

### Revitalizing Therapy

### Formula 10 Pancreas

Problem	Uses	Solution	Composition	Action Mechanisms	Posology
<p>With age, pancreas function decreases progressively, mainly by excessive consumption of sugars, generating increased insulin resistance</p>	<p>Malabsorption syndrome, type II diabetes mellitus, metabolic syndrome and Hepatic impairment.</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 10</b>  <b>Each 500-mg enteric coated tablet contains:</b>                      Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Pancreas 50%, embryonic ectoderm 10%, Thymus 10%, Placenta 10%;                      Antioxidant enzyme complex: Superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase, glutathione transferase; Maltodextrin 20% and stabilizers.</p> <p><b>Injectable CELLORGANE 10</b>  <b>Each 750-mg Lyophilized Vial contains:</b>                      Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Pancreas 50%, embryonic ectoderm 10%, Thymus 10%, Stabilizers and Mannitol 30%.</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 works by revitalizing the pancreas, improving pancreatic function.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Malabsorption syndrome, type II diabetes mellitus, metabolic syndrome and Hepatic impairment.</b></li> </ul> <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. Repeat treatment at 6 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

## PANCREATIC FUNCTION

### Adjuvant treatment with:

Category	Therapeutic Class
<b>Antihypertensive and heart failure</b>	Calcium antagonists: Nifedipine
	ACE inhibitors: Enalapril, Captopril
	ARB-II: losartan, candesartan
	Beta-blockers: Atenolol, Metoprolol, Carvedilol, Bisoprolol
	Thiazide diuretics: Hydrochlorothiazide, chlorthalidone, indapamide, xipamide, Ameride (thiazide & K <sup>+</sup> saver)
<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
<b>Statins</b>	Selective, competitive inhibitors of HMG-CoA reductase: atorvastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin
<b>Coronary vasodilators</b>	Antianginal: Calcium antagonists - Nifedipine
	Competitive antagonist of beta 1 and beta 2 adrenergic receptors: Propranolol
<b>Heart failure</b>	Digitalis: Digoxin
<b>Venous insufficiency</b>	Venotonic and vasculoprotective drugs: Diosmin, Hidrosmin, Horse Chestnut Seed
<b>Antidepressants</b>	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI): paroxetine, sertraline, fluoxetine, citalopram, escitalopram
	Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs): venlafaxine, duloxetine, Desvenlafaxine
	NaSSA: Mirtazapine
	Tricyclic: amitriptyline, clomipramine, imipramine
	MAOIs: Moclobemide
	Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI): Reboxetine
	Dopamine-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (DNRI): Bupropion
<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