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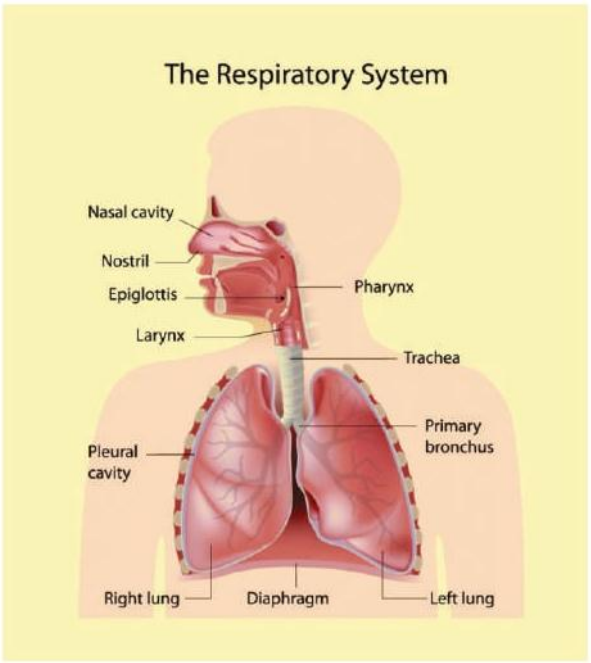
Pulmonary Emphysema

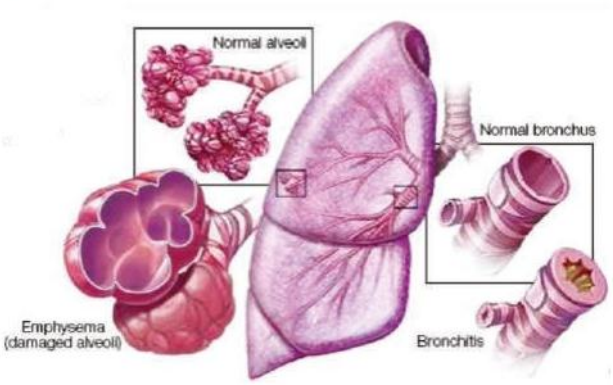
Emphysema develops gradually, and you may not experience symptoms until long-term damage to the tiny air sacs in your lungs (alveoli) causes you to feel short of breath. In fact, shortness of breath is usually the first symptom of the disease.

Cigarette smoking is the major cause of emphysema, accounting for more than 80 percent of all cases. Emphysema occurs most often in people older than age 40 who have smoked for many years. Long-term exposure to secondhand smoke also may play a role.

In addition to affecting your breathing, emphysema increases your risk of pneumonia, asthma, acute and chronic bronchitis, and other serious respiratory diseases it's not uncommon for smokers to have emphysema, chronic bronchitis and asthma at the same time. Smokers with COPD also have an increased risk of lung cancer.

Emphysema is a serious disease, and the lung damage it causes can't be reversed. But the encouraging news is that in most cases you can half, or at least greatly slow, the progression of emphysema if you quit smoking. What's more, not smoking at all is the best way to prevent the disease.





Signs and Symptoms

- Shortness of breath (dyspnea)
- Chronic, mild cough
- Lung
- Loss of appetite and weight loss
- Fatigue

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Causes:

When you inhale, air travels to your lungs through two major airways called bronchi, inside your lungs, the bronchi subdivide nearly 20 times into a million smaller airways (bronchioles), which finally end in clusters of tiny air sacs. You have about 300 million air sacs in each lung. Within the walls of the air sacs are small blood vessels (capillaries) where oxygen is added to your blood and carbon dioxide a waste product of metabolism is removed.

The air sac walls also contain elastic fibers that help them expand and contract like small balloons when you breathe. But in emphysema, inflammation destroys these fragile walls, causing them to lose their elasticity. As a result, the bronchioles collapse when you exhale, and air becomes trapped in the air sacs, which overstretches them.

In time, this overstretching (hyperinflation) may cause several or sacs to rupture, forming one larger air space instead of many small ones. Because the larger air sacs aren't able to force air completely out of your lungs when you exhale, you have to breathe harder just to get enough oxygen and eliminate carbon

Benefit of SGS Therapy:

- Clears and cleans the airway path of lungs.
- Restores and maintains the required immunity
- Makes the most efficient O2/Co2 interchange capacity in alveoli & also extends the breathing span
- Completely removes inflammation as well as swelling from the entire lungs organs.
- Decisively Provides the best elasticity to bronchioles & Alveoli which is vitally required for the healthy functioning of lungs

Suggested Products:

Grolyfe : Take 7 drops 2 times under the tongue
Minerjal : Take 10 drops 3 times in 100 ml of Drinking water
OmegaSat : 1 Softgel 2 times after meal
Alproxy : 1 Tablets 2 times after meal
SatvAmrut : 1 Capsule 2 times after meal
Satvika : 1 Tablets 2 times after meal
Comraid : 1 Capsule 3 times after meal
LivoSat : Daily 1 Sachet 1 time

