



Beneficiale*

Times

Mumbai, Jan 30th, 2007
Shreya News Services

Shreya Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd. 10th Aug 2004 launched on for the first time in India a nutritional brand that provides all essential nutrients together in one soft gel capsule named "**Beneficiale**"

Beneficiale is essentially beneficial for good health and vitality. **Beneficiale** is the first and only brand in India that combines all essential nutrients like Essential Amino Acids, Essential Fatty Acids, Essential Vitamins, Essential Minerals and Trace Elements in addition Master Antioxidant Reduced Glutathione.

Beneficiale tone's up metabolic processes due to the inclusion of all essential nutrients. Currently available nutritional supplements in India do not provide all essential nutrients together as suggested by Harrison's Text book of Internal Medicines; this limiting factor compromises metabolic function if any one essential nutrient is short.

Today hundreds of leading doctors across India have prescribed **Beneficiale** to their patients and have got excellent results. Doctors have also commented that they themselves have tried this product and have got similar response. **Beneficiale** is such a product that should be taken every day to maintain good health and vitality.

Already **Beneficiale** is one of the leading products for Shreya Life Sciences and is the fastest growing product in its segment. Shreya Life Sciences plans to focus even more on this product so that it can reach newer heights.



First and Only Brand in India that provides all essential nutrients together in one soft gel capsule

Essential Amino Acids

L Arginine, L Iso Leucine, L Leucine,
DL Methionine, L Threonine, L Valine,
L Tryptophan, L Phenyl Alanine, L Lysine

Essential Fatty Acids

Omega 3 Fatty Acid equivalent to
Eicosapentaenoic Acid (EPA),
Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA)

Endogenous & Exogenous Antioxidants

Reduced Glutathione
Vitamin C / E / A



Essential Vitamins

Vitamin B1, B2, B6, B12,
Nicotinamide, Folic Acid,
Calcium Pantothenate,
Vitamin C / E / A.

Essential Minerals & Trace Elements

Zinc Sulphate, Copper Sulphate,
Potassium Iodide, Sodium Selenite,
Chromium Picolinate, Manganese Sulphate,
Magnesium Oxide, Ferrous Sulphate.

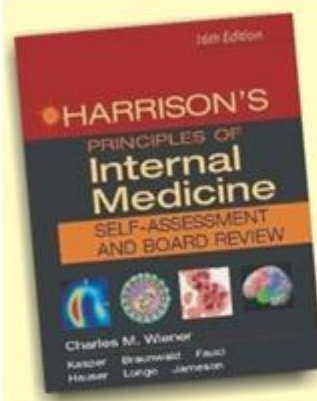


Beneficiale*

Capsules

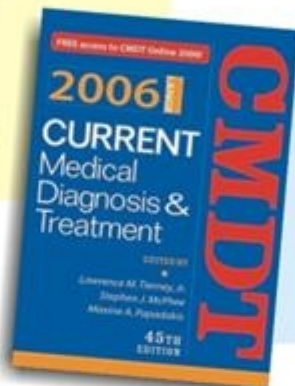
Benefits Par Excellence

Text books recommend...



Specific Nutrients Required

- Essential Amino acids
- Essential Fatty acids
- Water soluble Vitamins
- Fat soluble Vitamins
- Minerals
- Trace elements
- Ultra trace elements
- Electrolytes



Required Nutrients

- Essential Amino acids
- Essential Fatty acids
- Water soluble Vitamins
- Fat soluble Vitamins
- Minerals

Beneficiale offers Essential Amino Acids

Essential Amino Acids

- Assists metabolic processes
- Required for synthesis of body proteins
- Provides Nitrogen balance
- Helps immune system

LEUCINE & ISOLEUCINE

They provide ingredients for the manufacturing of other essential biochemical components in the body, some of which are utilized for the production of energy, stimulants to the upper brain and helping to be more alert.

