

Chezyn®

A Chelated Zinc Product that Helps Provide Optimal Body Support and Growth

The fact that zinc is not often mentioned in today's nutritional dialogue does not reflect upon the important role this mineral plays in the body's general health and well-being. Zinc plays primary and secondary roles in everything from reproductive health to our senses of smell and taste. Zinc is intimately involved with metabolic processes and actively supports immune response. Another component of Chezyn, iron, is necessary for making hemoglobin, supplying oxygen to the body's red blood cells, and normal growth. Copper is essential to the formation of bone and works with zinc and vitamin C to form elastin, the protein that forms the greater portion of elastic tissue fibers.†

How Chezyn Keeps You Healthy

Maintains a healthy skeletal system

Zinc is essential in forming collagen, the protein that makes up inelastic fibers of tendons, ligaments, and connective tissue. The body needs copper to maintain healthy joints. Iron is important for normal and consistent growth patterns.†

Enhances metabolic efficiency

Zinc is part of more than 80 enzymatic systems in the body and aids in the function of many glands and organs, especially those of the reproductive system. Zinc is needed to metabolize reproductive hormones. Iron is essential for many enzymes, including catalase, which is responsible for breaking down hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen.†

Stimulates healthy cell division and growth

Iron is needed to combine with protein and make hemoglobin for red blood cells. Hemoglobin is responsible for carrying oxygen from the lungs to all the tissues of the body. All cells depend upon the presence of iron to complete ongoing oxygen exchange. Zinc supports DNA synthesis and cell-replication cycling. Adequate amounts of zinc in the circulating blood cells work to stabilize cell membranes and increase intracellular efficiency.†

Supports a healthy immune system

Zinc promotes a healthy systemic immune response. Iron also supports a healthy immune system and is involved in energy production.†

Please copy for your patients.

GF This product contains less than 10 parts per million of gluten per serving size or less than 20 parts per million per the suggested use listed on each product label.

†These statements have not been evaluated by the Food & Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.



Introduced in 1981



Content:

90 tablets

Suggested Use: One tablet per day, or as directed.

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 1 tablet

Servings per Container: 90

	Amount per Serving	%DV
Calories	2	
Iron	5 mg	30%
Zinc	10 mg	70%
Copper	0.2 mg	10%

Proprietary Blend: 148 mg

Bovine liver and beet (root).

Other Ingredients: Zinc liver chelate, iron liver chelate, honey, copper liver chelate, arabic gum, and calcium stearate.

Warning: Accidental overdose of iron-containing products is a leading cause of fatal poisoning in children under 6. Keep this product out of reach of children. In case of accidental overdose, call a doctor or poison control center immediately.

Sold through health care professionals.



800-558-8740 | standardprocess.com

Chezyn®

What Makes Chezyn Unique

Product Attributes

Combines the synergistic and complementary mineral complexes of zinc, iron, and copper

- › Provides superior support to a multitude of physiological systems not found in single-nutrient products†

Multiple nutrients and minerals from plant and animal sources

- › Bovine tissues provide nutrients and support to the corresponding tissues in humans
- › Vitamins, minerals, and nutrients from plants and animal tissues work synergistically for maximum effect†

Certified Organic Farming

A healthy ecosystem is created by using organic farming techniques, such as rotating crops, fertilizing the soil with nutrient-rich cover crops and byproducts from our processing, practicing strict weed-control standards, and continually monitoring the health of our plants

- › Assures the soil is laden with minerals and nutrients
- › Ensures plants are nutritionally complete and free from synthetic pesticides

Manufacturing and Quality-Control Processes

Upon harvesting, nutrient-rich plants are immediately washed and promptly processed

- › Preserves nutritional integrity

Low-temperature, high-vacuum drying technique

- › Preserves the enzymatic vitality and nutritional potential of ingredients

Not disassociated into isolated components

- › The nutrients in Chezyn are processed to remain intact, complete nutritional compounds

Degreed microbiologists and chemists in our on-site laboratories continually conduct bacterial and analytical tests on raw materials, product batches, and finished products

- › Ensures consistent quality and safety

Vitamin and mineral analyses validate product content and specifications

- › Assures high-quality essential nutrients are delivered

Whole Food Philosophy

Our founder, Dr. Royal Lee, challenged common scientific beliefs by choosing a holistic approach of providing nutrients through whole foods. His goal was to provide nutrients as they are found in nature—in a whole food state where he believed their natural potency and efficacy would be realized. Dr. Lee believed that when nutrients remain intact and are not split from their natural associated synergists—known and unknown—bioactivity is markedly enhanced over isolated nutrients. Following this philosophy, even a small amount of a whole food concentrate will offer enhanced nutritional support, compared to an isolated or fractionated vitamin. Therefore, one should examine the source of nutrients rather than looking at the quantities of individual nutrients on product labels.

Studies on nutrients generally use large doses and these studies, some of which are cited below, are the basis for much of the information we provide you in this publication about whole food ingredients. See the supplement facts for Chezyn®.

