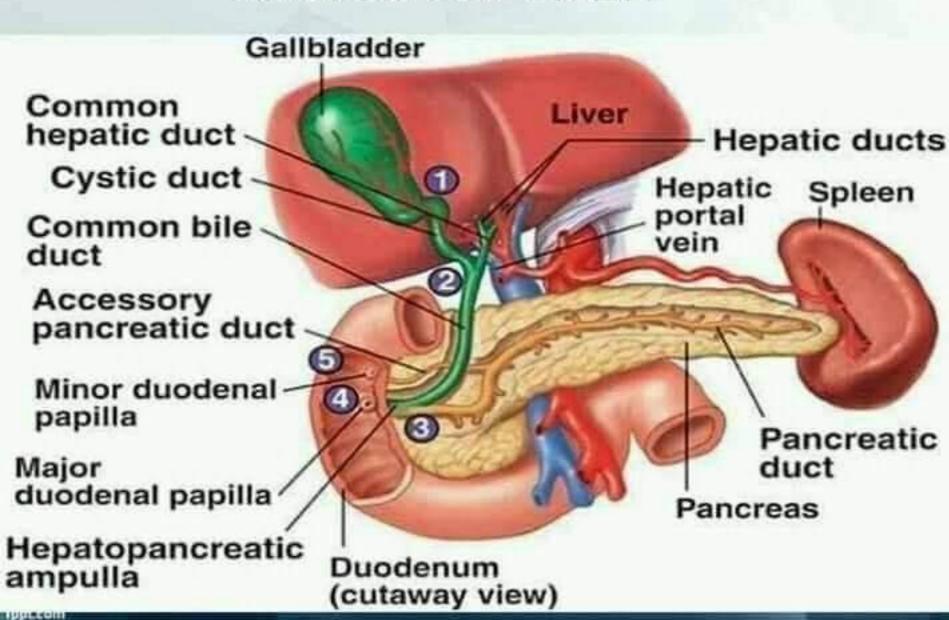
ANATOMY OF LIVER



Removes
potentially toxic
byproducts of
certain medications.

Liver Functions

Prevents shortages of nutrients by storing vitamins, minerals and sugar.

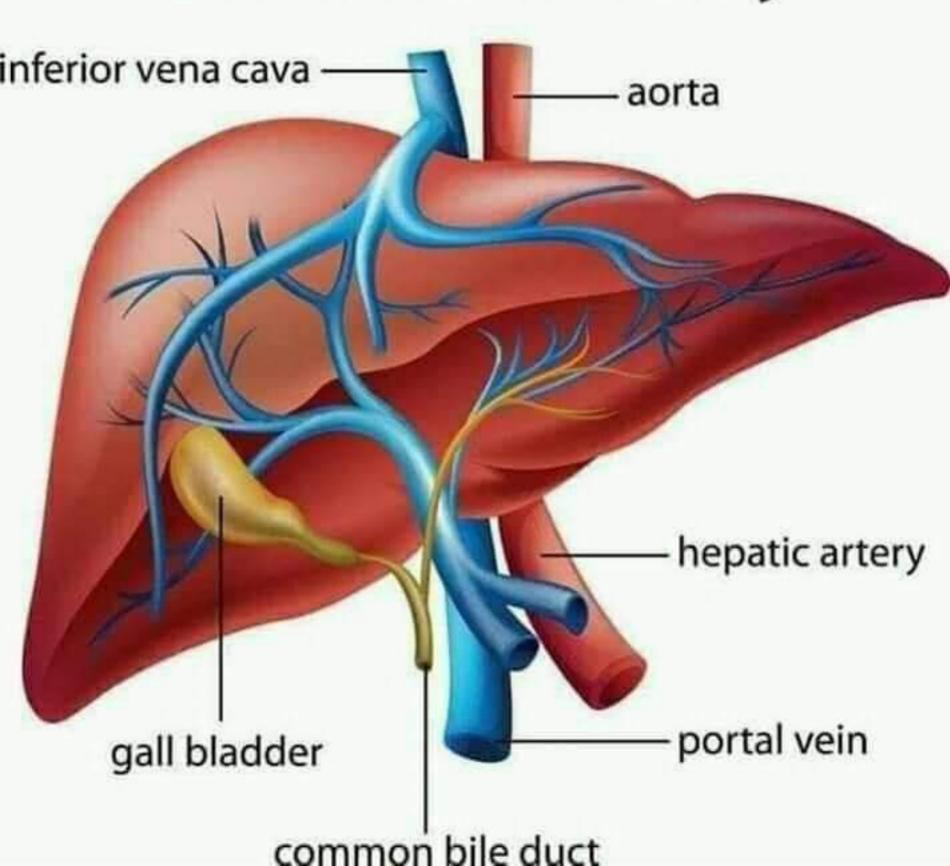
Metabolizes, or breaks down, nutrients from food to produce energy, when needed.

