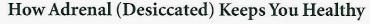
Adrenal (Desiccated) Provides Bovine Adrenal and Carrot Root to Promote Endocrine Health and Normal Cellular **Function**

The use of glandular therapy, in which specific animal organ and gland tissues are ingested for the concentrated nutrients present in them, enjoys a long history of use across a variety of cultures. The basic premise in glandular therapy is that glands from animals will have a healthy effect on the same glands in humans. Glandular therapy helps organs maintain a healthy state. Bovine adrenal is combined with carrot powder in Adrenal (Desiccated) to provide concentrated nutrients that are especially supportive to their parallel tissues in the human body. Carrot powder provides concentrated antioxidants and vitamins, including vitamins A and C. The vitamins and minerals contained in Adrenal (Desiccated) enable enzymes and hormones to function properly, contributing to the healthy maintenance of the adrenal, nervous, endocrine, and immune functions, as well as other control functions for the body.†



Keeps your cardiovascular system healthy

Carrots provide silicon and several other nutrients that help keep the cardiovascular system healthy. Carrots also provide fiber to promote gastrointestinal health.†

Promotes healthy cellular function

Bovine adrenal helps support the endocrine system, promoting the health of several physiological functions throughout the body. Bovine adrenal provides the complete amino acid content for rebuilding proteins involved in the adrenal gland. Silicon found in carrots is essential for construction of connective tissue throughout the body.

Supports immune function

Carrots contain important antioxidants and nutrients that aid and stimulate the immune system. The antioxidants contained in carrots, like beta carotene and chlorogenic acid, help protect the body from free radicals. Silicon counteracts the effects of aluminum and also stimulates immune function.+

What Makes Adrenal (Desiccated) Unique

Unique Product Attributes

Contains vitamins and minerals from bovine adrenal and carrot root

• Enables enzyme systems and hormones to function properly-contributing to the healthy maintenance of adrenal, nervous, endocrine, and immune functions†

Contains carrots

- Provides the antioxidant beta carotene
- · Supplies several other important antioxidants that protect the body from harmful free radicals†

Continued on back



Introduced in: 1959 Content: 90 Tablets

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 2 tablets

Servings per Container: 45

%DV Calories Calcium 20 mg 2%



Adrenal (Desiccated)

Unique Product Attributes (continued)

Whole desiccated products provide optimum nutrient activity

· To support the general, healthy functioning of the adrenal glands and the important roles they play in the proper function of many other organ systems†

Multiple nutrients from a variety of plant and animal sources

- Bovine adrenal tissues provide nutrients and support to the corresponding tissues
- Vitamins, minerals, and nutrients from plants and animal tissues work synergistically for maximum effect†

Certified Organic Farming

A healthy ecosystem is created by using organic farming techniques, such as rotating crops, fertilizing the soil with nutrient-rich cover crops and by-products from our processing, practicing strict weed control standards, and continually monitoring the health of our plants

- Assures the soil is laden with minerals and nutrients
- Ensures plants are nutritionally complete and free from synthetic pesticides

Unique Processing

Upon harvesting, nutrient-rich plants are immediately washed and promptly processed

· Preserves nutritional integrity

Exclusive low-temperature, high-vacuum drying technique

· Preserves the enzymatic vitality and nutritional potential of ingredients

Not disassociated into isolated components

• The nutrients in Adrenal (Desiccated) are processed to remain intact, complete nutritional compounds

Degreed microbiologists and chemists in our on-site laboratories constantly conduct bacterial and analytical tests on raw materials, product batches, and finished products

Ensures consistent quality and safety

Vitamin and mineral analyses validate product content and specifications

Assures high-quality essential nutrients are delivered

Whole Food Philosophy

Dr. Lee challenged common scientific beliefs by choosing a holistic approach of providing nutrients through whole foods. His goal was to provide nutrients as they are found in nature-in a whole food state where he believed their natural potency and efficacy would be realized. Dr. Lee believed that when nutrients remain intact and are not split from their natural associated synergists-known and unknown-bioactivity is markedly enhanced over synthetic nutrients. Following this philosophy, even a small amount of a whole food concentrate will offer enhanced nutritional support, compared to a synthetic or fractionated vitamin. Therefore, one should examine the source of nutrients rather than looking at the quantities of individual nutrients on product labels.

Each tablet supplies 130 mg bovine adrenal. Proprietary Blend: Bovine adrenal and

Other Ingredients: Calcium lactate, honey, arabic gum, and calcium stearate.

Suggested Use: Two tablets per day, or as

Sold to health care professionals.

Studies on nutrients generally use large doses and these studies, some of which are cited below, are the basis for much of the information we provide you in this publication about whole food ingredients. See the supplement facts for Adrenal (Desiccated).

Abahusain M.A., et al. 1999. Retinol, alpha-tocopherol and carotenoids in diabetes. Eur J Clin Nutr 53(8): 630-635.

Balch J.F., Balch P.A. 1997. Prescription for Nutritional Healing. 2nd cd. Garden City Park, NY Avery Publishing Group: 28.
Bishayee A, et al. 1995. Hepatoprotective activity of carrot (Daucus carota L.) against carbon tetrachloride intoxication in mouse liver. J.
Ethnopharmacol 47(2): 69-74.
Comstock G.W., et al. 1988. Serum levels of retinol, beta-carotene, and alpha-tocopherol in older adults. Am J Epidemiol 127(1): 114-123.

