OLIMEDICS
Joint Vitality Formula
PRODUCT INFORMATION

WARNING

PERSONS TAKING ANTI-COAGULATION AGENT, SUCH AS WARFARIN, SHOULD NOT TAKE OLIMEDICS JOINT VITALITY FORMULA.

NOT INTENDED FOR PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18.

CONSULT A HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONAL PRIOR TO CONSUMPTION IF YOU HAVE ANY PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS, ARE TAKING ANY PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS, PREGNANT OR NURSING.

IMPROPER USE OF THIS PRODUCT WILL NOT IMPROVE RESULTS. USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

CONTENTS

CONSUMER COUNSELING INFORMATION

What is OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula?

OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula is a unique blend of premium dietary supplements, designed to help support health and activity of joins.*

How does OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula help?

Guided by laboratory and clinical research, we selected 24 supplements that work synergistically on improving joint function and provide the maximum benefits for joint health. For detailed information of research, please see the PRODUCT INFORMATION FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS in this document. *

Who should consider taking OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula?

Though clinically significant joint decline usually happens after the age of 50, most recent research found some joint aging process may start as early as the age of 20s. Therefore, anybody over 18 and would like to stay active and to slow down the aging process of joints may consider taking OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula.*

Who should not take OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula?

Do not take OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula if you:

are allergic to any of the ingredients in OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula. See the end of this document for a complete list of ingredients in OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula.

are under the age of 18.

are taking anti-coagulation agent, such as warfarin.

are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula will harm your unborn baby.

are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula passes into breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula?

Tell your healthcare provider if you:

have liver problems

drink alcohol

have any other medical conditions

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines that you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

How should I take OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula?

Take 2 tablets 1 to 3 times daily preferably with meals or as directed by a healthcare professional. Take OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula at about the same time each day.

What should I avoid while taking OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula?

Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other high risk activities until you know how OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula affects you.

Avoid drinking alcohol while taking OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula.

Where is OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula manufactured?

Our manufacturing facility, located in Georgia State, is certified by National Science Foundation (NSF), and compliant with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).

How should I store OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula?

Store OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula at room temperature between 59°F to 86°F (15°C to 30°C).

Keep OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula and all medicines out of the reach of children.

Where do I go if I need more information about OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula?

For more information, go to www.Olimedics.com.

What are the ingredients in OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula?

Active ingredients: Vitamin A (acetate), Vitamin C (as ascorbic acid), Vitamin E (as d-Alpha tocopheryl acetate), Vitamin B-1 (thiamine hcl), Vitamin B-2 (riboflavin), Niacinamide, Vitamin B-6 (as pyridoxine hcl), Vitamin B-12 (cyanocobalamin), Manganese (sulfate), Zinc (amino acid chelate), Selenium (amino acid chelate), Copper (amino acid chelate), Chromium (amino acid chelate), Glucosamine Sulfate, Chondroitin Sulfate, Shark Cartilage, New Zealand Green Lipped Sea Mussel, MSM (Methyl Sulfonyl Methane), L-Histidine, Boron (amino acid chelate), Alfalfa Powder, Yucca Extract (29% saponins), Devils Claw (powder), and Cetyl Myristoleate.

Inactive ingredients: Calcium carbonate, stearic acid, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.

ALLERGEN WARNING: CONTAINS FISH (SHARK), SHELLFISH (GLUCOSAMINE, NEW ZEALAND GREEN LIPPED SEA MUSSEL), AND SOY. This product is manufactured and packaged in a facility which may also process milk, soy, wheat, egg, peanuts, tree nuts, fish and crustacean shellfish.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

1 Suggested Use

OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula is a unique blend of dietary supplements, designed to support health and activity of joints. OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula works through the synergistic effects from 24 supplements, targeting on structural tissue and moving function of the joints.

2 Dosage and Administration

2.1 General Instruction of Use

The recommended starting dose is 2 tablets administered orally one to three times daily, preferably with food. The absorption of OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula is expected to be increased in the presence of food. A dose decrease should be considered for people who do not tolerate higher doses.

2.2 Maintenance/Continuation/Extended Consumption

It is generally agreed that better health may result from 12 months or longer of sustained dietary supplements consumption.

