



# RAW PANCREAS

*PANCREAS, ONE OF THE MOST VITAL ORGANS OF THE BODY, RANKING IN IMPORTANCE WITH THE LIVER. IT IS SITUATED IN THE ABDOMEN REGION, BEHIND THE STOMACH, CLOSE TO THE LIVER AND GALL BLADDER WITH WHICH IT SHARES A COMMON DUCT LEADING INTO THE DUODENUM.*

*THE FIRST PART OF THE SMALL INTESTINE* .The pancreas is about six inches long, yellowish in color, soft, with a head, body and tail. It performs two distinct functions. The first is to secrete the pancreatic juice into the intestinal tract. This fluid is one of the chief chemical aids in digestion, containing certain enzymes essential in the digestion of starch, proteins and fats. Second the pancreas acts as an endocrine gland, secreting insulin directly into the blood stream. Insulin is valuable in the regulation of blood sugar levels and in the conversion of sugar into heat and energy. Insulin is produced by the part of the pancreas known as the Islets of Langerhans, groups of specialized cells found scattered throughout the organ. A disorder of the pancreas which cuts down the production of insulin results in the disease known as diabetes mellitus. Certain disease may develop in the Islets of Langerhans and cause an overproduction of insulin. This combined with an insufficiency of blood sugar gives symptoms of an overdose of insulin and may include coma, convulsions or periodic attacks of fatigue and shortness of breath. Acute damage of the pancreas may occur from direct invasion of the organ by bacteria, or by blockage of the pancreatic duct resulting in the retention of powerful digestive ferments. Violent symptoms may develop suddenly in the abdomen, including severe pain, vomiting, hemorrhage, paleness and shock. In some cases there may be reoccurrence of acute symptoms, or development of chronic pancreatitis. In the chronic form the pancreas is so affected as to cause permanent damage to the insulin-producing cells, and there may a development of fibrous tissue which gradually blocks off the production of pancreatic juice. Treatment may include administering pancreatic extracts to make up the deficiency of digestive fluid and insulin to control diabetes. The pancreatic juices produced for the digestion of proteins and fats in the small intestine contain lipase and protease. These are brought into the digestive process via the common bile duct. The ferments supplied by the pancreas for the completion of protein synthesis are very important and at times it has been necessary to supplement this gland's enzyme output with either plant or animal enzymes.

*THE PANCREAS HAS BEEN IMPLICATED IN HYPO-AND HYPERGLYCEMIA, HYPOPROTENEMIA, LOW BOWL GAS, POOR FAT ASSIMILATION AND GENERAL INDIGESTION.*

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 10, pages 1397-1398, Endocrine, Organs And Their Impact pages 46-47, Materia Medical Blackwood, p. 207, Textbook of Physiology, p. 357, Metabolic and Endocrine Physiology, p. 168.

The incredible importance of proper pancreatic enzyme activity can be seen in the following exert of W.H. Philpott's study done at the Clinical Ecology Foundation in Oklahoma City and submitted to the Society for Clinical Ecology in San Francisco, California on October 30, 1977.

*ULTRA'S PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN FORMULATED TO MEET THE DIETARY SUPPLEMENT HEALTH AND EDUCATION ACT (DSHEA) AND THE U.S. PHARMACOPOEIA.*

*MANUFACTURED UNDER THE GUIDELINES OF 'GMP'.  
(GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES)*



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