

# ARTHROBEN™

Medical Food for the dietary management of osteoarthritis  
and musculoskeletal inflammation related to athletic or other physical activity



## INGREDIENTS

Arthroben™	Amount per serving
Serving size	11 g
Flavocoxid	250 mg
Fortigel™	5 g
Verisol™	2.5 g

**ARTHROBEN™** is available in a delicious tasting apple flavored powder

## RECOMMENDED USE

Mix 11 grams (approx. 1 1/2 tablespoons) in 8 ounces of water per day,  
or as directed by a physician

# ARTHROBEN™

## MEDICAL FOOD

For the dietary management of osteoarthritis and musculoskeletal  
inflammation related to athletic or other physical activity

### A safe, effective, non-NSAID anti-inflammatory for osteoarthritis patients

#### EFFECTIVE

- As effective as naproxen in managing knee osteoarthritis<sup>1</sup>
- Increased mobility and function
- Stimulates connective tissue repair

#### SAFE

- Gentle on the GI tract<sup>2</sup>
- Balanced inhibition of COX-1, COX-2,  
and 5-LOX pathways<sup>3</sup>

#### REFERENCES:

**1.** Levy R, et al. Flavocoxid is as effective as naproxen for managing the signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis of the knee in humans: a short-term randomized, double-blind pilot study. *Nutr Res.* 2009 May;29(5):298-304. **2.** Burnett BP, et al. Safety Evaluation of a Combination, Defined Extract of *Scutellaria baicalensis* and *Acacia catechu*. *J Food Biochem.* 2007;31:797-825. **3.** Burnett BP, et al. A medicinal extract of *Scutellaria baicalensis* and *Acacia catechu* acts as a dual inhibitor of cyclooxygenase and 5-lipoxygenase to reduce inflammation. *J Med Food.* 2007 Sep;10(3):442-51. **4.** Adam M, What effects do gelatine preparations have? Therapy of osteoarthritis (in German), *Therapiewoche* 1991, 41, 2456-2461. **5.** Clark, Sebastianelli et al., 24-Week study on the use of collagen hydrolysate as a dietary supplement in athletes with activity-related joint pain, *Current Medical Research and Opinion*, Vol. 24, No. 5, 2008, 1485 – 1496. **6.** Edward J. Frech and Mae F. Go, "Treatment and chemoprevention of NSAID-associated gastrointestinal complications", *Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management*, 2009, pp. 65-73. **7.** Singh G. Recent considerations in nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug gastropathy. *Am. J. Med.* 1998 105(1B):31S-38S **8.** Vonkeman HE and van de Laar MAFJ. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs: adverse effects and their prevention. *Semin Arthritis Rheum.* 2010 39(4):294– 312. **9.** Back M, et al. Cyclooxygenase2 inhibitors and cardiovascular risk in a nationwide cohort study after the withdrawal of rofecoxib. *Eur Heart J.* 2011;21. [Epub ahead of print] **10.** Moodley I. Review of the cardiovascular safety of COXIBs compared to NSAIDs. *Cardiovasc J Afr.* 2008 MarApr 19(2):1027. **11.** Belknap SM. NSAIDs were associated with increased risk for mortality, regardless of time since first MI. *Ann Intern Med.* 2013 Jan 15;158(2):JC10. **12.** Roubille C, et al. Cardiovascular adverse effects of anti-inflammatory drugs. *Antiinflamm Antiallergy Agents Med Chem.* 2012 Dec 31. **13.** Arch Intern Med. 2000;160(6):777-784. doi:10.1001/archinte.160.6.777. **14.** Singh Gurkirpal, MD, "Recent Considerations in Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug Gastropathy", *The American Journal of Medicine*, July 27, 1998, p. 31S **15.** Wolfe M. MD, Lichtenstein D. MD, and Singh Gurkirpal, MD, "Gastrointestinal Toxicity of Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs", *The New England Journal of Medicine*, June 17, 1999, Vol. 340, No. 24, pp. 1888-1889. **16.** Larson AM, et al. Acetaminophen-induced acute liver failure: results of a United States multicenter, prospective study. *Hepatology.* 2005 42(6):1364–72. **17.** Bessems JG and Vermeulen NP. Paracetamol (acetaminophen)-induced toxicity: molecular and biochemical mechanisms, analogues and protective approaches. *Crit Rev Toxicol.* 2001 31(1):55–138. **18.** Patrício JP, et al. Relative Cardiovascular and Gastrointestinal Safety of Non-selective Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs Versus Cyclo-oxygenase-2 Inhibitors: Implications for Clinical Practice. *Clin Drug Investig.* 2013 Jan 22



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NSAIDs

Selective or unbalanced inhibition of an individual COX or LOX pathway is believed to result in most of the common side effects associated with chronic NSAID use.

