.

This treatment is beneficial for nasal congestion. Usage as described results in a reduction of the population of resident pathogenic strep pneumonia and other bacteria with similar reduction in infections and inflammatory problems associated with these bacteria. This usage will result in a reduced incident of ear infections. Also, the dosage is recommended to lessen the frequency and severity of recurrent sinus infections.

Also, use of xylitol/xylose, as described above, in combination with a first line antibiotic is usually sufficient for treatment of most upper respiratory conditions where strep pneumonia is the agent involved with the infection.

The embodiment shown and described above is only exemplary. I do not claim to have invented all the parts, elements or steps described. Various modifications can be made in the construction, material, arrangement, and operation, and still be within the scope of my invention. For example, the treatment is beneficial to many people over two years of age.

The restrictive description of the specific examples above do not point out what an infringement of this patent would be, but are to point out the advantages and the progressive contribution to the healing arts and to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the invention. The limits of the invention and the bounds of the patent protection are measured by and defined in the following claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. An aqueous solution for nasal use comprising by weight 100 parts of water, between 65 parts to 1 part of xylitol/xylose, and between 0.95 and 0.45 parts of sodium chloride.

2. The solution as defined in claim 1 with the addition of effective amounts of benzalkonium chloride and phenylcarbinol as preservatives.

3. The solution as defined in claim 2 comprising: 100 parts of water, 10 parts of xylitol/xylose, and 0.65 parts of sodium chloride.

4. The solution as defined in claim 1 wherein the solution is hypotonic and further comprising 100 parts of water, 10 parts of xylitol/xylose, 0.65 parts of sodium chloride and effective amounts of benzalkonium chloride and phenylcarbinol as preservatives.

5. An aqueous solution for nasal use comprising by weight 100 parts of water and between 65 parts to 1 part of xylitol/xylose.

6. The solution as defined in claim 5 with the addition of effective amounts of benzalkonium chloride and phenylcarbinol as preservatives.

7. The solution as defined in claim 6 comprising: 100 parts of water and 10 parts of xylitol/xylose.

8. The solution as defined in claim 5 wherein the solution is hypotonic and further comprising 100 parts of water, 10 parts of xylitol/xylose, and effective amounts of benzalkonium chloride and phenylcarbinol as preservatives.

9. A nasal spray comprising by weight 100 parts of water, between one part and 65 parts of xylitol/xylose, and between 0.45 and 0.95 parts of sodium chloride in a conventional spray bottle.

10. The product as defined in claim 9 wherein said solution is hypotonic and further comprising 100 parts of water 10 parts of xylitol/xylose, and 0.65 parts of sodium chloride and effective amounts of benzalkonium chloride and phenylcarbinol as preservatives.

11. A preparation for nasal use comprising an effective amount of xylitol/xylose in a suitable gel.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT C

EXHIBIT C

AGREEMENT

This agreement (hereinafter Agreement) is made by and between Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership (Assignor and/or Licensor), an entity comprised of Alonzo H. Jones and Jerry J. Bozeman, having a mailing address of 4502 Horseshoe Bend, Plainview, Texas 79072, and Xlear, Inc. (Assignee, Licensee and/or Xlear), a Utah corporation having an address of 723 S. Auto Mall Drive (PO Box 1421), American Fork, UT 84003. This Agreement becomes effective upon the execution of the signature blocks provided below (Effective Date).

