Proprietary Glandular Blend Plus Essential Nutrients for Women

A proprietary blend of glandular concentrates is used in the Gynecrine formula which includes raw ovary concentrate to supply growth and repair factors for the two female sex glands, the ovaries. Estrogen, produced by the ovaries, is responsible for secondary female sex characteristics including development of breasts, widening of hips, distribution of body fat, onset of menstruation and libido. The excocrine function of the ovaries is development and expulsion of the egg or ovum. Raw ovary concentrate has been used to normalize glandular function in menopause, hot flashes, excessive menstrual flow, absence of menstrual flow, and irregular menstrual periods. Also included in the formula are mammary, pancreas, adrenal, pituitary and liver concentrates for broad-based support of the female endocrine and exocrine glandular system. Glandulars are not hormones but they can activate the glands to produce hormones. The entire point of glandular therapy is to normalize the affected gland or tissue, not to stimulate it. Consequently, it makes little difference whether the affected gland is overactive or underactive.

Women also need certain nutrients in higher amounts than men. Gynecrine supplies therapeutic amounts of essential vitamins, minerals, amino acids and other nutrients found to be particularly beneficial to the female system and to help alleviate symptoms of premenstrual syndrome (PMS) and menopausal complaints.

Gynecrine Supplies Essential Vitamins in Therapeutic Amounts to Meet the Needs of Women

In the early 1940's an apparent relationship was observed between vitamin B-complex deficiency and PMS, menstrual cramping, excessive menstrual bleeding and fibrocystic breast disease. Patients with one or more of these complaints also had signs of B-vitamin deficiency and symptoms improved with supplementation. B-complex vitamins, which include thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, B-6, B-12, pantothentic acid, biotin, folic acid, choline, inositol and PABA (para-aminobenzoic acid), are coenzymes involved in energy production and may be useful for depression or anxiety. These vitamins should always be taken together. B-6 can relieve water retention often seen in PMS and menopause. Pantothentic acid, known as the “anti-stress” vitamin is required for production of adrenal hormones. Both choline and inositol minimize excess fat in the liver and choline aids in hormone production. Folic acid helps regulate embryonic and fetal development of nerve cells and may be effective in the treatment of uterine cervical dysplasia.

Vitamin C and bioflavonoids, both antioxidant nutrients, work together to keep collagen, the intercellular cement, in healthy condition. In France, these nutrients have been used successfully for a number of women’s gynecological problems. Physicians have used bioflavonoids to effectively replace hormone therapy in cases of irregular or painful menstrual flow not caused by anatomical damage. Some of the bioflavonoids have prevented bleeding and regulated menstrual flow after insertion of intrauterine contraceptive devices. Vitamin C com-
bined with bioflavonoids has also been shown to relieve menopausal symptoms including hot flashes, nocturnal leg cramps, easy bruising and spontaneous nosebleeds.(4)

All major categories of PMS symptoms are improved with vitamin E supplements. Vitamin E has also been effectively used in the treatment of fibrocystic breast disease and to relieve menopausal symptoms, including hot flashes.(5,6,8)

Since postmenopausal women are at high risk for osteoporosis, it is important for women to build strong bones early in life. Vitamin D is necessary for calcium absorption and for the breakdown and assimilation of phosphorus, which is required for bone formation. It also helps synthesize enzymes in the mucous membranes which are involved in active transport of available calcium.(3)

Vitamin A is essential in the chemical process whereby cholesterol is converted into estrogen. Deficiency can cause an inability to conceive and a higher susceptibility to miscarriage. In animal studies, vitamin A deficient females that were able to conceive, had problems such as difficult births, death of the fetus, cleft palate or other congenital defects.(3)

High doses of vitamin A have been shown to reduce PMS symptoms; however, since very high doses can result in toxicity, beta carotene (provitamin A) and other carotenoids are recommended which will allow the body to regulate their conversion to vitamin A, thus maintaining more appropriate levels.(8)

Gynecrine provides vitamin A as beta carotene along with Betatene®, a mixed carotenoid.

**Gynecrine Supplies Essential Minerals**

Magnesium deficiency is strongly implicated as a causative factor in PMS. Red blood cell magnesium levels in PMS patients are significantly lower than in normal subjects. The deficiency is characterized by excessive nervous sensitivity, with generalized aches and pains and a lower premenstrual pain threshold.

One clinical trial of magnesium in PMS showed a reduction of nervousness in 89%, of breast tenderness in 96% and of weight gain in 95%. (8)

Manganese deficiency may be associated with ovarian degeneration and with excessive menstrual flow. In an experimental study, 15 women were placed on a low manganese diet. After 5½ months, menstrual flow increased about 50% in volume. Also, between 50% and 100% more iron, copper and manganese were lost in the menstrual fluid.(4)

Zinc is beneficial in prevention and treatment of infertility. It also aids in the proper growth and maturity of the sex organs.(3) Compared to symptom-free women, PMS patients consume 52% less zinc and 77% less manganese.(8)

Chromium is essential for regulating blood sugar levels. Blood sugar irregularities can lead to mood swings and cravings often experienced during PMS and menopause.

**Iodine**, needed only in trace amounts, helps to metabolize excess fat. In addition, iodine deficiency has been linked to breast cancer.(3)

**Beneficial Amino Acids**

Tyrosine is intimately involved with the important brain neurotransmitters epinephrine, norepinephrine and dopamine. There is a growing body of evidence that tyrosine supplements can be quite helpful in reducing the irritation, depression and tiredness of PMS.(7)

Lysine aids in calcium absorption which is particularly important for women. Among its many functions is the ability to inhibit the herpes virus. It also aids in production of hormones.(5)

**Use of Glandular Concentrates**

Glandular therapy practitioners believe that raw glandular tissues obtained from animal sources contain intrinsic factors that are distinct from vitamins, minerals, hormones or enzymes. In 1958 and also in 1972, Dr. A. Kemet documented through radioactive isotope tracing, that factors from glandular tissues are taken up by the bloodstream and absorbed by corresponding glands in the recipient. Although this research was done with injectable glandular; similar results have been seen using glandulars in tablet or capsule form.(1) There is evidence that some protein molecules are capable of passing intact through the intestinal wall, remaining in active form rather than being broken into amino acids for reassembly.(1,2)

The raw glandular concentrates used in Gynecrine are prepared by a special process which does not exceed physiological temperature (37° C). This low temperature process results in far less damage to enzymes, hormones and vitamins than with heat desiccation or salt precipitation methods. These concentrates are also guaranteed to be free of chemical pesticides and synthetic hormones.

WARNING: This information is provided for health care professionals only. This publication and the product contained herein have not been approved or evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This publication, and the product contained herein are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease. The product relates to nutritional support only.

**REFERENCES**


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