Cellorgane Multicomplex®3G

Quick Guide

Revitalizing Therapy

Formula 3 Heart-Artery-Vein+Biolastin®

Problem

With age, organ function progressively decreases due to cell damage, caused mainly by oxidative stress; this generates loss of vitality and quality of life.

This deterioration in organ function predisposes to chronic degenerative diseases.

Damage by oxidative stress and cardiovascular problems.

Uses

Metabolic Syndrome, Hypertension, Heart Failure, Atherosclerosis, Diabetes Mellitus type II, Kidney Disease, Varicose ulcers, Varicose veins, Telangiectasias, poorly healing wounds, hypercholesterolemia, Hypertriglyceridemia and obesity.

Solution

The contribution of cellular cytokines and growth factors in embryonic extracts has a restoring and revitalizing effect at the cellular level, which increases the specific functionality of the organ to be treated.

Antioxidant enzymes neutralize free radicals, thereby reducing damage from oxidative stress.

Composition

Oral CELLORGANE 3
Each 500-mg enteric coated tablet contains:
Opotherapic cell extracts: Heart 30%, Arteries 10%, formulated enzyme-Therapy 10%, embryonic mesoderm 10% , Thymus 10%, Placenta 10%; Enzyme complex: Biolastin, superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase, glutathione transferase; Maltodextrin 20% and stabilizers.

Injectable CELLORGANE 3
Each 750-mg lyophilized vial contains:
Opotherapic cell extracts: Heart 30%, Arteries 10%, Enzyme Therapy made 20%, embryonic mesoderm 10%, Thymus 10%, Mannitol 20% and Stabilizers.

Each 10-ml / 250-mg solvent vial contains:
Opotherapic cell extracts Placenta 10%, 2% procaine, Sodium chloride 0.9%, enzyme complex Biolastin, superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase, glutathione transferase, stabilizers and sufficient sterilized Water for injection.

Action Mechanisms

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.

It acts revitalizing the circulatory system at the cellular level, improving its functionality and reducing the risk of degenerative diseases.

Contraindications

- Allergies to animal proteins
- Allergy to any of its components
- Pregnancy and lactation

Posology

- **Metabolic Syndrome, Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus type II, Kidney Disease, Obesity**

Orally:
Two tablets in the morning and 2 at night, for at least six months.

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.

- **Atherosclerosis, Diabetes Mellitus type II, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, Varicose ulcers, Varicose veins, Telangiectasias, poorly healing wounds**

Orally:
Two tablets in the morning and 2 at night, for at least three months.

Intramuscular:
2 ml daily for 5 days. Repeat treatment at 6 months.

The tablets are taken in the morning on an empty stomach and at night before dinner (30 minutes before meals).

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.

Kurabiol Laboratories
www.kurabiolaboratories.com

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CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

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, Bisoprololl
	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
Renal impairment	Recombinant erythropoietin, Furosemide, Amino Acids
Erectile dysfunction (ED)	Cyclic GMP-specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5): Sildenafil