TRYPTOPHAN

A natural relaxant, helps alleviate insomnia by inducing normal sleep; reduces anxiety & depression; helps in the treatment of migraine headaches; helps the immune system; helps reduce the risk of artery & heart spasms; works with Lysine in reducing cholesterol levels.

LYSINE

Ensures the adequate absorption of calcium; helps form collagen (which makes up bone cartilage & connective tissues); aids in the production of antibodies, hormones & enzymes. A deficiency may result in tiredness, inability to concentrate, irritability, bloodshot eyes, retarded growth, hair loss, anemia & reproductive problems.

METHIONINE

Is a principle supplier of sulfur which prevents disorders of the hair, skin and nails; helps lower cholesterol levels by increasing the liver's production of lecithin; reduces liver fat and protects the kidneys; a natural chelating agent for heavy metals; regulates the formation of ammonia and creates ammonia-free urine which reduces bladder irritation; influences hair follicles and promotes hair growth.

Essential Amino Acids
The building blocks of the body

PHENYLALANINE

Used by the brain to produce Norepinephrine, a chemical that transmits signals between nerve cells and the brain; keeps you awake & alert; reduces hunger pains; functions as an antidepressant and helps improve memory.

THREONINE

Is an important constituent of collagen, elastin, and enamel protein; helps prevent fat build-up in the liver; helps the digestive and intestinal tracts function more smoothly; assists metabolism and assimilation.

VALINE

Promotes mental vigor, muscle coordination and calms emotions.

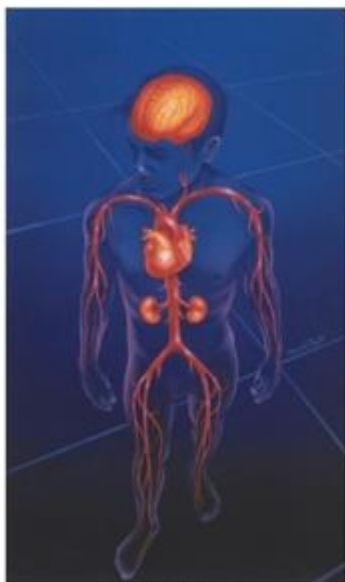
ARGININE

Studies have shown that it has improved immune responses; promotes wound healing and regeneration of the liver; causes the release of growth hormones; considered crucial for optimal muscle growth and tissue repair.

**Arginine
regulates vascular tone
& haemodynamics**

**Arginine Nutrition and
Cardiovascular Function**

Guoyao Wu and Cynthia J. Meininger
(J. Nutr 130: 2626-2629, 2000)



ABSTRACT

L-Arginine (Arg) is the substrate for the synthesis of nitric oxide (NO); the endothelium-derived relaxing factor essential for regulating vascular tone and hemodynamics. NO stimulates angiogenesis, but inhibits endothelin-1 release, leukocyte adhesion, platelet aggregation, superoxide generation, the expression of vascular cell adhesion molecules and monocyte chemotactic peptides, and smooth muscle cell proliferation. Arginine exerts its vascular actions also through NO-independent effects, including membrane depolarization, syntheses of creatine, proline and polyamines, secretion of insulin, growth hormone, glucagon and prolactin, plasmin generation and fibrinogenolysis, superoxide scavenging and inhibition of leukocyte adhesion to nonendothelial matrix. **Compelling evidence shows that enteral or parenteral administration of Arginine reverses endothelial dysfunction associated with major cardiovascular risk factors (hypercholesterolemia, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, obesity/insulin resistance and aging) and ameliorates many common cardiovascular disorders (coronary and peripheral arterial disease, ischemia / reperfusion injury, and heart failure).** Dietary Arginine supplementation may represent a potentially novel nutritional strategy for preventing and treating cardiovascular diseases.



