

PIVOHENZ

MULTIVITAMINS, MULTIMINERAL CAPSULES WITH CHOLINE

Description:

Vitamins

Organic substances, essential in the diet in small amounts that are involved in fundamental functions of the body. An organic chemical compound (or related set of compounds) is called a vitamin when the organism cannot synthesize the compound in sufficient quantities, and must be obtained through the diet. Vitamins are classified as either water-soluble or fat-soluble. In humans there are 13 vitamins: 4 fat-soluble (A, D, E, and K) and 9 water-soluble (8 B vitamins and vitamin C).

Essential trace elements

Essential trace elements are required by man in amounts ranging from 50 micrograms to 18 milligrams per day. Acting as catalytic or structural components of larger molecules, they have specific functions and are indispensable for life.

Composition:

CONTENT	LABEL	UNIT	IMPORTANCE
Vitamin A	480	µg	Needed for healthy vision, bone growth, reproduction and the immune system.
Vitamin B12	1	µg	Maintains nerve cells; works with folate to make red blood cells.
vitamin C	40	mg	Helps manufacture collagen, form and repair red blood cells, bones and other tissues.
Vitamin D2	5	µg	Controls the absorption of calcium and phosphorus, which are essential for bone growth and development.
Vitamin E	10	mg	Maintaining the structure of lipids (fats) such as membranes.
Vitamin K	55	µg	Involved in blood clotting.
Thiamin(B1)	1.4	mg	Helps nervous system work properly.
Riboflavin(B2)	1.3	mg	Helps cells produce energy, supports normal vision and healthy skin.
Pyridoxine (B6)	2.0	mg	Helps the body make protein, which is then used to make cells; also helps make red blood cells.
Calcium Pantothenate (B5)	5	mg	Helps metabolize protein, fat and carbohydrates.
Biotin	30	µg	Helps metabolize protein, fat and carbohydrates in food.
Folic Acid	120	µg	Essential for the normal formation of the red blood cells, protein metabolism, growth and cell division.
Chromium	33	µg	Decrease Blood Pressure; Decrease blood sugar.
Copper	0.21	mg	Brain stimulant, Anti-inflammatory.
Iodine	150	µg	Needed for the production of thyroid hormone.
Manganese	5	mg	Remedy for inflammation and sprains.
Selenium	6	µg	Scavenger of free radicals, Anti-aging effect.
Zinc	10	mg	Strengthens immune system; Helps balance blood sugar.
Iron	17	mg	Is an important constituent of Hemoglobin, myoglobin and the enzymes.
Choline	10	mg	Water-soluble vitamin-like essential nutrient.

Indication

Vitamins and essential trace element deficiency in patients.

Dosage

As prescribed by the Registered Medical Practitioner.

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I am _____
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For the Pivotal Increase

