



## NeuroGestic™

Serving Size 2 capsules

Servings Per Container 30

Amount Per Serving

Piscidia erythrina PE	1000 mg
Salix alba	300 mg
Hypericum perforatum PE	100 mg
Harpagophytum procumbens PE	100 mg
Apium graveolens PE	50 mg
Scutellaria lateriflora PE	50 mg
Zingiber officinalis PE	25 mg
GABA	50 mg
L-Theanine	50 mg
Homeopathic Base:	50 mg

(Arnica Montana 1x, Rhus toxicodendron 1x, Bryonia alba 2x, Hypericum perforatum 2x, Dulcamara 2x, Belladonna 3x, Cimicifuga racemosa 3x, Guaiacum 3x, Sanguinaria Canadensis 3x, Symphytum officinale 6x, Silicea 6x)

**SUGGESTED USE:** Acute conditions: Take 2 capsules every 15 minutes between meals with warm water until pain subsides then two times daily as needed or as directed by a healthcare professional. Chronic conditions: Take 2 capsules one to two times daily as needed or as directed by a healthcare professional.

# NEUROGESIC™

PROVIDES A BLEND OF CONCENTRATED ANALGESIC BOTANICALS, AMINO ACIDS, AND HOMEOPATHICS FOR HEALTHY REGULATION OF NEUROMUSCULAR PAIN AND DISCOMFORT

- Reduction of pain and inflammation
- Provides natural analgesic pain relief for hypersensitive nerve pain
- Recommended use for acute and chronic conditions
- Use in conjunction with PainX, a blend of anti-inflammatory nutrients, for ultimate pain relief.

**Piscidia erythrina (Jamaican Dogwood):** is classified as a nervine (calms nerves), anodyne (decreases pain), and anti-spasmodic among classic herbalists. It is best known as a traditional remedy for treating neuralgia (severe, stabbing nerve pain), head pain, sleep disruption, fear, and nervous tension. It can also be used in the relief of generalized pelvic pain and intestinal colic.

**Salix alba (White Willow Bark):** is useful for musculoskeletal complaints and pain caused by inflammation. Salicin, the active ingredient of Salix alba, is safe for the stomach and intestines. It is converted to Acetyl Salicylic Acid (ASA) in the liver and is then released into the systemic circulation. Once in the circulation the ASA acts as an anti-inflammatory by inhibiting cyclooxygenase (COX2) mediated prostaglandins. Other constituents of Salix alba, other than salicin, may have lipoxygenase-inhibiting and antioxidant effects that could contribute to its analgesic effect. As interest in natural medicine has grown, many people have begun to turn back to white willow as an alternative to treatment for pain. One double-blind, placebo-controlled trial found it effective for back pain, and another found it helpful for joint pain. Contraindication: Salix alba (White Willow Bark) may cause serious allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, in people who are allergic to aspirin.

**Hypericum perforatum (St. John's Wort):** is well known as an effective treatment for depressed mood. However, it also has a long history of use as a treatment for nerve damage due to traumatic injury. Hypericum has been shown to have both central and peripheral analgesic properties, and it is a potent pain reliever when used both orally and topically.

**Harpagophytum procumbens (Devil's Claw):** is an herb used by natives in Southwest Africa and by traditional herbalists in Europe for the treatment of many diseases, including musculoskeletal and rheumatic complaints. Recent in-vitro studies indicate that preparations from Harpagophytum may interact with the inflammatory cascade by

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suppressing cyclooxygenase-2 (COX2), PGE2 synthesis, and nitric oxide synthase. This may explain Harpagophytum's anti-inflammatory and analgesic actions. An analysis of twelve clinical trials show that Harpagophytum may be an effective treatment in various types of musculoskeletal pain conditions of the knee, hip, and spine as well as non-specific low back pain.

**Apium graveolens (Celery Seed):** According to a recent survey, the most common herbs used for joint pain by herbal practitioners, with an average of 12 years of clinical experience in the UK, was *Salix alba* (white willow) followed closely by *Apium graveolens* (celery seed) and *Harpagophytum procumbens* (Devil's claw) (Hamblin L, Laird A, Parkes E, Walker A.. *Eur J Herbal Med.* 2004;6(3):5-13). *Apium graveolens* has been shown to have both analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects. These effects may be due in part to the phthalide constituents (d-limonene, selinene, and related phthalides) found in celery. Phthalides are a bioactive compound that give celery its characteristic odor and also have been shown to induce the detoxifying enzyme glutathione S-transferase (GST). GST helps the body detoxify carcinogens and xenobiotics in the body as well as reduce oxidative stress.

**Scutellaria lateriflora (skullcap):** is an herb traditionally used as a relaxing nervine. The flavonoid constituents of *Scutellaria lateriflora* have shown some activity as a GABA agonist and may contribute to its sedating and anxiolytic effects.

**Zingiber officinalis (Ginger):** has been shown to inhibit platelet thromboxane formation, lipoxygenase, Arachidonic acid metabolism, and leukotriene and inflammatory prostaglandin production. Ginger has been shown to have both anti-inflammatory and analgesic actions.

**GABA (gamma amino butyric acid):** is an inhibitory amino acid that acts directly as a neurotransmitter. In the central nervous system GABA exerts a sedative and anxiolytic effect. GABA, like L-Theanine, has mood-modulating activity and anti-stress benefits.

**L-Theanine:** is a non-protein amino acid found naturally in *Camillia sinensis* (Green tea). L-Theanine has mood-modulating activity and modest antioxidant activity. Its effects may be through direct effects on GABA receptors or through effects on the metabolism and release of other neurotransmitters, such as dopamine. Another benefit of L-Theanine is its ability to enhance alpha wave activity of the brain. Alpha waves have a mood modulating benefit while maintaining alertness.

**Homeopathic Base:** a combination of homeopathic remedies traditionally used for pain caused by injury to the muscles, joints, and nerves.