

### Revitalizing Therapy

### Formula 6 Lungs

#### Problem

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

This deterioration in organ function predisposes to chronic degenerative diseases.

Damage by oxidative stress, chronic respiratory disease.

#### Uses

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), asthma, bronchiectasis, Cystic Fibrosis. As a preventive in smokers, seasonal infectious diseases and aging.

#### Solution

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.

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

#### Composition

##### Oral CELLORGANE 6 Each 500-mg enteric coated tablet contains:

Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Lung 50%, embryonic endoderm 10%, Thymus 10%, Placenta 10%;  
Antioxidant enzyme complex: Superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, Glutathione reductase, glutathione transferase; Maltodextrin 20% and stabilizers.

##### Injectable CELLORGANE 6 Each 750-mg Lyophilized Vial contains:

Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Lung 50%, embryonic endoderm 10%, Thymus 10%, Stabilizers and Mannitol 30%.

##### Each 10-ml/250-mg Solvent Vial contains:

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.

#### 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 respiratory 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

- **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Asthma, Bronchiectasis, Cystic Fibrosis**

##### 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.

- **Smoking and seasonal infectious processes**

##### 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

# Cellorgane Multicomplex® 3G

## RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

### Adjuvant treatment with:

Category	Therapeutic Class
<b>Bronchodilators</b>	Aminophylline, Theophylline, Tiotropium, albuterol, levalbuterol
<b>Antihistamines</b>	Loratadine, Desloratadine, cetirizine, levocetirizine
<b>Antihypertensive and heart failure</b>	Calcium antagonists: Nifedipine
	ACE inhibitors: Enalapril, Captopril
	ARB-II: losartan, candesartan
<b>Diuretics</b>	Beta-blockers: Atenolol, Metoprolol, Carvedilol, Bisoprolol
	Thiazide diuretics: Hydrochlorothiazide, chlorthalidone, indapamide, xipamide, Ameride (thiazide & K <sup>+</sup> saver)
	Loop diuretics: Furosemide, Amiloride
	Thiazide and analogues: IDEM (above)
	K <sup>+</sup> Savers: Spironolactone
<b>Statins</b>	Osmotic: Mannitol
	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>Alzheimer</b>	Reversible inhibitor of the enzyme acetylcholinesterase: Donepezil, Galantamine
	NMDA receptor antagonist: Memantine
	Neurometabolic stimulator: Piracetam
	Porcine-brain derived peptide preparation: Cerebrolysin
<b>Chemotherapy</b>	Cholinesterase inhibitors: Rivastigmine
	Methotrexate, actinomycin D, vincristine, ifosfamide, Raltitrexed, Bevacizumab, Irinotecan, oxaliplatin, cetuximab, capecitabine, carboplatin, tamoxifen, cisplatin, Megestrol, Gestonorone, Anastrozole, Paclitaxel, Vinorelbine, Trastuzumab, leuprorelin, Diethylstilbestrol, Nilutamide, epirubicin, among others.
<b>Anti-anemic</b>	Iron
<b>Erectile dysfunction (ED)</b>	Cyclic GMP-specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5): Sildenafil