- Anderson L.E. 1998. *Mosby's Medical, Nursing, & Allied Health Dictionary*. 5th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby: 399-400, 746, 874, 1746.
- Appar J. 1985. Zinc and reproduction. *Annual Review Nutrition Journal* 5: 43-68.
- Appar J., Everett G.A. 1991. Low zinc intake affects maintenance of pregnancy in guinea pigs. *Journal of Nutrition* 121(2): 192-200.
- Arakawa Y., et al. 1992. Zinc status in liver and gastrointestinal diseases. *Journal of Nutritional Science and Vitaminology Spec No*: 526-529.
- Bronner F. 1985. *Nutrition and Health, Topics and Controversies*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, Inc: 166-167.
- Carola R., et al. 1995. *Human Anatomy and Physiology*. 3rd ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, Inc: 606, 874-877, 888-926.
- Cohen A.M., et al. 1982. Effect of copper on carbohydrate metabolism in rats. *Isr J Med Sci* 18, 840-844.
- Davis C.D., Greger J.L. 1992. Longitudinal changes of manganese-dependent superoxide dismutase and other indexes of manganese and iron status in women. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 55(3): 747-752.
- Eklom B. 1997. Micronutrients: effects of variation in [I+II] and iron deficiency on physical performance. Nutrition and Fitness-Metabolic and behavioral aspects in health and disease. *World Rev Nutr Diet* 82: 122-130.
- Faiver A.E. 1992. The role of zinc in reproduction. Hormonal mechanisms. *Biology Trace Element Research* 32: 383-392.
- Feller D.J., et al. 1982. Alterations in neurotransmitter receptor binding in discrete areas of the copper deficient rat brain. *Journal of Neurochemistry* 38, 519.
- Feller D.J., O'Dell B.L. 1980. Dopamine and norepinephrine in discrete areas of copper deficient rat brain. *Journal of Neurochemistry* 34, 1259.
- Graham T.W., et al. 1994. Serum zinc and copper concentrations in relation to spontaneous abortion in cows: Implications for human fetal loss. *Journal of Reproductive Fertility* 102(1): 253-262.
- Guyton A.C., Hall J.E. 1997. *Human Physiology and Mechanisms of Disease*. 6th ed. New York, NY: W.B. Saunders Company: 275-287.
- Ingoyen M., et al. 1991. Randomized, placebo-controlled trial of iron supplementation in infants with low hemoglobin levels fed iron-fortified formula. *Journal of Pediatrics* 119(2): 320-326.
- Kare M.R., Brand J.G. 1986. *Interaction of the Chemical Senses with Nutrition*. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, Inc. Published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich: 111-113.
- Kleavy L.M. 1984. *Journal of Reproduction*. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Res. Serv. 14(13) 29.
- Kretsch M.J. 1998. Cognitive function, iron status, and hemoglobin concentrations in obese dieting women. *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 52(7): 512-518.
- Ogihara H., et al. 1995. Plasma copper and antioxidant status in Wilson's disease. *Pediatric Research* 37(2): 219-226.
- Oyama T., et al. 1994. Efficiency of serum copper/zinc ratio for differential diagnosis of patients with and without lung cancer. *Biology Trace Element Research* 42(2): 115-127.
- Palupi L., et al. 1997. Effective community intervention to improve hemoglobin status in preschoolers receiving once-weekly iron supplementation. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 65(4): 1057-1061.
- Pennington J.A. 1996. Intakes of minerals from diets and foods: is there a need for concern? *Nutrition Journal* 126(Suppl): 2304S-2308S.
- Polenk P. 1993. Zinc in etiology of periodontal disease. *Medical Hypotheses* 40(3): 182-185.
- Prasad A.S. 1996. Zinc: The Biology and Therapeutics of an Ion. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 125: 142-144.
- Prohska J.R., Lukaszewicz O.A. 1991. Copper deficiency suppresses the immune response in mice. *Science* 213, 559.
- Reyes J.G. 1996. Zinc transport in mammalian cells. *Am J Physiol* 270(2 Pt 1): C401-C410.
- Rosowska M.J. 1995. Effect of dietary caffeine and zinc on the activity of antioxidant enzymes, zinc, and copper concentration of the heart and liver in fast-growing rats. *Journal of Biological Trace Element Research* 50(3): 229-236.
- Rosowska M.J., et al. 1995. Effect of dietary caffeine and zinc on the activity of antioxidant enzymes, zinc, and copper concentrations of the heart and liver in fast-growing rats. *Biology Trace Element Research* 50(3): 229-236.
- Russell P., Iver D.F. 1989. *The Nutrition and Health Encyclopedia*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold: 130-131, 285-287, 584-585.
- Shils M.E., Young V.R. 1988. *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. 7th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lea & Febiger: 193-221, 238-629.
- Southon S., et al. 1986. Intestinal microflora, morphology and enzyme activity in zinc-deficient and Zn-supplemented rats. *British Journal of Nutrition* 55(3): 603.
- Stamp T.C. 1988. Mineral Metabolism. *Journal: Nutrition in the clinical management of disease*. 2nd ed. London, UK: Edward Arnold: 290-325.
- Turnbull A.J., Thompson R.P. 1989. Zinc — a precious metal. *B-N-F-Nutr-Bull-Br-Nutr-Foundation* 14(1): 23-35.
- Willett W. 1990. *Nutritional Epidemiology*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press: 179-180, 184-186.
- Wilson E.D., et al. 1965. *Principles of Nutrition*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc: 156-165, 189-193.
- Yang R.S. 1995. Supplemental dietary cysteine elevates kidney metallothionein in rats by a mechanism involving altered zinc metabolism. *Nutrition Journal* 125(5): 1167-1174.

