

Revitalizing Therapy

Formula 7 Brain-Hypothalamus-Pituitary+Zymocell®

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, chronic diseases, neurological cognitive deficiencies.</p>	<p>Migraine, Headache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Depressive States, Acute and Chronic Stress, Diabetes Mellitus type II, lack of concentration and memory, Alzheimer and Parkinson initial stages, Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) in adult patients and Aging.</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 7 Each 500-mg enteric coated tablet contains: Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Brain 15%, Hypothalamus 15%, Pituitary 15%, 10% formulated Enzyme Therapy 10%, embryonic ectoderm 10%, Thymus 10%, Placenta 10%; Glutamic Acid 2%, Phosphatidylserine 1%, Zymocell complex enzyme, superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase, glutathione transferase; stabilizers and Maltodextrin 11%.</p> <p>Injectable CELLORGANE 7 Each 750-mg Lyophilized Vial contains: Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Brain 15%, 15% Hypothalamus, Pituitary 15%, enzyme therapy Zymocell 15%, 10% embryonic endoderm, Thymus 10%, mannitol 20% and stabilizers.</p> <p>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.</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 nervous system at the cellular level, improving its functionality and reducing the risk of degenerative diseases.</p>	<p>• Neuralgia, Diabetes Mellitus type II, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Sciatica</p> <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> <p>• Migraine, Headache, Neuralgia, Depressive States, Acute and Chronic Stress, lack of concentration and memory, Attention Deficit Disorder (DDA) in adult patients</p> <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>

Contraindications

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



Cellorgane Multicomplex® 3G

CENTRAL NERVOUS 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, 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
Alzheimer	Reversible inhibitor of the enzyme acetylcholinesterase: Donepezil, Galantamine
	NMDA receptor antagonist: Memantine
	Neurometabolic stimulator: Piracetam
	Porcine-brain derived peptide preparation: Cerebrolysin
	Cholinesterase inhibitors: Rivastigmine
Hormone Replacement Therapy	Estrogen, Progesterone, Testosterone, Prasterone, Mesterolone, Fluoxymesterone
Chemotherapy	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.
Antidepressants	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
Anti-anemic	Iron
Renal impairment	Recombinant erythropoietin, Furosemide, Amino Acids
Erectile dysfunction (ED)	Cyclic GMP-specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5): Sildenafil