2.3 Use of OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula with Other Dietary Supplements

Although OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula is generally considered safe to be taken with most other dietary supplements, it is recommended to consult a health care professional before doing this. If undesired symptoms emerge, OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula should be stopped promptly, and medical care should be obtained as needed.

3 Dosage Form and Strength

OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula is provided as convenient, easy-to-swallow tablets. Each tablet contains:

Vitamin A (acetate) 100 IU, Vitamin C (as ascorbic acid) 1 mg, Vitamin E (as d-Alpha tocopheryl acetate) 1 IU, Vitamin B-1 (thiamine hcl) 1 mg, Vitamin B-2 (riboflavin) 1 mg, Niacinamide 1 mg, Vitamin B-6 (as pyridoxine hcl) 1 mg, Vitamin B-12 (cyanocobalamin) 10 mcg, Manganese (sulfate) 320 mcg, Zinc (amino acid chelate) 200 mcg, Selenium (amino acid chelate) 20 mcg, Copper (amino acid chelate) 100 mcg, Chromium (amino acid chelate) 20 mcg, Glucosamine Sulfate 800 mg, Chondroitin Sulfate 100 mg, Shark Cartilage 750 mg, New Zealand Green Lipped Sea Mussel 250 mg, MSM (Methyl Sulfonyl Methane) 250 mg, L-Histidine 10 mg, Boron (amino acid chelate) 1 mg, Alfalfa Powder 25 mg, Yucca Extract (29% saponins) 1 mg, Devils Claw (powder) 1 mg, and Cetyl Myristoleate 1 mg.

4 Contraindication

Persons taking anti-coagulation agent, such as warfarin, should not take OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula.

Hypersensitivity to any components of the formulation. See the end of this document for a complete list of ingredients in OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula.

5 Warnings and Precautions

Not intended for persons under the age of 18.

Persons taking anti-coagulation agent, such as warfarin, should not take OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula.

Consult a health care professional prior to consumption if you have any pre-existing medical conditions, are taking any prescription medications, pregnant or nursing. Improper use of this product will not improve results. Use only as directed.

6 Drug Interactions

Drug interactions of ingredients of OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula are considered mild, or not more significant than moderate. Proper caution is advisable. Please consult a health care professional if in question.

Some ingredients of OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula may enhance the effect of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or warfarin and therefore may increase the risk of serious bleeding

7 Use in Specific Populations

7.1 Pregnancy

Use during pregnancy is not recommended. There are no well-controlled studies of OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula in pregnant women.

7.2 Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula is present in human milk. A decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the supplements, taking into account the importance of the dietary supplements to the mother.

7.3 Pediatric Use

OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula is not intended for pediatric use. Clinical studies on the use of OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula in children have not been conducted.

7.4 Geriatric Use

No dose adjustment is recommended on the basis of age.

7.5 Use in Other Specific Populations

No dose adjustment of OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula is recommended on the basis of race, gender, or ethnicity.

OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula has not been studied in people with severe hepatic impairment. Therefore, OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula is not recommended in people with severe hepatic impairment.

8 Drug Abuse and Dependence

OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula is not a controlled substance.

9 Overdosage

9.1 Human Experience

There is no clinical trial experience regarding human overdosage with OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula.

9.2 Management of Overdose

No specific antidotes for OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula are known. In managing over dosage, consider the possibility of multiple drug involvement. In case of overdose, use emergency medical service or call the Poison Help line at 1-800-222-1222.

10 Mechanisms of Action

10.1 Vitamin A

Vitamin A is a group of unsaturated organic compounds. It is important for growth and development, for the maintenance of the immune system and good vision. Besides needed by the retina of the eye in the form of retinal, Vitamin A also functions in a very different role as retinoic acid, which is an important hormone-like growth factor for epithelial and other cells (Tanumihardjo SA).

10.2 Vitamin C

Vitamin C is a highly effective antioxidant, acting to lessen oxidative stress; a substrate for ascorbate peroxidase in plants and an enzyme cofactor for the biosynthesis of many important biochemicals. Vitamin C acts as an electron donor for important enzymes (Levine M et al.).

