



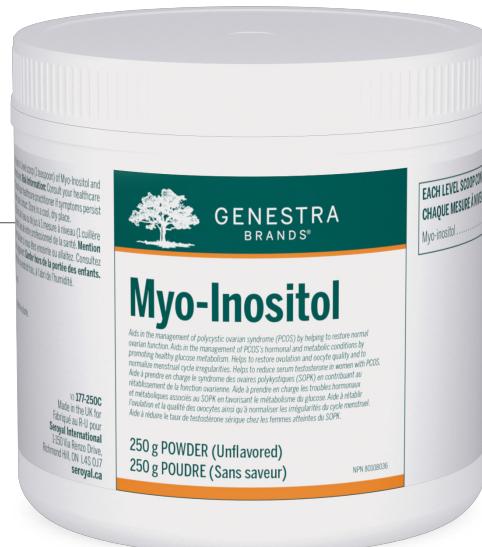
GENESTRA
BRANDS®

Myo-Inositol

Support for ovarian health

- Aids in the management of polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) by helping to restore normal ovarian function
- Aids in the management of PCOS's hormonal and metabolic conditions by promoting healthy glucose metabolism
- Aids in the management of PCOS by reducing oxidative stresses
- Helps to restore ovulation and oocyte quality and to normalize menstrual cycle irregularities
- Helps to reduce serum testosterone in women with PCOS

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is one of the most common endocrine disorders, affecting up to 20% of women of reproductive age.¹ PCOS is associated with elevated male sex hormones, impaired insulin sensitivity and reproductive dysfunction, including menstrual irregularity and infertility.¹ Myo-inositol helps restore the activities of ovaries in PCOS patients through its role as a precursor to inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate (InsP₃), which regulates menstrual cycle hormones and oocyte maturation.^{3,4} Myo-inositol also promotes the production of inositolphosphoglycans (IPG), which activate enzymes involved in glucose metabolism.³ In a clinical trial involving 42 women with PCOS, participants were randomized to consume 400 mcg of folic acid alone or in combination with 4 g of myo-inositol daily for six to eight weeks.⁵ When compared to the placebo folic acid group, women in the myo-inositol group experienced more cycles of ovulation (69.5% ovulated in the myo-inositol group compared with 21% in the placebo group), lower testosterone levels, and improved insulin sensitivity.⁵



EACH LEVEL SCOOP CONTAINS

Myo-inositol 4 g

Recommended Dose

Adults: In a glass, add 250 mL of water or juice to 1 level scoop (1 teaspoon) of Myo-Inositol and mix. Take once daily or as recommended by your healthcare practitioner.

Product Size

250 g Powder

Product Code

02177-250C

NPN 80108036



Non
GMO



Gluten
Free



Dairy
Free



Vegan

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Myo-Inositol

Scientific Rationale:

Poly囊 ovarian syndrome (PCOS) affects approximately one in 15 women worldwide.¹ The most common symptoms of PCOS include light, infrequent, or absent menstrual periods, excess production of male sex hormones, and decreased insulin sensitivity.¹ PCOS is a leading cause of infertility among women of reproductive age; approximately 35–94% of women with PCOS experience infertility due to impaired ovulation.¹ Impaired glucose metabolism occurs in approximately 30–40% of lean women with PCOS, with even higher rates occurring in overweight women.² While the specific cause of PCOS has not yet been identified, treatments that either decrease serum testosterone levels or enhance insulin sensitivity have been shown to significantly improve reproductive function and overall health.^{1,3}

Inositol is a carbohydrate compound that was originally considered part of the B-vitamin family, although it has since been found that the body can synthesize it from glucose.⁴ Inositol can be converted into nine different forms by the body, including myo-inositol and D-chiro-inositol.² Adult diets typically provide approximately 1 g of inositol each day, primarily in the form of myo-inositol from whole grains, seeds, and fruits.^{2,4}

Ovarian function

Myo-inositol is a precursor of inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate (InsP₃), a signaling molecule that regulates hormones involved in the menstrual cycle and mediates intracellular calcium release.^{1,5} Mammalian cells – including immature egg cells (oocytes) – have receptors for InsP₃.⁵ As proper calcium signaling is necessary for oocyte maturation, decreased levels of inositol can impair calcium transport and oocyte development.⁵ Through an insulin-dependent reaction, myo-inositol can be converted into D-chiro-inositol by an enzyme present in the body.² However, in women with PCOS, increased D-chiro-inositol formation in the ovary decreases myo-inositol availability, reducing oocyte quality.² Myo-inositol supplementation can help increase both inositol levels and calcium signaling to promote oocyte maturation.⁵ As a result of its role in oocyte development, better quality oocytes are present in follicles that contain higher myo-inositol levels.⁵

