Calamari Omega-3 Liquid

A Tasty, Convenient, and Sustainable Way to Increase Intake of Omega-3 Essential Fatty Acids for Both General Well-Being and Targeted System Support

Omega-3 fatty acids are needed for good health. These essential nutrients are vital for cell interactions and affect a host of biochemical functions that support our well-being. Unfortunately, nationwide diet surveys suggest we aren't eating enough foods that contain omega-3s.

To address this need, Calamari Omega-3 Liquid is perfect for patients who want a safe, sustainable omega-3 supplement that can be taken alone or added to shakes, salad dressings, or other foods.

This oil comes from squid, a species commonly found in diets with a strong seafood element. Spain and Italy are two of the highest consumers of squid, along with Japan. These populations consume much higher amounts of foods containing omega-3s than are found in the typical American diet and are considered to be heart-healthy populations.

Calamari Omega-3 Liquid is a perfect way to supplement the diet. This oil is highly stable, contains the natural triglyceride profile found in squid, is naturally high in DHA, and is safe for daily consumption. Steps are taken to address potential contamination, but the natural structure and concentration of the oil are not altered.[†]

What Calamari Omega-3 Liquid Contains

- > Sustainably processed oil from calamari. The squid used for this oil are sourced from existing fisheries, and their processing is certified sustainable by the independent nonprofit group Friend of the Sea®
- > An understated, clean-tasting, natural citrus flavor
- > A naturally high level of DHA and 1.2 g of total EPA/DHA per serving

How Calamari Omega-3 Liquid Keeps You Healthy

Omega-3 fatty acids are strongly associated with good health in cultures across the world. These polyunsaturated fatty acids cannot be made by the body and must be obtained through diet.

Cold-water marine animals have naturally high concentrations of omega-3s, and the human body uses them to assemble cell membranes, support blood flow, and make chemical messengers called cytokines.

The two most studied omega-3 fatty acids are EPA and DHA. They're found throughout the body's tissues. DHA, in particular, is a major structural component of the developing retinal membranes, the nerves, and the brain.

Please copy for your patients.

This product contains less than 10 parts per million of gluten per serving size or less than 20 parts per million per the suggested use listed on each product label. These statements have not been evaluated by the Food & Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.



Introduced in 2010

Content: 200 mL

Suggested Use: 1 teaspoon (5 mL) per day, or as directed. May be taken with meals.

Supplement Facts: Serving Size: 1 teaspoon (5 mL) Servings per Container: 40

Amount

	per serving	70 D V
Calories	36	
Calories from Fat	32	
Total Fat	3.5 g	5%3
Saturated Fat	0.7 g	4%
Polyunsaturated Fat	1.5 g	
Monounsaturated Fat	0.8 g	
Cholesterol	5 mg	<2%
Total Carbohydrate	1 g	<2%
DHA	800 mg	
EPA	400 mg	

*Percent Daily Values (DV) are based on a 2,000-calorie diet.

Ingredients: Calamari oil (squid), natural flavor, and mixed tocopherols (soy).

Special Information: Refrigerate after opening.

Supportive but not conclusive research has shown that EPA and DHA omega-3 fatty acids may reduce the risk of coronary heart disease.

Sold through health care professionals.

Whole Food Philosophy

Our founder, Dr. Royal 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 isolated nutrients. Following this philosophy, even a small amount of a whole food concentrate will offer enhanced nutritional support, compared to an isolated or fractionated vitamin. Therefore, one should examine the source of nutrients rather than looking at the quantities of individual nutrients on product labels.



Calamari Omega-3 Liquid

How Calamari Omega-3 Liquid Keeps You Healthy (continued)

Calamari Omega-3 Liquid supports interrelated pathways that promote overall health, for example:

- > Triglyceride management
- > Cardiovascular health
- Circulatory health
- > Healthy normal blood coagulation
- > Immune system support
- > The body's natural inflammatory response
- > Cognition
- > Emotional balance
- > Antioxidant availability
- > Support of mother and baby during pregnancy and lactation
- > Skin, nail, and hair health[†]

What Makes Calamari Omega-3 Liquid Unique

Product Attributes

- > Product of Norway
- Natural concentration of omega-3 fatty acids, including DHA and EPA
- > Oil from calamari is naturally high in DHA
- > Perfect for people who cannot or prefer not to swallow pills, especially children and the elderly
- Third-party tested for contaminants (heavy metals and toxic agents)
- > Oil is certified sustainable by the independent nonprofit group Friend of the Sea
- > Calamari Omega-3 Liquid has a clean, understated citrus taste profile

Manufacturing and Quality-Control Processes

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

- > Ensures consistent quality and safety
- > Additional testing by a third party to ensure compliant levels of contaminants (including but not limited to assays for anisidine, lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and dioxins)

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 Calamari Omega-3 Liquid.