10.3 Vitamin E

Vitamin E has many biological functions, the antioxidant function being the most important and best known. As an antioxidant, vitamin E acts as a peroxyl radical scavenger, preventing the propagation of free radicals in tissues, by reacting with them to form a tocopheryl radical, which will then be reduced by a hydrogen donor and thus return to its reduced state. Other functions include enzymatic activities, gene expression, and neurological function(s) (Bell EF).

10.4 Vitamin B-1

Also known as thiamine. Its phosphate derivatives are involved in many cellular processes. The best-characterized form is thiamine pyrophosphate (TPP), a coenzyme in the catabolism of sugars and amino acids. In yeast, TPP is also required in the first step of alcoholic fermentation. It is essential for all mammals including human, but it is synthesized only in bacteria, fungi, and plants.

10.5 Vitamin B-2

Also known as riboflavin. It is the central component of the cofactors Flavin adenine dinucleotide and Flavin mononucleotide. It is required for a variety of flavoprotein enzyme reactions including activation of other vitamins.

10.6 Niacinamide

Also known as nicotinamide, it is the amide of nicotinic acid (vitamin B-3, also known as niacin). In cells, niacin is incorporated into nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide and nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, both are coenzymes in a wide variety of enzymatic oxidation-reduction reactions (Belenky P et al.).

10. 7 Vitamin B-6

Vitamin B6 is part of the vitamin B complex group. Its active form, Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate serves as a cofactor in many enzyme reactions in amino acid, glucose, and lipid metabolism. Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate serves as a coenzyme for many reactions including decarboxylation, transamination, racemization, elimination, replacement, and beta-group interconversion.

10.8 Vitamin B-12

Vitamin B-12 a water-soluble vitamin that is involved in the metabolism of every cell of the human body, especially affecting DNA synthesis and regulation, but also fatty acid metabolism and amino acid metabolism.[1] Neither fungi, plants, nor animals (including humans) are capable of producing vitamin B-12. Only bacteria andarchaea have the enzymes required for its synthesis.

10. 9 Manganese

Manganese is an important metal for human health, being absolutely necessary for development, metabolism, and the antioxidant system. The classes of enzymes that have manganese cofactors are very broad, and include oxidoreductases, transferases, hydrolases, lyases, isomerases, ligases, lectins, and integrins.

10. 10 Zinc

Zinc is an essential trace element for humans. Zinc is found in hundreds of specific enzymes, serves as structural ions in transcription factors and is stored and transferred in metallothioneins. In proteins, zinc ions are often coordinated to the amino acid side chains of aspartic acid, glutamic acid, cysteine and histidine.

10. 11 Selenium

Selenium is an essential micronutrient for animals. In humans, selenium is a trace element nutrient that functions as cofactor for reduction of antioxidant enzymes, such as glutathione peroxidases. The glutathione peroxidase family of enzymes catalyzes certain reactions that remove reactive oxygen species such as hydrogen peroxide and organic hydroperoxides. Selenium also plays a role in the functioning of the thyroid gland and in every cell that uses thyroid hormone, by participating as a cofactor for the three of the four known types of thyroid hormone deiodinases. Increased dietary selenium intakes reduce the effects of mercury toxicity.

10.12 Copper

Copper is an essential trace element that is vital to the health of humans and all other forms of life. In humans, copper is essential to the proper functioning of organs and metabolic processes. Copper proteins have diverse roles in biological electron transport and oxygen transportation.

10.13 Chromium

Chromium is a chemical element that occurs in trace amounts in foods and waters. Some reviews have regarded it as an essential trace element in humans. Studies suggest that the biologically active form of chromium is an oligopeptide called Low-molecular-weight chromium-binding substance, which might play a role in the insulin signaling pathway.

10.14 Glucosamine

Glucosamine is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids. Glucosamine is naturally present in the shells of shellfish, animal bones, bone marrow, and fungi. Specifically in humans, glucosamine-6-phosphate is synthesized from fructose 6-phosphate and glutamine by glutamine—fructose-6-phosphate transaminase as the first step of the hexosamine biosynthesis pathway. The end-product of this pathway is uridine diphosphate N-acetylglucosamine, which is then used for making glycosaminoglycans, proteoglycans, and glycolipids.

