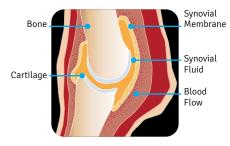




Understanding Joint Disease

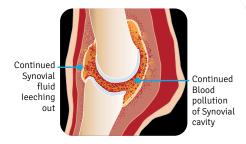


The basic structures of a healthy joint

Cartilage: a unique structure which covers the end of bones in joints. Cartilage can absorb both sheer and compressive forces.

Synovial membrane: A permeable structure which allows the flow of nutrients to and waste products from the synovial fluid

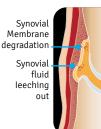
Synovial Fluid: The "suspension oil" of the joint. Thick and viscous, it aids the absorption of compressive forces and provides nutrients for cartilage and synovium cells.



Stage 2: Changes within the joint beginning to occur

As osteoarthritis progresses:

- Further inflammation and degradation of the synovial membrane is the pivotal step to cartilage damage
- The increased production of inflammatory enzymes begins to break down cartilage matrix.
- Osteophyte (bone spurs) growth may also be present.
- Increased concentration of pollutants within the synovial fluid creates additional stress on the cartilage and synovial membrane cells
- The once thick and viscous joint fluid begins to lose its compressive properties and may leech out of the joint capsule
- The joint becomes hot, swollen and painful



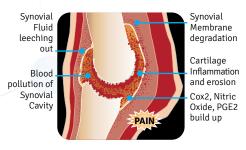


Stage 1: The beginnings of joint disease

From trauma, noxious disease or wear and tear, inflammation of the synovial membrane (synovitis) is common in early stages of osteoarthritis. Synovitis is characterized by:

- Thickening of the lining layer
- Inflammatory cell infiltration
- Increased vascularity

The inflammatory cascade has now commenced within the joint.



Stage 3: Moderate to Severe joint disease - PAIN!

As the disease progresses further:

- Obvious erosion of the cartilage matrix and narrowing of the joint space
- Osteophyte formation is more pronounced
- Chronic release of inflammatory chemicals further degrades the joint structures
- Reduction in synovial fluid production and quality creates friction in the joint
- Extreme pain is felt along with reduction of joint range of movement

How 4CYTE™ products work

- Promotes synovial membrane viability to re-establish quality synovial fluid filtration.
- Through improved filtration, pollutants that affect cartilage's ability to interact with synovial fluid to remain healthy are reduced.
- Enables chondrocytes to remain viable and proliferate (slowing degeneration process).
- Provides potent anti-inflammatory support to reduce physical symptoms and disease progression.
- Information for educational purposes only.

www.4cyte.global

