



# RAW PITUITARY

*THE PITUITARY IS OFTEN REFERRED TO AS THE MASTER GLAND  
HAVING UNIVERSAL CONTROL OVER ALL OTHER ORGANS.*

One of the smallest endocrine organs weighs about one-fifth of an ounce and is about the size of a pea. It is suspended from the brain by a slender stalk and sits in a bony pocket located just above the back of the nose. Despite its small size the gland consists of two parts: the anterior pituitary and posterior pituitary. The anterior produces and secretes no fewer than six different hormones, whereas the posterior produces none on its own. Instead it consists of nerve cells traveling from the hypothalamus in the brain carrying two hormones.

The six hormones secreted by the anterior pituitary are prolactin, growth hormone (or somatotropin), corticotropin (or adrenocorticotropin, ACTH), follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH), and thyrotropin (or thyroid-stimulating hormone, (TSH). The first two hormones have direct actions of their own, where-as the rest control the activity of other glands elsewhere in the body. The normal function of prolactin is to stimulate a mother's breast to produce milk and therefore produced mainly during lactation. Growth hormone (somatotropin), has an effect on almost every tissue in the body, especially bone and muscle, and is one of the major growth-stimulating hormones. Corticotropin stimulates secretions of glucocorticoids such as cortisone by the adrenal cortex, and thyrotropin stimulates the thyroid gland to produce hormones. Follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone are known as the gonadotropins because they act on the male and female reproductive glands. Two hormones produced by the hypothalamus and stored in the posterior pituitary which develops a down growth of brain substance are oxytocin and vasopressin (or antidiuretic Hormone ADH) Oxytocin stimulates the contraction of smooth muscle, especially of the uterus. Oxytocin also stimulates contraction of the muscles cells that surround the milk-producing glands of the breast.

Because of its wide influence, malfunctioning or removed anterior lobe of the pituitary will produce abnormal fat deposits, loss of hair, loss of sexual power, disturbance of the ovaries and testicles, and urinary secretion is also often disturbed. If the posterior lobe is damaged or removed it interferes with the metabolism of sugars; a hyposecretion or total lack may result in the undue tolerance of sugar. Because of its ability to raise pressure and its action on the heart it can produce a diuretic action. During menstruation or pregnancy the pituitary can be enlarged causing pressure on the optic commissure producing a bi-temporal hemianopsia, which can be the cause of the menstrual headache. As indicated; the health of the pituitary gland is of paramount importance as it affects all endocrines; thyroid, thymus, spleen, adrenals, gonads, and the digestive function are strongly influenced.

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.

References: Endocrines, Organs And Their Impact pages 13, 76-79, Blackwood Materia Medica, 1959 edition, p. 300-304, Merck Manuel, 11 edition, page 445-457, Health Builder, Rodale Press, The Endocrine System pages 27-30.

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