

Prostaxin



Relieves BPH Urological Symptoms & Inhibits Prostate Hyperplasia | VA-084

Key Features:

- Synergistic combination of herbal extracts and natural antioxidants to reduce prostatic volume, and reduce/ease the symptoms of BPH.
- Comparable results to prescription drugs, but with less side effects such as erectile dysfunction and decreased libido.

Indication:

For men suffering the obstructive or irritative symptoms of BPH, including weak urinary stream, hesitancy, intermittency, incomplete bladder emptying, terminal urine dribbling, abdominal straining, urinary frequency, urgency and nocturia.

Description:

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), a nonmalignant enlargement of the prostate, is one of the most common problems in men over 50, affecting a significant portion of the middle-aged male population in all parts of the world. The enlargement of the prostate results in blockage of the urethra and can obstruct or irritate the urinary tract.

Obstructive symptoms include weak urinary stream, hesitancy, intermittency, incomplete bladder emptying, terminal urine dribbling, and abdominal straining. The irritative symptoms include urinary frequency, urgency, and nocturia (frequent urination at night). BPH can lead to urinary tract infections and bladder stones, and chronic urinary retention may eventually progress to renal failure.

Prostaxin is an herbal remedy developed to relieve the symptoms of BPH naturally and effectively through a combination of mechanisms. Like finasteride, Prostaxin has 5-alpha-reductase inhibitory effects, to improve symptoms such as the frequency and difficulty of urination and peak urinary flow rate, but without side effects like erectile dysfunction, decreased libido and decreased volume of ejaculations.^{1,5}

Prostaxin additionally acts as a diuretic aid to increase urinary flow, and can reduce abnormal prostate growth, which may result in longer-term beneficial effects.

Saw Palmetto

The medicinal value of saw palmetto for relief of prostate gland swelling has been reported since the 1800s. Canada, France, and Germany have all approved the use of saw palmetto in the treatment of BPH.

Saw palmetto works by the same major mechanism as finasteride - by acting as a 5-alpha-reductase inhibitor and preventing the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone (DHT), the biologically active metabolite of testosterone. It not only lowers the rate of DHT formation, but blocks the ability of DHT to bind to

Quantity: 84 Vegetarian Capsules

Ingredients (per capsule):

(Each capsule contains 3160 mg Dried Herb Equivalent)
Saw Palmetto Extract (6:1) (<i>Serenoa repens</i>).....210 mg (berry) (45% total fatty acids) (equivalent to 1260 mg dried herb)
Stinging Nettle Extract (10:1) (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) (root).....135 mg (0.8% total sterols) (equivalent to 1350 mg dried herb)
Pygeum Bark Extract (50:1) (<i>Prunus africanaum</i>) (bark)....5 mg (13% phytosterols) (equivalent to 250 mg dried herb)
Rosemary Extract (6:1) (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>).....50 mg (leaf) (equivalent to 300 mg dried herb)
Vitamin E (6.7 mg ATE) (from vitamin E acetate).....10 IU

Non-medicinal Ingredients: Silicon dioxide, L-Leucine, pullulan/ hypromellose (capsule)

Suggested Use: Adults - Take 3 capsules per day before sleep or as directed by a health care practitioner.

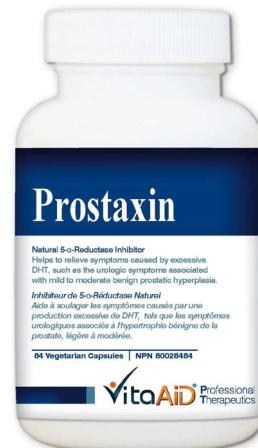
its receptors, preventing the action of the hormone on cells. Saw palmetto has been shown to improve urinary symptoms and flow measures comparably to finasteride, but is associated with fewer side effects.²

A systematic review identified and analysed a total of 18 studies involving almost 3000 men on the effects of saw palmetto. The studies' duration ranged from 4-48 weeks and the average age of enrollees was 65 years. The data indicated that saw palmetto (alone or in combination with other phyto-therapeutic agents) improved urinary symptoms scores by 28% and nocturia by 25%. Peak urine flow was improved by 24%, mean urine flow by 28%, and residual urine volume by 43%.³

Pygeum

For the past 30 years, purified extracts of the pygeum bark have been used throughout Europe to treat BPH. The active components include phytosterols, especially beta-sitosterols, pentacyclic triterpenoids, and esters of long-chain fatty alcohols. Pygeum extract may suppress lower urinary tract symptoms by reducing bladder hyper-reactivity, decreasing inflammation, and protecting against abnormal prostate growth.³

A systematic review of beta-sitosterol for the treatment of BPH



analysed data from four trials comprising a total of 519 men and determined that compared with placebo, beta-sitosterols improved urinary symptom scores by 35%, peak urinary flow rate by 34%, mean urinary flow rate by 47%, and post-void residual urine volume by 24%.⁴

Stinging Nettle

Extracts from the roots of the stinging nettle are often used in Germany for the treatment of BPH.⁵ Most studies evaluating the use of stinging nettle for BPH treatment test it in combination with pygeum and saw palmetto.

A report compared a combination of saw palmetto and stinging nettle extracts with finasteride, a prescription drug used to treat BPH.⁵ The trial lasted 12 weeks and evaluated 543 men. Compared with finasteride, there were no differences in urologic symptoms scores (International Prostate Symptom Score, IPSS), peak urine flow, or residual urine volume. Compared with placebo, the combination of saw palmetto and stinging nettle improved IPSS scores by 17%. Additionally, there were more adverse events associated with finasteride, including more cases of erectile dysfunction, diminished ejaculation volume, and headaches.

Stinging nettle is also traditionally used as a diuretic aid to help increase urine volume and flow, and to irrigate the urinary tract, which can protect against urinary tract infections and bladder stones.

Rosemary

Rosemary is an antioxidant and works synergistically with the ingredients of Prostaxin to protect the prostate. It is also an anti-inflammatory agent and may protect the prostate by enhancing immune functions.

Vitamin E

Vitamin E has been reported to lower the activity of protein kinase C, a cellular signal transducer that regulates cell proliferation. Protein kinase C also mediates the contraction of prostate smooth muscle cells that leads to symptoms of bladder outlet obstruction. Reduction of the activity of protein kinase C may lead to a reduction in the symptoms of BPH, especially obstructed urinary flow and strain while urinating.

Many studies have also shown the protective effects of vitamin E in the prevention of prostate cancer.^{6,7}

Moreover, vitamin E is a potent fat-soluble antioxidant and can help to prevent free radical damage.

Reference:

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