

CamAgra

Natural Sexual Enhancement and Reproductive Support

All Natural Sexual Enhancement

CamAgra helps to:

- Naturally stimulates sexual desire and stamina in both men and women
- Naturally stimulates and maintains blood circulation level in the reproductive areas
- Maintains sexual desire for up to 4 days
- Safe effective and clinically proven.



- **LIKELY USERS:**

- Individuals who are looking for long lasting sexual pleasure
- Individuals who prefer naturally safe sexual enhancement
- Erectile dysfunction support.

- **KEY INGREDIENT(S):**

Chlorophytum borivilianum (Safed Musli), L- Arginine ,Macuna purines, Tribullus , Asperagus Recemosus, Shilajit , Ginkgo and Adoptgem Blend

- **MAIN PRODUCT FEATURES:**

- **Cam Agra Blend:** Natural extracts with proven sexual enhancement in both males and females without any negative side effects. It also normalizes the blood pressure as a positive side benefit. Both men and women report that these natural ingredients increase their libido or desire for sex, and some also report that it gives them greater endurance, stronger and more powerful orgasms. Reports also suggest that CamAgra can improve fertility in men who have low sperm counts or poor sperm motility (activity).
- **Goji Berry Extract:** A super fruit proven to enhance blood circulation and libido .
- **Adaptogen Blend:** Synergistic blend of herbs to reduce stress and improving energy.

- **OTHER IMPORTANT ISSUES:**

CamAgra ingredients may also improve fertility in both men and women.

- **SUGGESTED USE:**

As a dietary supplement, take 1 – 2 capsules 30 minutes before intercourse.

SCIENTIFIC AND CLINICAL STUDIES FOR CAMAGRA :

How L-Arginine works

Insufficient blood flow is a major cause of incomplete erection in men.

L-Arginine has been shown to improve blood flow to the genital area by dilating blood vessels and helping the penis to enlarge to its full capacity, thus increasing the size, hardness, and frequency of erections.

Nutritional expert, Dr. Jonathan Wright, explains the mechanism in men: "Molecules of NO are generated when an enzyme called NO synthase (NOS)—which is abundant in the nerve and muscle cells in and around the penis—strips away a nitrogen atom (N) from a passing molecule of the amino acid L-Arginine ... and combines it with an atom of oxygen (O)."

In other words, in order to produce nitric oxide in the body, a nitrogen atom must combine with an oxygen molecule in the blood. The enzyme called nitric oxide synthase controls this reaction.

Ingredients has a similar effect in women

Higher blood flow makes clitoral and vaginal tissues more sensitive and responsive to sexual stimulation and helps increase the possibility of reaching orgasm. Although there haven't been nearly as many studies done on arginine supplementation in women as in men, one study found that postmenopausal women who took a supplement including L-Arginine experienced heightened sexual response.

Another study involving 77 women of all ages found that after four weeks, 73.5% of the women who took a supplement including L-Arginine experienced greater sexual satisfaction, including heightened desire and clitoral sensation, frequency of intercourse and orgasm, and less vaginal dryness.

Stronger libido ... greater endurance

Both men and women report that L-Arginine seems to increase their libido or desire for sex, and some also report that L-Arginine gives them greater endurance and stronger, more powerful orgasms. Reports also suggest that L-Arginine supplements can improve fertility in men who have low sperm counts or poor sperm motility (activity).

Scientific studies

The powerful effect of L-Arginine was illustrated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled study published in the *British Journal of Urology International* in which researchers evaluated the nitric oxide levels of 50 men with erectile dysfunction. The men were given either L-Arginine or a placebo for six weeks. Nine of the 29 men (31%) given L-Arginine reported a significant improvement in their sexual performance. These nine men had low nitric oxide levels at the start of the trial, but their levels doubled by the end of the study.

It is important to note, however, that erectile dysfunction can be caused by a variety of factors, including aging, diabetes and other endocrine disorders. L-Arginine may be effective only in those men whose erectile dysfunction is due to low levels of nitric oxide. In fact, in one study in which the participants suffered from impotence for a variety of reasons, L-Arginine was found to be effective in only 17% of the patients. However, optimal nitric oxide production will ensure optimum erectile function, and for many people with sexual dysfunction not related to an underlying disease, arginine supplements will ensure adequate nitric oxide levels.

