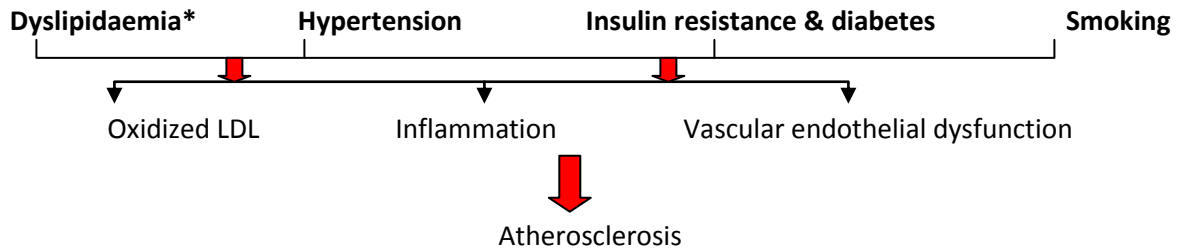


# Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality

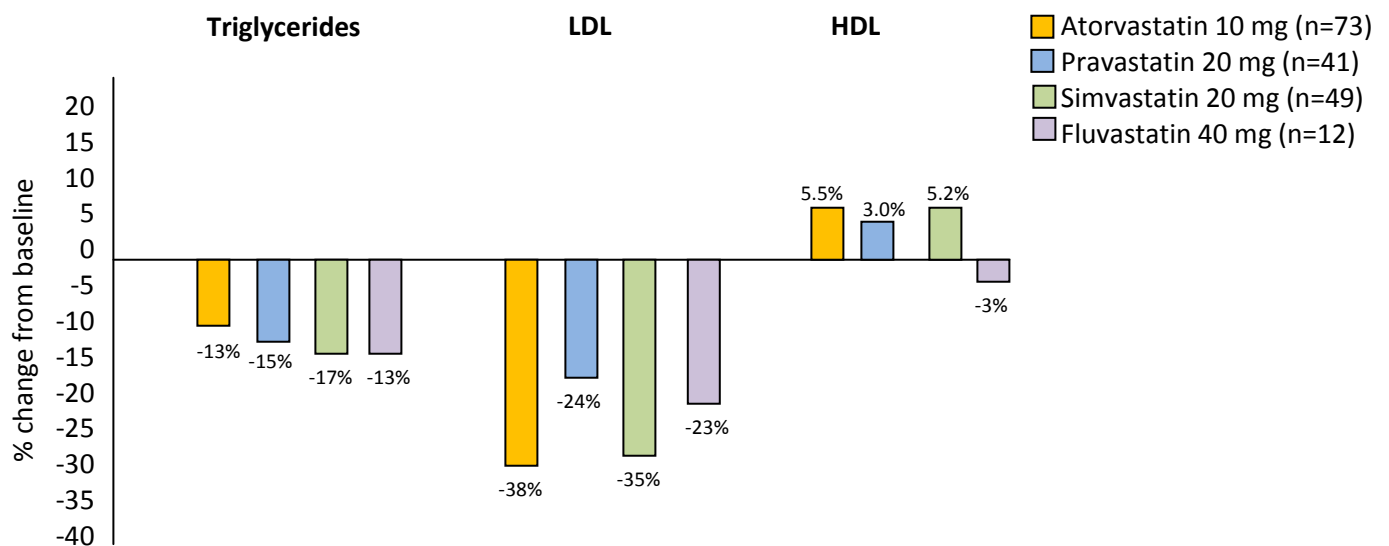
Risk factors for CVD are common



\*Low HDL is a better predictor of CHD mortality than raised total cholesterol<sup>1</sup>

While medication is effective to improve dyslipidaemic lipid profiles,

Change in lipid profiles after 8 weeks treatment with a statin



Baseline lipid levels (mmol/l) were triglycerides: Atorvastatin: 1.91, pravastatin: 1.66, simvastatin: 1.79, fluvastatin: 1.95; LDL: Atorvastatin: 5.52, pravastatin: 6.14, simvastatin: 5.95, fluvastatin: 4.97; HDL: Atorvastatin: 1.33, pravastatin: 1.25, simvastatin: 1.32, fluvastatin: 1.26; Adapted from Jones<sup>2</sup>.