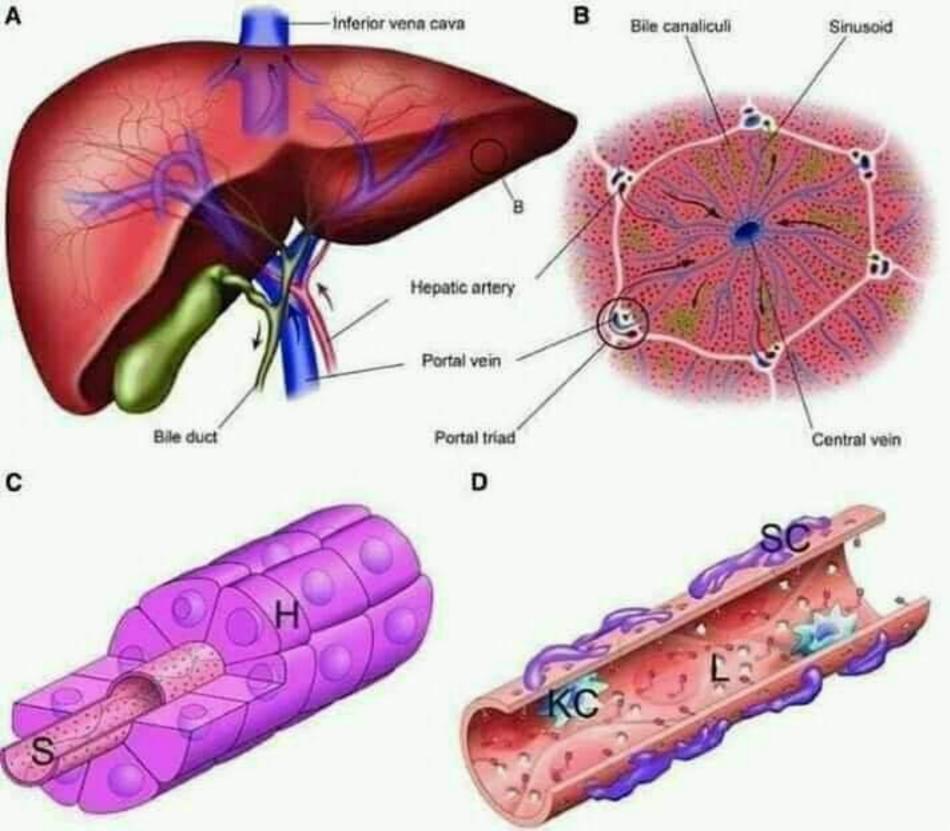
Produces most proteins needed by the body.

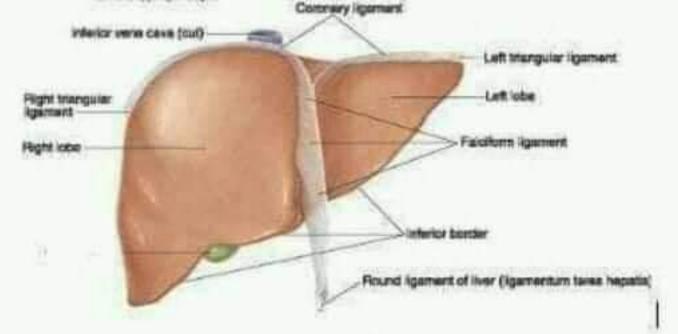
Helps your body fight infection by removing bacteria from the blood.

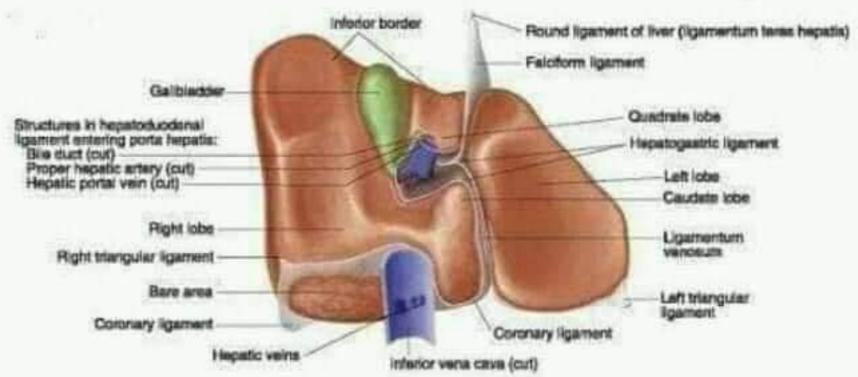
Produces most of the substances that regulate blood clotting. Produces bile, a compound needed to digest fat and to absorb vitamins A. D, E and K.