Effect of lycium barbarum polysaccharides on rats' sexual organ indexes and serum sexual hormone levels

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Objective: To investigate the effect of Lycium barbarum Polysaccharides(LBP) on rats of different months and different sex.Methods: Twenty three SD female rats(15 months),20 female rats (1.5 months) and 19 male rats(5.5 months) were divided into four,two and four groups according to their different doses of LBP.And the drug was poured into the rats' stomach.Serum sexual hormone levels and sexual organ indexes were measured after two weeks. Results: Taken LBP two weeks later,the weight of uterus and ovaries of female rats(15 months) were elevated;the weight of uterus and ovaries of female rats(1.5 months) were increased remarkably;the weight of muscle levating anus of male rats(5.5 months) were increased remarkably.While the serum sex hormones of all the groups shown a lower level at normal ranges.

Conclusion: LBP could elevate sexual organ index and keep a lower serum sex hormones level at the normal ranges,and further implied that LBP might exert the effects by affecting the sex hormone receptor.

Discussion of Protective Mechanism of Lycium Barbarum Polysaccharides on Reproductive System in Rats

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Objective: To investigate the protective effect of Lycium Barbarum Polysaccharides(LBP) on rat reproductive system. Methods: 36

Wistar male rats were divided into 6 groups according to their different doses of LBP(0 control,0 positive control,10,50,100 and 200 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹) with 6 rats in each. Trauma model of testicle were constructed by warm bath and serum sex hormone levels, superoxide dismutase(SOD) activity, malonic aldehyde(MDA) contents and morphological change were determined after fourteen days. Results: Serum sex hormone levels and testis SOD activity in positive control group were significantly lower than LBP group. Testis MDA content in positive collate group were significantly higher than LBP group. The optimal dose of LBP was 10 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹. LBP protected the spermatogenic cells and promoted the normal development of testicle germ cells.

Conclusion: Lycium Barbarum Polysaccharide can protect rat function of reproductive system which mechanism may be the anti-oxidation effect and the adjustment of the hypothalamus pituitary gonadal axis.

Effects of Chlorophytum borivilianum on sexual behaviour and sperm count.

This study was designed to evaluate the aphrodisiac and spermatogenic potential of the aqueous extract of dried roots of Chlorophytum borivilianum (CB) in rats. Male Wistar albino rats were divided into four groups. Rats were orally treated with (1) Control group: distilled water; (2) CB 125 mg/kg/day; (3) CB 250 mg/kg/day; and (4) Viagra((R)) group: 4 mg/kg/day sildenafil citrate and their sexual behaviour was monitored 3 h later using a receptive female. Their sexual behaviour was evaluated on days 1, 7, 14, 21 and 28 of treatment by pairing with a pro-oestrous female rat. For sperm count the treatment was continued further in all groups except the Viagra((R)) group for 60 days. At 125 mg/kg, CB had a marked aphrodisiac action, increased libido, sexual vigor and sexual arousal. Similarly, at the higher dose (250 mg/kg) all the parameters of sexual behaviour were enhanced, but showed a saturation effect after day 14. On day 60 the sperm count increased significantly in both the CB groups, 125 mg/kg and 250 mg/kg, in a dose dependent manner. Thus, roots of Chlorophytum borivilianum can be useful in the treatment of certain forms of sexual inadequacies, such as premature ejaculation and oligospermia.

[Dose- and time-dependent effects of ethanolic extract of *Mucuna pruriens* Linn. seed on sexual behaviour of normal male rats.](#)

According to Indian Systems of Medicine, *Mucuna pruriens* Linn., belonging to the leguminous family (Papilionaceae), were used for treating male sexual disorders since ancient times. In this study, the effects of ethanolic extracts of the *Mucuna pruriens* Linn. seed on general mating behaviour, libido and potency of normal male Wistar albino rats were investigated and also compared with the standard reference drug, Sildenafil citrate.

Animals were divided into one control group (Group I--received saline) and four experimental groups (Groups II-V). Experimental groups were divided on the basis of the dosage of extract to the animals as follows: 150 mg/kg body weight (Group I), 200mg/kg body weight (Group II) and 250 mg/kg body weight (Group IV) while Group V received Sildenafil citrate (5mg/kg body weight). Animals were fed PO with saline or extract or standard drug once in a day for 45 days. To analyse the mating behaviour, female rats with oestrus phase were used.

