

ORTHOMEGA® 820



CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

- Supports Cardiovascular Health and Blood Sugar Metabolism
- Supports Cognitive Function and Development
- Supports Healthy Skin, Joints and Connective Tissues
- Increases Visual and Ocular Health
- Helps Maintain a Healthy Inflammatory Response and Strengthen Immune Function

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Orthomega® 820 is a high-concentration fish oil sourced from waters off the Chilean coast. As the world's least industrialized coastline, these cold, fresh waters provide the cleanest, most sustainable source of fish in the world. Orthomega® provides 820 mg of eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) per soft gel as natural triglycerides, the preferred form with superior absorption. Vitamin E (as mixed tocopherols) and rosemary extract are used to ensure maximum purity and freshness. This exclusive fish oil is purified, vacuum-distilled and independently tested to ensure heavy metals, pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are removed to undetectable levels. Extensive research has shown that EPA and DHA from fish oil enhance cardiovascular health, promote better brain function, and support healthy skin, joints and connective tissues. With over 10,000 published studies in the last three decades, EPA and DHA from fish oil are among the most researched natural ingredients available and have a long history of safety and efficacy.

Overview

Omega-3 fatty acids are essential cornerstones of human nutrition. They are deemed "essential" because we need them for proper health, but cannot produce them on our own. We must therefore consume these fats through diet or supplementation. Omega-3 fatty acids are required for a number of body functions, from proper blood flow to brain development. These long-chain fatty acids are integral components of tissues and organ systems throughout the body, including the heart, skin, joints, eyes and immune system. In nature, omega 3s occur as alpha linolenic acid (ALA), found mostly in plants, and as long-chain EPA and DHA, which primarily originate from cold-water fish. The body is able to

slowly convert the shorter chain ALA to the more active long-chain, EPA and DHA. However, many people lack the enzymes delta-5 and delta-6 desaturase necessary to make the conversion, making a higher dietary intake of EPA and DHA necessary. In addition, major changes in modern diet over the last century have led to a decrease in the general consumption of omega-3 fatty acids. Since omega-3 fatty acids are known to benefit cardiovascular health, support healthy brain function and cognition, and have also been proven to maintain a healthy inflammatory response, achieving the proper balance of omega-3s has become an important health strategy, requiring supplementation for most people.¹ The American Heart Association recommends that those concerned about blood lipids take up to 4 g of omega-3 fatty acids per day.²

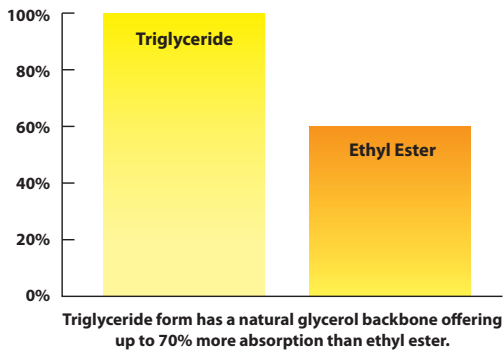
Fish Oil Delivery – Triglycerides vs. Ethyl Esters[†]

While the amount of EPA and DHA provided in a fish oil product is important for efficacy, the type of fish oil delivered is another significant factor in defining fish oil effectiveness. The human body is accustomed to digesting and absorbing EPA and DHA in the natural triglyceride form. Even though natural triglyceride-based fish oils are the preferred form for superior fish oil absorption, the vast majority of fish oil products available on the market are in the semi-natural ethyl ester form. While ethyl esters allow for higher concentrations of EPA and DHA to be achieved, their unusual structure is resistant to the digestive enzymes (lipases) that enable fat breakdown. In a study comparing EPA and DHA digestion in both the natural triglyceride and ethyl ester form, five common digestive lipase enzymes were shown to more readily digest fish oil in the natural triglyceride as compared to the ethyl ester substrate.³ A recent study, conducted by fish oil research pioneer Dr. Jorn

[†]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.

Dyerberg, demonstrated that omega-3s in the triglyceride form are more efficiently digested and therefore 70% more absorbable than omega-3s in the ethyl ester form.⁴

Relative % Bioavailability of Triglyceride Compared to Regular Ethyl Ester



Omega-3 Depletion[†]

An accumulating body of research shows that the typical Westernized diet does not provide a sufficient amount of omega-3s for optimal health. Additionally, insufficient conversion of ALA to the active EPA and DHA may reduce the amount available for use in organs and tissues. Symptoms of omega-3 deficiency are common and often overlooked. These may include dry, itchy or flaky skin, poor sleep quality, poor circulation, eye discomfort, and mood imbalance.⁵

Cardiovascular and Blood Sugar Health[†]

Omega-3 fatty acids have long been known to benefit cardiovascular health. The well-known GISSI-Prevezione trial found that just 1 g a day of omega-3 fatty acids had a significant impact on cardiovascular health after three to four months of consumption.⁶ EPA and DHA have been shown to modulate levels of fat in the blood,⁷ and a meta-analysis of 31 placebo-controlled trials found that for each gram of omega-3s consumed, there was improved support for healthy blood pressure levels.⁸ Population studies have also reported that EPA and DHA support better blood sugar balance in populations consuming large amounts of the n-3 long-chain PUFAs.⁹

Additional Benefits of Omega-3 Fatty Acids[†]

In addition to their well-known cardiovascular benefits, omega-3 fatty acids play a central role in brain development, mood enhancement, improved cognition, joint comfort and visual acuity.

Mood Enhancement[†]

A double-blind study, which randomly assigned participants with low mood to either placebo, 1 g/day or 2 g/day of EPA, found significant improvement with EPA compared with placebo in balancing mood.¹⁰

Increased Mental Focus[†]

In a recent British study, omega-3 blood levels were shown to be directly related to improved measures of cognition, performance and behavior among healthy children with below-average reading ability.¹¹

Joint Comfort[†]

A dose of 1,200 mg per day of omega-3 essential fatty acids were found to improve back and joint discomfort among 125 people, with 88% choosing to continue supplementation after the study's end.¹² Fish oil has also been shown to improve tender joints and morning stiffness after three months of consumption.

Visual Acuity[†]

A study evaluating the long-term effects of EPA and DHA on visual development in 136 school-age Inuit children exposed to high levels of n-3 PUFAs during gestation, found beneficial effects of DHA intake on visual acuity.¹³ Eating oily fish at least once per week compared with less than once per week was also found to enhance visual clarity and reduce commonly occurring visual deterioration in adults.¹⁴

Directions

1 soft gel capsule per day or as recommended by your health care professional.

Does Not Contain

Wheat, gluten, dairy, peanuts, tree nuts, egg, artificial colors, sweeteners or preservatives.

Cautions

If you are pregnant or nursing, consult your physician before taking this product.

| Supplement Facts ^{v3} | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|
| Serving Size 1 Soft Gel Capsule | | |
| Servings Per Container 60, 120 & 180 | | |
| 1 soft gel capsule contains | Amount Per Serving | % Daily Value |
| Calories | 15 | |
| Calories from fat | 15 | |
| Total fat | 1.5 g | 2%* |
| Cholesterol | <5 mg | <2% |
| Total Omega-3s (as Triglycerides) | 950 mg | ** |
| EPA (Eicosapentaenoic Acid) | 430 mg | ** |
| DHA (Docosahexaenoic Acid) | 390 mg | ** |
| Omega-3s (additional) | 130 mg | ** |

* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.
** Daily Value not established

ID# 440060 60 Soft Gel Capsules

ID# 440120 120 Soft Gel Capsules

ID# 440180 180 Soft Gel Capsules

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