**Branched-chain amino acid-enriched
nutritional support in surgical and cancer
patients.**

Choudry HA

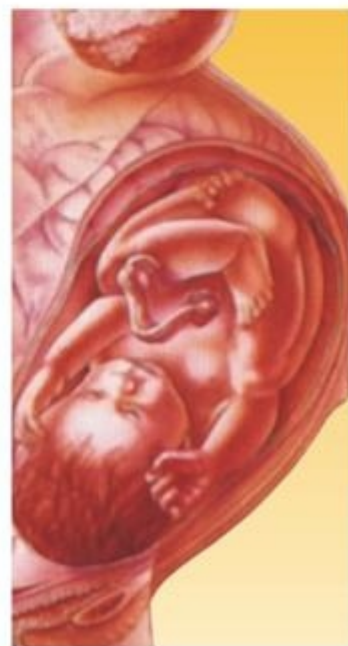
Prolonged surgical stress and advanced malignant disease lead to systemic catabolism characterized by depletion of muscle protein and oxidation of skeletal muscle BCAA. BCAA oxidation provides energy for muscle and other organs and is the precursor for amino acid synthesis to replenish alanine and glutamine depleted in catabolic states. Persistent excessive catabolism leads to skeletal muscle wasting, negative nitrogen balance, and immune compromise. BCAAs, especially leucine, stimulate protein synthesis, inhibit proteolysis (in cell culture models and in animals), and promote glutamine synthesis. A number of small and diverse clinical trials studied the effects of BCAA-enriched nutritional support in moderately to severely stressed surgical and cancer patients. The findings of these clinical trials have been inconsistent; some show improved nitrogen balance, increased skeletal muscle protein synthesis, and reduced skeletal muscle catabolism whereas others show no significant improvement. The value of these trials is compromised by small sample size, heterogeneous patients, poor study design, varying degrees of metabolic stress, and inappropriate endpoints. More recent trials that evaluate clinical outcomes in hepatocellular carcinoma patients show promising results; in addition to improving metabolic parameters, BCAA-enriched oral supplementation improved morbidity and quality of life in patients undergoing major liver resection and chemo-embolization.

**Essential Amino Acids
The building blocks of the body**

**Effects of oral L-arginine on the foetal
condition and neonatal outcome in
preeclampsia: a preliminary report.**

Rytlewski K, Olszanecki R, Lauterbach R,
Grzyb A, Basta A.

Estimation of the influence of oral supplementation with low dose of L-arginine on biophysical profile, foeto-placental circulation and neonatal outcome in preeclampsia. Randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, clinical trial. Oral therapy with 3 g of L-arginine daily or placebo as a supplement to standard therapy. Eighty-three preeclamptic women, randomly assigned to the L-arginine (n=42) or placebo (n=41) groups; [n=30 (L-arginine) and n=31 (placebo) ended the study, respectively]. Foetal gain chances due to ultrasound biometry, biophysical profile, Doppler velocimetry of pulsatility indices of umbilical and middle cerebral arteries, cerebro-placental ratio, as well as differences in duration of pregnancy and clinical data of newborn. L-arginine treatment transitory accelerated foetal gain and improved biophysical profile. Starting from 3rd week of therapy, the umbilical artery pulsatility indices values were significantly lower in L-arginine than in placebo group. Moreover, treatment with L-arginine caused significant increase of middle cerebral artery pulsatility indices and cerebro-placental ratio values. Latency was longer in L-arginine group. Neonates delivered in the L-arginine group revealed higher Apgar score. Supplementary treatment with oral L-arginine seems to be promising in improving foetal well-being and neonatal outcome as well as in prolonging pregnancy complicated with preeclampsia.



Beneficiale offers Essential Fatty Acids

Essential Fatty Acids Multifaceted Profile

Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)

Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA or also icosapentaenoic acid) is an omega-3 fatty acid. In physiological literature, it is given the name 20:5(n-3). Its systematic chemical name is all-cis-5,8,11,14,17-icosapentaenoic acid. It also has the trivial name timnodonic acid. Chemically, EPA is a carboxylic acid with a 20-carbon chain and five cis double bonds; the first double bond is located at the third carbon from the omega end. It has the molecular formula C₂₀H₃₀O₂.

