



Heart Failure

Tens of millions of people suffer from heart failure, resulting in shortness of breath, edema, and fatigue. The origins of this disease are largely unknown to traditional medicine and, therefore, no therapy for its underlying causes exists.

Aim of the Study:

Cellular Health™ opens up the possibility of effective prevention and treatment of heart failure through the targeted use of micronutrients, such as vitamins, minerals, and amino acids. These micronutrients help improve cellular bioenergy levels. Suboptimal bio-energy production in the heart muscle is the most common cause of impaired heart function and heart failure.

The first study results with micronutrients in patients with heart failure are documented below.

Study Design:

Ten patients between the ages of 41-68 years old and with heart failure took part in a pilot study conducted over a period of six months. The patients took a daily dosage of specific micronutrients. They continued to take the medications prescribed by their physicians. The degree of heart failure was documented for every patient, using standards set by the New York Heart Association (NYHA scale).

At the beginning of the study, seven out of 10 patients suffered extensive impairment of cardiovascular health (Class 3 on the NYHA scale). Three patients reported moderate limitation of their physical activity (Class 2 on the NYHA scale).

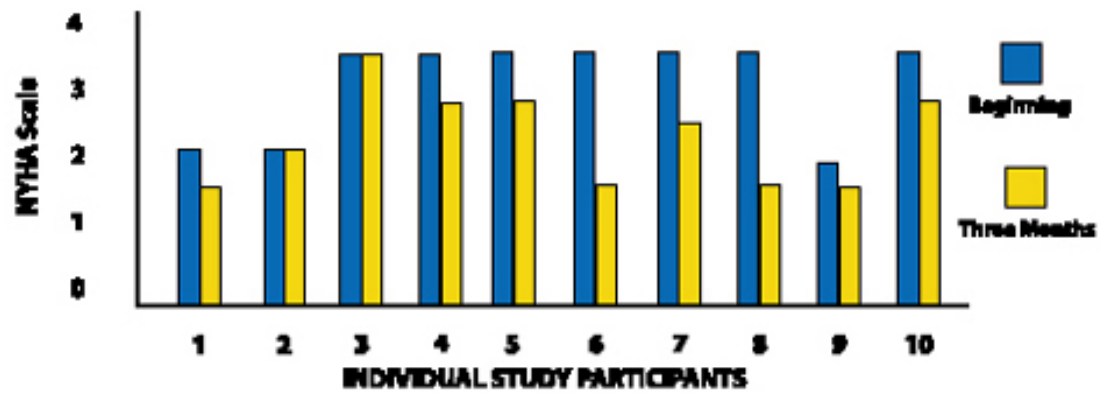
Heart failure classification according to the New York Heart Association (NYHA):

- Class 1 = No problems with normal physical activity
- Class 2 = Moderate limitation of physical activity
- Class 3 = Extensive limitation of physical activity
- Class 4 = Bedridden

Study Results:

After completion of the study, the average improvements in heart insufficiency were as follows:

Changes in a classification of heart failure in patients at the beginning and end of the study



In 50% of patients, no more problems appeared with normal physical activity. Twenty percent of participants reported only slight limitation of physical performance. No improvement was noted in two patients who did not adhere thoroughly to the vitamin treatment; they took it irregularly or not at all.