The extract administered PO significantly increased the mounting frequency, intromission frequency and ejaculation latency, and decreased the mounting latency, intromission latency, post-ejaculatory interval and inter-intromission interval. The potency test significantly increased erections, quick flips, long flips and total reflex. Therefore, the results indicated that the ethanolic extracts of *Mucuna pruriens* Linn. seed produced a significant and sustained increase in the sexual activity of normal male rats at a particular dose (200mg/kg). When compared to control, all the drug-treated groups have shown drug-induced effects for a few parameters. However in Group II, there was an obvious enhancement in all parameters, without affecting the normal behaviour. When compared with the standard drug, the net effect of extract is even less than that in Group II.

Therefore, the resulting aphrodisiac activity of the extract lends support to the claim that it has traditionally been used for the treatment of sexual disorders.

[Mucuna pruriens and its major constituent L-DOPA recover spermatogenic loss by combating ROS, loss of mitochondrial membrane potential and apoptosis.](#)

The Ayurvedic medicinal system claims *Mucuna pruriens* (MP) to possess pro-male fertility, aphrodisiac and adaptogenic properties. Some scientific evidence also supports its pro-male fertility properties; however, the mechanism of its action is not yet clear. The present study aimed at demonstrating spermatogenic restorative efficacy of MP and its major constituent L-DOPA (LD), and finding the possible mechanism of action thereof in a rat model.

[METHODOLOGY/FINDINGS:](#)

Ethinyl estradiol (EE) was administered at a rate of 3 mg/kg body weight (BW)/day for a period of 14 days to generate a rat model with compromised spermatogenesis. MP and LD were administered in two separate groups of these animals starting 15(th) day for a period of 56 days, and the results were compared with an auto-recovery (AR) group. Sperm count and motility, testis histo-architecture, level of reactive oxygen species (ROS), mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP), apoptosis, peripheral hormone levels and testicular germ cell populations were analysed, in all experimental groups. We observed efficient and quick recovery of spermatogenesis in MP and LD groups in comparison to the auto-recovery group. The treatment regulated ROS level, apoptosis, and mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP), recovered the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis and the number of testicular germ cells, ultimately leading to increased sperm count and motility.

[CONCLUSION/SIGNIFICANCE:](#)

M. pruriens efficiently recovers the spermatogenic loss induced due to EE administration. The recovery is mediated by reduction in ROS level, restoration of MMP, regulation of apoptosis and eventual increase in the number of germ cells and regulation of apoptosis. The present study simplified the complexity of mechanism involved and provided meaningful insights into MP/LD mediated correction of spermatogenic impairment caused by estrogens exposure. This is the first study demonstrating that L-DOPA largely accounts for pro-spermatogenic properties of *M. pruriens*. The manuscript bears CDRI communication number 8374.

[A dietary supplement containing chlorophytum borivilianum and velvet bean improves sleep quality in men and women.](#)

BACKGROUND:

Impaired sleep quality is commonplace within industrialized societies, as evidenced by the increasing number of prescription sleep aids available. Certain herbal preparations have been suggested to provide a natural benefit to sleep; however, limited controlled data are available documenting this benefit. In the present study we tested the effect of an experimental dietary supplement, containing the active ingredients Chlorophytum borivilianum and Velvet bean, on sleep quality using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI).

METHODS:

Eighteen healthy and active men and women, with evidence of impaired sleep quality, consumed the supplement daily for 28 days. The PSQI was administered before and after the intervention period. As indicators of safety, resting heart rate and blood pressure were measured, and a complete blood count, comprehensive metabolic panel, and lipid panel were determined.

RESULTS:

Sleep quality was influenced by the supplement, as evidenced by an improvement in every category of the PSQI questionnaire ($P < 0.05$), with most category scores improving approximately 50% from pre to post intervention. No adverse outcomes were noted with use of the supplement, as indicated by no change in resting heart rate, blood pressure, or any bloodborne parameter.

CONCLUSIONS:

An investigational dietary supplement containing the active ingredients Chlorophytum borivilianum and Velvet bean improves sleep quality in men and women. Additional placebo controlled trials are needed to corroborate these findings in individuals with self-reported sleeping difficulty.

KEYWORDS:

Chlorophytum borivilianum, Velvet bean, dietary supplements, sleep

Environ Sci (China). 2012;24(12):2159-65.