Comstock G.W., et al. 1988. Serum leves of retinol, beta-carotene, and alpha-tocophero in older adults. Am Jeptaemol 127(1): 114-125. Decarlia, et al. 1987. Witamin A and other dietary factors in the teiology of esophageal cancer. Natur Cancer 10(1-2): 29-37. de Vries N., et al. 1990. Relationships of vitamins A and E and beta-carotene serum levels to head and neck cancer patients with and without second primary tumors. Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol 247(6): 368-370. Floretti E, et al. 1999. Risk factors for oral and pharyngeal cancer in never smokers. Oral Oncol 35(4): 375-378. Flukao A, et al. 1996. The independent association of smoking and drinking with serum beta-carotene levels among males in Miyagi, Japan. Int J Epidemiol 25(2): 300-306.

Epidemiol 25(2): 300-306.

Geerling B.J. et al. 1999. The relation between antioxidant status and alterations in fatty acid profile in patients with Crohn disease and controls.

Scand J Gostroenterol 34(11): 1108-1116.

Grievink L., et al. 2000. A case-control study of plasma antioxidant (pro-)vitamins in relation to respiratory symptoms in non-smokers.

Epidemiology 11(1): 59-63.

Harris R.W., et al. 1986. Cancer of the cervix uteri and vitamin A. Br J Cancer 53(5): 653-659.

Hayris R.W., et al. 1985. Evrum retinol and prostate cancer. Cancer 62(9): 2021-2026.

He Y. et al. 1997. Effects of carotenoid-rich food extracts on the development of preneoplastic lesions in ret liver and on in vivo and in vitro

antioxidant status. Natr Cancer 27(3): 238-244.

Heinonen PK, et al. 1987. Serum vitamins A and E and carotene in patients with gynecologic cancer. Arch Gynecol Obstet 241: 151-156.

Hong W.K. 1999. Chemoprevention of lung cancer. Oncology 13(10 Suppl 5): 135-141.

Jarvinen R, et al. 1993. Dietary determinants of serum beta-carotene and serum retinol. Eur J Clin Nutr 47(1): 31-41.

Katsouyanni K., et al. 1986. Diet and breast cancer: a case-control study in Greece. Int J Cancer 38(6): 815-820.
Khuri F.R., et al. 1997. Molecular epidemiology and retinoid chemoprevention of head and neck cancer. J Natl Cancer Inst 89(3): 199-211.

Kritchevsky S.B. 2000. Beta-carotene, carotenoids and the prevention of coronary heart disease. J Nutr 130(15 Suppl): 5-8. Longnecker M.P., et al. 1997. Intake of carrots, spinach, and supplements containing vitamin A in relation to risk of breast cancer. Cancer Epidemiol

Biomarkers Prev 6(11): 887-892.

Majumder P.K., et al. 1997. Anti-steroidogenic activity of the petroleum ether extract and fraction 5 (fatty acids) of carrot (Daucus carota L.) seeds in mouse ovary. J Ethnopharmacol 57(3): 209-212.

Mettlin C., et al. 1979. Dietary risk factors in human bladder cancer. Am J Epidemuol 110(3): 255-263.

Mirkin G. Health benefits in food, not supplements. Report 6553. Online. www.medicaltalk.com. 10 July 1995.

Muscat J.E., et al. 1996. Dietary intake and the risk of malignant mesothelioma. Br J Cancer 73(9): 1122-1125.

Nyberg F., et al. 1998. Dietary factors and risk of lung cancer in newer-smokers. Int J Cancer 78(4): 430-436.

Omene J.A., et al. 1996. Serum beta-carotene deficiency in HIV-infected children. J Natl Med. Assoc 88(12): 789-793.

Parazzini F., et al. 1988. Dietary factors and risk of trophoblastic disease. Am J Obsett Gynecol 158(1): 93-99.

Parazzini F., et al. 1995. Selected food intake and risk of vulvar cancer. Cancer 76(11): 2291-2296.

Prod. 220th EL, et al. 1995. Selected food intake and its so vivals cancer, Catheer 70(11): 2291-2296.

Pool-Zode BL, et al. 1997. Consumption of vegetables reduces genetic damage in humans: first results of a human intervention trial with carotenoid-rich foods. Carcinogenesis 18(9): 1847-1850.

Rieder A, et al. 1983. Delay of diethylnitrosamine-induced hepatoma in rats by carrot feeding. Oncology 40(2): 120-123.

Rosengren A, et al. 1999. Coronary risk factors, diet and vitamins as possible explanatory factors of the swedish north-south gradient in coronar disease: a comparison between two MONICA centres. J Intern Med 246(6): 577-586.

Speizer EE, et al. 1999. Prospective study of smoking, antioxidant intake, and lung cancer in middle-aged women (USA). Cancer Causes Control 1995; 378-386.

Strauss R.S. 1999. Comparison of serum concentrations of alpha-tocopherol and beta-carotene in a cross-sectional sample of obese and nonobest children (NHANES III). National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. J Pediatr 134(2):160-165.

Tavani A., et al. 1997. Diet and risk of lymphoid neoplasms and soft tissue sarcomas. Nutr Cancer 27(3): 256-260. Tavani A., et al. 1999. Beta-carotene and risk of coronary heart disease. A review of observational and intervention studies. Biomed Pharmacothe

Tavani A., et al. 1999. Risk factors for breast cancer in women under 40 years. Eur J Cancer 35(9): 1361-1367.

Wald N.L. et al. 1988. Plasma retinol, beta-carotene and vitamin E levels in relation to the future risk of breast cancer. Br I Cancer 57(2): 235