

Revitalizing Therapy

Formula 8 Adrenal Gland

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 inflammatory processes.</p>	<p>Adrenal fatigue, fatigue, weakness, acute and chronic inflammatory processes, allergic dermatitis, asthma, subclinical inflammation, depressive states, acute and chronic Stress, autoimmune diseases, physical weakness, 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 8 Each 500-mg enteric coated tablet contains: Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Right Adrenal 20%, Left Adrenal 20%, Thymus 10%, Placenta 10%; Antioxidant enzyme complex: Superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, glutathione reductase, glutathione transferase; Maltodextrin 40% and stabilizers.</p> <p>Injectable CELLORGANE 8 Each 750-mg Lyophilized Vial contains: Opotherapeutic cell extracts: Right Adrenal 20%, Left Adrenal 20%, Thymus 10%, embryonic 10%, Stabilizers and Mannitol 40%.</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 adrenal glands at the cellular level, improving its functionality and reducing the risk of degenerative diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adrenal fatigue, fatigue, weakness, acute and chronic inflammatory processes, allergic dermatitis, asthma and autoimmune diseases <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"> • Subclinical Inflammation, Depressive States, Acute and chronic stress, and physical weakness <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>
				<h4>Contraindications</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allergies to animal proteins • Allergy to any of its components • Pregnancy and lactation 	<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>

Cellorgane Multicomplex® 3G

ADRENAL SYSTEM

Adjuvant treatment with:

Category	Therapeutic Class
Bronchodilators	Aminophylline, Theophylline, Tiotropium, albuterol, levalbuterol
Antihistamines	Loratadine, Desloratadine, cetirizine, levocetirizine
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)
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
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
Osteoporosis	Zoledronic acid, bisphosphonates: risedronate, alendronate
Arthritis, Osteoarthritis, Pain relievers and anti-inflammator	NSAIDs: ketorolac, paracetamol, diclofenac, indomethacin, Etoricoxib, diclofenac, misoprostol, etc. Opioids: Tramadol, morphine, buprenorphine, etc. Neuromodulators: Pregabalin, Gabapentin, Duloxetine. Corticosteroids: Dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone, etc. Corticosteroids: Betamethasone, Prednisone
Osteoarthritis	Chondroitin, Glucosamine
Anti-anemic	Iron
Renal impairment	Recombinant erythropoietin, Furosemide, Amino Acids
Erectile dysfunction (ED)	Cyclic GMP-specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5): Sildenafil