WHEREAS, Dr. Alonzo Jones has developed the technology of United States Patent No. 6,054,143 titled "Xylitol Delivery" and United States Patent No. 6,258,372 titled "Xylitol Nose Spray," as well as foreign counterpart patents and patent applications, all of which have been assigned to Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership;

WHEREAS, Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership has acquired by assignment the rights in United States Patent No. 6,599,883 titled "Nasal Delivery of Xylitol";

WHEREAS, Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership has acquired by assignment the rights in registered United States Trademark No. 2.461,375 for the mark XLEAR®; and

WHEREAS, Xlear Inc. of Utah desires to manufacture and market the nasal spray covered by these patents owned by the Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership, and license the use of the XLEAR® mark from the Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Definitions

1.1 "Patents" shall mean United States Patent No. 6,054,143 titled "Xylitol Delivery," United States Patent No. 6,258,372 titled "Xylitol Nose Spray," United States Patent No. 6,599,883 titled "Nasal Delivery of Xylitol," and all foreign counterpart patents and patent applications claiming priority from Patent Cooperation Treaty application Serial No. PCT/US99/06436 filed March 24, 1999 titled "Xylitol Compositions for Treating Upper Respiratory Conditions." This also includes any foreign Patents that are issued that are associated with these U.S. Patents ~~a list of these patents~~. A current list of these patents will be found in Exhibit B.

1.2 "Assignor" shall mean Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership.

1.3 "Assignee," "Licensee," and/or "Xlear" shall mean Xlear, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Utah.

1.4 "Net Sales" shall mean revenue from the sale, transfer, exchange or other disposition of products that fall within the claims of any unexpired Patents, minus the cost of the products used in their manufacture, e. g. bottles with delivery systems, xylitol and other solutes, preservatives, and packaging.

1.5 "Major Discrepancies" shall mean any situation where payments due, as calculated by inspection of Assignee's books and records by a designee of Assignor and confirmed by independent auditor, are more than 10% greater than those reported and/or paid by Assignee.

1.6 "Material Breach" shall mean the failure of either party to discharge its obligations under the Agreement.

2. Assignment of Patents – Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership hereby transfers, grants, conveys, assigns and relinquishes exclusively to Xlear Inc. of Utah all the right, title and interest in and to the Patents, the inventions claimed therein, and all accrued causes of action for damages for infringement thereof.

3. Consideration for Assignment of the Patents

3.1 Up-Front Consideration. As initial consideration for the assignment of the Patents, Assignee agrees to pay $30,000 (thirty thousand dollars) to Assignor within seven (7) days of the Effective date of this Agreement. Immediately upon receipt of the consideration of this sub-paragraph, Assignor shall execute and deliver the Assignment attached hereto as Exhibit A. (In view of the long term existing nature of this agreement this payment is waived by agreement of both parties.)

3.2 Consideration Based on Net Sales of Assignee. In addition to the consideration of paragraph 3.1, Assignee agrees and covenants to pay Assignor on a quarterly basis a payment of: four and one-half percent (4.5%) of the Net Sales by the Assignee of products that fall within the scope of at least one of the Patents. In the eventuality that cost of production increases, the royalty per bottle unit shall not fall below .55 cents ($.0055) per cc of xylitol based nose spray sold by Xlear that fall within the scope of at least one of the Patents. This .55 Cent minimum is waived for sales in the developing world (those countries not in the E.U., Japan, Canada, Korea, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand or the United States) where retail sale prices do not allow for a normal markup. Payments due

Assignor under this sub-paragraph shall be due and payable quarterly with the reports of paragraph 4.

3.3 Consideration Based on Royalties From Licenses Granted on the Patents. In addition to the consideration of paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2, Assignee agrees and covenants to pay Assignor twenty percent (20%) of all royalty and/or recovery payments paid (whether up-front payments for license grant, royalty payments, or other consideration) to Assignee by its licensees of one or more of the Patents. Payments due Assignor under this sub-paragraph shall be payable quarterly with the royalty reports of paragraph 4.

3.4 Consideration Based on Recovery From Infringement Lawsuits. In addition to the consideration of paragraphs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, Assignee agrees and covenants to pay Assignor twenty percent (20%) of any recovery from any infringement action by or on behalf of Assignee after deduction of reasonable costs and expenses associated with the suit.

4. Reporting. Assignee agrees and covenants to keep complete, accurate, and correct records which are appropriate for the determination of payments due Assignor under paragraph 3. Assignee agrees and covenants to report the amount of payments due Assignor within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar quarter.

