Inflammation

What is Inflammation and what role does it play in the body?

Inflammation is the body's reaction to tissue damage, infection, and genetic conditions. The body creates more white blood cells and chemicals to stop infections and viruses in the body. The chemical reaction of inflammation in the body is a very complex make up of cellular and molecular components. The body responds with inflammation as a defensive reaction to stop the harmful effects of homeostasis. Inflammation can be acute or chronic and can occur throughout the body, which is called systemic inflammation.

Inflammation can be caused by many conditions such as genetics and also environmental. The environmental causes can be diet, toxins, germs, pollutants and inhalants. Genetics can also play a role in inflammation which is different for each person depending on the genetic predisposition. The genetic makeup can lead to more severe causes of inflammation such as rheumatoid arthritis, fibromyalgia and other chronic forms of inflammatic conditions. A healthy diet can play a role in stopping inflammation, but for most people one needs to turn to supplemental help to fight the harmful effects of inflammation. If not treated, inflammation will worsen and can lead to more chronic conditions and a debilitating life style. In some diseases, however, the body's defense system (immune system) inappropriately triggers an inflammatory response when there are no foreign substances to fight off. In these diseases, called autoimmune diseases, the body's normally protective immune system causes damage to its own tissues. The body responds as if normal tissues are infected or somehow abnormal.

What diseases are associated with inflammation?

Some, but not all, types of arthritis are the result of misdirected inflammation. Arthritis is a general term that describes inflammation in joints. Some types of arthritis associated with inflammation include:

- ***Rheumatoid arthritis***
- ***Shoulder tendinitis or bursitis***
- ***Gouty arthritis***
- ***Polymyalgia rheumatica***

Other painful conditions of the joints and musculoskeletal system that are not associated with inflammation include osteoarthritis, fibromyalgia, muscular low back pain and muscular neck pain.

Enzyme Therapy the new approach to stopping inflammation!

There are many products that address certain areas of inflammation such as fish oils, Vitamin E and Herbs. While these products might work, there have been drastic improvements in the systemic enzyme field over the past ten years, mainly two systemic enzymes: Serrapeptase and Nattokinase. These two enzymes have the clinical backing showing their extreme effectiveness for their role in diminishing fibrin (a chemical reaction in the body when inflammation is not broken down). When the body does not find a way to break down inflammation, it creates scar tissue which, in turn, creates more inflammation. As you can imagine, this can be a compounding harmful effect on the body and can lead to more serious conditions.

Serrapeptase is an enzyme that is produced in the intestines of silk worms to break down cocoon walls. This enzyme is proving to be a superior alternative to NSAIDs (Non Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs) traditionally used to treat rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. Serrapeptase has been used to treat chronic sinusitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, sprains and torn ligaments, fibrocystic breast disease, ovarian cysts, ear, nose and throat infections, fibromyalgia, varicose veins, emphysema, asthma, bronchitis, migraines (vascular), Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (IBD) including Crohn's, colitis and cystitis, enlarged prostate, pain, and postoperative inflammation. Some researchers believe Serrapeptase can play an important role in arterial plaque (hardening of the arteries) prevention and removal. Serrapeptase also has effects for pain reduction. While Serrapeptase reduces inflammation, one of its most profound benefits is the reduction of pain, due to its ability to block the release of pain-inducing amines from inflamed tissues. Physicians throughout Europe and Asia have recognized the anti-inflammatory and pain-blocking benefits of this naturally occurring substance and are using it in treatment as an alternative to NSAIDs.

Fortunately, nature has provided us with a way to augment our gradually diminishing clot-busting activity. In 1980, while studying physiological chemistry at the University of Chicago Medical School, Japanese researcher Hiroyuki Sumi accidentally discovered that a traditional Japanese food—natto—had the ability to dissolve thrombi.4 He and his research group published a brief paper on the discovery in 1987, describing the "strong fibrinolytic [clot-dissolving] activity" of the fermented soy cheese, natto.

The Sumi research group was able to purify and identify a specific enzyme from the soy cheese that he called "nattokinase."5 Because natto has been widely consumed in Japan for over a thousand years, Dr. Sumi felt safe in performing human and animal experiments with nattokinase. In 1990 the Sumi research group published the results of a series of experiments demonstrating nattokinase's potent fibrinolytic activity.

Serracor-NK stops inflammation

Serracor-NK leads the industry in its use in Enzyme Therapy. Serracor-NK is formulated by the leading enzyme manufacturing company, Specialty Enzymes, which has provided many effective formulas over the years. Now they have formulated their most effective formula to date: Serracor-NK. This formula contains enterically coated Serrapeptase and Nattokinase along with digestive enzymes and Co-Q10. Serracor-NK is formulated to dissolve the formation of fibrin, arterial plaque, pain, inflammation, circulatory conditions and heart disease. The reason Serracor-NK can address these many different conditions is because fibrin plays a vital role in every one of those conditions. Clinically proven Serracor-NK leads the systemic enzyme field in effectiveness and overall quality.

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