Some patients may prefer a more natural approach to cardiovascular health

Diet

Exercise

Healthy lifestyle

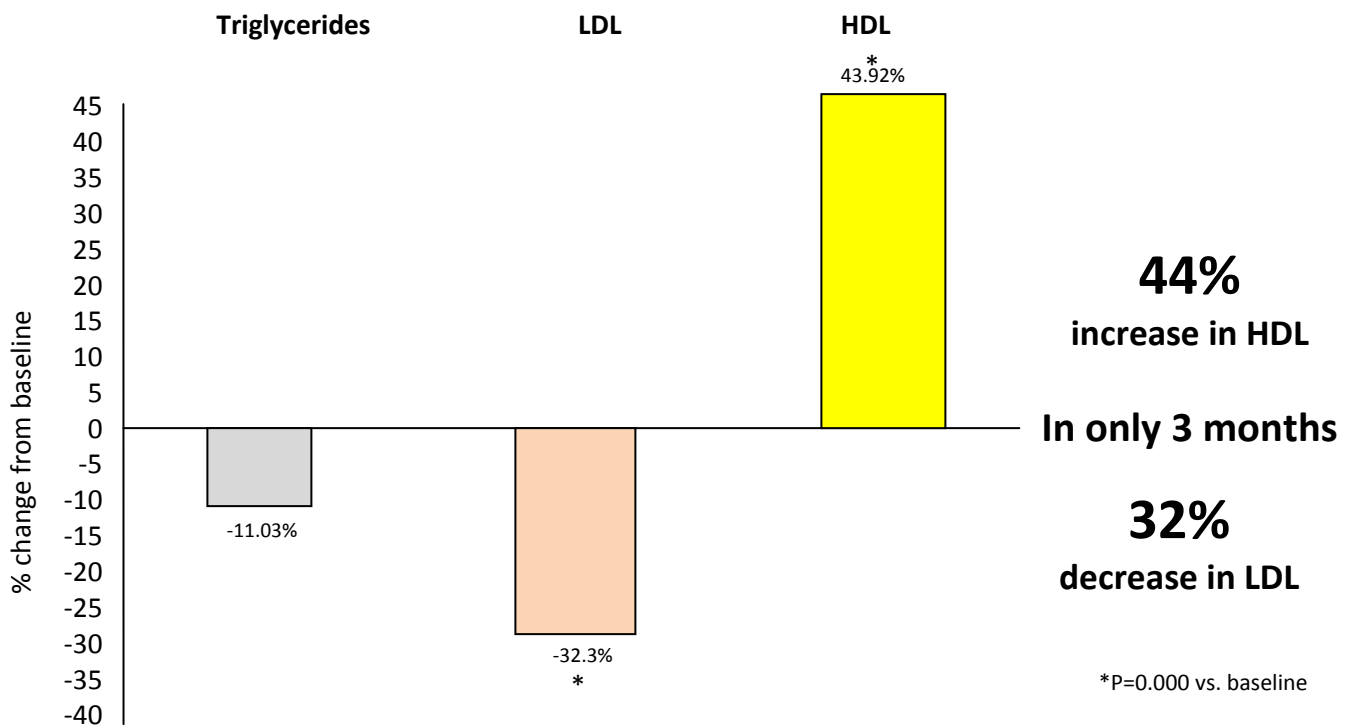
## Neptune Krill Oil has a unique biomolecular profile<sup>3</sup>

### Phospholipids naturally rich in:

- Long-chain omega-3 fatty acids
  - ✓ Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)
  - ✓ Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)
  - ✓ Phospholipids mean greater bioavailability compared to fish oil<sup>3</sup>
- Potent antioxidants
  - ✓ Vitamins A & E
  - ✓ Astaxanthin
  - ✓ Other flavanoids

Krill oil is *clinically proven* to significantly improve lipid parameters in patients with dyslipidaemia

### Change in lipids after 12 weeks treatment with Neptune Krill Oil 1g/day



Twenty three patients with hypercholesterolaemia (baseline LDL = 4.34 mmol/L; triglycerides: 1.4 mmol/L; HDL: 1.48 mmol/l) treated with 1g krill oil for 12 weeks. Adapted from Bunea<sup>3</sup>.

