

Senaplex®

Helps Meet the Nutritional Demands of the Aging Body Through a Unique Combination of Nutrients

Just as growing children, pregnant and menopausal women, and athletes all require varying amounts of different vitamins and minerals during nutritionally demanding periods in their lives, seniors have special nutritional needs. As we age, a number of factors may contribute to poor assimilation of vital nutrients. While aging adults need fewer calories as they grow older due to a decrease in metabolic rate and some decline in activity, they require the same amounts of important nutrients, such as proteins, vitamins, and minerals. However, a number of things can keep seniors from getting the nutrition their bodies consistently need. Many older people live on fixed incomes, no longer drive, or are unaware of the types and quantities of foods they should eat in order to obtain vital nutrients. Certain physical ailments, dental problems, diminished senses of taste and smell, slower digestive action, food and drug interactions, and absorption problems can further compromise the older individual's nutritional status.

How Senaplex Keeps You Healthy

Supports a healthy nervous system

Nutritional yeast is a source of B-complex vitamins, amino acids, and minerals. B-complex vitamins support healthy nerves and brain function. Choline and calcium promote proper nerve impulse transmission between the brain and central nervous system. Glutamic acid is an important amino acid used by the brain as fuel. Inositol has a calming influence on the nerves and assists in forming lecithin. Lecithin makes up a good deal of the protective sheaths that surround the brain.†

Promotes calcium absorption

Calcium is needed to keep bones and teeth strong and the heart and vessels healthy. It is also required for muscle growth and contraction. Optimal calcium absorption relies on a number of factors. The amino acid lysine is needed for calcium absorption and is found in both soy and yeast. Vitamin D, found in alfalfa, is needed for calcium utilization. Silicon, found in carrot root, accelerates calcium absorption. Calcium lactate is a highly bioavailable form of calcium. Wheat germ also provides a calcium source along with vitamins E and B complex, magnesium, phosphorus, and several trace elements.†

Maintains cellular health

Essential fatty acids are needed by every living cell in the body to produce new cells and to maintain healthy cells. The vitamins and minerals found in Senaplex are natural antioxidants that help protect cells from damage caused by free radicals. Betaine hydrochloride is a compound that performs important metabolic functions at the cellular level. Lecithin, a type of lipid, is found in every living cell membrane.†

Please copy for your patients.



Introduced in 1959

Content:

40 capsules

Suggested Use: Two capsules per meal, or as directed.

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 2 capsules

Servings per Container: 20

	Amount per Serving	%DV
Calories	4	
Vitamin A	390 IU	8%
Riboflavin	0.1 mg	6%
Niacin	4 mg	20%
Vitamin D	135 IU	35%
Vitamin B ₆	1.2 mg	60%
Vitamin B ₁₂	0.6 mcg	10%

Proprietary Blend: 950 mg

Nutritional yeast, choline bitartrate, *Tillandsia usneoides*, bovine liver PMG™ extract, calcium lactate, betaine hydrochloride, defatted wheat (germ), soy (bean), carrot (root), bovine adrenal, bovine bone, inositol, soybean lecithin, ribonucleic acid, veal bone, bovine kidney, bovine orchic extract, DL-methionine, rice (bran), bovine spleen, ovine spleen, L-lysine mono-hydrochloride, dried alfalfa (whole plant) juice, glutamic acid, and calcium phosphate.

Other Ingredients: Gelatin, potassium bicarbonate, water, niacinamide, colors, pyridoxine hydrochloride, ascorbic acid, riboflavin 5'-phosphate, cholecalciferol, cellulose, cyanocobalamin, arabic gum, starch, sucrose (beets), and vitamin A palmitate.

Sold through health care professionals.



800-558-8740 | standardprocess.com

Senaplex[®]

What Makes Senaplex Unique

Product Attributes

Multiple nutrients from a variety of plant and animal sources

- › Nutritional yeast provides multiple nutrients, including many of the B-complex vitamins, along with their cofactors, minerals, trace minerals, protein, and amino acids
- › *Tillandsia usneoides* (Spanish moss) contains compounds from the phytochemical family known as cytoartanes, which help support joint health
- › Bovine and ovine tissues provide cellular support and rehabilitation to the corresponding tissues in humans
- › Vitamins, minerals, and nutrients from plants and animal tissues work synergistically for maximum effect[†]

Contains Protomorphogen[™] extracts

- › Standard Process uses a unique manufacturing method of deriving tissue cell determinants from animal glands and organs
- › Important antigenic properties of nucleoprotein-mineral determinants are the foundation of the product[†]

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 byproducts 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

Manufacturing and Quality-Control Processes

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

- › Preserves nutritional integrity

Low-temperature, high-vacuum drying technique

- › Preserves the enzymatic vitality and nutritional potential of ingredients

Not disassociated into isolated components

- › The nutrients in Senaplex are processed to remain intact, complete nutritional compounds

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

Vitamin and mineral analyses validate product content and specifications

- › Assures high-quality essential nutrients are delivered

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.

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 Senaplex[®].

Balch J.F., Balch P.A. 1997. *Prescription for Nutritional Healing*. 2nd ed. Garden City Park, NY: Avery Publishing Group: 14-15, 17, 19, 23, 28, 38, 47-49, 51, 53, 61, 64, 94, 550-552.

Berdanier C.D. 1995. *Advanced Nutrition Micronutrients*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press: 119-123.

DeCava J.A. 1997. Glandular Supplements. *Nutrition News and Views* 1(3): 1-10.

Gardner M.L.G. 1984. Intestinal assimilation of intact peptides and proteins from the diet. A neglected field? *Biol Rev* 289-331.

Guyton A.C., Hall J.E. 1996. *Textbook of Medical Physiology*, 9th ed. Philadelphia, PA: W.B. Saunders Co: 886.

Harrower H.R. 1922. *Organotherapy in General Practice*. 25.

Levine S. 1997. Glandular Therapy, Art and Science of Regeneration. *FOCUS* 13-14.

Lombardi A. 1993. The enzymatic mechanisms involved in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis and arthritis. The role of metalloproteases and serine proteases in the breakdown of articular cartilage. *Journal Herit of Progressive Medicine* 64(9): 634-641.

Mock T., et al. 1986. Effects of fatty acids on phosphatidylcholine biosynthesis in isolated hamster heart. *Biochemical Cellular Biology* 64(5): 413-417.

Nourhashemi F., et al. 2000. Alzheimer disease: protective factors. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 71(2): 643S-649S.

Pitchford P. 1993. *Healing With Whole Foods*. Revised ed. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books: 98-100, 184-185, 297-298, 325-328, 470, 493, 528.

Schmid F., Stein J. 1967. *Cell Research and Cellular Therapy*. Thone, Switzerland: Ott Publishers.

Selhub J., et al. 2000. B vitamins, homocysteine, and neurocognitive function in the elderly. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 71(2): 614S-620S.

Shils M.E., Young V.R. 1988. *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. 7th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lea & Febiger.

Tarnopolsky M.A. 1999. Protein and physical performance. *Current Opinions in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care* 2(6): 533-537.