In a randomized, double-blind trial involving 92 women with PCOS and irregular menstrual cycles, daily supplementation with myo-inositol significantly improved ovarian function.⁶ Participants were randomly assigned to consume 400 mcg of folic acid alone or in combination with 4 g of myo-inositol daily for 14 weeks.⁶ Ovarian activity was measured through weekly blood samples that were analyzed for hormone levels, and ovarian ultrasounds were conducted at baseline and after 14 weeks of treatment.⁶ Myo-inositol supplementation significantly decreased the time to first ovulation (25 days compared to 41 days for the myo-inositol and placebo groups, respectively), increased the frequency of ovulation (70% of women in the myo-inositol group established normal ovulation cycles compared to only 13% in the placebo group), and elevated the level of estradiol – a marker of follicular maturation – within the first eight days of treatment.⁶ Normal ovulation frequency was also associated with a significant decrease in testosterone levels.⁶ In a similar

study, total and free serum testosterone levels decreased by 66% and 73%, respectively, after six to eight weeks of myo-inositol supplementation.⁷ Among women with PCOS undergoing assisted reproduction techniques, 2–4 g of myo-inositol supplementation daily for three months has also been shown to improve follicle size and quality.^{8,9}

Glucose metabolism

Inositolphosphoglycans (IPG) are signaling molecules that activate enzymes involved in insulin-dependent glucose uptake.² IPG can be formed from D-chiro-inositol, although this conversion can be impaired in women with PCOS due to decreased production of D-chiro-inositol from myo-inositol or increased excretion of inositol in the urine.^{2,5} Supplementation with myo-inositol increases inositol and IPG levels to support healthy glucose metabolism.² Myo-inositol also helps activate GLUT4 transporters, which allow glucose transport through cells.¹

In a randomized controlled trial involving 20 women with PCOS, myo-inositol supplementation significantly improved insulin sensitivity.¹⁰ Participants were randomly assigned to consume 200 mcg of folic acid alone or in combination with 2 g of myo-inositol daily for 12 weeks.¹⁰ The glucose to insulin ratio, homeostatic model assessment (HOMA) index for insulin resistance, and insulin levels after an oral glucose tolerance test were analyzed at baseline and after 12 weeks of treatment.¹⁰ Myo-inositol supplementation significantly decreased serum insulin and HOMA index values, and significantly increased the glucose to insulin ratio when compared to both baseline and control values.¹⁰ The insulin response 30 minutes after an oral glucose tolerance test also significantly decreased following myo-inositol supplementation, demonstrating improved β-cell function.¹⁰ Similarly, combined supplementation with 400 mcg of folic acid and 4 g of myo-inositol daily for over six weeks has also been shown to significantly improve insulin sensitivity when compared to folic acid supplementation alone.^{7,11} Specifically, one trial found that the Matsuda's insulin sensitivity index, a marker of whole body insulin sensitivity, increased by 84% after six to eight weeks of myo-inositol supplementation.⁷

Myo-inositol and D-chiro-inositol supplementation

The uptake of both myo-inositol and D-chiro-inositol in most tissues is dependent upon the membrane-associated sodium dependent inositol co-transporter.² As myo-inositol has approximately 10 times more affinity for this transporter than D-chiro-inositol, it is significantly better absorbed.² Research also demonstrates that myo-inositol supplementation better improves certain metabolic and hormonal markers when compared to D-chiro-inositol treatment.¹¹ In a double-blind study involving 60 women with PCOS, participants were randomized to consume 400 mcg of folic acid with 4 g of either myo-inositol or D-chiro-inositol daily for six months.¹¹ In comparison with D-chiro-inositol, supplementation with myo-inositol significantly decreased total testosterone levels and the HOMA index for insulin resistance.¹¹

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GENESTRA
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Myo-Inositol

Soutien de la santé des ovaires

- Aide à gérer le syndrome des ovaires polykystiques (SOPK) en contribuant au fonctionnement normal des ovaires
- Aide à gérer les troubles hormonaux et métaboliques associés au SOPK en stimulant le métabolisme du glucose
- Aide à gérer le SOPK en réduisant le stress oxydatif
- Aide à rétablir l'ovulation et la qualité des ovocytes et à normaliser les irrégularités du cycle menstruel
- Aide à réduire les taux de testostérone sérique chez les femmes atteintes du SOPK

Le syndrome des ovaires polykystiques (SOPK) est un des troubles endocrinien les plus courants, affectant jusqu'à 20 % des femmes en âge de procréer.¹

Le SOPK est associé à une élévation des hormones sexuelles mâles, à une diminution de la sensibilité à l'insuline et à un dysfonctionnement du système reproducteur incluant l'irrégularité menstruelle et l'infécondité.¹ Le myo-inositol aide à rétablir l'activité des ovaires chez les patientes atteintes du SOPK grâce à son rôle comme précurseur de l'inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate (InsP3), qui agit sur les hormones du cycle menstruel et sur la maturation des ovocytes.^{3,4}

