SuperLife
Stem Cell Therapy for
INFERTILITY
Infertility primarily refers to the biological inability of a person to contribute to conception. Infertility may also refer to the state of a woman who is unable to carry a pregnancy to full term. There are many biological causes of infertility. Fortunately, there are therapies that significantly improve your chances of having a baby.

SuperLife Total Care (STC30) is the world’s pioneering revolution of plant stem cell supplement and therapy deemed as the safest, reliable, effective, affordable and surgery-free stem cell therapy which can be administered from home or any place of your convenience. Only empty the contents under your tongue preferably on an empty stomach, thereafter you can have your normal meals; drink plenty of water during the day. STC30 has so far been effective in the treatment, healing and curing of most health complications.

Your body’s stem cells build tissue when and where it is needed. Without stem cells, wounds would never heal, your skin and blood could not continually renew themselves, fertilized eggs would not grow into babies, and babies would not grow into adults. Damaged organs would not heal and many other body functions and repair systems would collapse. You need stem cells supplement.

When you take STC30, it enhances your physical stamina and energy level, repairs and regenerates body cells, rejuvenates and activates body cells to raise energy and improve vitality, regulates pH level in our body, Anti – Oxidant and improves your immune system.

As a result, you are able to contribute to a conception, for a man, your sperm production and sperm count increases, able to fertilize an egg. For a woman, your menstrual cycle / ovulation normalizes, egg cells / ova produced in the ovaries normalize. You both have renewed and perfectly functional reproduction systems.

Each one of us is unique in our DNA make up, so STC30 in the body first looks for your DNA signature that will tell it how you are made, what is in short supply or in excess. It goes around the body, looking for affected tissues and cells. Once it detects, for instance, shortage of white blood cells, it produces more of them, for broken veins, it produces more platelets to quickly close the damage. It restores you to your best self, all body parts working normal. Read more about SuperLife Total Care STC30 at www.superlifeglobal.net and download your free pdf booklet.

Let’s look at infertility in detail. Infertility may result from an issue with either you or your partner, or a combination of factors that prevent pregnancy. The main symptom of infertility is not getting pregnant. There may be no other obvious symptoms. Sometimes, a woman with infertility may have irregular or absent menstrual periods. In some cases, a man with infertility may have some signs of hormonal problems, such as changes in hair growth or sexual function.

You probably don't need to worry about infertility unless you have been trying regularly to have a baby for at least one year. Women should consider therapy earlier, however, if they:- Are aged 35 or older and have been trying to conceive for six months or longer. Are over age 40. Have irregular or absent periods. Have very painful periods. Have known fertility problems. Have been diagnosed with endometriosis or pelvic inflammatory disease. Have had multiple miscarriages and have undergone treatment for cancer.
Men should consider therapy if they have:- A low sperm count or other problems with sperm. A history of testicular, prostate or sexual problems. Undergone treatment for cancer. Small testicles or swelling in the scrotum and have others in your family with infertility problems.

**Causes of Infertility in Men**

**Low sperm count**

Low sperm count means that the fluid (semen) you ejaculate during an orgasm contains fewer sperm than normal. A low sperm count is also called oligospermia. A complete absence of sperm is called azoospermia. Your sperm count is considered lower than normal if you have fewer than 15 million sperm per milliliter of semen.

Having a low sperm count decreases the odds that one of your sperm will fertilize your partner’s egg, resulting in pregnancy.

The main sign of low sperm count is the inability to conceive a child. There might be no other obvious signs or symptoms. In some men, an underlying problem such as an inherited chromosomal abnormality, a hormonal imbalance, dilated testicular veins or a condition that blocks the passage of sperm may cause signs and symptoms.

**Other causes**

Abnormal sperm production or function due to undescended testicles, genetic defects, health problems such as diabetes, or infections such as chlamydia, gonorrhea or mumps. Enlarged veins in the testes (varicocele) also can affect the quality of sperm.

Problems with the delivery of sperm due to sexual problems, such as premature ejaculation; certain genetic diseases, such as cystic fibrosis; structural problems, such as a blockage in the testicle; or damage or injury to the reproductive organs. Overexposure to certain environmental factors, such as pesticides and other chemicals, and radiation.

Cigarette smoking, alcohol, marijuana, anabolic steroids, and taking medications to treat bacterial infections, high blood pressure and depression also can affect fertility. Frequent exposure to heat, such as in saunas or hot tubs, can raise body temperature and may affect sperm production.

You need to consider therapy if you have been unable to get your partner pregnant after a year of regular, unprotected intercourse or sooner if you have any of the following:-

1. Erection or ejaculation problems,
2. Low sex drive, or other problems with sexual function
3. Pain, discomfort, a lump or swelling on the testicle area
4. A history of testicle, prostate or sexual problems
5. A groin, testicle, penis or scrotum surgery

The production of sperm is a complex process and requires normal functioning of the testicles (testes) as well as the hypothalamus and pituitary glands — organs in men’s brain that produce hormones that trigger sperm production. Once sperm are produced in the testicles, delicate tubes transport them until they mix with semen and are ejaculated out of the penis. Problems with any of these systems can affect sperm production.

Also, there can be problems of abnormal sperm shape (morphology), movement (motility) or function. Infection, Varicocele Veins, Undescended testicles, Medication and Tumours.

**Causes of female infertility may include:**

Ovulation disorders, which affect the release of eggs from the ovaries. These include hormonal disorders such as polycystic ovary syndrome. Hyperprolactinemia, a condition in which you have too much prolactin — the hormone that stimulates breast milk production — also may interfere with ovulation.
Either too much thyroid hormone (hyperthyroidism) or too little (hypothyroidism) can affect the menstrual cycle or cause infertility. Other underlying causes may include too much exercise, eating disorders or tumours.