- Albert CM, Hennekens CH, O'Donnell CJ, et al. Fish consumption and risk of sudden cardiac death. JAMA. Jan 7 1998;279(1):23-28. Ascherio A, Rimm EB, Giovannucci EL, Spiegelman D, Stampfer M, Willett
- WC. Dietary fat and risk of coronary heart disease in men: cohort follow up study in the United States. *BMJ*. Jul 13 1996;313(7049):84-90.Auestad N, Halter R, Hall RT, et al. Growth and development in term

- Accessed June 25, 2010. Dyerberg J, Bang HO, Nielsen JA. Plasma lipids and lipoproteins in patients with myocardial infarction and in a control material. Acta Med Scand. May 1970;187(5):353-363.
- Friend of the Sea. Calamarine[™] certified as sustainable. 2010; http:// www.friendofthesea.org/news-doc.asp?ID=25&CAT_ID=1. Accessed
- www.thendofthesea.org/news-doc.asp?/ID-258.CAT_ID=1. Accessed July 22, 2010. Gopinath B, Flood VM, Rochtchina E, McMahon CM, Mitchell P. Consumption of mega-3 bitty acids and fish and risk of age-related hearing loss. Am J Clin Mutr. Aug;92(2):146-421. Hirgaram F, Lee AH, Binns CM, Hiramabiu M, Morth Nishimura K. Dietary intake of isoftanores and polyunsaturated fatty acids associated with leng function. Incretatiosenses. lung function, breathlessness and the prevalence of chronic obstructive monary disease: Possible protective effect of traditional Japanese diet Mol Nutr Food Res. Jul:54(7):909-917.
- Hu FB, Bronner L, Willett WC, et al. Fish and ornega-3 fatty acid intake and risk of coronary heart disease in women. *JAMA*. Apr 10 2002;287(14):1815-1821.
- Apr 10 2002;287(14):1815-1821. Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. Dietary Reference Intakes for Energy, Carbohydrate, Fiber, Fat, Fathy Acids, Cholesterol, Protein, a Amino Acids. Food and Nutrition Board, Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2002;423. Jang KC, Fernandes G. Effect of fish oil diet on immune response and proteinuria in mice. *Pres Natl Sci Counc Repub China B.* 47: 1901-1567:1016-1110.
- Apr 1991;15(2):105-110. Kang JX, Leaf A. Antiarrhythmic effects of polyunsaturated fatty acids.
- Recent studies. Circulation. Oct 1 1996:94(7):1774-1780.
- Kang JX, Leaf A. The cardiac antiarrhythmic effects of polyunsaturated fatty acid. *Lipids*. Mar 1996;31 Suppl:S41-44.
- acid. Lprick. Mar 1996;31 Suppl:S41-44. Leparra. JM, Sar V. Interactions of gut microbiota with functional food components and nutraceuticals. *Pharmacol Res.* Mar;61(3):219-225. Marangoni F, Agostoni C, Lammardo AM, et al. Polyunsaturated fatty acids in maternel plasma and in breast milk. Prostaglandins *Laukot Ssanf Fatty Acids*. May-Jun 2002;66(5-6):535-540. Marchioli FI, Barzh F, Bornba E, et al. Early protection against sudden death by n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids after myocardial infarction: time-oruss analysis of the exost the 106 gono pt lation one in Stutio relate.
- course analysis of the results of the Gruppo Italiano per lo Studio della Sopravvivenza nell'Infarto Miocardico (GISSI)-Prevenzione. Circulation. Apr 23 2002:105(16):1897-1903.

