PATIENT GUIDE

Calm-Pro[™] – The Green Tea Serenity Factor



About Calm-Pro

- Calm-Pro uses Suntheanine®, the most clinically studied L-theanine.
- L-theanine is a naturally occurring amino acid found in green tea.¹
- L-theanine increases brain wave activity in the alpha band frequency, which helps relax and calm the mind without inducing drowsiness.²
- Calm-Pro is rapidly absorbed by the body, with effects being felt within 30 to 40 minutes after taking it.³
- Reduces levels of cortisol, the primary stress response hormone.⁴
- L-theanine in combination with caffeine improves alertness and mental performance.⁵
- Calm-Pro enhances sleep quality allowing you to awaken the next day feeling less tired and more refreshed.^{6,7}
- Eases mood-related symptoms associated with premenstrual syndrome.⁸

How to Use Calm-Pro

• Chew 2 tablets per day or as directed by a health care practitioner.

Cautions and Contraindications

• While no specific contraindication exists or is predicted, information is lacking for use during pregnancy, breastfeeding, and in children. The dosage may need to be reduced for those less than 18 years of age. Keep out of reach of children.

Drug Interactions

PATIENT NAME:

PRACTITIONER NOTES:

• May increase the uptake of certain types of chemotherapy drugs such as doxorubicin.⁹

Quick Tips for Optimal Health

- Ensure adequate sleep. Getting only four hours of sleep, instead of eight hours, increases the stress hormone cortisol by 37% the next day.¹⁰
- Manage your stress. Excess stress of any type can reduce your immunity by 50%.¹¹
- Listen to music. Exposure to music, instead of just resting, can have big benefits in reducing excess stress.¹²
- Exercise. Regular exercise is associated with emotional resilience to acute stress in healthy adults.¹³
- Cut down salt. Reducing your salt intake helps decrease anger and improve your day-to-day mood.¹⁴
- Get a massage. In a high-stress job, 15 minutes of gentle back massage per week helps reduce both, physical and mental stress.¹⁵

PRACTITIONER CONTACT INFORMATION:

59132

This information is for educational purposes only, and is not intended for self-diagnosis or self-treatment of conditions that should be assessed and treated by your health care practitioner. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease. © All rights reserved – Bioclinic Naturals[®] Canada. Bioclinic Naturals Canada is distributed by Assured Natural Distribution Inc.

References

- 1. Nobre, A.C., Rao, A., Owen, G.N. (2008). L-theanine, a natural constituent in tea, and its effect on mental state. Asian Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 17 Suppl 1, 167-8.
- 2. Ito, K., Nagoto, Y., Aoi, N., et al. (1998). Effects of L-theanine on the release of alpha-brain waves in human volunteers. Nippon Nogei Kagaku Kaishi, 72(2), 153-7. (Japanese).
- 3. Juneja, L.R., Chu, D., Okubo, T., et al. (1999). L-theanine a unique amino acid of green tea and its relaxation effects in humans. Trends in Food Science & Technology, 10, 199-204.
- Miodownik, C., Maayan, R., Ratner, Y., et al. (2011). Serum levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor and cortisol to sulfate of dehydroepiandrosterone molar ratio associated with clinical response to L-theanine as augmentation of antipsychotic therapy in schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder patients. *Clinical Neuropharmacology*, 34(4), 155-60.
- 5. Giesbrecht, T., Rycroft, J.A., Rowson, M.J., et al. (2010). The combination of L-theanine and caffeine improves cognitive performance and increases subjective alertness. Nutrition Neuroscience, 13(6), 283-90.
- 6. Ozeki, M., Juneja, L.R., Shirakawa, S. (2004). The effects of theanine on sleep with the actigraph as physiological indicator. Jpn J Physiol Anthropol, 9, 143-150.
- 7. Ozeki, M., Juneja, L.R., Shirakawa, S. (2008). A study of L-theanine and daytime drowsiness. Jpn JPhysiol Anthropol, 13, 9-15.
- 8. Timmcke, J.Q., Juneja, L.R., Kapoor, M.P. (2008). Efficacy and short-term safety of L-theanine in a randomized, double-blind, parallel-group study in humans. FASEB Journal, 22, Ib760.
- 9. Sugiyama, T., & Sadzuka, Y. (1998). Enhancing effects of green tea components on the antitumor activity of adriamycin against M5076 ovarian sarcoma. Cancer Letters, 133(1), 19-26.
- 10. Leproult, R., Copinschi, G., Buxton, O., et al. (1997). Sleep loss results in an elevation of cortisol levels the next evening. Sleep, 20(10), 865-70.
- 11. Irwin, M., McClintick, J., Costlow, C., et al. (1996). Partial night sleep deprivation reduces natural killer and cellular immune responses in humans. FASEB Journal, 10(5), 643-53.
- 12. Christaki, E., Kokkinos, A., Costarelli, V., et al. (2013). Stress management can facilitate weight loss in Greek overweight and obese women: a pilot study. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 26 Suppl 1, 132-9.
- 13. Childs, E., & de Wit, H. (2014). Regular exercise is associated with emotional resilience to acute stress in healthy adults. Frontiers in Physiology, 5, 161.
- 14. Torres, S.J., & Nowson, C.A. (2012). A moderate-sodium DASH-type diet improves mood in postmenopausal women. Nutrition, 28(9), 896-900.
- 15. Bost, N., & Wallis, M. (2006). The effectiveness of a 15 minute weekly massage in reducing physical and psychological stress in nurses. Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing, 23(4), 28-33.