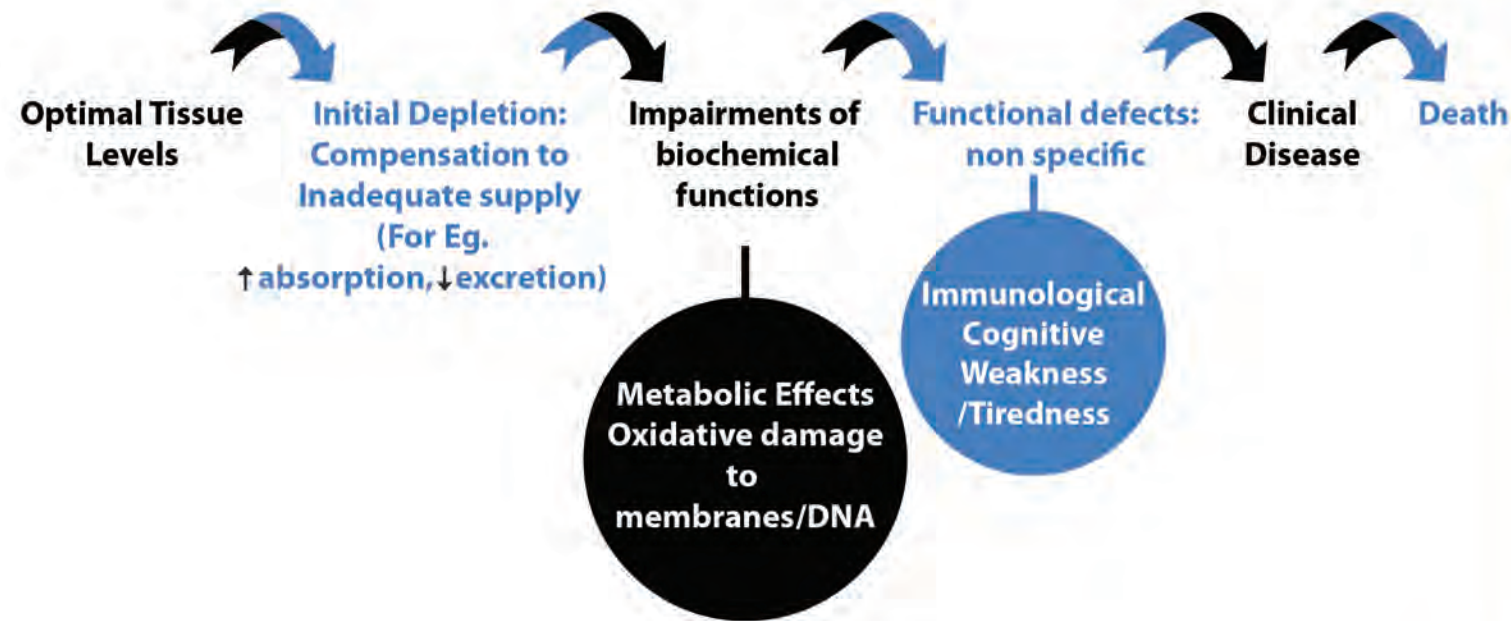


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La Renon

Importance of Micronutrients in a Diseased Condition:



Role of Vitamins and Micronutrients in Diseases:

Folate and homocysteine -

Lowering homocysteine concentration by increasing folic acid intake by about 0.8 mg/day, would reduce the risk of ischaemic heart disease by 16%, deep vein thrombosis by 25%, and stroke by 24% in some patients.

Chromium -

A low molecular weight intracellular octapeptide, known as chromomodulin, binds trivalent chromium and increases the response of the insulin receptors.

Zinc -

Adequate zinc provision is necessary not only to stimulate protein synthesis, probably as a result of increasing the activity of the many zinc dependent enzymes in the protein synthetic pathway but also to stimulate an adequate insulin response and utilization of glucose as well as amino acids.

Selenium-

In a small study on patients in intensive care with severe infection, large doses of selenium were given for a nine day period, and were found to lead to a reduced requirement for renal replacement therapy.

Reference:

1. Lange H, Suryapranata H, De Luca G, et al. Folate therapy and in-stent restenosis after coronary stenting. *N Engl J Med* 2004;350:2673-81.
2. Vincent JB. Recent advances in the nutritional biochemistry of trivalent chromium. *Proc Nutr Soc* 2004;63:41-7.
3. Wolman SL, Anderson GH, Marliss EB, et al. Zinc in total parenteral nutrition: requirements and metabolic effects. *Gastroenterology* 1979;76:458-67.
4. Angstwurm MW, Schottdorf J, Schopohl J, et al. Selenium replacement in patients with severe systemic inflammatory response syndrome improves clinical outcome. *Crit Care Med* 1999;27:1807-13.