10.15 Chondroitin

Chondroitin sulfate is a sulfated glycosaminoglycan composed of a chain of alternating sugars (N-acetylgalactosamine and glucuronic acid). Chondroitin sulfate is an important structural component of cartilage and provides much of its resistance to compression.

10.16 Shark Cartilage

Shark cartilage is made from the dried and powdered cartilage of a shark. Though the historical belief as a treatment or prevention for cancer was proven to be a misconception, its key components, chondroitin sulfate, was found in some studies may have positive effects on people suffering from arthritis (Bourgeois P et al.).

10.17 Green Lipped Sea Mussel

Known scientifically as Perna canaliculus, it is found in New Zealand's mainland. Studies have found that Perna canaliculus inhibits the 5-lipoxygenase pathway, which leads to the formation of leukotrienes. Many of the products of these pathways have inflammation-supporting properties. New research found that green lipped mussel may regulate some of the metabolic and immunological activities of the gastrointestinal tract microbiota.

10. 18 Methyl Sulfonyl Methane

Methylsulfonylmethane (MSM) is an organosulfur compound. Nuclear magnetic resonance studies have demonstrated that oral doses of MSM are absorbed into the blood and cross the blood/brain barrier. The biochemical effects of supplemental methylsulfonylmethane are not fully understood. The FDA designated MSM as generally recognized as safe (GRAS). Some studies of MSM have suggested some benefits, particularly for treatment of oxidative stress and osteoarthritis.

10.19 L-Histidine

Histidine is an essential amino acid in humans and other mammals.

10.20 Boron

Boron is a chemical element needed by life as an ultra trace element. Boron is found necessary for the optimal health of rats, and presumably for other mammals. The exact physiological role of boron in the animal kingdom is poorly understood. The United States Department of Agriculture conducted an experiment in which postmenopausal women took 3 mg of boron a day. The results suggested a possible role in the suppression of osteoporosis. The U.S. National Institutes of Health states that "Total daily boron intake in normal human diets ranges from 2.1–4.3 mg boron/day."

10. 21 Alfalfa Powder

Alfalfa, also known as Medicago sativa, is a perennial flowering plant in the pea family Fabaceae cultivated as an important forage crop in many countries around the world. It was proposed to have health benefits to conditions including high cholesterol, kidney problems, bladder problems, prostate problems, asthma, arthritis, diabetes, and gastritis. Probable mechanisms include attenuating cytokine and inflammatory responses of self-reactive lymphocytes.

10.22 Yucca Extract

Yucca is a genus of perennial shrubs and trees in the family Asparagaceae. Yucca has been proposed to be beneficial for osteoarthritis, high blood pressure, migraine headaches, inflammation of the intestine, high cholesterol, stomach disorders, diabetes, poor circulation, and liver and gallbladder disorders. The mechanism of action is not clearly known.

10.23 Devil's Claw

Academically known as Harpagophytum, devil's claw is a genus of plants in the sesame family, native to southern Africa. The mechanism of its proposed efficacy to pain, fever, and diseases of digestive system as well as arthritis, is not fully understood.

10.24 Cetyl Myristoleate

Cetyl myristoleate is a chemical compound which is a type of fatty acid ester. It was proposed to have modest anti-inflammatory effect.

11 Relevant Studies

11.1 Research in Thailand

A network meta-analysis on glucosamine's efficacy and safety on glucosamine and other agents was performed by applying weight regression for continuous outcomes and a mixed-effect Poisson regression for dichotomous outcomes. This study chose only randomized controlled trials with the aims of comparing relevant clinical outcomes between diacerein, glucosamine, and placebo. Only 31 of 505 identified trials were eligible. The network meta-analysis suggests that diacerein and glucosamine are equally efficacious for symptom relief in knee osteoarthritis, but that the former has more side effects (Kongtharvonskul J et al.).

11.2 Research in Australia

A collaborative group of researchers from 3 universities in Australia published a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, 2-year clinical trial involved 605 participants, to determine if consumption of glucosamine and/or chondroitin may result in reduced joint space narrowing and pain among people with symptomatic knee osteoarthritis. After adjusting for factors associated with structural disease progression (gender, body mass index, baseline structural disease severity and Heberden's nodes), allocation to the dietary supplement combination (glucosamine-chondroitin) resulted in a statistically significant (p=0.046) reduction of 2-year joint space narrowing compared to placebo: mean difference 0.10 mm (95% CI 0.002 mm to 0.20 mm); no significant structural effect for the single treatment allocations was detected. Only 34 (6%) participants reported possibly-related adverse medical events over the 2-year follow-up period (Fransen M et al.).