EPA and its metabolites act in the body largely by their interactions with the metabolites of arachidonic acid; see Essential fatty acid interactions for detail.

EPA is a polyunsaturated fatty acid that acts as a precursor for prostaglandin-3 (which inhibits platelet aggregation), thromboxane-3 and leukotriene-5 groups. It is found in fish oils of cod liver, herring, mackerel, salmon, menhaden and sardine. It is also found in human breast milk.

The US National Institute of Health's Medline Plus lists a large number of conditions in which EPA (alone or in concert with other ω -3 sources) is known or thought to be effective. (NIH Medline Plus) Most of these involve its ability to lower inflammation.

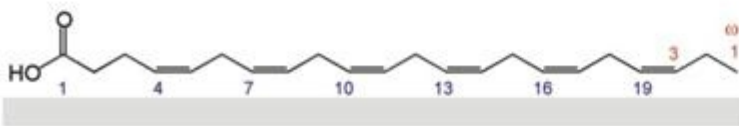


Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)

Docosahexaenoic acid (commonly known as DHA) is an omega-3 essential fatty acid. Chemically, DHA is a carboxylic acid with a 22-carbon chain and six cis double bonds; the first double bond is located at the third carbon from the omega end.

DHA is most often found in fish oil. Most of the DHA in fish and other more complex organisms originates in microalgae of the genus *Schizochytrium*, and concentrates in organisms as it moves up the food chain. Most animals make very little DHA metabolically, however small amounts are manufactured internally through the consumption of α -linolenic acid, an omega-3 fatty acid found in chia, flax, and many other seeds and nuts.

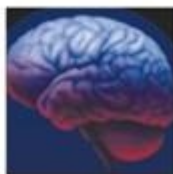
DHA is a major fatty acid in sperm and brain phospholipids, especially in the retina. Dietary DHA can reduce the level of blood triglycerides in humans, which may reduce the risk of heart disease. Low levels of DHA cause reduction of brain serotonin levels and have been associated with ADHD, Alzheimer's disease, and depression, among other diseases, and there is mounting evidence that DHA supplementation may be effective in combating such diseases (see external links at the end of this article).



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/docosahexaenoic_acid

Nervous system function

Compared to the rest of the body, the DHA content of the human brain and nervous system is quite high. Several possible roles for DHA in the nervous system have been proposed. DHA can protect nerve cells (neurons) cultured outside the body from apoptosis (programmed cell death), leading to the hypothesis that high levels of DHA in the brain may serve to enhance the survival of neurons.



DHA was recognized as important for the developing brain, which accumulates large amounts of DHA during the first two years of life.

Preterm Infants

Because the last trimester of pregnancy is a critical period for the accumulation of DHA in the brain and retina, preterm infants are particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of insufficient DHA on visual and neural development.



Cardiovascular diseases

Evidence is accumulating that increasing omega-3 fatty acid intake can decrease the risk of cardiovascular diseases by

- 1) preventing arrhythmias that can lead to sudden cardiac death,
- 2) decreasing the risk of thrombosis (blood clot formation) that can lead to heart attack or stroke,
- 3) decreasing serum triglyceride levels,
- 4) slowing blood pressure slightly,
- 5) decreasing inflammation.



Source: The Linus Pauling Institute, Micronutrient Centre, Issue 24

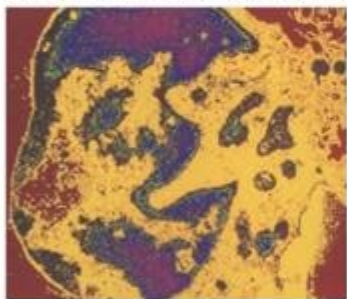
Essential Fatty Acids

- Omega 3 Fatty Acids
- Forms Lipoproteins
- Secondary prevention of CHD, Hypertension & Diabetes
- Vital in maintenance of normal brain function.