5. Inspection of Accounts. Assignee agrees and covenants to allow Assignor, a duly appointed representative of Assignor, and/or an independent auditor to inspect books and records relating to calculation of payments quarterly, on a confidential basis, during regular business hours and upon reasonable advance notice. If an independent auditor is used for the inspection, Assignor and Assignee shall equally divide the expense of the auditor. If Major Discrepancies are found, Assignee shall reimburse Assignor for the cost of the

auditor. If Major Discrepancies are not found, Assignor shall reimburse Assignee for the cost of the auditor.

6. Failure of Consideration. In the event of a uncured Material Breach by the Assignee with respect to payment of consideration for the assignment of the Patents herein, Assignee admits that the assignment of the patents becomes null and void, and further the Assignee agrees and covenants to execute any necessary paperwork and perform any other acts necessary to return ownership of the Patents (both foreign and domestic) to Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership.

7. Use of Registered Trademark.

7.1 Licensee acknowledges the existence and validity of Licensor's United States Trademark No. 2,461,375, the words of the mark reading "XLEAR."

7.2 Use of Mark. Licensor hereby grants to Licensee an exclusive right to the use of the XLEAR® mark on or in connection with products falling within the scope of at least one of the Patents. Licensee may extend the right to use the mark to Sub-Licensees. Licensee covenants for itself and on behalf of any Sub-Licensees to denote the registered status of the mark by affixing the ® symbol in every applicable instance where the mark XLEAR® is used, including, but not limited to, correspondence with third parties, advertisements, brochures, instructions for use and installation, technical bulletins, banners, billboards, packaging, models, and demonstrations.

7.3 Licensor's Quality Standards for Use of the Mark XLEAR®. Licensee covenants and agrees for itself and on behalf of any Sub-Licensees that any product utilizing the XLEAR® mark will conform to quality standards heretofore established between Dr. Jones and Xlear. Licensor reserves the right to, at any time, evaluate the quality of products

bearing the XLEAR® mark to ensure they fall within said standards. Licensee agrees and covenants to recall and replace, at sole expense of Licensee, any products found to be outside said standards.

7.4 Royalty Payments for Use of Registered Trademark. Royalty payments for use of the XLEAR® mark shall be waived until the expiration of the last of the patents. Beginning at the expiration of the last of the Patents, and extending to the later of the death of Dr. Alonzo Jones or his wife Ms. Jerry Bozeman, Xlear agrees and covenants to pay a royalty for use of the mark XLEAR® of $150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand dollars) per year. The royalty shall be based on the value of the dollar in 2005 and adjusted upward every five (5) years for inflation over the previous five (5) years based on published United States Government inflation data.

8. Material Breach. Either party may terminate this Agreement for a Material Breach by the other party upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. Such notice shall be effective unless the party in default cures such breach within thirty (30) days of said notice.

9. Miscellaneous.

9.1 Notice. Any notice required to be given pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement shall be in writing and by facsimile, certified mail, or private courier, and sent, mailed or delivered to the parties at the following addresses or any other address that the party may designate from time to time in writing:

If to Licensee: Nathan O. Jones, President, Xlear, Inc., 723 south Auto Mall Drive, Orem, Utah 84003.

If to Licensor: Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership, C/O Dr. Alonzo Jones, 4502 Horseshoe Bend, Plainview, Texas 79072

9.2 Assignment. This Agreement shall be binding on each party's successors and assigns, as well as any subsidiary or affiliated company effectively controlled by either party. Licensee shall not assign, or otherwise transfer any of its rights or obligations under this Agreement, in whole or in part. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Licensee may assign its rights and obligations hereunder to an entity that acquires the business of Licensee by way of merger, stock purchase, or the purchase of substantially all of Licensee's assets.