- Apr 23 2002;105;103;1897-1903. National Center for Health Statistics. NHANES Series 11 No. 2A: Electrocardiogram, Dietary Recall, Laboratory, Dietary Supplement and Prescription Drug. 1998; http://www.cdc.gov/incbr/nhames.htm. National Center for Health Statistics. NHANES Series 11 No. 3A: Second Exam files for Dietary Recall, Examination, Laboratory, additional Laboratory Analyses. 1999; http://www.cdc.gov/incbr/nhames.htm. Omega-3 Working Group, Omega-3 Voluntary Monograph. 2006; http:// www.cmusa.org/about_specially_o3.html. Accessed July 23, 2010. Roberts Rio, Centran JR, Geda YE, et al. Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids and Reduced Odds of MCI: The Mayo Clinic Study of Aging. J Alzheimars Dis. Jul, 2010. Dis. Jul, 2010. Roche HM, Gibney MJ. Postprandial triacylglycerolaemia: the effect of low
- fat dietary treatment with and without fish oil supplementation. Eur J Clin Nutr. Sep 1996;50(9):617-624. Rondanelli M, Giacosa A, Opizzi A, et al. Effect of omega-3 fatty acids
- Rondanelli M, Giacosa A, Opizzi A, et al. Effect of omega-3 fatty acids supplementation on depressive symptoms and on health-related qu of life in the treatment of elderly women with depression: a double-bind, placebo-controlled, randomized clinical trial. *J Am Coll Nutr.* Feb;29(1):55-664.
 Salonen R, Nikkari T, Sepanen K, et al. Effect of omega-3 fatty acid supplementation on platelet aggregability and platelet produced thromboare. *Thromb Neurosci.* 1987;57(3):269-272.
 Sanders TA, Cakley FR, Miller GJ, Mitropoulos KA, Crook D, Oliver MF. Influence of n. Seversin A. 3 notinovastinustef fatth acids in diels knin ed quality
- Influence of n-6 versus n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in diets low in Influence of n-6 versus n-3 polyumsaturated fatty acids in diels low in saturated fatty acids on plesma ignoproteins and hemostatic factors. *Attrioscier Thramb Vass Biol* Dec 1997;17(12):3449-3460. Shahar E, Folsom AR, Melnick SL, et al. Dietary n-3 polyumsaturated fatty acids and smoking-related chronic obstructive pulmorary disease. *Athenoscherosis* Risk in Communities Study Investigators. *N Engl. J Med.* Jul 28 1994;32(14):228-233. Shahar E, Folsom AR, Wu KK, et al. Associations of fish Intake and dietary n-3 polyumsatrated fatty acids with a hypocoaguidate profile. The Athenosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study. *Arterioscler Thramb.* Ann 1983;18):1205-1212.
- Aug 1993;13(8):1205-1212. Smit EN, Martini IA, Mulder H, Boersma ER, Muskiet FA. Estimated biological
- variation of the mature human milk fatty acid composition. Prostaglandins
- variation of the mature human milk fatty acid composition. Prostaglandins Laukat Essen Tatty Acids: May Jun 2002; 66(-6):5494-555. Stoney RM, Woods RK, Hosking CS, Hill DJ, Abramson MJ, Thian FC. Maternal breast milk long-chain n-3 fatty acids are associated with increased risk of atopy in breastfed infants. *Clin Exp Allengy*. Feb 2004;34(2):194-200. Thomgren M, Castafson A. Effects of 11-week increases in dietary eicosapentaenoic acid on bieeding time, Ijids, and plateliet aggregation. *Lancet*. 1981;2(28257):1190-1193. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. FDA Announces Qualified Health Claims for Omena Fatty Acids; 2016;1:110-1103.
- for Omega-3 Fatty Acids. 2004; http://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/ Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/2004/ucm108351.htm. Accessed July 22, 2010
- Juny 22, 2010. Venkatraman JT, Chu WC. Effects of dietary omega-3 and omega-6 lipids and vitarnin E on serum cytokines, lipid mediators and anti-DN. antibodies in a mouse model for rheumatoid arthritis. J Am Coll Nutr. nti-DNA
- ambodies in a mouse model for rheumatoid arthritis. J Am Col Mutr. Dec 1999;18(6):062-613. Lau, L'Effect of omega¹, Statk E, Kupelnick B, DeVine D, Lawrence A, Lau, L'Effect of omega¹, Statk addis on cardiovascular disease. Summary, Evidence Report/Technology Assessment No.94: Prepared by the Tufts-New England Medical Carders Evidence-based Practice Carter, Boston, MA, AHRD Publication No. 04-E009-1, Agency for Healthcare Research and Unative Medic 2004. W and Quality; March 2004. Yamagishi K, Nettleton JA, Folsom AR. Plasma fatty acid composition and
- incident heart failure in middle-aged adults: the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study. Am Heart J. Nov 2008;156(5):965-974



800-558-8740 | standardprocess.com