

TOTAL THYROID

Ingredients: Each tablet supplies: Thyroid (thyroxine free) 100mg, L-Tyrosine 50mg, Choline 100 mg, Beta Carotene 5units, Betaine HCL 75mg, Glutamic Acid 20mg, Thymus 40mg, Spleen 10mg, Pituitary 3mg, Adrenal 10mg, Parotid 3mg, B-1 10mg, B-2 10mg, B-6 10mg, B-12 100 mcg, Vitamin A 1000 i.u., Vitamin C 100mg, Vitamin E (natural as succinate), Niacin 5mg, Folic Acid 100mcg, Iodine (as kelp, irish moss) 50 mcg, Calcium (as chelate) 25mg, Copper (as chelate) 25mcg, Manganese (as chelate) 800 mcg, Zinc (as chelate) 1.5mg

Supportive Function: This formula provides comprehensive nutritional support for a healthy thyroid.

When is thyroid support helpful? Underactive thyroid conditions, Wilson's syndrome, Hashimoto's disease, overproduction of thyroid hormone, goiter, Graves' disease, etc.

Clinical Applications/Research: **Vitamin B-1** is necessary for proper digestion and the production of hydrochloric acid. Deficiency symptoms can include: fatigue, constipation, irritability, loss of appetite, nervousness, and general weakness. Deficiency is commonly found in people with malabsorption problems (Lininger et al, 1998: 211).

Vitamin B-2 is needed for the health of the whole glandular system, especially important for the adrenal glands.

Vitamin B-6 helps in the absorption of B-12, antibody production, and immune system function. It is necessary for the production of hydrochloric acid and the absorption of protein and fat. Deficiency symptoms include: fatigue, depression, irritability, hair loss, headache, skin, and mouth disorders.

Vitamin B-12 is needed for healthy digestion, absorption of nutrients, synthesis of protein, the metabolism of fats and carbohydrates. It helps prevent anemia and works with folic acid to formulate red blood cells. Deficiency symptoms include fatigue, constipation, depression, headaches, irritability, moodiness, nervousness, and spinal cord degeneration.

Vitamin A and Beta Carotene help nourish the thymus and increase antibody production. All glands with duct systems need these nutrients. Deficiency symptoms of vitamin A include dry hair and skin, frequent infections and colds, fatigue, skin disorders, and weight loss.

Vitamin C is necessary for proper adrenal function and tissue growth and repair. It helps in the production of interferon and anti-stress hormones. It enhances immunity and scavenges for free radicals in bodily fluids.

Vitamin E (as natural succinate) helps prevent cell damage, promotes healing and tissue repair, and improves circulation.

Niacin is necessary for the production of hydrochloric acid and proper digestion. It aids the metabolism of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. It is important in the synthesis of sex hormones, stomach fluids, and bile. Deficiency symptoms include: dementia, depression, diarrhea, fatigue, headaches, indigestion, and loss of appetite, low blood sugar, muscular weakness, and skin eruptions.

Folic Acid promotes immunity by helping in the healthy formation and function of white blood cells, is needed in the production of red blood cells, and promotes healthy cell division. It has been used to alleviate depression and anxiety. Deficiency symptoms include: fatigue, graying hair, paranoia, weakness, and insomnia.

Iodine (as kelp, Irish moss) is necessary for the synthesis of thyroid hormone. Two-thirds of the body's store of iodine is located in the thyroid gland (Mindell, 1991:77).

Calcium (as chelate) promotes energy production and helps structure the protein in RNA and DNA. It is important in breaking down fats for utilization by the thyroid and by the body. Deficiency can lead to depression, hyperactivity, nervousness, cramps, eczema, and insomnia.

Copper (as chelate) promotes the healing process, energy production, skin and hair color, and taste sensitivity. It helps proper bone formation, red blood cell production, and hemoglobin synthesis. Deficiency signs include: anemia, diarrhea, baldness, general weakness, and skin disorders.

Manganese (as chelate) is important in the production of thyroxine, which regulates metabolic function.

Zinc 1.5mg is necessary for the proper function of the thymus, needed by the immune system, the pancreas, and the sex glands.

Choline promotes hormone production, alleviates nervous system disorders such as tardive dyskinesia and Parkinson's disease. Deficiency signs include: inability to digest fats, kidney and liver dysfunctions, and high blood pressure.

Betaine HCL promotes healthy digestion and prevents unfriendly bacterial colonization of the stomach and intestines. HCL helps make some minerals and other nutrients more easily absorbable (Lininger et al, 1998:140).

Glutamic Acid is important in the metabolism of sugar and fat, the detoxification of ammonia from the brain, and functions as an excitatory neurotransmitter that increases the functioning of neurons in the central nervous system. In converting into glutamine, it is used by white blood cells and is important in healthy immune function. It is one of the building blocks for cells lining the intestines, is a key component of folic acid, and Glucose Tolerance Factor.

L-Tyrosine is necessary in the formation of active thyroid hormone, triiodotyrosine, by attaching itself to iodine. Low plasma levels of tyrosine have been associated with hypothyroidism. Tyrosine deficiency symptoms include low body temperature, cold hands and feet, low blood pressure, and restless leg syndrome. Tyrosine is needed to synthesize thyroid hormones, the pituitary's TSH, and adrenocortical hormones. It may help people diagnosed with Parkinson's disease and has been used to benefit people with chronic fatigue, anxiety, depression, headaches, allergies, and withdrawal from drugs (Balch & Balch (1997:42; Chaitow, 1998:78).

Thyroid (thyroxine free) a raw, concentrated form of animal gland may help improve the health of the thyroid by supplying nutrients that the thyroid needs. Raw glandulars may also help neutralize autoimmune attacks and aid the body in healing itself, (Balch & Balch, 1997:552).

Thymus glandular helps stimulate immune function. The thymus produces thymosin, which is necessary for proper immune system function, and works together with the thyroid.

Spleen glandular helps nourish the proper functioning of the spleen, which provides lymphocytes and phagocytes for healthy functioning of the immune system.

Pituitary glandular helps supply necessary nutrients that a healthy pituitary needs. The pituitary is the master gland regulating the functions of other glands. It produces TSH (Thyroid-stimulating hormone), which helps regulate thyroid hormone production. **Adrenal** concentrated glandular helps supply critical nutrients for the healthy functioning of the adrenals. The adrenals produce corticosteroid hormones that affect proper carbohydrate metabolism, sex gland, and electrolyte metabolism. **Parotid** is known for supporting detoxification of heavy metals, and some metals may adversely affect the thyroid. The glandular helps support the healthy function of the salivary glands, important in carbohydrate metabolism, and the proper digestion of food.

Suggested Dosage: 1 tablet 3 times daily or as directed

Size: 90 tablets

Vegetarian: No

Contraindications: Large amounts of tyrosine should not be taken with MAO inhibitor drugs.