9.3 Relationship of the Parties. Each party to this Agreement is an independent contractor, and assumes full responsibility for the payment of all compensation, Social Security, unemployment and other taxes and charges for all persons engaged by it in the performance of this Agreement. Neither this Agreement, nor any transaction under or relating to this Agreement, shall be deemed to create an agency, partnership or joint venture between the parties. Neither party shall have any subsequent right to obligate or bind the other party in any manner.

9.4 Entire Agreement. This Agreement contains the entire understanding and agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes all previous communications, proposals, representations, and agreements, whether oral or written, relating to the subject matter hereof.

9.5 Modifications. This Agreement can be modified only by a writing signed by the parties.

9.6 Severability. The parties acknowledge and agree that if any provision hereof violates or contravenes any law, such provision shall be deemed severed and not a part hereof, but the remainder hereof shall remain in full force and effect.

9.7 Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by, construed, and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Texas. Should this Agreement become the subject of litigation, venue shall be Hale County, Texas if suit is filed by Xlear, and shall be Utah County, Utah, if suit is filed by Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership.

9.8 Execution. This Agreement may be executed by facsimile and/or in one or more counterparts.

9.9 Governmental Approval. In the event governmental approvals are required for one or more of the products and uses of the products covered by the Patents, Licensee shall bear the sole responsibility and cost for obtaining such approval. Further, Licensee is responsible for manufacturing, making, promoting and selling products covered by the Patents in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each party hereto has duly caused this Agreement to be executed on its behalf.

Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership

By: _____
Name: Dr. Alonzo Jones
Title: General Partner
Date: 15 Feb 2007

Xlear, Inc. of Utah

By: _____
Name: Nathan O. Jones
Title: President, Xlear, Inc. of Utah
Date: 2/15/2007

EXHIBIT A

ASSIGNMENT

WHEREAS, Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership, a Texas partnership having a mailing address of 4502 Horseshoe Bend, Plainview, Texas 79072, has acquired by assignment all right title and interest in the inventions: United States Patent No. 6,054,143 titled "Xylitol Delivery"; United States Patent No. 6,258,372 titled "Xylitol Nose Spray"; United States Patent No. 6,599,883 titled "Nasal Delivery of Xylitol"; and all foreign counterpart patents and patent applications claiming priority from Patent Cooperation Treaty application Serial No. PCT/US99/06436 filed March 24, 1999 titled "Xylitol Compositions for Treating Upper Respiratory Conditions,"

WHEREAS, Xlear, Inc., a Utah corporation having a mailing address of 723 South Auto Mall Dr., American Fork, Utah 84003, desires to own the entire right, title and interest in and to the inventions, in all countries throughout the world, in: letters patent 6,054,143; letters patent 6,258,372; letters patent 6,599,883; and foreign counterpart patents and applications based on Patent Cooperation Treaty application Serial No. PCT/US99/06436.

NOW THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, Jones Bozeman Limited Family Partnership, by and through Dr. Alonzo Jones, general partner, hereby sells, assigns, transfers and sets over to Xlear, Inc. of Utah, its lawful successors and assigns, the entire right, title and interest in and to U.S. Patent Nos. 6,054,143, 6,258,372, and 6,599,883, and foreign counterpart patents and applications based on Patent Cooperation Treaty application Serial No. PCT/US99/06436.

EXECUTED at the place and on the date indicated below, opposite my signature. _____, 2004 19 Feb 13 _____ Date

Alonzo Jones

General Partner,

Jones Bozeman Family Limited Partnership

Place: Plainview

THE STATE OF TEXAS §

§

COUNTY OF Hale §

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared Dr. Alonzo Jones, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF OFFICE, this the 19 day of February, 2004 13

Sue Brightbill

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas

SUE BRIGHTBILL
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
September 9, 2016

