



TELOYOUTH

# Clinical Nutrition



## The Effect of an Aloe Polymannose Multinutrient Complex on Cognitive and Immune Functioning in Alzheimer's Disease

(Lewis, JE; McDaniel, HR, et. al.; J Alzheimers Dis. 2013;33(2):393-406. doi: 10.3233/JAD-2012-121381)

[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22976077](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22976077)

### Manufacturer comments on a landmark study recently published by the Journal of Alzheimer's Disease:

In January of 2013 the Journal of Alzheimer's Disease published a year-long University of Miami study that measured the effects of an Aloe polymannose multinutrient complex on cognitive and immune functioning in advanced Alzheimer's disease patients. The study suggests potential benefits of the daily consumption of an Aloe polymannose multinutrient complex. The mechanism of action is believed to be due to the Aloe polymannose multinutrient complex providing micronutrients that are missing in the modern American diet. This novel, nutrition-based approach could help provide relief from the current burden placed on our society by an aging population.

Chronic degenerative conditions such as Alzheimer's disease (AD) have placed an enormous physical, mental, and economic toll on United States society. Approximately 5.5 million people suffer from AD and it is the only condition among the top 10 causes of death that cannot be prevented, cured or even slowed. Today, AD is estimated to affect 17 out of every 1,000 of our population, but increases to 130 out of every 1,000 for age 65 or older. Currently, treatment cost is estimated at \$200 billion a year including \$140 billion to Medicare and Medicaid spending. If no cure is developed and present population trends continue the Alzheimers' Association estimates that as many as 41 out of every 1,000 or 16 million people in the United States will have AD by the year 2050, with an estimated treatment cost of \$1.1 trillion dollars per year.

In the University of Miami study, unprecedented improved cognitive function was observed in 46.2% of the subjects completing the study using the ADAS-cog cognition score. Additionally, on average there was a 377% increase in stem cell production measured as CD14+ cells in the blood of the subjects completing the study. The study began with 34 subjects but was reduced to 26 due to non-compliance with the protocol and the death of 3 subjects unrelated to the protocol. Minor adverse reaction to the protocol was noted from 2 study participants but quickly subsided. It is also important to note that there was no change in 23.1% of the subjects, while the remaining 30.8% of subjects had worsened during the course of the year-long study.

Over an eleven month period, four times per day, the subjects orally consumed approximately 2.5 grams of an Aloe polymannose nutrient complex containing 125 milligrams of BPC® combined with a dozen other complementary nutritional ingredients.

The findings of the University of Miami study seem to indicate that diet supplementation with elements not commonly consumed in the average diet, such as this Aloe polymannose multinutrient complex, may provide micro-nutrients that could improve the quality of life in an aging population. Lorand Laboratories believes that this pilot study is noteworthy; however, more research needs to be conducted on a larger patient population for a longer duration to determine the full impact and potential benefit, if any, of Aloe polymannose nutritional supplementation in Alzheimer's patients.

The statements and ingredients referred to throughout this document have not been evaluated by the FDA. They are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease or condition.