Human Liver Anatomy









Functions of the liver

Storage

- Glucose (in form of glycogen)
- Vitamins (A, D, K and B12)
- Iron and copper

Breakdown

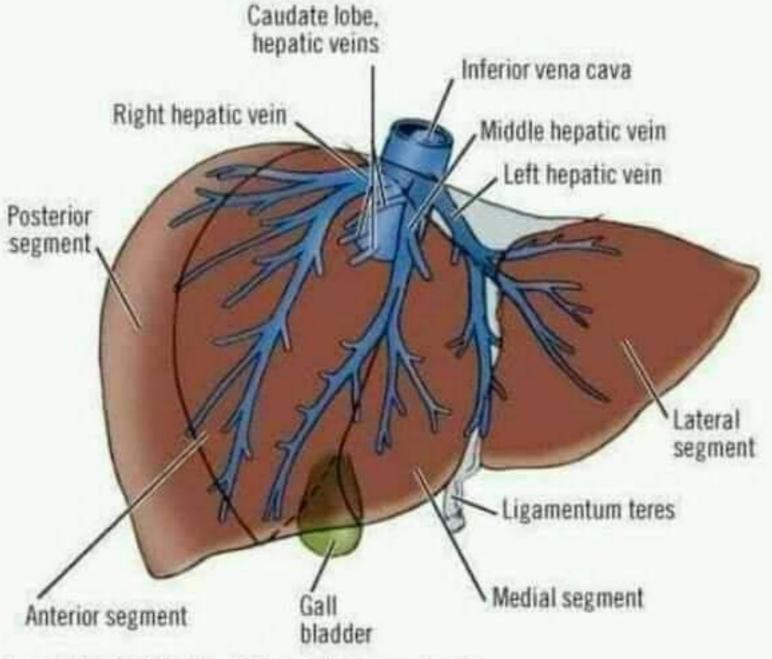
- Drug and toxin metabolism (glucuronidation, methylation)
- Ammonia (urea cycle)
- Bilirubin metabolism
- Glycogenolysis

Synthesis

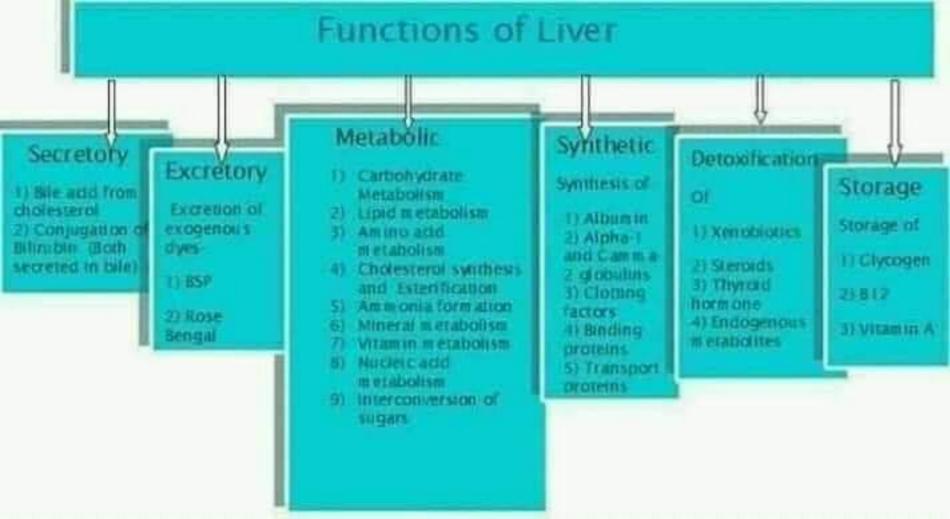
- Gluconeogenesis
- Glycogenesis
- Amino acid and protein synthesis
- Lipogenesis, cholesterol synthesis
- Coagulation factors
- Bile
- Growth factors e.g IGF-1.

Immunological effects

 Immunologically active cells, antigens carried to it through reticuloendothelial system



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Why do we need liver protection?

Daily life overloads the liver leading to poor health and disease



Coffee & energy drinks

Poor Nutrition [poor eating habits]

Allergies/Food Intolerances

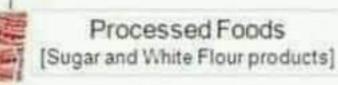
NZ Soils Deficient in Key Detox Minerals



Environmental Toxins [Heavy Metals, Pesticides]



Stress [Psychological/Emotional]





Prescription &

OTC Medicines

Infection/ Illness

[Acute or Chronic]

Smoking