Exhibit B

Country	Status	Patent #	Issued
United States	Granted	US 6,045,143	4/25/2000
United States		US 6258,372	7/10/2001
Norway	Granted	331654	3/24/1999
Turkey	Granted	TR200002739B	9/21/2001
Canada	Granted	2321819	3/24/1999
Mexico	Granted	224666	3/24/1999
South Africa	Granted	2000/4651	2/27/2002
Singapore	Granted	75469	5/31/2004
Australia	Granted	748327	3/24/1999
New Zealand	Granted	506557	5/12/2003
Israel	Granted	138467	6/13/2006
EPO below			
Austria	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Belgium	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Denmark	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Finland	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
France	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Germany	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Great Britain	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Ireland	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Italy	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Luxembourg	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Netherlands	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Portugal	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Spain	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Sweden	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
Switzerland	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006
United Kingdom	Granted	1063885	3/15/2006

EXHIBIT D

EXHIBIT D

HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE

Neti Mist™ Sinus Spray

Neti Mist™ Sinus Spray is a new homeopathic, all natural spray formulated with ingredients to help soothe and relieve congestion in your nasal passages. It is designed to assist and facilitate easier and clearer breathing and may be effective for seasonal sinus support.*

- Helps relieve congestion in nasal passages
- Helps alleviate cold & allergy symptoms
- Helps keep nasal passages free of pollen, dust, and other irritants

This gentle isotonic spray:

- Is 100% all natural and non-addictive
- Contains the homeopathic remedy kali muriaticum
- Contains tangerine-ginger with Erythritol and Xylitol
- Contains no Benzalkonium Chloride

This product can be used prior to nasal irrigation with the Neti Pot™ in order to deeply flush out the sinus passages and at any time to extend and support the effects of nasal irrigation.

Suitable for children over 6 with proper adult supervision.
For children 6 and under, consult a physician before use.

Directions:

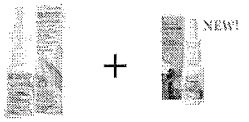
- Shake well
- Remove cap and safety clip
- Hold with thumb at bottom of bottle and nozzle between fingers
- Prime pump prior to initial use by depressing several times
- Insert tip of nozzle just past the nasal opening(1/8th – 1/4th inch)
- Pump once inside of each nostriland gently inhale
- Wait at least 30 seconds or longer before blowing nose
- Use as needed every 2-4 hours
- May be used safely for long periods of time

Ingredients:
Active Ingredients: Kali muriaticum 6X (for upper respiratory mucus & congestion).
Inactive Ingredients: Deionized water, sodium chloride (99.99% pure pharmaceutical grade USP), aloe vera (*Aloe barbadensis*), erythritol, xylitol (non-GMO), grapefruit seed extract (*Citrus paradisi*), polysorbate 20 (vegetable source), tangerine essential oil (*Citrus reticulata*), ginger essential oil (*Zingiber officinale*).

Made in the United States.

** The statements made here have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease. If taking any medication, consult with a healthcare practitioner before using this product. Do not use during pregnancy or lactation unless recommended by a healthcare practitioner. As with any herbal preparation, consider size, age, weight, constitution, and lifestyle as guidelines for use.*

Buy Neti Mist™ Sinus Spray and New! Neti Mist Kids Sinus Spray together:



Buy both for $31.90!

Customers who bought this also bought:

The Original Neti Pot

- All Neti Products
- Neti Pots
- Starter Kits
- Neti Pot Salt
- Boosts
- Flu Season Special - till Jan 31st

Share Share

‹ See more Neti Pot Products.

$15.95
Add to cart

HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE

New! Neti Mist Kids Sinus Spray

Neti Mist™ KIDS Sinus Spray is a new homeopathic, all natural sinus spray formulated with ingredients to help soothe and relieve congestion in your nasal passages. It is designed to assist and facilitate easier and clearer breathing and may be effective for seasonal sinus support.*

- Helps relieve congestion in nasal passages
- Helps alleviate cold & allergy symptoms
- Helps keep nasal passages free of pollen, dust, and other irritants

This gentle isotonic spray:

- Is 100% all natural and non-addictive
- Contains the homeopathic remedy kali muriaticum
- Contains tangerine-ginger with Erythritol and Xylitol
- Contains no Benzalkonium Chloride

This product can be used prior to nasal irrigation with the Neti Pot™ in order to deeply flush out the sinus passages and at any time to extend and support the effects of nasal irrigation.