Fatty acids and lymphocyte functions

Calder PC - Br J Nutr - 01-JAN-2002; 87 Suppl 1: S31-48

The immune system acts to protect the host against pathogenic invaders. However, components of the immune system can become dysregulated such that their activities are directed against host tissues, so causing damage. Lymphocytes are involved in both the beneficial and detrimental effects of the immune system. Both the level of fat and the types of fatty acid present in the diet can affect lymphocyte functions. The fatty acid composition of lymphocytes, and other immune cells, is altered according to the fatty acid composition of the diet and this alters the capacity of those cells to produce eicosanoids, such as prostaglandin E2, which are involved in immunoregulation. A high fat diet can impair lymphocyte function. Cell culture and animal feeding studies indicate that oleic, linoleic, conjugated linoleic, gamma-linolenic, dihomogamma-linolenic, arachidonic, alpha-linolenic, eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic acids can all influence lymphocyte proliferation, the production of cytokines by lymphocytes and natural killer cell activity. High intakes of some of these fatty acids are necessary to induce these effects. Among these fatty acids the long chain n-3 fatty acids, especially



eicosapentaenoic acid, appear to be the most potent when included in the human diet. Although not all studies agree, it appears that fish oil, which contains eicosapentaenoic acid, down regulates the T-helper 1-type response which is associated with chronic inflammatory disease. There is evidence for beneficial effects of fish oil in such diseases; this evidence is strongest for rheumatoid arthritis. Since n-3 fatty acids also antagonise the production of inflammatory eicosanoid mediators from arachidonic acid, there is potential for benefit in asthma and related diseases. Recent evidence indicates that fish oil may be of benefit in some asthmatics but not others.

Fatty acid use in glaucomatous optic neuropathy treatment.

Acta Ophthalmol Scand Suppl. 1998;(227):41-2.

Cellini M, Caramazza N, Mangiafico P, Possati GL, Caramazza R, Oculistics Clinic, University of Bologna.

The authors have studied the efficacy of an association of DHA, vitamin E and vitamin B complex in glaucomatous patients. The parameters evaluated were computerized visual field (CVF) and retinal contrast sensitivity (RCS). Thirty chronic simple glaucoma patients in good tensional compensation with local therapy were given oral therapy. The results show significant differences after 90 days of treatment both in the perimetric indices (MD, SF, CPSD; $p < 0.05$) and in the RCS frequency values ($p < 0.05$). In the light of the results obtained, the authors consider the use of such association to be a useful support in glaucomatous patient therapy for preventing or delaying the progress of damage.

Essential fatty acids in visual and brain development

A report published in the journal called LIPIDS (Lipids. 2001 Sep; 36(9) : 885-95) explains that Essential fatty acids are structural components of all tissues and are indispensable for cell membrane synthesis; the brain, retina and other tissues are particularly rich in long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (LC-PUFA). These fatty acids serve as specific precursors for eicosanoids, which regulate numerous cell and organ functions. Recent human studies support the essential nature of n-3 fatty acids in addition to the well-established role of n-6 essential fatty acids in humans, particularly in early life. The main findings are that light sensitivity of retinal rod photoreceptors is significantly reduced in newborns with n-3 fatty acid deficiency, and that docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) significantly enhances visual acuity maturation and cognitive functions. DHA is a conditionally essential nutrient for adequate neurodevelopment in humans. The effect is mediated not only by the known effects on membrane biophysical properties, neurotransmitter content, and the corresponding electrophysiological correlates but also by a modulating gene expression of the developing retina and brain.

DHA also has significant effects on photoreceptor membranes and neurotransmitters involved in the signal transduction process; rhodopsin activation, rod and cone development, neuronal dendritic connectivity, and functional maturation of the central nervous system.



