FERTIL PRO® FOR WOMEN + Reishi

**NPN** | 80086935  
**FORMAT** | 90 tablets

**INDICATIONS** | Fertil Pro® for Women is designed to optimize fertility in fertile and hypofertile women. It is indicated for all women in preconception period.

**DOSAGE** | 1 tablet per day for 3 to 6 months

**COMPOSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Folic Acid</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B6</td>
<td>2 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin B12</td>
<td>0.28 mcg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A</td>
<td>5000 IU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D3</td>
<td>1000 IU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reishi</td>
<td>50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>120 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>22 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2 mg</td>
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**DOCUMENTATION**

Fertil Pro® for Women is an all-natural supplement. A weakened immune system, (fatigue, stress, oxidative stress) decreases the chances of conceiving a child. That is why this formula was developed based on scientific and clinical data to optimize fertility safely and naturally, as part of a diet and a healthy lifestyle. Our unique combination of minerals and vitamins can reduce stress, neutralize oxidative stress and strengthen the immune system.

Nutritional deficiencies are hard to detect, but it is recognized that certain trace elements may be useful in preventing several pregnancy complications and reduce the risk of neural tube defects. Awareness campaigns for healthy diets to the relevant populations, should not only focus on pregnancy period but also on the preconception period.

**VITAMIN B: FOLIC ACID B9 (1MG), B6 (2MG), B12 (0.28 MCG),**

In a pregnancy planning context, supplementation with folic acid is an excellent health reflex. All B Vitamins are essential during the preconception period. Folic acid belongs to the family of Vitamin B. Its intake is used to promote the conception and health of the fetus in women who are vegetarians or who eat little animal origin products (meat, fish, eggs, dairy products). Combined with prenatal Vitamins, such as Vitamins B6 and B12, folic acid intake, from the preconception period, reduces the risk of congenital diseases, including neurological abnormalities. Studies have shown that giving Vitamin B6 to women having difficulty conceiving increased fertility. B6 and B12 levels naturally decrease during pregnancy. However, the lack of a high dietary intake of Vitamins B6 and B12 increases the risk of anemia and pre-eclampsia in the mother and skeletal and neuromotor impairment in children.
VITAMIN A: (ACÉTATE) 5000 IU
The benefits of Vitamin A are recognized for the preconception period and pregnancy. Vitamin A promotes the implantation, embryonic development and formation of the placenta. More specifically, Vitamin A intervenes in the synthesis of ovarian hormones, promotes the quality of eggs, and prevents malformation.

VITAMIN D3 1000 IU: CHOLECALCIFEROL
Vitamin D3 is known for bone growth and for the maintenance of the rest of the immune system. Vitamin D deficiency is frequently observed among women from early in the fall to end of the winter. It is proven that Vitamin D exerts beneficial effects on female reproduction, including in-vitro fertilization (IVF), the Polycystic Ovary syndrome (PCOS) and endometriosis. In women with PCOS, low levels of 25 - hydroxyvitamin D (25 (OH) D) are associated with obesity, metabolic and endocrine disorders that can be improved by Vitamin D supplementation. Furthermore, Vitamin D may influence the synthesis of sex hormones (estradiol and progesterone) in healthy women. A clinical study has shown that women deficient in Vitamin D during pregnancy were more likely to develop gestational diabetes, pre-eclampsia, or bacterial vaginosis, and are more likely to give birth to a low weight child. Consequently, Vitamin D supplementation is indicated from the preconception period.

REISHI: GANODERMA LUCIDUM 50 MG (10:1 500MG)
Reishi is an adaptogenic medical fungus recognized for its antioxidant, and immunomodulatory property. All of the molecules it contains have many beneficial health effects such as strengthening and nourishing the intestinal flora, boosting the immune system, slowing down aging, preventing viral and bacterial infections. In addition, Reishi has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer properties. These immunomodulatory properties are interesting for women whose infertility may be related to an immune system disorder (repeated miscarriage, implantation failure and endometriosis).

MAGNESIUM: MAGNESIUM HVP CHELATE 20% 120 MG
Magnesium is the “ZEN” molecule. It is an essential mineral for proper functioning of the body, including the uterine function. Its main property is related to its action on the nervous system, but it has many other virtues including its action on muscles, heart, bones and on the immune system. It is particularly recommended for people under stress or Magnesium deficient. Magnesium also helps in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases, migraines, diabetes, severe asthma, difficult sleep, premenstrual pain symptoms and preeclampsia.

IRON: FUMARATE 60%, FE 19.72% (22 MG), ZINC: GLUCONATE 13.3% ZN, COPPER: HVP CHELATE, 10% CU
Mineral requirements increase during pregnancy. Vitamin B6 improves the absorption of iron, which prevents maternal anemia and its effects on the fetus. Pregnant women need more iron because of the increased blood volume and the fact that during the third trimester of pregnancy, the fetus stores iron it will need for the first six months of life. This will contribute to the normal development of the infant brain. Zinc, copper and iron share the same role in the brain of the infant. Moreover, thanks to their antioxidant properties, Zinc and Copper stimulate the immune system. Zinc is an essential trace element that is involved in multiple biological functions. It typically acts as an antioxidant. Zinc is the nutrient most commonly studied in male and female fertility and is an essential component of genetic material. In addition, zinc deficiency may cause chromosomal changes, reduced fertility and an increased risk of spontaneous abortion.

REFERENCES


