

Revitalizing Therapy

Formula 2 Liver

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, liver and degenerative diseases.</p>	<p>Liver Failure and Liver Cirrhosis, secondary Liver Damage due to Alcoholism, Liver Intoxication, Atherosclerosis, Diabetes Mellitus type II, hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia.</p>	<p>The contribution of cellular cytokines and growth factors in embryonic extracts has a restorative 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>Oral CELLORGANE 2 Each 500-mg enteric coated tablet contains: Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Liver 50%, 10% embryonic mesodermal, Thymus 10% and Placenta 10%; Antioxidant enzyme complex: Superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, Glutathione Reductase and GlutathioneTransferase; Maltodextrin 20% and stabilizers.</p> <p>Injectable CELLORGANE 2 Each 750-mg Lyophilized Vial contains: Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Liver 50%, 10% mesodermal embryonic tissue, Thymus 10%, Stabilizers and Mannitol 30%.</p> <p>Each 10-ml/250-mg Solvent Vial contains: Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Placenta 10%, 2% procaine, 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 liver at the cellular level, improving its functionality and reducing the risk of degenerative diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liver Failure and Liver Cirrhosis, secondary Liver Damage due to Alcoholism, Liver Intoxication. <p>Orally: Two tablets in the morning and 2 at night, for at least six months.</p> <p>Intramuscular: 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atherosclerosis, Diabetes Mellitus type II, hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia. <p>Orally: Two tablets in the morning and 2 at night, for at least three months.</p> <p>Intramuscular: 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>NOTE: 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>
				<h4>Contraindications</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allergies to animal proteins • Allergy to any of its components • Pregnancy and lactation 	



Cellorgane Multicomplex® 3G

HEPATIC FUNCTION

Adjuvant treatment with:

Category	Therapeutic Class
Antihypertensive and heart failure	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 ⁺ saver)
Hypoglycemic	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
Diuretics	Loop diuretics: Furosemide, Amiloride
	Thiazide and analogues: IDEM (above)
	K ⁺ Savers: Spironolactone
	Osmotic: Mannitol
Statins	Selective, competitive inhibitors of HMG-CoA reductase: atorvastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin
Coronary vasodilators	Antianginal: Calcium antagonists - Nifedipine
	Competitive antagonist of beta 1 and beta 2 adrenergic receptors: Propranolol
Heart failure	Digitalis: Digoxin
Venous insufficiency	Venotonic and vasculoprotective drugs: Diosmin, Hidrosmin, Horse Chestnut Seed
Anti-anemic	Iron
Renal impairment	Recombinant erythropoietin, Furosemide, Amino Acids