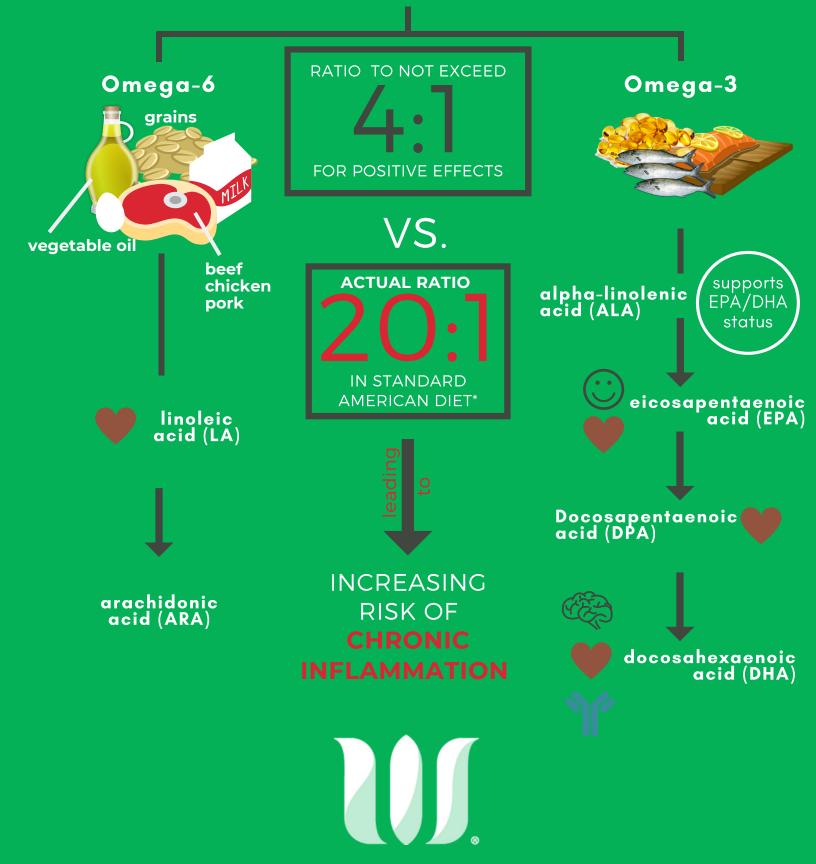


omega fatty acids

Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs)





omega fatty acids EPA vs. DPA vs. DHA

eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)

- decreases triglycerides
- anti-depressant and anti-anxiety effects
- supports the resolution of inflammation

docosapentaenoic acid (DPA)

- reduces platelet aggregation •
- improves lipid metabolism
- supports endothelial cell migration
- supports neural health
- serves as depot for EPA and DHA
- supports the resolution of inflammation

docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)

- decreases triglycerides, increases HDL cholesterol
- supports healthy blood pressure levels supports cognitive development and performance
- supports the resolution of inflammation

•NHANES 2003-2008

•28MILLI years of life lost annually

THE stats



1. Papanikolaou, 2014 2. Byelashov, 2015 *approximately

For primary prevention of cardiovascular diseases, the American Heart Association recommends eating at least



fatty fish per week

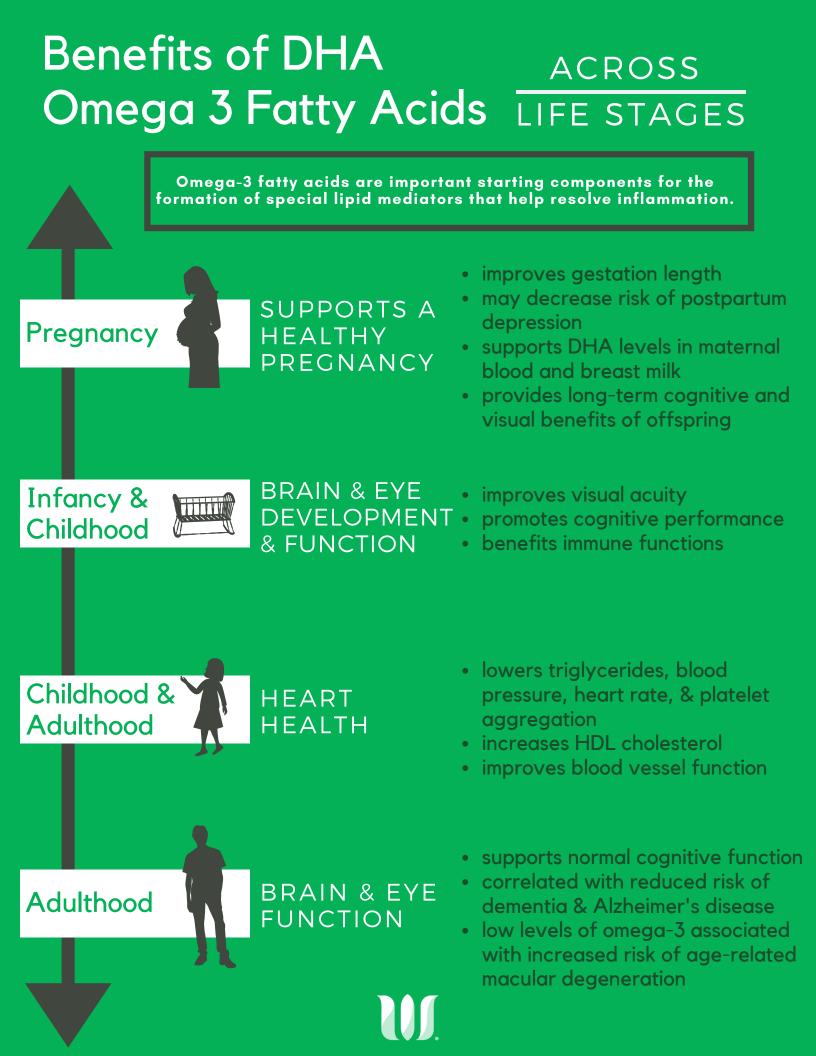
which is equivalent to

per day of DHA+EPA

Benefits of Extended OMEGAS Spectrum

There are many different kinds of important dietary fats. It is important to balance healthy lipid intake from the entire omega family from conventional sources of food.





A Range of Options Available Amounts of Omega-3 Fatty Acids



REFINED FISH OIL / CONCENTRATED OMEGA-3

Key beneficial components are in higher concentrations

Early health concerns:

For dietary balance and use in early stages of health issues concentrated omega-3 (EPA+DHA)

CONCENTRATED EXTENDED SPECTRUM OMEGA-3

Biologically more active compounds Extended spectrum of omegas (3,6,7,9)

Active health management

with condition specific benefits:

- Support endocannabinoid
 and immune systems
- Target health issues (heart disease, cognition, mood)

concentrated omega-3 (EPA, DHA, EPA+DHA)