

RAW HEART

HEART, POWERFUL HOLLOW MUSCLE THE CENTRAL PUMP OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. PEAR-SHAPED ABOUT THE SIZE OF A FIST, AND WEIGHTS APPROXIMATELY NINE OUNCES

It lies in the chest, between the right and left lungs, with its narrower end pointed downward and to the left. The entire structure is enclosed a tough fibrous sac, the pericardium, containing a small amount of lubricating fluid which eliminates friction. Pericardium also holds the heart in position during postural changes and limits the dilation. The thick muscular wall of the heart called the myocardium, is responsible for its contractions and expansions, interior of the heart is completely lined with a thin smooth membrane, the endocardium, which is continuous with the lining of the blood vessels, where it is known as endothelium. Any inflammation of these tissues gives rise to the disease named for them, as myocarditis, percarditis and endocarditis. The interior of the heart is divided into two separate cavities, similar in construction, but not communicating with each other. Each cavity contains two chambers, a thin-walled auricle above, which is the receiving depot for blood entering the heart, and a thick muscle-walled ventricle below, which pumps the blood out of the heart. Each chamber is provided with valves, arranged so hat the blood can flow in only one direction. These four chambers act in complete unison, and their ability to expand and contract without stopping keeps the blood stream in the body in perpetual motion. The blood which has circulated throughout the body enters the right auricle by way of two large veins, the vena cavae. This muscle contracts and propels the blood through the tricuspid valve into the right ventricle, which forces the blood into the pulmonary valve into the pulmonary artery and the lungs, here the blood deposits its carbon dioxide, picks up a fresh supply of oxygen, and returns to the left ventricle of the heart by way of the pulmonary vein, then passes through the mitral valve into the left ventricle which contracts and sends the blood forward through the aortic valve into the arties throughout the entire body. The left ventricle pumps the blood through the entire systemic circulation of the body, and accordingly has the strongest muscle wall, both auricles contract together. This contraction, the auricular systole, is commonly known as the "heartbeat." Normally the heart beats about seventy to eighty times a minute, during emotional, physical strain /fright, the heart beat is increased, sometimes to over one hundred beats per minute. An average of seventy two beats per minute the heart will contract and relax 103,680 times within a twenty four hour period. During sleep or when the body is relaxed, the heart beat decreases. In a life span of seventy years the heart beats somewhat under three billion times, and pumps more than fifty million gallons of blood. Its not hard to appreciate the work load when we realize that if the blood vessels in a man's body were laid end to end they would reach about seventy thousand miles, which is almost three times around the earth at the equator. The heart muscle needs certain nutrients to perform its work. Its made up of innumerable muscle cells which demand calcium, trace elements, vitamins B, C, E neuromuscular fractions, sugar and oxygen to name a few. Nutritional suggestions; raw heart tissue (contains specific RNA/DNA factors of the heart and other specific nutrients and enzymes), high vitamin E (oxygen conserving factors), wheat germ oil (nuero-muscular, for proper motor function), B-complex (nerve and motor support), potassium combined with magnesium and calcium, calcium orotate (tissue calcium to support muscular contraction and avoid premature exhaustion) 72 trace minerals, (total trace mineral support for enzyme activation and proper oxidation, "Nutrition makes it possible for the body to better respond to any therapy that may have to be introduced".

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: Medical and Health Encyclopedia volume 7 pages 971-976, Endocrines, Organs And Their Impact pages 17-24, How to Prevent Heart Attacks by B.P. Sandler, M.C., Merck Manual (11 edition), The heart and Vitamin E by E. Schute, F.R.C.S.R., Blackwood Materia Medica (Second Edition), Physiologische Chemie, by Loeffler, Harper, Petrides, and Weiss, Springer Publishers, New York, Principles and Practice of Physical Diagnosis, by Kneeland and Loeb, Lippincott Co. Montreal, CA.

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(GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES)