



RAW LIVER CONCENTRATE

ONE OF THE LARGEST ORGANS IN THE HUMAN BODY; it is located in the upper right abdomen, under the diaphragm and attached to it by ligaments. It is involved in many body processes, such as affording protection from disease, supplying sugar to meet the needs of muscle tissues, and regulating clotting of the blood.. In addition, the liver possesses special power of regeneration. After being damaged, it can regenerate its own tissue almost immediately. The digestive process is closely related to the liver. Every vein from every part of the digestive tract empties into the liver through the portal vein. The proteins, sugars, and starches absorbed by the blood vessels of the stomach, by the small and large intestines and the pancreas are brought to the liver in the blood. These products result from the digestion of meats, starches, and sugars consumed as food.

Other activities the liver produces and distributes a pint or more of bile every twenty-four hours. Bile is a bitter-tasting, yellowish golden or brown fluid which is strongly alkaline and thus neutralizes the acid which enters the duodenum from the stomach. Bile is composed largely of bile salts and bile pigments. Bile salts assist in breaking down food fats in the intestine and in the absorption of fat through intestinal wall. Fats are not excreted, but absorbed in the intestinal wall and reused. Bile pigments are derived from discharged hemoglobin of discarded red blood cells, excreted with the solid waste of the body. The term "jaundice" arises from the yellowish cast which bile pigments give the mucus membrane and the conjunctiva of the eye when they circulate in abnormal amounts in the blood. Bile is continually produced by the liver, among other functions it serves as the medium for excreting various harmful substances which the liver moves from the blood. A bile duct, formed by joining of two lesser ducts, carries bile from the liver to the duodenum. On the way, part of the bile is deposited as a reserve in the gall bladder, where it is concentrated by the absorption of moisture into the walls of the gallbladder. This organ supplies bile to the intestine after the passage of food into the small intestine from the stomach.

When solid substances in the bile precipitate and settle they form gallstones, which may vary considerably in color, size, consistency, depending on their exact composition. Food particles delivered to the liver via the portal system are processed and in the course of several hours the liver selects, removes, synthesizes, and detoxifies the final products of digestion. If the gland is impaired in these functions the overall well-being of the body will be influenced, as it lessened function will create a back-log of toxins and unexcreted waste which tend to poison body tissues. This then becomes the precipitant of many chronic degenerative and disabling diseases. The strategic location of the liver would compound any such toxicity of infection as it can easily spread to the duodenum, stomach, and other organs because of the open duct system. The liver in its complexity and amazing abilities influences a myriad of body functions. It takes sugar from the blood and stores it as glycogen, which is quickly converted back to sugar when it is needed by the body, especially the muscles. The liver produces urea, which is taken by the blood to the kidneys for excretion. The liver also forms fibrinogen and antithrombin, two substances essential to normal conditions in the blood and its clotting. Antithrombin prevents the constant disintegration of the white blood cells and prevents coagulation of the circulating blood. Vital biochemical activity of the liver is the formation of many antibodies the substance developed by the body to counteract invasive organisms and their toxins. These are some particular nutritional needs raw liver concentrates, full B-complex, inositol-choline, vitamin A, vitamin C, complete protein support, raw pituitary, raw thyroid, raw adrenal, raw kidney, raw spleen, raw gonad, raw thymus, and raw lymph.

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 9 pages 1221-1223, Endocrines, Organs And Their Impact pages 30-42, Diseases of the Liver, Schiff, 2nd edition, The Liver-A Regulator of Health, by A. Vogel, Switzerland, AMA Journal April 20, 1929, General Endocrinology by Turner & Bagnara Saunders Pub. House., WallabyBooks. Mental & Elemental Nutrients by C. Pfeiffer M.D. Keats Press, Encyclopedia of Medical Tests, E.R. Pinkney M.D

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