In a non-blinded randomized clinical trial with 38 subjects diagnosed with knee osteoarthritis, Australian scientists found that both green lipped mussel and glucosamine reduced osteoarthritis symptoms and non-significantly altered the gut microbiota profile from baseline. This study suggests that green lipped mussel and glucosamine may regulate some of the metabolic and immunological activities of the gastrointestinal tract microbiota. The decrease in Clostridia, a potent modulator of colonic Th17 and CD4+ regulatory T cells, was consistent with a decrease in inflammation. Therefore gastrointestinal tract microbiota may be important factor in the first-pass metabolism of these nutraceuticals (Coulson S et al.).

11.3 Research in USA

Scientists in Columbia University conducted a single-arm, open-label study evaluating glucosamine-sulfate and chondroitin-sulfate for 24 weeks to treat joint pain/stiffness in postmenopausal women with early stage breast cancer who developed moderate-to-severe joint pain after initiating aromatase inhibitor treatment. From baseline to week 24, 46 %

of subjects improved. They concluded that glucosamine combined with chondroitin resulted in moderate improvements in aromatase inhibitor-induced arthralgias, with minimal side effects, and no changes in estradiol levels (Greenlee H et al.).

Cetyl myristoleate was reported in 1994 to block inflammation and prevent adjuvant-induced arthritis in rats (Diehl HW & May EL.). This finding was tested again in 2003 to verify in a study in collagen-induced arthritis model in mice. The results confirmed the anti-arthritic properties of cetyl myristoleate (Hunter KW Jr et al.).

11.4 Research in Brazil

In a Brazilian 12-week study, participating subjects (age 55-69 years) were divided into three groups, treated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, glucosamine or placebo. In addition, the muscle samples were analyzed by immunohistochemistry for collagen types, RAGE (receptor for advanced glycation end products) and capillaries ratio. The findings suggest a basement membrane remodeling in favor of a strengthened extracellular matrix surrounding individual muscle fibers after 12 weeks of resistance training. Glucosamine with training appeared to attenuate RAGE accumulation more than was seen with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or placebo in skeletal muscle of people with osteoarthritis (Mattiello-Sverzut AC et al.).

11.5 Research in Russia

Russian scientists studied the therapeutic effect of a Polar shark cartilage preparation in a rabbit model of infective allergic pseudotuberculous arthritis. They discovered meaningful improvement of the general state of the affected joints and development of tissue immune-morphological responses (Pivnenko TN et al.).

11.6 Research in China

A 24-day controlled study with treatment of shark cartilage polysaccharide was conducted using rat rheumatoid arthritis model. Their findings demonstrate that shark cartilage polysaccharide have excellent anti-rheumatoid arthritis activities and thus have great potential as a drug for treating rheumatoid diseases (Chuan-Ying Y & Lei Z.).

Another study conducted in Taiwan evaluated the effects of alfalfa sprout ethyl acetate extract on disease severity of systemic lupus erythematosus, using autoimmune-prone female mice. The study found that sprout ethyl acetate extract attenuated cytokine and inflammatory responses of self-reactive lymphocytes, decreased the disease severity, increased survival and life span of the autoimmune-prone mice, suggesting a potential of sprout ethyl acetate extract in the treatment of autoimmune diseases (Hong YH et al.).

11.7 Research in Israel

In a prospective, randomized, double-blind, controlled clinical trial, 49 men and women 45-90 (mean 68 ± SD 7.3) years of age with knee osteoarthritis were enrolled in the study and randomly assigned into treatment and placebo groups. Subjects with osteoarthritis of the knee taking methylsulfonylmethane for 12 weeks showed statistically significant improvement in pain and physical function (Debbi EM et al.).