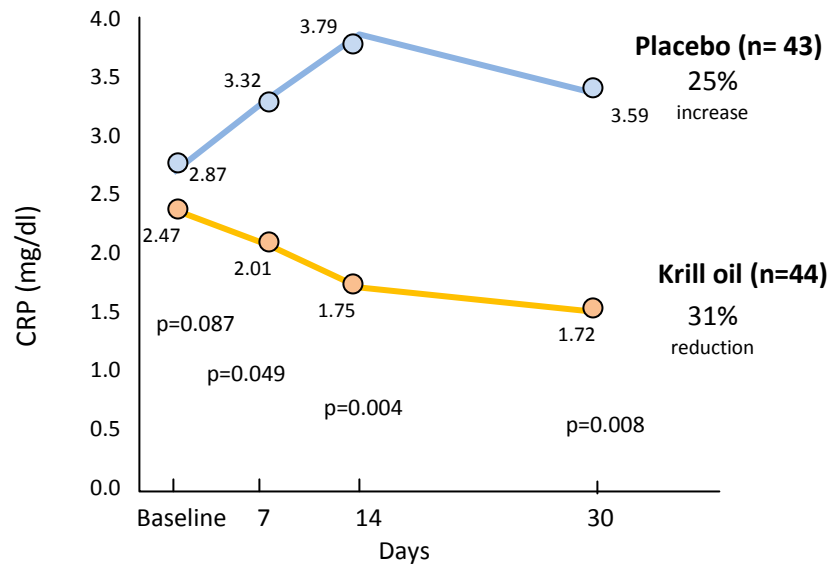
### Change in lipids is

- comparable to commonly prescribed doses of statins<sup>2,3</sup>
- greater than higher doses of fish oil<sup>3</sup>

## Neptune Krill Oil has been *clinically proven* to reduce inflammation

- CRP is a strong predictor of CV events<sup>4</sup>

### Change in CRP after supplementation with Neptune Krill Oil 300 mg daily



Patients with CVD and/or rheumatoid arthritis and/or osteoarthritis and with raised CRP >1 mg/dl treated with krill oil supplementation or placebo for 30 days. Adapted from Deutsch<sup>4</sup>.

### Daily supplementation with EPA & DPA has been *clinically proven* to significantly reduce<sup>4</sup>:


#### CV risk factors

- Decrease the risk of thrombosis
- Improve dyslipidaemic lipid profiles
- Improve vascular endothelial function
- Reduce inflammation

#### The incidence of clinical events

- Prevent arrhythmias and sudden death
- Reduce fatal and non-fatal myocardial infarction

**Neptune Krill Oil is contraindicated in people with shellfish allergy**

	<b>Recommended dosage guidelines</b>  <b>Initial dose:</b> 2 capsules daily with the first meal x 90 days  <b>Maintenance:</b> 1 capsule daily  <b>Pack size:</b> 30 softgel capsules	<b>Nutritional information</b> Each capsule contains:	<b>Per capsule %RDA</b>
		Neptune Krill Oil providing: Phospholipids Omega 3 fatty acids EPA (Eicosapentaenoic acid) DHA (Docosapentaenoic acid) Omega 9 (Oleic acid) Esterified Astaxanthin Vitamin A Vitamin E d-alpha Tocopherol 3,4 mg cc-TE	500 mg * min 195 mg * min 150 mg * min 75 mg * min 45 mg * min 62.5 mg * min 0.625 mg * 196 IU * 0,5 IU 34
		<small>*RDA not established (RDA = Recommended Dietary Allowance for adults and children older than 10 years)</small>	

NAPPI Code 709873/001

**Natrodale. Restore your balance, naturally**

Nutritional supplements should not replace a healthy balanced diet.

Contact the Natrodale Helpline: 021-9060668; Email: natrodale@vhf.co.za ; www.natrodale.co.za

1. Corti M-C, Gurainik JM, Salive ME, *et al.* HDL cholesterol predicts coronary heart disease mortality in older persons. *JAMA* 1995; **274**(7): 539-544.
2. Jones P, Kafonek S, Laurora I, *et al.* Comparative dose efficacy study of atorvastatin versus simvastatin, pravastatin, lovastatin and fluvastatin in patients with hypercholesterolaemia (the CURVES study). *Am J Cardiol* 1998; **81**: 582-587.
3. Bunea R, El Farrah K, Deutsch L. Evaluation of the effects of Neptune Krill Oil on the clinical course of hyperlipidaemia. *Altern Med Rev* 2004; **9**(4): 420-428.
4. Higdon J, Wander RC. Essential fatty acids. Linus Pauling Institute, Oregon Sate University, 2005. Available at <http://lpi.oregonstate.edu/infocenter/othernuts/omega3fa/index.html#atheroscl>