



RAW MULTIPLE GLANDULAR

RAW MULTIPLE GLANDULAR WAS DESIGNED THROUGH CAREFUL RESEARCH TO COLLECTIVELY AND SYNERGISTICALLY GIVE MAXIMUM SUPPORT TO BOTH MALE AND FEMALE GLANDULAR SYSTEM

ADRENALS are a significant part of the system of endocrine glands which control and coordinated by means of specialized secretions, many of the body's most essential functions. Reference: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 1 pages 50-51.

ADRENAL CORTEX, so essential to life that when infected, injured or removed will cause serious consequences.

Reference: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 1 pages 50-51. THYROID one of the most significant endocrine glands, which promotes secretions that regulate many basic processes of the body. The thyroid secretion, thyroxin is involved in the process of oxidation which occurs within the cells and by which the tissues generate the energy they require. Its importance is indicated by the serious consequences of excess or deficient amounts of it in the body. Reference: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 13 pages 1875-1876.

THYMUS has been shown by recent research that it indicates a great importance in the ability of the body to form antibodies against infections and foreign bodies. Reference: medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 13 page 1875. SPLEEN, large ductless gland-like organ which is known to have significant relationships to the character and circulation of the blood. The spleen at times contracts discharging a quantity of blood into the general circulation. Reference: Medial and Health Encyclopedia volume 13 pages 1799-1780.

LUNGS, the respiratory organs primary functions are to provide oxygen to the red blood cells and to eliminate carbon dioxide. Reference: Medical and Health Encyclopedia Volume 9 pages 1228-1230. KIDNEY, bean-shaped organ located high on the rear wall of the abdominal cavity, which chief function is elimination of waste substances from the blood through the formation of urine. Reference: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 8 page 1157.

LYMPH or lymphatic system is an interconnected series of spaces, ducts, and glands within the body which carry lymph, a fluid which is being constantly circulated throughout the body. The lymph glands filter out infectious material and other debris from the tissues and act as the body's defense against the spread of infection. Reference: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 9 pages 1231-1232. HEART, powerful hollow muscle which is the central pump of the circulatory system, which primary function is to regulate blood flow and pressure in and out of it's four chambers. Reference: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 7 pages 971-976.

HYPOTHALAMUS, part of the brain concerned with many of the body's autonomic functions. It controls most of the vegetative and endocrine functions of the body as well as many aspects of emotional behavior. Reference: Human Physiology and Mechanism of Disease pages 432-437, The Endocrine System pages 62-64. PITUITARY often referred to as the master gland having universal control over all other or organs and one of the smallest in the endocrine system. Reference: Endocrines, Organs And Their Impact pages 76-77.

PANCREAS, one of the vital organs of the endocrine system, it secretes enzymes into the intestines for the digestion of food and manufactures insulin which it secretes into the blood stream. Insulin is essential for proper utilization of sugar. Reference: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 10 1397-1398. PINEAL, a central organ and works as an inhibiting factor for the endocrine system. It is has been established that the pineal controls or influences the secretion of epinephrine and norepinephrine with its secretions of melatonin and serotonin. Reference: Endocrine, Organs, And Their Impact pages 72-75.

LIVER, largest gland and one of the most largest organs in the human body; it is involved in many significant body processes, such as affording protection form disease, supplying sugar to meet the needs of muscle tissues, and regulating clotting of the blood. The liver also serves as a manufacturing plant, a detoxifying agent and a storage facility. References: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 9 pages 1221-1223. BRAIN, large mass of nerve tissues connected to the spinal cord. Various areas of the brain control particular functions such as a person's speech, writing and body movements. Reference: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 2 pages 293-295.

STOMACH, portion of the alimentary tract, the digestive tube, which extends front the lower end of the esophagus or gullet the canal extending from the pharynx to the stomach to the beginning of the duodenum. Reference: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 13 pages 1813-1815. DUODENUM first part of the small intestine, commencing immediately after the stomach. It receives bile from the liver, food from the stomach, and juices from the pancreas. Reference: Medical Dictionary and Health Manual page 86.

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