

Celadrin Research Milestones

- 2001** -- Acute toxicity studies by Perry Scientific Inc. on both the oral and topical form of Celadrin determined the compound to be safe and non toxic.
- A study conducted on 64 patients with knee pain determined that Celadrin, taken orally, provides an improvement in knee range of motion and overall function over placebo. This study was published in the *Journal of Rheumatology* 2002; 29:1708-12; R. Hesslink, Jr, ScD; D. Armstrong III, PhD, Hesslink Ventures; M.V. Nagendran, MD, Medical Center, Manipal; S. Sreevatsan, PhD; R. Barathur, PhD, ClinCyte
- 2002** -- A study found that cetylated fatty acids (CFAs) may improve the mobility of arthritic canines. Robert Hesslink, Jr, ScD, Kristee Emens-Hesslink, BA, Imagenetix; and Sharon Sprouse, DVM, Penasquitos Pet Clinic.
- An animal study conducted at the University of Minnesota found that the proprietary mixture of cetylated fatty acids (CFAs) found in Celadrin are well absorbed when administered either orally or topically. The study was published in the Federation of American Societies of Experimental Biology Journal; Daniel D. Gallaher, PhD, University of Minnesota.

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2004 -- A double-blind, placebo-controlled study was conducted in two phases at the University of Connecticut. In Phase I of the study, 40 patients with knee pain received either Celadrin topical cream or placebo. All of the patients who used Celadrin showed significant improvement in quality of life measurements, such as getting up from a seated position and stair climbing. The study was published in the Journal of Rheumatology, 2004: 31 (4): 767-74. William J. Kraemer, Nicholas A. Ratamess, , Jeffrey M. Anderson, Carl M. Maresh, David P. Tiberio, Michael E. Joyce, Barry N. Messinger, Duncan N. French, Matthew J. Sharman, Martyn R. Rubin, Ana L. Gomez, Jeff S. Volek, Robert L. Hesslink, Jr.

2005 -- A follow-up investigation to Phase I showed that 30 days of treatment with Celadrin cream improved status postural stability in patients with knee pain, presumably due to pain relief during quiet standing. The study was published in the Journal of Strength & Conditioning, 2005, 19(1), 115-21; William Kraemer, et al.

-- In Phase II of the study, the Celadrin compound was blended with menthol, a known compound used frequently in topical creams. Patients with knee pain were evaluated to validate previous findings, and patients experiencing elbow and wrist pain were also recruited. As in the Phase I study, patients with knee pain showed significant improvement in various quality of life measurements. The wrist and elbow patients showed improvement in measures associated with prolonged endurance and activity. This study was published in the Journal of Strength & Conditioning, 2005, 19(2), 475-80; William J. Kraemer, et al.

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2007 -- A double-blind, placebo-controlled study showed that after eight weeks of taking Celadrin capsules, (894 mg daily), average walking ability increased 45 percent, and participants claimed a 35 percent decrease in knee discomfort. These improvements were significantly better than the results seen in the placebo group, and no negative side effects were found throughout the entire study.

Oral Cetylated Fatty Acids for the Improvement of Functional Ability and Pain in Patients with Knee Osteoarthritis, Jay K. Udani, M.D., et al, Medicus Research LLC, UCLA School of Medicine, Dept. of Medicine.