

Lower your cholesterol the easy way with New Sytrinol GT from Springfield

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A new natural way to help maintain healthy cholesterol levels – with no side effects

With more and more people noticing the side-effects of taking statins, alternative solutions to lowering cholesterol are becoming more popular than ever. Now Springfield Nutraceuticals have launched new Sytrinol GT - a patented complex of polymethoxylated flavones (PMF's) from dried citrus peels and tocotrienols from palm oil that is able to affect the body's endogenous (internal) synthesis of cholesterol. As over two-thirds of the body's cholesterol is synthesized internally this is considered to be a very important factor.

A study, recently published in Nutrition Research, suggests that consumption of concentrated orange juice (known to contain high levels of flavonoids) may reduce levels of LDL cholesterol in people with high cholesterol levels.

The researchers reported that orange juice consumption has become a worldwide dietary habit, and stated that the consumption of concentrated juice has increased steadily over the years.

Concentrated juice is known to have a greater flavonoid content, such as polymethoxylated flavones (PMF), hesperitin and naringin, when compared to fresh orange juice.

Such differences are due to the manufacturing process which uses the entire fruit to produce concentrated juice, therefore pectin and essential oils contained in the peel are also found in concentrate.

The formulation in Sytrinol GT contains powerful natural compounds that provide antioxidant effects in the body as well as assist in the reduction of cholesterol. The mix of PMF's from dried citrus peels and tocotrienols from palm oil is proven to be more effective than most of the common dietary supplements used for reducing cholesterol.

Sytrinol vs. Other Natural Supplements

Most nutritional solutions to the cholesterol problem are impacted by a major flaw: they are minimally effective and do not produce a big enough change in enough people to significantly impact health. When compared with results from numerous trials indicating the effectiveness of nutritional supplements on heart health, Sytrinol comes out with more positive results.

Tocotrienols may reduce cholesterol synthesis without the harmful side effects through a process involving accelerated degradation of the reductase enzyme. As a result, cholesterol biosynthesis is reduced without the harmful side effects

Softgels - An Enhanced Bioavailability Delivery System

A small clinical trial was conducted to determine if a specific delivery system would impact the bioavailability of Sytrinol. The results were surprising, yet insightful, in that soft gelatin capsules exhibited significantly improved bioavailability of the principal actives in Sytrinol .

Springfield Nutraceuticals only launch products with robust research behind them, so are very pleased to bring new Sytrinol GT to the UK.

Sytrinol GT 150 mg 60 softgels RRP £ 29.95

from www.natural-alternative-products.co.uk and www.nutricentre.com

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CLINICAL RESEARCH

STUDY ONE

Study one was a small (10 patient) 4-week study conducted with individuals suffering from mildly elevated cholesterol levels. Baseline measurements were taken for total cholesterol, LDLcholesterol, total triglycerides, HDL-cholesterol, and LDL to HDL ratio. Treatment groups were then given 300 mg of either Sytrinol (150 mg a.m., 150 mg p.m.) or a placebo per day, and measurements were taken.

After the 4-week treatment period lapsed, the same endpoint measurements were taken again. Results were promising, as the patients receiving Sytrinol exhibited the following:

25% Decrease in Total Cholesterol 19% Decrease in LDL-Cholesterol

24% Decrease in Total Triglycerides 19% Decrease in LDL to HDL ratio

STUDY TWO

Study two was a another small, 4-week study conducted on 10 men and women, age 52±3 years, who were only moderately affected by elevated cholesterol. Baseline measurements were taken for total cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, total triglycerides, HDL-cholesterol, and LDL to HDL ratio. Treatment groups were then given 300 mg of either Sytrinol (150 mg a.m., 150 mg p.m.) or a placebo per day, and measurements were taken. After the 4-week treatment period lapsed, the same endpoint measurements were taken. Again, results were encouraging, as patients exhibited the following:

20% Decrease in Total Cholesterol 22% Decrease in LDL-Cholesterol

28% Decrease in Total Triglycerides 24% Decrease in LDL to HDL ratio

STUDY THREE

This study was a large (120 patient) double-blind, crossover randomized study. In Phase I, one group of patients received a placebo, while the treatment group received 300 mg of Sytrinol per day for 12 weeks (150 mg a.m., 150 mg p.m.). Blood samples were drawn at baseline, 4, 8, and 12 weeks and measurements were taken on total cholesterol, LDL-C, total triglycerides, HDL-C, and LDL to HDL ratio. This trial provided very favorable results: after a 12-week period, upon comparison with the placebo group, total cholesterol for the treatment group had plummeted 27%, LDL-cholesterol was diminished by 25%, total triglycerides were reduced by 31%, and the LDL to HDL ratio shrunk by 28%. Even more significant is the fact that HDL (good) cholesterol levels increased by 4% over those of the placebo group.

Following the Phase II washout period, Phase III results indicated that treatment with Sytrinol was effective in maintaining reduced cholesterol levels.

Twelve weeks of treatment with Sytrinol resulted in a:

27% Decrease in Total Cholesterol 25% Decrease in LDL-Cholesterol

31% Decrease in Total Triglycerides 28% Decrease in LDL to HDL ratio

4% Increase in HDL-Cholesterol

NUTRITION RESEARCH STUDY DETAILS

Orange juice consumption was reported to decrease low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL) in the hypercholesterolemic group, but not in the normolipidemic group. However, HDL-cholesterol and triglycerides were observed to remain unchanged in both groups.

The researchers reported free-cholesterol transfer to HDL increased in both groups, whereas triglyceride and phospholipid transfers decreased.

In normolipidemic subjects, orange juice intake was reported to elicit a 48 per cent increase in free cholesterol transfer and nine per cent decrease in the transfer of phospholipids.

For the hypercholesterolemic group, free cholesterol transfer increased by 22 per cent; whereas the phospholipid transfer decreased 10 per cent and triglyceride transfer reduced by 23 per cent after orange juice consumption.