



Date _____

Patient Name

RX: ALZHEIMER'S GEL

Apply pea sized drop to side of neck
and rub in well. Use 2-3 times daily.

M: 30g
Repeat X 3

M.D. Signature (required)

CPSO # (required)

COMPOUNDED EXCLUSIVELY BY
THE NATURAL CHEMIST



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WHO CAN USE ALZHEIMER'S GEL?

ALZHEIMER'S GEL can be used by anyone who is suffering from neurologic dysfunction, including *Alzheimers* patients, as well as those who have suffered a *stroke*. It can also be used by *multiple sclerosis* patients to regain movement in afflicted extremities. In otherwise normal patients, it has been used to eliminate *vertigo*.

HOW DO I GET ALZHEIMER'S GEL?

ALZHEIMER'S GEL is available by prescription only, by an ONTARIO-licensed physician, and is compounded exclusively by The Natural Chemist.

HOW DO I USE ALZHEIMER'S GEL?

ALZHEIMER'S GEL is a gel that is applied twice daily to the side of the neck. Transdermal delivery facilitates the transfer of the active ingredients into the bloodstream and then into the brain.

WHO CANNOT USE ALZHEIMER'S GEL?

Patients with drug sensitivities and co-existing medical conditions that can interfere with the therapy may not be ideal candidates Your physician will review your medical history before prescribing ALZHEIMER'S GEL.

ALZHEIMER'S GEL

BY PRESCRIPTION ONLY



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SPECIALTY COMPOUND

ALSO AVAILABLE:

BLUE CREAM®
(for Female Sexual Dysfunction)
RADIATION BURN MOUTH RINSE
HAIR LOSS SCALP LOTION
PSORIASIS LOTION
and more

**For improvement of cognitive function
in Alzheimer's patients and
stroke victims.**

**For restoration of movement in
Multiple Sclerosis patients.**

Available by prescription,
only at www.thenaturalchemist.com

What is ALZHEIMER'S GEL?

ALZHEIMER'S GEL is a prescription gel that is used to produce cognitive improvement in patients with Alzheimer's Disease. It is also used for various other neurologic dysfunctions.

WHAT DOES ALZHEIMER'S GEL CONTAIN? The active ingredients in ALZHEIMER'S GEL include *Ergoloid mesylate*, *Selegiline Hcl*, *Piracetam*, *Meclofenoxate* and *Pentoxifylline*.

Ergoloid mesylate:

Ergoloid mesylates have been used for many years for the treatment of dementia, in stroke victims, Parkinson's disease and those suffering from learning disorders. Although the mechanism of action is unclear, ergoloid mesylates have been considered as no-tropic or memory enhancing drugs. Studies have shown they may protect the brain against age-related damage (1), preserve neurons and increase blood flow to the brain.

Selegiline hcl:

Selegiline increases the amount of a chemical called dopamine in parts of the brain. Alzheimer's patients have less dopamine in their brains than people who don't have the disease(2). Dopamine is a neurotransmitter that helps signals travel between brain cells. Selegiline slows down the breakdown of dopamine, allowing more of it to pass between cells, thus improving memory, thinking and mood. Alzheimer's patients on selegiline have shown improvement on memory tests. (3)

Piracetam:

Piracetam, part of a class of drugs called nootropics, is used for many different functions in the brain. It has brought improvement, (or slowed deterioration), in "senile involution" dementia and Alzheimer's disease. (4,5) Piracetam has improved recovery from aphasia (speech impairment) after stroke. (6) Elderly outpatients suffering from "age-associated memory impairment" given Piracetam also showed significant improvement in memory consolidation and recall. (6) Piracetam has restored various functions (use of limbs, speech, EEC, state of consciousness) in people suffering from acute and chronic cerebral ischemia (decreased brain blood flow). (7,8) Piracetam has improved alertness, co-operation, socialization, and IQ in elderly psychiatric patients suffering from "mild diffuse cerebral impairment." (9)

Meclofenoxate:

Meclofenoxate is a compound of two biochemicals : DMAE (dimethylaminoethanol) and pCPA (parachlorophenoxyacetate). It has been shown to improve memory and general cognition, possibly by increasing levels of the neurotransmitter, acetylcholine, in the central nervous system. Clinical trials with meclufenoxate in geriatric patients with symptoms such as confusion, psychosomatic asthenia (extreme weakness) and disturbances of memory and intellectual concentration revealed marked improvement after several weeks of treatment. Clinical studies in European literature have reported a significant improvement of such symptoms as fatigue, irritability, confusional states, and loss of memory in the geriatric patients treated with meclufenoxate. (10)

Pentoxifylline:

Pentoxifylline improves circulation through blood vessels by allowing red blood cells to migrate through capillaries more easily. It has been used in treating peripheral vascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, and other conditions that involve microcirculatory dysfunction. In Alzheimer's patients and those with vascular dementia, it has shown statistically significant improvement in cerebral blood flow. (11, 12)

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