# Theracurmin®

# About Theracurmin

- Theracurmin is a special extract from the spice turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) containing a standardized amount of curcumin in a base of naturally occurring emulsifiers.<sup>1</sup>
- Theracurmin is the most advanced curcumin product as it utilizes a special manufacturing technique to increase bioavailability. By a patented process, this all-natural preparation reduces the particle size of curcumin, thereby dramatically increasing its solubility (absorption).<sup>2</sup>
- Theracurmin exhibits a much higher absorption efficiency than other wellknown curcumin brands.<sup>3</sup> Curcumin has demonstrated significant activity and therapeutic benefits in many experimental and clinical studies mostly because of its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.<sup>4</sup>
- Inflammation, sometimes referred to as the "silent killer," is linked to a wide number of major chronic degenerative disorders. This "silent epidemic" reflects an underlying low-grade internal stimulation of the body's inflammatory process with no obvious outward signs of inflammation as seen in an infection or injury.<sup>5</sup> Theracurmin has the ability to reduce the adverse effects of silent inflammation.<sup>6</sup>
- In one clinical study, high-potency Theracurmin has been shown to reduce osteoarthritic knee pain and reduce the need for anti-inflammatory drugs.<sup>7</sup>
- Curcumin is particularly helpful in preventing LDL, or bad cholesterol, from becoming oxidized and damaging the internal lining of our arteries, lowering our risk of heart disease.<sup>8</sup>
- There is considerable researched evidence that curcumin protects against age-related nerve degeneration by reducing the development of a brain-toxic protein called beta-amyloid.<sup>9,10</sup>

# How to Use Theracurmin

• Take 1 capsule per day or as directed by a health care practitioner.

### **Cautions and Contraindications**

• Consult a health care practitioner prior to use if you are pregnant, are taking antiplatelet medication or blood thinners, have gallstones, a bile duct obstruction, stomach ulcers, or excess stomach acid. Keep out of reach of children.<sup>11</sup>

# **Drug Interactions**

 Curcumin may inhibit blood clotting ability, which may increase bleeding times. Theracurmin should not be taken in conjunction with other drugs that inhibit clotting, including aspirin, clopidogrel (Plavix), dalteparin (Fragmin), enoxaparin (Lovenox), heparin, ticlopidine (Ticlid), and warfarin (Coumadin).<sup>12</sup> Consult a health care practitioner prior to use if undergoing chemotherapy as curcumin has been shown to enhance the effect of some chemotherapeutic medications, as well as inhibit the effect of others. A reduction in the dose of medications used to treat diabetes may be necessary, as curcumin enhances the effect of insulin.

bioclinicnaturals.com

# Quick Tips for Optimal Health

- Abdominal fat is the strongest independent predictor of silent inflammation.<sup>13</sup> Therefore, it is critical to achieve your ideal body weight. Use a highly soluble fibre supplement designed to help improve satiety and modify body weight.<sup>14</sup>
- Eat a low-glycemic index (GI) and volumetric diet to improve blood sugar control. A decreased sensitivity or responsiveness to insulin leads to elevations in blood sugar and increased oxidative (free radical) stress.<sup>15,16</sup>
- Eat richly coloured fruit and vegetables (8–10 servings per day). Diets rich in plant pigments, especially flavonoids, found in soy, apples, berries, and other fruit and vegetables are associated with lower levels of inflammation.<sup>17</sup>
- Reduce your omega-6 fatty acids. When fighting inflammation, it is a good idea to reduce meat and dairy intake as well as eliminate common sources of omega-6 fats, including soy, safflower, sunflower, and corn oils.<sup>18</sup>
- ☐ Take a high-quality fish oil supplement providing at least 1000 mg of EPA+DHA. In more severe cases of inflammation, this should increase to 3000 mg of EPA+DHA.<sup>19</sup> Eliminate margarine and other foods containing trans fatty acids and partially hydrogenated oils.<sup>20,21</sup>
- Daily aerobic exercise has been clinically shown to reduce inflammation.<sup>22</sup>
- Research shows that four tablespoons of sesame seeds (40 g or approximately 1.5 oz) per day for eight weeks help ease pain and improve mobility in individuals dealing with knee osteoarthritis.<sup>23</sup>

9053

#### PRACTITIONER CONTACT INFORMATION:

PATIENT NAME:

PRACTITIONER NOTES:

#### References

- 1. Sharma, O.P. (1976). Antioxidant activity of curcumin and related compounds. Biochem Pharmacol, 25(15), 1811-2.
- Morimoto, T., Sunagawa, Y., Katanasaka, Y., et al. (2013). Drinkable preparation of Theracurmin exhibits high absorption efficiency--a single-dose, double-blind, 4-way crossover study. *Biol Pharm Bull*, 36(11), 1708-14.
- 3. Sunagawa, Y., Hirano, S., Katanasaka, Y., et al. (2015). Colloidal submicron-particle curcumin exhibits high absorption efficiency-a double-blind, 3-way crossover study. J Nutri Sci Vitaminol, 61(1), 37-44.
- 4. Tabrizi, R, Vakili, S, Akbari, M, et al. (2019). The effects of curcumin-containing supplements on biomarkers of inflammation and oxidative stress: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Phytother Res, 33*(2), 253-62.
- 5. Tsoupras, A., Lordan, R., & Zabetakis, I. (2018). Inflammation, not cholesterol, is a cause of chronic disease. Nutrients, 10(5), 604.
- 6. He, Y., Yue, Y., Zheng, X., et al. (2015). Curcumin, inflammation, and chronic diseases: How are they linked? Molecules (Basel, Switzerland), 20(5), 9183-213.
- 7. Nakagawa, Y., Mukai, S., Yamada, S., et al. (2014). Short-term effects of highly-bioavailable curcumin for treating knee osteoarthritis: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled prospective study. J Orthop Sci, 19(6), 933-9.
- 8. Ramírez-Tortosa, M.C., Mesa, M.D., Aguilera, M.C., et al. (1999). Oral administration of a turmeric extract inhibits LDL oxidation and has hypocholesterolemic effects in rabbits with experimental atherosclerosis. *Atherosclerosis, 147*(2), 371-8.
- 9. Hishikawa, N., Takahashi, Y., Amakusa, Y., et al. (2012). Effects of turmeric on Alzheimer's disease with behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia. Ayu, 33(4), 499-504.
- 10. Lim, G.P., Chu, T., Yang, F., et al. (2001). The curry spice curcumin reduces oxidative damage and amyloid pathology in an Alzheimer transgenic mouse. J Neurosci, 21(21), 8370-7.
- 11. Health Canada. (2020). Monograph: Curcumin. Retrieved October 2020, from http://webprod.hc-sc.gc.ca/nhpid-bdipsn/monoReq.do?id=74&lang=eng
- 12. Linus Pauling Institute. (2020). Curcumin. Retrieved October 2020, from https://lpi.oregonstate.edu/mic/dietary-factors/phytochemicals/curcumin
- 13. Farooq, W., Farwa, U., & Khan, F.R. (2015). The metabolic syndrome and inflammation: Role of insulin resistance and increased adiposity. Oman Med J, 30(2), 100-3.
- 14. Lyon, M.R., & Reichert, R.G. (2010). The effect of a novel viscous polysaccharide along with lifestyle changes on short-term weight loss and associated risk factors in overweight and obese adults: An observational retrospective clinical program analysis. Altern Med Rev, 15(1), 68-75.
- 15. Schwingshackl, L., & Hoffmann, G. (2013). Long-term effects of low glycemic index/load vs. high glycemic index/load diets on parameters of obesity and obesity-associated risks: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis, 23(8), 699-706.
- 16. Ziaee, A., Afaghi, A., & Sarreshtehdari, M. (2011). Effect of low glycemic load diet on glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) in poorly-controlled diabetes patients. Glob J Health Sci, 4(1), 211-6.
- 17. Macready, A.L., George, T.W., Chong, M.F., et al., & FLAVURS Study Group (2014). Flavonoid-rich fruit and vegetables improve microvascular reactivity and inflammatory status in men at risk of cardiovascular disease--FLAVURS: A randomized controlled trial. Am J Clin Nutr, 99(3), 479-89.
- 18. Simopoulos, A.P. (2008). The omega-6/omega-3 fatty acid ratio, genetic variation, and cardiovascular disease. Asia Pac J Clin Nutr, 17(Suppl 1), 131-4.
- 19. Kiecolt-Glaser, J.K., Belury, M.A., Andridge, R., et al. (2012). Omega-3 supplementation lowers inflammation in healthy middle-aged and older adults: A randomized controlled trial. Brain Behav Immun, 26(6), 988-95.
- 20. Bendsen, N.T., Stender, S., Szecsi, P.B., et al. (2011). Effect of industrially produced trans fat on markers of systemic inflammation: Evidence from a randomized trial in women. J Lipid Res, 52(10), 1821-8.
- 21. Kummerow, F.A. (2009). The negative effects of hydrogenated trans fats and what to do about them. Atherosclerosis, 205(2), 458-65.
- 22. Khoo, J., Dhamodaran, S., Chen, D.D., et al. (2015). Exercise-induced weight loss is more effective than dieting for improving adipokine profile, insulin resistance, and inflammation in obese men. Int J Sport Nutr Exerc Metab, 25(6), 566-75.
- 23. Sadat, B.E., Haghighian, M.K., Alipoor, B., et al. (2013). Effects of sesame seed supplementation on clinical signs and symptoms in patients with knee osteoarthritis. Int J Rheum Dis, 16(5), 578-82.