In view of these important physiological and biochemical functions of DHA as mentioned in this report, it would be advisable that pregnant women ensure that they get good supplement of essential fatty acids like omega-3 fatty acids that are rich in DHA.

Maternal DHA supplementation important for the growing fetus

Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) is a polyunsaturated fatty acid that is an essential constituent of membranes, particularly of the



nervous system. Infants acquire DHA from their mothers, either prenatally via the placenta or postnatally in milk. A study published in British Journal of Nutrition (Br J Nutr. 2003 Jul; 90(1):135-45) aimed to test the hypothesis that maternal supplementation during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy enriches maternal and/or fetal DHA status. In this randomised, prospective, double-blind study 100 mothers received either DHA 200 mg/d or placebo from 15 weeks gestation until term. Venous blood samples were obtained from mothers at 15, 28 and 40 weeks, and from the umbilical cord at birth. Total fatty acids in plasma and erythrocytes were analysed. DHA concentrations in plasma at 28 weeks and erythrocytes at both 28 weeks and term were 20% higher in supplemented mothers than the placebo group. DHA accounted for a higher proportion of total fatty acids in erythrocytes of supplemented mothers at 28 weeks and term. Maternal DHA status was maximal in mid-trimester and declined to term, at a lower rate in supplemented compared with unsupplemented mothers. Maternal DHA supplementation thus significantly increases maternal DHA status and limits the last trimester decline in maternal status, aiding preferential transfer of DHA from mother to fetus.

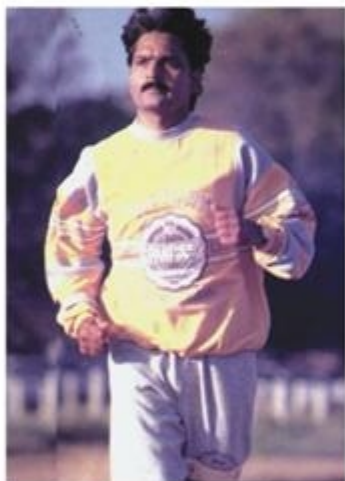
This study should be considered as an important one since DHA is recognized as important for the developing brain, which accumulates in large amounts during the first two years of life. Because the last trimester of pregnancy is a critical period for the accumulation of DHA in the brain and retina, **preterm infants are particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of insufficient DHA on visual and neural development.** So it would be advisable that the expectant mothers get sufficient supplementation of omega-3 fatty acids rich in DHA.

Essential Vitamins play a vital role in human body

Multivitamin use and Mortality

Watkins ML, Erickson JD, Thun MJ, Mulinare J, Heath CW Jr

This large scale study examined over a million people in the U.S. and compared their mortality rates after segregating them into groups based on their multivitamin and supplement use. Those participants that had just used a multivitamin alone, without Vitamins A, C, or E, had minimal reductions in cancer and heart disease rates. However, those participants who had multivitamin use with vitamins A, C, and E had significantly reduced risk of heart disease related deaths (mortality).



Multivitamins - Psychological Well-being

Carroll D, Ring C, Suter M, Willemsen G

This research study examined the effect of an oral multivitamin supplement on psychological wellbeing and functioning. Male participants who were free of chronic medical problems were given either a multivitamin or a placebo during the course of 28 days. Participants were not aware of which supplement they were taking, whether it was the placebo or the multivitamin. At the conclusion of the study, those participants who had taken the multivitamin had reported a significant reduction in anxiety and stress levels. They also reported improved concentration and less fatigue. Those patients who were taking the placebo continued to report body pains, such as nausea and headaches, associated with anxiety more often than those taking the multivitamin.