[Antioxidant and modulatory role of Chlorophytum borivilianum against arsenic induced testicular impairment.](#)

Abstract:

Arsenic has a suppressive influence on spermatogenesis and induces impairment in male reproductive system due to oxidative stress. The present study was aimed to test the arsenic induced toxicity and protection by Chlorophytum borivilianum. The effect of sodium arsenite (4 mg/(kg body weight (bw) x day)) via double distilled water without or with C. borivilianum (800 mg/(kg bw x day)) was evaluated in Swiss albino mice for 30 days. The radical scavenging activity of the aqueous C. borivilianum root extract was measured using DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl hydrazyl) radical. Qualitative assessment of various cell types in the testis, sperm count and motility, testicular activity of lipid peroxidation (LPO), reduced glutathione (GSH), acid and alkaline phosphatase, cholesterol and serum testosterone were monitored. Arsenic treatment showed a significant increase in LPO, acid and alkaline phosphatase, cholesterol and decrease in sperm count, sperm motility, GSH and serum testosterone. Combined treatment showed significant decrease in LPO, acid and alkaline phosphatase, cholesterol and elevation in sperm count, sperm motility, GSH and serum testosterone. Testicular histopathology showed that C. borivilianum had reduced degeneration of germ cell in the seminiferous tubules and loss of sperms induced by arsenic intoxication. The results thus led us to conclude that administration of C. borivilianum root extract is found to be protective against arsenic induced toxicity.

drologia. 2011 Aug;43(4):273-7. doi: 10.1111/j.1439-0272.2010.01068.x. Epub 2011 Mar 28.

[Improvement of penile erection, sperm count and seminal fructose levels in vivo and nitric oxide](#)

[Abstract](#)

In the present study, the effect of four Vajikaran Rasayana herbs on penile erection, sperm count, seminal fructose content in vivo and nitric oxide (NO) release in vitro was assessed. Lyophilised aqueous extracts of *Asparagus racemosus* Willd. (AR), *Chlorophytum borivilianum* Sant. F. (CB), *Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn. (CO), and *Dactylorhiza hatagirea* (D. Don) Soo (DH) were orally administered at 100 mg/kg body weight to Wistar strain male albino rats. Penile erection index and sperm count were determined by visual observation; the seminal fructose concentration was measured spectrophotometrically using resorcinol reagent; and NO release was assessed in a mouse macrophage cell line (RAW264) spectrophotometrically using a commercial Griess reagent kit. Penile erection index, sperm count, seminal fructose concentration and in vitro NO release were the parameters measured. A significant effect on the sperm count, seminal fructose content and penile erection index was observed upon treatment with the extracts. The effect of extracts on inducible NO release in vitro directly correlated with the enhanced erectile function in vivo. The aphrodisiac claims attributed to the four Vajikaran Rasayana herbs were tested and a distinctive effect of all extracts tested was observed, with *C. borivilianum* showing a highly significant response for all parameters measured in vivo and in vitro. The present study also provides a good correlation between the in vivo improvement of penile erection and in vitro NO releasing activity of the extracts. Increase in seminal fructose levels and sperm count further validates the role of these herbs in improving reproductive function.

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Curr Pharm Biotechnol. 2009 Nov;10(7):650-66.

[Chlorophytum borivilianum: a white gold for biopharmaceuticals and neutraceuticals.](#)

[Abstract](#)

Chlorophytum borivilianum Santapau & Fernandes (Liliaceae) also known as 'Safed Musli' is a traditional rare Indian medicinal herb which has many therapeutic applications in Ayurvedic, Unani, Homeopathic and Allopathic system of medicine. Its roots (tubers) are widely used for various therapeutic applications. It is used to cure physical illness and weakness, as an aphrodisiac agent and revitalizer, as general sex tonic, remedy for diabetes, arthritis and increasing body immunity, curative for natal and postnatal problems, for rheumatism and joint pains, increase lactation in feeding mothers, as antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antitumor agent, also used in diarrhea, dysentery, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea etc. It has spermatogenic property and is found useful in curing impotency, now it is considered as an alternative 'Viagra'. Its root contains steroidal and triterpenoidal saponins, sapogenins and fructans which act as therapeutic agents and play vital role in many therapeutic applications. It is a rich source of over 25 alkaloids, vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates, steroids, saponins, potassium, calcium, magnesium, phenol, resins, mucilage, and polysaccharides and also contains high quantity of simple sugars, mainly sucrose, glucose, fructose, galactose, mannose and xylose. The commercial exploitation of this plant and their secondary metabolites, germplasm conservation and in vitro production of secondary metabolites for quality control are some of the major prospects of this rare medicinal herb. The focus of the present review is to galvanize the potential of therapeutic and nutritive values of this herb and production of their secondary metabolites. The in vitro tuber induction, extraction, purification and characterization of saponins are also discussed in the present review.

ch Sex Behav. 2009 Dec;38(6):1009-15. doi: 10.1007/s10508-008-9444-8. Epub 2009 Jan 13.