Suitable for children over 6 with proper adult supervision.
For children 6 and under, consult a physician before use.

Directions:

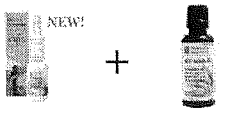
- Shake well
- Remove cap and safety clip
- Hold with thumb at bottom of bottle and nozzle between fingers
- Prime pump prior to initial use by depressing several times
- Insert tip of nozzle just past the nasal opening(1/8th – 1/4th inch)
- Pump once inside of each nostriland gently inhale
- Wait at least 30 seconds or longer before blowing nose
- Use as needed every 2-4 hours
- May be used safely for long periods of time

Ingredients:
Active Ingredients: Kali muriaticum 6X (for upper respiratory mucus & congestion).
Inactive Ingredients: Deionized water, sodium chloride (99.99% pure pharmaceutical grade USP), aloe vera (*Aloe barbadensis*), erythritol, xylitol (non-GMO), grapefruit seed extract (*Citrus paradisi*), polysorbate 20 (vegetable source), tangerine essential oil (*Citrus reticulata*), ginger essential oil (*Zingiber officinale*).

Made in the United States.

** The statements made here have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease. If taking any medication, consult with a healthcare practitioner before using this product. Do not use during pregnancy or lactation unless recommended by a healthcare practitioner. As with any herbal preparation, consider size, age, weight, constitution, and lifestyle as guidelines for use.*

Buy New! Neti Mist Kids Sinus Spray and Neti Wash Flu™ together:



Buy both for $31.90!

Customers who bought this also bought:

The Original Neti Pot

- All Neti Products
- Neti Pots
- Starter Kits
- Neti Pot Salt
- Boosts
- Flu Season Special - till Jan 31st

Share Share

‹ See more Neti Pot Products.

$15.95
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HIMALAYAN INSTITUTE®

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Neti Wash Plus Daily Boost

Aromatic zinc-free **Neti Wash Plus Daily Boost** contains herbal extracts, essential oils, and xylitol to cool, give relief from congestion, and invigorate. In conjunction with a nasal wash, it helps to nourish and moisturize the nasal passages.*

- Soothe and moisturize dry nasal passages
- Remove excess mucus... naturally
- Relief from congestion

Ingredients: Chinese phellodendron bark (*Phellodendron amurense*), goldenseal root (*Ydratis canadensis*), barberry root bark (*Berberis vulgaris*), chinese coptis root (*Boptis chinesis*), xylitol (derived from birch bark), peppermint oil (*Mentha piperita*), eucalyptus oil (*Eucalyptus globulus*), menthol (*Mentha spp.*), grapefruit seed extract, vegetable glycerin, polysorbate 20 (derived from coconut oil), in a base of distilled water.

** The statements made here have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease. If taking any medication, consult with a healthcare practitioner before using this product. Do not use during pregnancy or lactation unless recommended by a healthcare practitioner. As with any herbal preparation, consider size, age, weight, constitution, and lifestyle as guidelines for use.*

The Original Neti Pot

- All Neti Products
- Neti Pots
- Starter Kits
- Neti Pot Salt
- Boosts
- Flu Season Special - till Jan 31st

Share Share

‹ See more Neti Pot Products.

$14.95
Add to cart

Buy Neti Wash Plus Daily Boost and Neti Mist™ Sinus Spray together:

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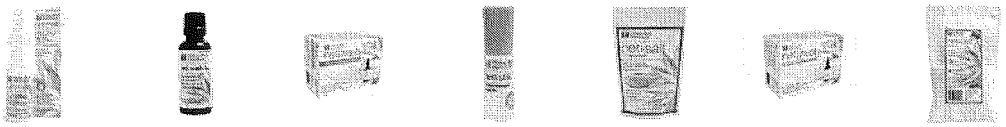

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