Le myo-inositol favorise aussi la production des inositolphosphoglycanes (IPG), qui stimulent les enzymes intervenant dans le métabolisme du glucose.³ Dans une étude clinique menée auprès de 42 femmes atteintes du SOPK, on a réparti les participantes au hasard et on leur a donné 400 mcg d'acide folique seul ou en combinaison avec 4 g de myo-inositol chaque jour pendant une période allant de six à huit semaines.⁵ Comparativement au groupe placebo ayant reçu l'acide folique seul, on a observé chez les femmes du groupe ayant reçu le myo-inositol plus de cycles d'ovulation (69,5 % des femmes de ce groupe ont ovulé comparativement à 21 % dans le groupe placebo), des taux de testostérone plus bas et une amélioration de la sensibilité à l'insuline.⁵

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CHAQUE MESURE À NIVEAU CONTIENT

Myo-inositol 4 g

Dose recommandée

Adultes : Dans un verre, ajouter 250 mL de l'eau ou de jus à 1 mesure à niveau (1 cuillère à thé) de Myo-Inositol et mélanger. Prendre 1 fois par jour ou selon l'avis de votre professionnel de la santé.

Format

250 g de poudre

Code produit

02177-250C

NPN 80108036



Sans OGM



Sans produits laitiers



Sans FOS



Végétalien

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Myo-Inositol

Justification scientifique :

Le syndrome des ovaires polykystiques (SOPK) affecte environ une femme sur quinze dans le monde.¹ Les symptômes les plus fréquents du SOPK sont les menstruations légères, rares ou absentes, une production excessive d'hormones sexuelles mâles et une diminution de la sensibilité à l'insuline.¹ Le SOPK est une des principales causes de l'infécondité chez les femmes en âge de procréer; environ 35-94 % des femmes atteintes du SOPK souffrent d'infertilité à cause de problèmes d'ovulation.¹ On observe des troubles du métabolisme du glucose chez environ 30-40 % des femmes minces atteintes du SOPK et encore davantage chez celles qui font de l'embonpoint.² On n'a pas encore identifié la cause précise du SOPK, mais il a été démontré que des traitements qui diminuent les taux de testostérone sérique ou qui augmentent la sensibilité à l'insuline améliorent de façon importante la fonction reproductrice et la santé en général.^{1,3}

L'inositol est un glucide qui était autrefois considéré comme faisant partie de la famille des vitamines B, mais on a découvert plus tard que l'organisme pouvait le synthétiser à partir du glucose.⁴ L'inositol peut se transformer en neuf formes différentes dans le corps, dont le myo-inositol et le D-chiro-inositol.² L'alimentation d'un adulte procure environ 1 g d'inositol par jour, principalement sous la forme de myo-inositol, à partir des grains entiers, des graines et des fruits.^{2,4}

Fonction ovarienne

Myo-inositol est une précurseur de l'inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate (InsP3), une molécule de signalisation qui agit sur les hormones intervenant dans le cycle menstruel et sur la libération de calcium intracellulaire.^{1,5} Les cellules comme les ovocytes (cellule sexuelle encore immature) – ont des récepteurs de l'InsP3.⁵ Comme la maturation des ovocytes nécessite une signalisation appropriée du calcium, des taux d'inositol trop bas peuvent nuire au transport du calcium et au développement des ovocytes.⁵ Par une réaction d'insulino-dépendance, le myo-inositol peut se transformer en D-chiro-inositol grâce à une enzyme présente dans l'organisme.² Toutefois, chez les femmes atteintes du SOPK, la formation accrue de D-chiro-inositol dans l'ovaire entraîne une diminution de la disponibilité du myo-inositol de manière à altérer la qualité des ovocytes.² La prise de suppléments de myo-inositol peut aider à améliorer les taux d'inositol et la signalisation du calcium et, par le fait même, favoriser la maturation des ovocytes.⁵ En raison de son rôle dans le développement des ovocytes, on trouve des ovocytes de meilleure qualité dans les follicules qui contiennent des taux plus élevés de myo-inositol.⁵

Dans une étude randomisée à double insu menée auprès de 92 femmes atteintes du SOPK et présentant des cycles menstruels irréguliers, la prise quotidienne de suppléments de myo-inositol a de beaucoup amélioré la fonction ovarienne.⁶ Les participantes ont été réparties au hasard et ont reçu 400 mcg d'acide folique seul ou en combinaison avec 4 g de myo-inositol chaque jour pendant 14 semaines.⁶ On mesuré l'activité ovarienne en prélevant chaque semaine des échantillons de sang qui ont servi à analyser les taux d'hormones, et effectué des tests aux ultrasons au début de l'étude, puis après 14 semaines de traitement.⁶ La prise de suppléments de myo-inositol a réduit de façon importante le temps écoulé avant la première ovulation (25 jours comparativement à 41 jours pour le groupe du myo-inositol et le groupe placebo respectivement), augmenté la fréquence des ovulations (70 % des femmes faisant partie du groupe du myo-inositol ont eu des cycles d'ovulation normaux comparativement à seulement 13 % au sein du groupe placebo) et haussé le taux d'estriadiol – un marqueur de la maturation des follicules - dans les huit premiers jours de traitement.⁶ On a aussi associé une fréquence d'ovulation normale à une diminution importante des taux de testostérone.⁶

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