Vitamin A supplements ameliorate the adverse effect of HIV-1, malaria, and diarrheal infections

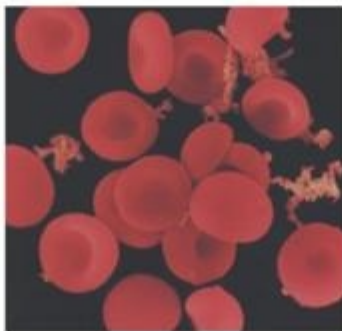
Villamor E, Mbise R, Spiegelman D, Hertzmark E, Fataki M, Peterson KE, Ndossi G, Fawzi WW



Vitamin A has been linked with improved growth in many animal studies. Many disorders, such as malaria, diarrhea, and HIV infection can often lead to vitamin A deficiency and have other adverse reactions. This study looked at the use of a vitamin A supplement versus a placebo given to almost 600 participants who were admitted to the hospital with pneumonia. Follow up of these participants showed that those participants who were given vitamin A and had other infections such as HIV positive status or malaria had improved growth over those participants who did not receive the supplements. The use of a vitamin A supplement can be very beneficial and inexpensive to help improve growth in children who have other infections.

Vitamin C and Improvement in the Number of Cells

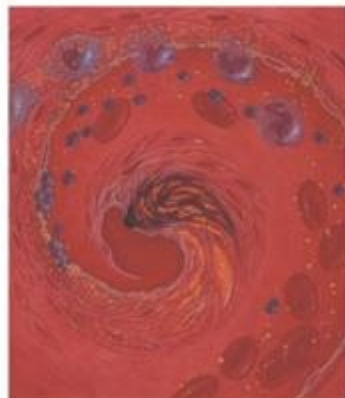
Lasalvia-Prisco E, Cucchi S, Vazquez J, Lasalvia-Galante E, Golomar W, Gordon W.



Previous research has shown that vitamin C is able to kill off cancerous cells in the prostate by autophagocytosis. This same thing has been seen in animal studies, where the mice have been exposed to malignant prostate cells. This study looked at the correlation of prostate cancer cells to homocysteine levels. Administration of vitamin C in the early stages of this study showed a marked improvement in the number of cells, suggesting that the vitamin C was able to kill off cancer cells in these patients as well. This suggests that early administration of vitamin C can help to treat prostate cancer, and help to kill off the malignant cells in the body.

Six-year effect of combined vitamin C and E supplementation on atherosclerotic progression: the Antioxidant Supplementation in Atherosclerosis Prevention (ASAP) Study

Salonen RM, Nyyssonen K, Kaikkonen J, Porkkala-Sarataho E, Voutilainen S, Rissanen TH, Tuomainen TP, Valkonen VP, Ristonen U, Lakka HM, Vanharanta M, Salonen JT, Poulsen



This study looked at the use of vitamin E in conjunction with vitamin C to help to slow the progression of diseases of the heart. A total of 520 participants were enrolled in the study. The progression of atherosclerosis was monitored in all participants during the course of the study. Those participants who were deficient in vitamin C had more benefit from the supplementation in terms of cholesterol levels and slowing progression of heart disease. The use of both vitamin E and vitamin C provided some benefit from the progression of heart disease and helped to improve cholesterol levels.

Beneficiale Builds immunity Restores vitality in chronic diseases

Enhanced Immune Response

Ageing Research Reviews

With advancing age there is a progressive decline in immune responses although this is not inevitable. The impairment in immunocompetence is noticeable as early as 35-40 years in many individuals. At the same time, some persons even in the 80s may show a vigorous immune system comparable with that of the young adult. Nutrient deficiencies are frequent in older populations. A variety of nutrients are affected: **zinc, iron, beta-carotene, Vitamins B6, B12, C, D, and E, and folic acid.** The casual interaction between nutritional deficiencies and impaired immunity has been known in children; a similar relationship has been postulated in the elderly. In the past 25 years, many studies employing different designs have examined the role of diet, nutritional status, and nutrient supplements in the immune responses of older individuals. Some nutrients, for example zinc and Vitamin E, have been shown to increase selected immune responses but have not been beneficial in terms of reduction in infectious morbidity. A growing consensus indicates that the use of a multivitamin containing optimum amounts of essential trace elements and vitamins is likely to result in enhanced immune responses and reduction in the occurrence of common infections. These findings have considerable fundamentals, clinical and public health significance.