11.8 Research in France

A multicenter randomized, double-blind, controlled study was performed in France to compare the efficacy and tolerability of chondroitin sulfate vs. placebo, in subjects with mono or bilateral knee osteoarthritis. A total of 127 subjects were enrolled. The physician's and patient's overall efficacy assessments were significantly in favor of the chondroitin sulfate groups ($P < 0.01$). The treatment carried out was very well tolerated. The results indicate that chondroitin sulfate favors the improvement of the subjective symptoms, improving the joint mobility (Bourgeois P et al.).

11.9 Research in England

According a review by an England scientist, since 1963, evidence has accumulated that suggests boron is a safe and effective treatment for some forms of arthritis. These findings included a) analytical evidence of lower boron concentrations in femur heads, bones, and synovial fluid from people with arthritis than from those without this disorder; b) observation evidence that bones of subjects using boron supplements are much harder to cut than those of subjects not using supplements; c) epidemiologic evidence that in areas of the world where boron intakes usually are 1.0 mg or less/day the estimated incidence of arthritis ranges from 20 to 70%, whereas in areas of the world where boron intakes are usually 3 to 10 mg, the estimated incidence of arthritis ranges from 0 to 10%; d) experimental evidence that rats with induced arthritis benefit from orally or intraperitoneally administered boron; e) experimental evidence from a double-blind placebo-boron supplementation trial with 20 subjects with osteoarthritis. A significant favorable response to a 6 mg boron/day supplement was obtained; 50% of subjects receiving the supplement improved compared to only 10% receiving the placebo. The analyzed data indicate that boron is an essential nutrient for healthy bones and joints (Newnham RE.).

11.10 Research in Scotland

A single group open study of 8 weeks duration with 259 subjects was performed in Scotland, in purpose of assessing the efficacy of Harpagophytum (Devil's Claw) in treatment of osteoarthritis. In this study, there were statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$) improvements in subjects' assessment of global pain, stiffness and function. There were also statistically significant reductions in mean pain scores for hand, wrist, elbow, shoulder, hip, knee and back pain. Quality of life measurements were significantly increased from baseline and 60% subjects either reduced or stopped concomitant pain medication. The scientists concluded that Harpagophytum is an effective and well-tolerated serious treatment option for mild to moderate degenerative rheumatic disorders providing improved quality of life measure (Warnock M et al.).

12 Selected References

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13 How Supplied/Storage and Handling

13.1 Presentations

Each package bottle contains 90 tablets. Package bottle is intended to be distributed as a unit.

13.2 Storage: Store at 77°F (25°C); excursions permitted to 59°F to 86°F (15°C to 30°C).

14 Consumer Counseling Information

Information in this document, on the package bottle, and on our homepage Olimedics.com provide advice for consumers about the benefits and risks associated with consumption of OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula. Please counsel these resources for OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula's appropriate use.

We advise consumers to read the Product Information before consumption of OLIMEDICS Joint Vitality Formula.

The complete text of the latest revision of Product Information is available at Olimedics.com.

15 Complete List of Ingredients

Active ingredients: Vitamin A (acetate), Vitamin C (as ascorbic acid), Vitamin E (as d-Alpha tocopheryl acetate), Vitamin B-1 (thiamine hcl), Vitamin B-2 (riboflavin), Niacinamide, Vitamin B-6 (as pyridoxine hcl), Vitamin B-12 (cyanocobalamin), Manganese (sulfate), Zinc (amino acid chelate), Selenium (amino acid chelate), Copper (amino acid chelate), Chromium (amino acid chelate), Glucosamine Sulfate, Chondroitin Sulfate, Shark Cartilage, New Zealand Green Lipped Sea Mussel, MSM (Methyl Sulfonyl Methane), L-Histidine, Boron (amino acid chelate), Alfalfa Powder, Yucca Extract (29% saponins), Devils Claw (powder), and Cetyl Myristoleate.

Inactive ingredients: Calcium carbonate, stearic acid, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.

ALLERGEN WARNING: CONTAINS FISH (SHARK), SHELLFISH (GLUCOSAMINE, NEW ZEALAND GREEN LIPPED SEA MUSSEL), AND SOY.

This product is manufactured and packaged in a facility which may also process milk, soy, wheat, egg, peanuts, tree nuts, fish and crustacean shellfish.

* These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.

This document is approved and distributed by:

Olimedics Institute, LLC

PO Box 8412, St. Louis, MO 63132

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