Human Clinical Trial
Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy of intraMAX®

A Randomized, Gold Standard, Double-Blind Placebo Controlled Study

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intraMAX Clinical Study and Test Results: Fenestra Research provided a non-biased study on Drucker Labs' supplement intraMAX[1].

Discussion

The purpose of this study was to evaluate an all-in-one dietary nutrient supplement product, intraMAX, with respect to its ability to help normalize and to help support cellular functions.

This trial was a 30-day, 125-person study with subjects drawn from a large population of people with various cellular imbalances. The subjects were randomized into two groups. The placebo group was made up of 75 subjects. Subjects in both Group A (live product group) and Group B (placebo group) were provided and instructed to take one capful of product twice daily on an empty stomach with a full glass of purified water. Instructions also included: no eating or drinking for at least one-half hour of taking the product and no pharmaceuticals (unless it was a medical emergency) or nutraceuticals for at least two hours after consuming the product.

The Optimal Wellness Test, an anti-aging and wellness analyzer developed by Fenestra Research Labs, is an analytical, mathematically-based test that measures wellness in every organ and system of the human body. Fenestra Research has established a simple, reproducible, mathematically-based system to determine if a natural product results in the human body moving closer to or further from wellness parameters. This knowledge makes it possible for health care practitioners to objectively establish, determine, and provide improved cellular health guidance for patients.

The clinical study subjects were tested on Week 0 (Visit 1) to evaluate their suitability for inclusion in the study. Accepted subjects entered into a 1-week "baseline preparation" period designed to eliminate all over-the-counter medications and other supplements in order to prepare for baseline testing.

[1] *An independent trial: Neither the owner of Fenestra Research nor any of its employees has financial ties to Drucker Labs.*

At Week 1 (Visit 2), subjects returned for baseline Optimal Wellness Tests at which time they received their respective liquid product, group instruction, as well as individual instructions on required protocol. Second tests were conducted on Week 2 (Visit 3) when the Optimal Wellness Test was repeated. Final tests were taken on Week 4 (Visit 3). At each visit, specific protocol for this study was reviewed with each subject. Biweekly phone contacts were made to each subject to insure compliance with this study's protocol.

Subjects

Gender	Age	Race
72 female 53 male	(18) 18-25 years of age (25) 25-32 years of age (22) 32-40 years of age (30) 41-48 years of age (20) 48-53 years of age (10) 53-60 years of age	40 Caucasian 28 African-American 24 Asian 33 Hispanic

Results

A simple non-paired t-test which compared the differences between baseline and final parameter values for the live product group showed statistically significant changes in salivary ORP (Oxidation-Reduction Potential), pH, toxicity, and urinary specific gravity, carbohydrate digestion, and cellular respiration. *(See detailed descriptions of these markers in the addendum below).* Statistical analysis of the data shows a consistent picture between treatment groups over time. Results were race-, sex-, and age-independent.

Conclusion

intraMAX is effective and no adverse events were reported during the study. Details of the efficacy results supported by the clinical study's findings on intraMAX can be grouped into the following four areas: energy, cellular function, detoxification, and optimal wellness.

Statistic (on average overall)	Group A (intraMAX Group)	Group B (Placebo Group)
Improved Cellular pH	1.8	No Significant Change
Improved Cellular ORP *(reduced "free radical" damage and reduced aging)*	42%	No Significant Change
Decreased Cellular Toxicity	18%	No Significant Change
Improved Cellular Specific Gravity *(lymph, kidneys, and energy)*	32%	No Significant Change
Improved Cellular Carbohydrate Digestion	27%	No Significant Change
Improved Cellular Respiration *(Krebs Cycle, ATP)*	22%	No Significant Change

Energy:
- All subjects on the product reported more energy throughout the day
- intraMAX promoted significant improvement in cellular respiration and enhanced energy levels

Cellular Function:
- intraMAX helped achieve proper composition of body pH which improves the level of acidity in the body to promote better overall functioning
- Subjects were able to achieve proper activation and assimilation of vitamins, minerals, amino acids, enzymes, and glycogens
- intraMAX augmented the hydration level which is essential for normal bodily function

Detoxification:
- intraMAX assisted with proper detoxification of intercellular metabolic wastes, and, therefore, led to reduced levels of toxicity in the body
- intraMAX helped to maintain or improve the body's cellular functions

Optimal Wellness:
- intraMAX helped with optimal digestion (especially carbohydrate digestion) which is essential to wellness
- intraMAX augmented the hydration level which can be effective in improving kidney health
- intraMAX helped to neutralize "free radical" damage

Based on these clinical comparisons and the complete lack of known adverse side effects, interaction, or contra-indications from the ingredients in the product, intraMAX was shown to be a safe and highly effective means of improving one's nutrition while helping to maintain or improve cellular system functions.

Addendum

Cellular pH

pH is a measurement of the concentration of hydrogen ions within the various body fluids. The lower the pH, the more acidic the solution; conversely, the higher the pH, the more alkaline the solution. The pH is measured on a logarithmic scale. For each change of one pH unit, there is a tenfold change in the concentration of hydrogen ions in the fluids. The normal range for venous blood is 7.30 to 7.35. This slightly alkaline pH is due to the reservoir of bicarbonate ions in the blood that act as physiologic buffers and maintain the normal pH range.

ORP (Oxidation-Reduction Potential)

The oxidation-reduction potential is a true value. It is the actual measure of the fluids millivolt (mV) potential, the measurement of the fluid's ability to donate or accept electrons. The higher the ORP, the more reduced intermediates are in the specimen, meaning the fluid is active, charged, and has the ability to create energy. When the fluid is oxidized, the fluid has lost its capacity to create energy.

Cellular Toxicity

Toxicity is an assessment of what the body contains in excess which causes a toxic relationship between the substance and the cellular body. Significant changes in toxicity have not been observed in studies less than three months in duration. Both nitrate and ammonium numbers influence the electromagnetic picture of the body fluids. Together they determine the amount of energy being lost from the system. Nitrate and ammonium are related to digestion, and they provide a view of the amount of usable energy being produced by digestion. The chemical reaction that takes place between food and digestive enzymes is vital to wellness. The correct balance of water, calcium, and oxygen in the body is necessary for usable energy.

Cellular Specific Gravity

With bodily fluids, specific gravity is a function of the types and amounts of solids found in solution. The more there is of a substance in solution, the higher the specific gravity will be. With dehydration, whether it is intra- or extra-cellular, the specific gravity of fluids is higher because the water content goes down as the solids go up; the converse is true for increased hydration.

Cellular Carbohydrate Digestion

Many of the vital chemical reactions that take place in the cell require energy which is derived from glucose oxidation. Within the cell, measuring and evaluating carbohydrate metabolism provides a thorough look at the cellular functions and limitations of the body.

Cellular Respiration

Cellular respiration is the series of metabolic processes by which living cells produce energy through the oxidation of organic substances. This measurement provides information of the most efficient way for cells to produce energy stored in food. Cellular respiration is a catabolic pathway for the production of adenosine triphosphate (ATP), a high-energy molecule, which is necessary for working cells. The study provided a mathematical measurement of the body's ability to produce energy and to predict how that ability can be enhanced as well as made more efficient.