NSAID Side effects:

- GI complaints, i.e., nausea, heartburn, dyspepsia, abdominal pain
  - May occur in up to 40% patients with chronic NSAID use<sup>6</sup>
- Bleeding ulcer <sup>7,8</sup>
- Kidney damage that may persist even after drug withdrawal in some cases<sup>9,10</sup>
- Cardiovascular events (MI, stroke, etc.)<sup>11,12</sup>
- Congestive heart failure
  - “NSAIDs were responsible for approximately 19% of hospital admissions with CHF” <sup>13</sup>
  - “The burden of illness resulting from NSAID-related CHF may exceed that resulting from gastrointestinal tract damage.” <sup>13</sup>
- Hospitalization and death:
  - Approximately 107,000 patients are hospitalized annually for NSAID-related GI complication<sup>13</sup>
  - At least 16,500 NSAID-related deaths occur each year among arthritis patients alone.<sup>14,15</sup> (Statistics do not include deaths ascribed to the use of over-the-counter NSAIDs)
  - Many physicians and most patients are unaware of the magnitude of the problem.<sup>15</sup>

ACETAMINOPHEN SIDE EFFECTS:

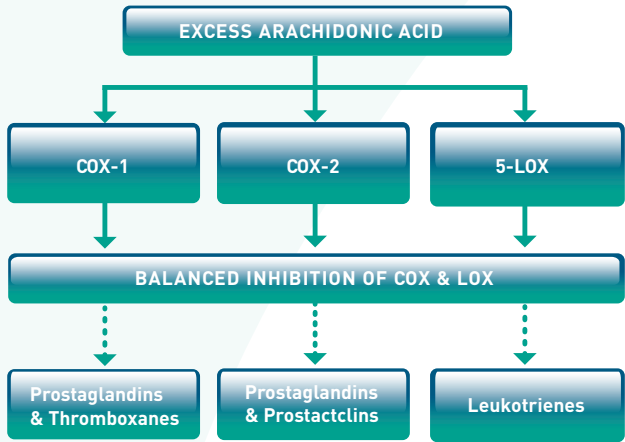
- The leading cause of acute liver failure<sup>16</sup>
- Kidney toxicity<sup>17</sup>

“Patients with high cardiovascular or gastrointestinal risk should avoid using NSAIDs.” <sup>17</sup>

ARTHROBEN™ produces relatively balanced inhibition of COX-1, COX-2 and 5-LOX pathways

ARTHROBEN™ balances COX-1 & COX-2 metabolism by inhibiting both enzymes relatively equally, in addition to inhibiting 5-LOX, which helps to minimize systemic side effects while effectively managing the metabolic imbalances of OA.

The unique combination of actives in ARTHROBEN™, inhibit inflammation and oxidation, increase functional mobility, and stimulate connective tissue repair.



ARTHROBEN™

ARTHROBEN’s 4 pronged approach to the dietary management of osteoarthritis:

1. Reduces inflammation—balanced COX and LOX inhibition
2. Potent antioxidant protection to reduce joint degeneration
3. Reduces stiffness; increases joint mobility and function
4. Stimulates connective tissue repair

KEY ACTIVES IN ARTHROBEN™

Flavocoxid

Flavocoxid is a proprietary blend of the flavonoids baicalin and catechin that was shown as effective as naproxin in managing knee osteoarthritis, and produced improvements in 87% of patients.<sup>1</sup>

Dual Action of Flavocoxid:

1. Balanced inhibition of COX-1, COX-2 and 5-LOX pathways. This balanced down-regulation, though weaker than traditional NSAIDs and selective COX-2 inhibitor drugs, is not associated with the side effects commonly seen with selective COX inhibitors.
2. By acting as a strong antioxidant to limit free radicals and oxidative damage to cartilage and other connective tissue of the joints.

Fortigel® & Verisol®

Fortigel® & Verisol® are standardized mixtures of collagen peptides derived from a patented process of hydrolysis of porcine or bovine type I collagen. These ingredients boost anabolic processes in connective tissues and provide building blocks for all collagen in the body.

Fortigel®

- 16 human clinical trials (approximately 2800) subjects demonstrating a positive effect on joint health
- Reduced need of analgesics<sup>4</sup>
- Increased joint mobility<sup>5</sup>
- Improved radiographic markers of cartilage health

Verisol®

Verisol® (like Fortigel®) stimulates anabolic processes in connective tissue

- Tested in two recent human clinical studies (pre-publication) for its effects on type I collagen in skin
- Improved skin elasticity and collagen type I content

ARTHROBEN™: The freedom to move. The power to heal.

CLINICALLY SHOWN TO BE AS EFFECTIVE AS NAPROXEN IN MANAGING KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS<sup>1</sup>

