

# CATAPLEX C

**Label:** Vitamin C – Contains 100 U.S.P. units of Vitamin C per tablet with naturally associated factors from alfalfa, mushroom, green buckwheat leaf, and bone marrow. Carrier Material: Fresh bone flour with milk solids as tablet binder. 1 to 4 tablets per day or as directed. 6 tablets per day furnish the full adult minimum daily Vitamin C requirement (600 U.S.P. units) if no other dietary Vitamin C is consumed. For best results tablets should be chewed or dissolved in the mouth.

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<b>Tissue or Function Supported</b>	Promoting resistance
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## CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Prominent Clinical Signs And Symptoms

<u>Symptom</u>	<u>Possible Etiological Background</u>
1) Infectious disease (Lowered resistance to bacterial invasion)	Perhaps of all the vitamin factors Vitamin C is the most concerned with oxygenation mechanisms, and this, in turn may account for its protein protective function. The increase in the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood when Vitamin C is supplied in deficiency states is evidence of this hypothesis. In addition, the natural Vitamin C complex contains the enzyme tyrosinase, a copper containing factor, copper being also active in formation of hemoglobin, an oxygenation factor of known activity.
2) Adrenal insufficiency (Disturbance in potassium-sodium-chloride levels)	
3) Inflammation (Gastritis, nephritis, etc.)	
4) Healing	
5) Scurvy (Spongy, bleeding gums, hemorrhage, etc.)	


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**Symptom Characteristics:** Most of the disturbance of tissue in Vitamin C deficiency concerns itself with protein metabolism, i.e., integrity of the phagocyte, inflammation, capillary fragility, etc.

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**Laboratory and Clinical Tests** **Remarks:** Blood tests and urine excretion tests on the synthetic ascorbic acid, though possible, are not generally applied, and we believe that such findings are secondary to the complete enzymatic relation which is obviously present. Therefore, observation of protein disturbances, such as outlined above, and the good judgement of the physician remain the course of reasoning in the selection of such factors in treatment.

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	<b>Dosage:</b> There are no contraindications for its use in any quantity (except, possible allergy); hourly dosage should be considered in acute conditions..
	<b>Effect:</b> Phagocytosis may be immediately increased. This effect may be considerably enhanced by the use of Calcium Lactate..
	<b>Side Effect:</b> None known..

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### Synergists:

- Calcium Lactate
- Cataplex G

### Activity Contributed:

- Source of ionizable calcium
- Indicated cell proliferating influence

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## GENERAL CONTRIBUTED

Vitamin C complex is known as "the prima donna vitamin" and this is understandable because it serves the widest variety of protective functions in the body and needs the least physiological explanation of its mechanism for clinical use. Vitamin C, therefore, apparently "blends" well with the varied metabolic reactions in the body and, as such, "side-effects" are practically unknown. At the same time, the possible rewards are very considerable—consider for example we have the often made statements that an infection can only become overwhelming in the face of severe Vitamin C deficiency. The adrenal glands are also rich storage depots for Vitamin C and in their hyperactivity this reserve is depleted. All of which leads us to conclude that Vitamin C complex plays an important role in the defensive mechanisms of the body, and, by the same line of reason, its need is increased when these defenses are at an expense, as for example, during fever, toxemia and acute infections.