

### Revitalizing Therapy

### Formula 1 Skin - Muscle

Problem	Uses	Solution	Composition	Action Mechanisms	Posology
<p>With age, organ function progressively decreases due to cell damage, caused mainly by oxidative stress; this generates loss of vitality and quality of life.</p> <p>This deterioration in organ function predisposes to chronic degenerative diseases.</p> <p>Damage by oxidative stress, trauma, burnout and overtraining.</p>	<p>Visible signs of aging, sagging of skin, dehydration and dryness, muscle overtraining, sarcopenia, muscle injuries and trauma.</p>	<p>The contribution of cellular cytokines and growth factors in embryonic extracts has a refreshing and revitalizing effect at the cellular level, which increases the specific functionality of the organ to be treated.</p> <p>Antioxidant enzymes neutralize free radicals, thereby reducing damage from oxidative stress.</p>	<p><b>Oral CELLORGANE 1</b>  <b>Each 500-mg enteric coated tablet contains:</b>                      Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Skin 30%, mesenchyme 20%, muscle 20%, Thymus 10%, Placenta 10%;                      Antioxidant enzyme complex: Superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase, glutathione transferase; Maltodextrin 10% and stabilizers.</p> <p><b>Injectable CELLORGANE 1</b>  <b>Each 750-mg lyophilized vial contains:</b>                      Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Skin 30%, mesenchyme 20%, muscle 20%, Thymus 10%, Stabilizers and Mannitol 20%.</p> <p><b>Each 10-ml / 250-mg solvent vial contains:</b>                      Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Placenta 10%, procaine 2%, Sodium chloride 0.9%, enzyme complex: Superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase, glutathione transferase stabilizers, and sufficient sterilized Water for injection.</p>	<p>Formula components reach the cells directly or indirectly, in the case of oral products, by bloodstream, and are selectively incorporated into the cells through various means of cellular transport.</p> <p>It acts revitalizing the skin and muscle at the cellular level, improving its functionality and reducing the risk of degenerative diseases.</p>	<p>• <b>Aging Skin and Aesthetic Treatments</b></p> <p><b>Orally:</b>                      Two tablets in the morning and 2 at night, for at least six months.</p> <p><b>Intramuscular:</b>                      2 ml daily for 5 days, rest for two days and restart with 2 ml daily for 5 days.</p> <p>• <b>Injuries and Muscle Injuries</b></p> <p><b>Orally:</b>                      Two tablets in the morning and 2 at night. Supplementing with <b>Bioenzym<sup>®</sup></b>, 2 tablets in the morning and 2 tablets at night, for at least three months.</p> <p>The tablets are taken in the morning on an empty stomach and at night before dinner (30 minutes before meals).</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b>                      The dose may be increased according to the clinical picture of the patient and the physician's discretion; the results depend on the completion of treatment.</p>
				<p><b>Contraindications</b></p>	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allergies to animal proteins</li> <li>• Allergy to any of its components</li> <li>• Pregnancy and lactation</li> </ul>	



# Cellorgane Multicomplex® 3G

## DERMAL-MUSCULAR SYSTEM

### Adjuvant treatment with:

Category	Therapeutic Class
<b>Antioxidants</b>	Carotenoids, Selenium, Vitamin E
<b>Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids</b>	DHA, ARA
<b>Hormone Replacement Therapy</b>	Estrogen, Progesterone, Testosterone, Prasterone, Mesterolone, Fluoxymesterone
<b>Chemotherapy</b>	Methotrexate, actinomycin D, vincristine, ifosfamide, Raltitrexed, Bevacizumab, Irinotecan, oxaliplatin, cetuximab, capecitabine, carboplatin, tamoxifen, cisplatin, Megestrol, Gestonorone, Anastrozole, Paclitaxel, Vinorelbine, Trastuzumab, leuporeline, Diethylstilbestrol, Nilutamide, epirubicin, among others.
<b>Osteoporosis</b>	Zoledronic acid, bisphosphonates: risedronate, alendronate
<b>Arthritis, Osteoarthritis, Pain relievers and anti-inflammatory</b>	NSAIDs: ketorolac, paracetamol, diclofenac, indomethacin, Etoricoxib, diclofenac, misoprostol, etc. Opioids: Tramadol, morphine, buprenorphine, etc. Neuromodulators: Pregabalin Gabapentin, Duloxetine. Corticosteroids: Dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone, etc.
<b>Osteoarthritis</b>	Corticosteroids: Betamethasone, Prednisone Chondroitin, Glucosamine
<b>Anti-anemic</b>	Iron
<b>Renal impairment</b>	Recombinant erythropoietin, Furosemide, Amino Acids
<b>Erectile dysfunction (ED)</b>	Cyclic GMP-specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5): Sildenafil
<b>Hypoglycemic</b>	Biguanides: Metformin Inhibitors of alpha-glucosidase: Acarbose Sulfonylureas: glibenclamide, glimepiride, glyburide and Tolazamide Injectable drugs (like GLP-1): Sitagliptin, Saxagliptin, and linagliptin Meglitinides: Repaglinide, nateglinide SGLT2 Inhibitors: Dapagliflozin Thiazolidinediones: Pioglitazone DPP IV inhibitors: Sitagliptin and vildagliptin Injectable insulin
<b>Diuretics</b>	Loop diuretics: Furosemide, Amiloride Thiazide and analogues: IDEM (above) K <sup>+</sup> Savers: Spironolactone Osmotic: Mannitol