Endogenous Master Antioxidant Reduced Glutathione - The Super Antioxidant that detoxifies the body

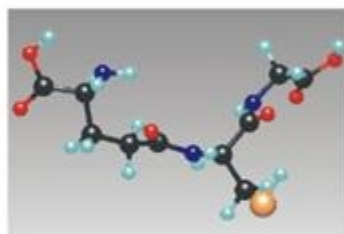
Reduced Glutathione - The Super Antioxidant

Reduced glutathione is a linear tripeptide of L-glutamine, L-cysteine, and glycine. It is most commonly called glutathione or GSH, and is a relatively small molecule ubiquitous in living systems occurring naturally in all human cells. Its intracellular depletion ultimately results in cell death. Its high electron-donating capacity (high negative redox potential) combined with high intracellular concentration (millimolar levels) generate great reducing power. This characteristic underlies its potent antioxidant action and enzyme cofactor properties, and supports a complex thiol-exchange system, which hierarchically regulates cell activity.

Direct attack by free radical and other oxidative agents can also deplete GSH. The homeostatic glutathione redox cycle attempts to keep GSH replenished as it is being consumed. Amounts available from foods are limited and oxidative depletion can outpace synthesis.

GSH is an extremely important cell protectant. It directly quenches reactive hydroxyl free radicals, other oxygen-centered free radicals, and radical centers on DNA and other biomolecules. GSH is a primary protectant of skin, lens, cornea, and retina against radiation damage, and the biochemical foundation of P450 detoxication in the liver, kidneys, lungs, intestinal epithelia, and other organs.

Glutathione status is a highly sensitive indicator of cell functionality and viability. As intracellular GSH becomes reduced, the cell's functionality is progressively reduced until it dies. In humans, GSH depletion is linked to a number of disease states.



Clinical Indications

- Inherited Deficiencies of the GSH-synthesizing enzymes, hereditary nonspherocytic lymphocytic leukemia, and G6PD deficiency
- HIV Infection/Immunity
- Liver Cirrhosis, Alcoholic Liver Disease, Viral Hepatitis, and Drug Hepatotoxicity
- Pulmonary Diseases including COPD, ARDS, neonatal lung damage, and asthma.
- Crohn's Disease, Gastrointestinal Inflammation
- Acute myocardial infarction, men with familial coronary artery disease, and atherosclerosis
- Metal Storage/Wilson's Disease
- Pancreatic Inflammation
- Diabetes
- Neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, retinal degeneration, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and post-polio syndrome
- Aging
- Chronic renal failure
- Cataracts
- Psoriasis

Data suggests higher GSH levels correlate with better health, regardless of age, and that subjects with chronic disease have poorer GSH status than those free of disease. Exercise training can strengthen GSH homeostasis. With progressively more disease states manifesting GSH deficiency, repletion is a viable preventive, therapeutic, and anti-aging strategy.

Source: *Alt Med Rev* 1997; 2(3): 155-176

*Beneficiale**

*The only one with
all four essential nutrients capsuled together*

Chronic alcoholic, Tuberculosis,
Diabetes, Aging & Stress



Macular Degeneration,
Cataract & Glaucoma



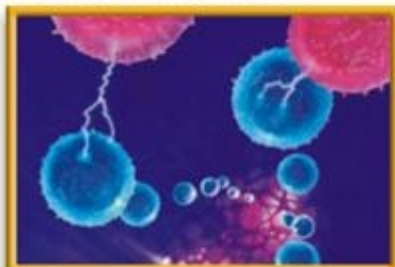
Post operative convalescence, Improves
immunocompetence & wound healing



Psoriasis & Acne



To correct nutritional deficiencies
in cancer management



Neonatal Disorders and
Preeclampsia



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