[A comparative study on aphrodisiac activity of some ayurvedic herbs in male albino rats.](#)

Thakur M, Chauhan NS, Bhargava S, Dixit VK.

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Dr. H. S. Gour University, Sagar, MP 470003, India.

Abstract

The roots of *Asparagus racemosus*, *Chlorophytum borivilianum*, and rhizomes of *Curculigo orchioides* are popular for their aphrodisiac and immunostimulatory properties. The herbs have been traditionally used as Vajikaran Rasayana herbs because of their putative positive influence on sexual performance in humans. Lyophilized aqueous

extracts obtained from the roots of *A. racemosus*, *C. borivilianum*, and rhizomes of *C. orchioides* were studied for sexual behavior effects in male albino rats and compared with untreated control group animals (total N = 60). The rats were evaluated for effect of treatments on anabolic effect. Seven measures of sexual behavior were evaluated. Administration of 200 mg/kg body weight of the aqueous extracts had pronounced anabolic effect in treated animals as evidenced by weight gains in the body and reproductive organs. There was a significant variation in the sexual behavior of animals as reflected by reduction of mount latency, ejaculation latency, post ejaculatory latency, intromission latency, and an increase of mount frequency. Penile erection (indicated by Penile Erection Index) was also considerably enhanced. Reduced hesitation time (an indicator of attraction towards female in treated rats) also indicated an improvement in sexual behavior of extract treated animals. The observed effects appear to be attributable to the testosterone-like effects of the extracts. Nitric oxide based intervention may also be involved as observable from the improved penile erection. The present results, therefore, support the folklore claim for the usefulness of these herbs and provide a scientific basis for their purported traditional usage.

Indian J Exp Biol. 2007 Nov;45(11):974-9.

[Anti-stress and anti-oxidant effects of roots of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* \(Santa Pau & Fernandes\).](#)

Kenjale RD, Shah RK, Sathaye SS.

[Source](#)

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mumbai University Institute of Chemical Technology, Matunga, Mumbai 400019, India.

[Abstract](#)

The aqueous extract of *C. borivilianum* (250 mg/kg for 7 days) significantly reverted the elevated levels of plasma glucose, triglycerides, cholesterol and serum corticosterone and also reduced the ulcer index, adrenal gland weight more as effectively as the standard drug (diazepam) in rats. At 125 mg/kg po, it showed a mild anti-stress activity. Under in vitro 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH*) free radical scavenging assay and lipid peroxidation assay the extract considerably inhibited, in a dose-dependent manner, the levels of DPPH* free radicals and thiobarbituric acid reactive substances, respectively thus showing significant antioxidant property. The results suggested that it could be used for the treatment of oxidative stress-induced disorders.

Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol. 2007 Mar;34(3):244-9.

[Ameliorative effect of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* root on lipid metabolism in hyperlipaemic rats.](#)

Visavadiya NP, Narasimhacharya AV.

[Source](#)

[Department of Biosciences, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, India.](#)

[Abstract](#)

1. The present study examined the efficacy of *Chlorophytum borivilianum* root (powder) in modulating the hyperlipaemic/hypercholesteraemic conditions in male albino rats. 2. Administration of *C. borivilianum* (0.75 and 1.5 g root powder/rat per day for 4 weeks) to hypercholesteraemic rats significantly increased high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol levels and decreased plasma and hepatic lipid profiles. 3. In addition, there were significant increases in faecal cholesterol, neutral sterol and bile acid excretion with elevated hepatic 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase activity and bile acid production. 4. Furthermore, the hypercholesteraemic rats treated with both doses of *C. borivilianum* also exhibited increases in superoxide dismutase and ascorbic acid levels. 5. Normocholesteraemic animals treated with both doses of *C. borivilianum* root powder did not show any significant variation in either lipid or anti-oxidant profiles, except for an increase in the hepatic ascorbic acid concentration compared with their untreated counterparts. 6. The hypolipaeic/hypocholesteraemic effect of *C. borivilianum* root powder appears to be mediated by an increase in cholesterol turnover via increased faecal cholesterol excretion and, second, through an endogenous cholesterol conversion into bile acid. 7. Administration of *C. borivilianum* root powder also increased the activities of anti-oxidant enzymes and vitamin C levels, which may have enhanced the anti-oxidant capacity of the liver.