Uterine or cervical abnormalities, including abnormalities with the cervix, polyps in the uterus or the shape of the uterus.

Noncancerous (benign) tumours in the uterine wall (uterine fibroids) may cause infertility by blocking the fallopian tubes or stopping a fertilized egg from implanting in the uterus.

Fallopian tube damage or blockage, often caused by inflammation of the fallopian tube (salpingitis). This can result from pelvic inflammatory disease, which is usually caused by a sexually transmitted infection, endometriosis or adhesions.

Endometriosis, which occurs when endometrial tissue grows outside of the uterus, may affect the function of the ovaries, uterus and fallopian tubes.

Primary ovarian insufficiency (early menopause), when the ovaries stop working and menstruation ends before age 40. Although the cause is often unknown, certain factors are associated with early menopause, including immune system diseases, certain genetic conditions and radiation or chemotherapy treatment. Certain cancers — particularly reproductive cancers — often impair female fertility.

Pelvic adhesions, bands of scar tissue that bind organs that can form after pelvic infection, appendicitis, endometriosis or abdominal or pelvic surgery.

Risk factors
Many of the risk factors for both male and female infertility are the same. They include:

Age. Women's fertility gradually declines with age, especially in the mid-30s and it drops rapidly after age 37.

Infertility in older women is likely due to the lower number and quality of eggs, and can also be due to health problems that affect fertility. Men over age 40 may be less fertile than younger men.

Tobacco use. Smoking tobacco or marijuana by either partner may reduce the likelihood of pregnancy. Smoking also reduces the possible effectiveness of fertility treatment. Miscarriages are more frequent in women who smoke. Smoking can increase the risk of erectile dysfunction and a low sperm count in men.

Alcohol use. For women, there’s no safe level of alcohol use during conception or pregnancy. Alcohol use may contribute to infertility. For men, heavy alcohol use can decrease sperm count and motility.

Being overweight. An inactive lifestyle and being overweight may increase the risk of infertility. For men, sperm count also may be affected by being overweight.

Being underweight. Women at risk of fertility problems include those with eating disorders, such as anorexia or bulimia, and those who follow a very low-calorie or restrictive diet.

Exercise issues. A lack of exercise contributes to obesity, which increases the risk of infertility. Less often, ovulation problems may be associated with frequent strenuous, intense exercise in women who are not overweight.

If you have been struggling having a baby. What are you waiting for? Try SuperLife STC30 Stem Cell Therapy, or with a combination of SuperLife Immune Care. You won’t be disappointed. Happy Parenting !!
1. Avoid smoking or second hand smoke.
Women who smoke accelerate the aging process of their ovarian follicles, which in turn can lead to early menopause and an increased risk of infertility. So avoid cigarettes at all costs. Men, too, should kick the habit. While the effects of smoking aren’t as clear-cut in men, research suggests that the habit may compromise the structure and function of sperm, and the extent of the damage may be associated with the number of cigarettes smoked.

2. Avoid excessive caffeine.
Drinking more than five cups of coffee a day is associated with decreased fertility, and that once you do become pregnant, drinking more than 200 mg of caffeine a day (the equivalent of about two cups of coffee) may actually increase your risk of miscarriage. Keep in mind that different types of coffee contain different amounts of caffeine; Tea, hot chocolate, energy drinks and certain sodas have caffeine too.

3. Cut alcohol.
While it’s unclear exactly how alcohol affects fertility, research suggests that consuming more than two drinks a day may decrease fertility rates and increase the time it takes for a couple to conceive. So when you’re trying for a baby, drink only occasionally. And avoid it altogether when you do become pregnant—no amount is considered safe once you have a baby in the womb. For men, heavy alcohol use can decrease sperm count and motility.

4. Avoid idleness.
Research suggests that women who engage in moderate exercise (where you’re breathing hard but can still talk) are able to conceive a bit more quickly than those who don’t and those who exercise too much. The study that linked moderate exercise with taking less time to conceive also found that vigorous, high-intensity workouts correlated with taking a longer time to conceive. One possible explanation is that extreme exercise can, in part, lead to severe weight loss and hormonal shifts, which in turn can cause irregular or missed periods.

5. Eliminate Junk Foods
But there’s good evidence that women with infertility related to irregular periods may benefit from minimizing their intake of sugar and processed foods, and increasing their intake of fruits, vegetables, healthy fats and plant-based proteins. Research also suggests that low fruit and high fast-food consumption is correlated with taking a longer time to get pregnant. A balanced diet will not only help you keep your weight in check, but it will also help regulate insulin levels—both of which will help step up your pregnancy chances. Concentrated doses of the sweet stuff can throw your blood sugar totally out of whack, creating issues with insulin and your general hormonal balance. Lay off sugar for your fertility plan, and don't forget about sneakier sugar bombs like fruit juice, energy drinks, and sweet teas. Sugared sodas, in particular, have been associated with ovulatory infertility. That doesn't mean you should use artificially sweetened products in their place. "Artificial sweeteners are stressors on your system; they create a cortisol response, which inhibits ovulation."
If you’re craving sugary stuff, choose less-processed sweeteners with lower glycemic loads, such as agave syrup, honey, maple syrup, and a natural zero-calorie sweetener.
Fish (particularly the cold-water kind, such as salmon and sardines) are an excellent source of omega-3 fatty acids, which foster fetal brain development. But fish can also contain mercury—high amounts of which can harm a baby’s developing brain and short-circuit your chances of staying pregnant once you get pregnant.

6. Be happy
It’s impossible to eliminate all stress from our daily life, and studies on stress appear to be mixed anyway. Research suggests the higher the perceived stress, the harder the time women had conceiving. Feeling stressed, particularly for a prolonged period of time, can bring along hormonal shifts that can impact ovulation and fertility.

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