1

Antibody response in Vitamin and trace element supplement group

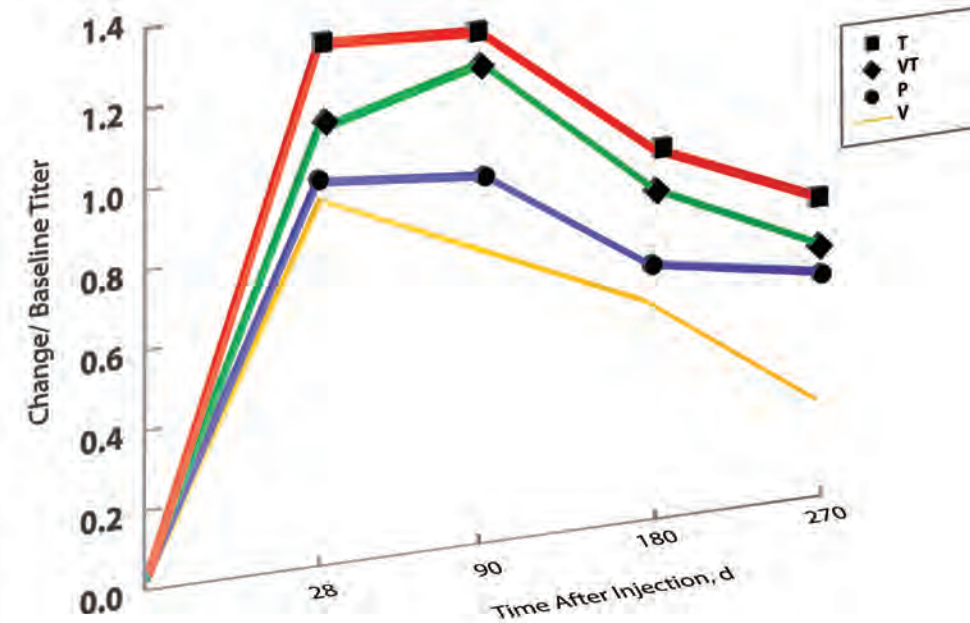


Figure 1: Change of antibody titer/baseline titer, a indicates trace element effect (P<0.05); T, trace element group; VT, vitamin and trace element group; P, Placebo group, and V, vitamin group.
 • Antibody response was better in T and VT groups as compared to P and V groups. On days 28 and 90, we observed higher number of serologically protected patients in T and VT groups (44.1% in T, 30% in VT) than in other group (27.7% in P, 12.1% in V) (P<.05)

2

Vitamin Supplementation and child morbidity and mortality

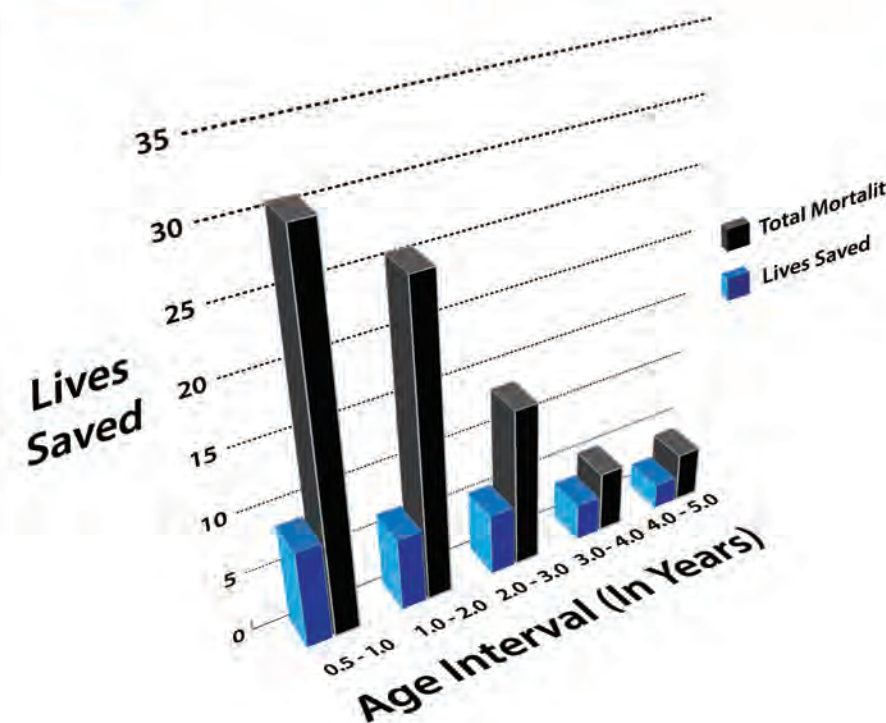


Figure 2: Absolute impact of vitamin A expressed as lives saved per 1,000 subjects covered.

• Estimates assume a 23% reduction in mortality and use the median mortality rates of the studies reviewed. However, the number of lives saved was greater at younger ages because of higher mortality.

Reference:

1. Francois girodon, P Gilan et. al. Impact of trace element and vitamin supplementation on immunity and infections in Institutionalized elderly patients. *Arch Intern med*/vol 59, Apr 12, 1999 pp748-754.
2. George H. Beaton, Reynaldo Martorell et. al. Food and Nutrition Bulletin Volume 15, Number 4, 1993/1994