

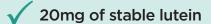
Platinum Naturals' Total Vision Care™ is the ONLY vision care supplement to be recognized by the Vision Institute of Canada.

In 2011, Nolan et al reported that daily consumption of 12 mg of lutein and 1 mg of zeaxanthin by healthy participants over a period of 12 months (Total Vision Care™ has 20 mg of lutein and 2.5 mg of zeaxanthin), significantly improved the participants' visual acuity under high glare situations and improved their ability to adapt their vision in light/dark situations. These optical improvements correlated with a significant increase in macular pigment density.

Alpha Lipoic Acid (ALA) is a potent antioxidant that may protect the lens and the retina from free radical damage and reduce the risk of cataract development. ALA enhances the recycling of vitamin C and vitamin E. As the levels of vitamins C and E increase, the utilization of GSH (Glutathione) in the tissues is reduced - effectively raising GSH levels. GSH is the primary antioxidant found in the lens.

Lutein and DHA are essential for not just eye health but also for cognitive function. Johnson et al (2008) and Renzi et al (2014) reported similar findings that DHA and lutein combined significantly improved verbal fluency, memory and efficiency and rate of learning scores compared to those who received a placebo, DHA alone or lutein alone.









Total Vision Care™ is an antioxidant-rich multisupplement formulation that helps to maintain and support eye health for adults of all ages. This unique formula not only combines the highest quality stable lutein with zeaxanthin and the nutrients as recommended by numerous clinical trials including the AREDS2 study, but goes further by including alpha lipoic acid and omega-3 fatty acids. Furthermore, this comprehensive formula is made with Omega Suspension Technology™ (OST®) for greater absorption and results you can see.

AREDS Study 2 (2013) JAMA 309: 2005-2015. Johnson, E.J. et al. (2008) Am J Clin Nutr 87: 1521-1529. Nolan, J.M. et al. (2011) Vision Research 51: 459-469. Renzi, L.M. et al (2014) Neurobiol Aging 35: 1695-1699.







