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at the service of health

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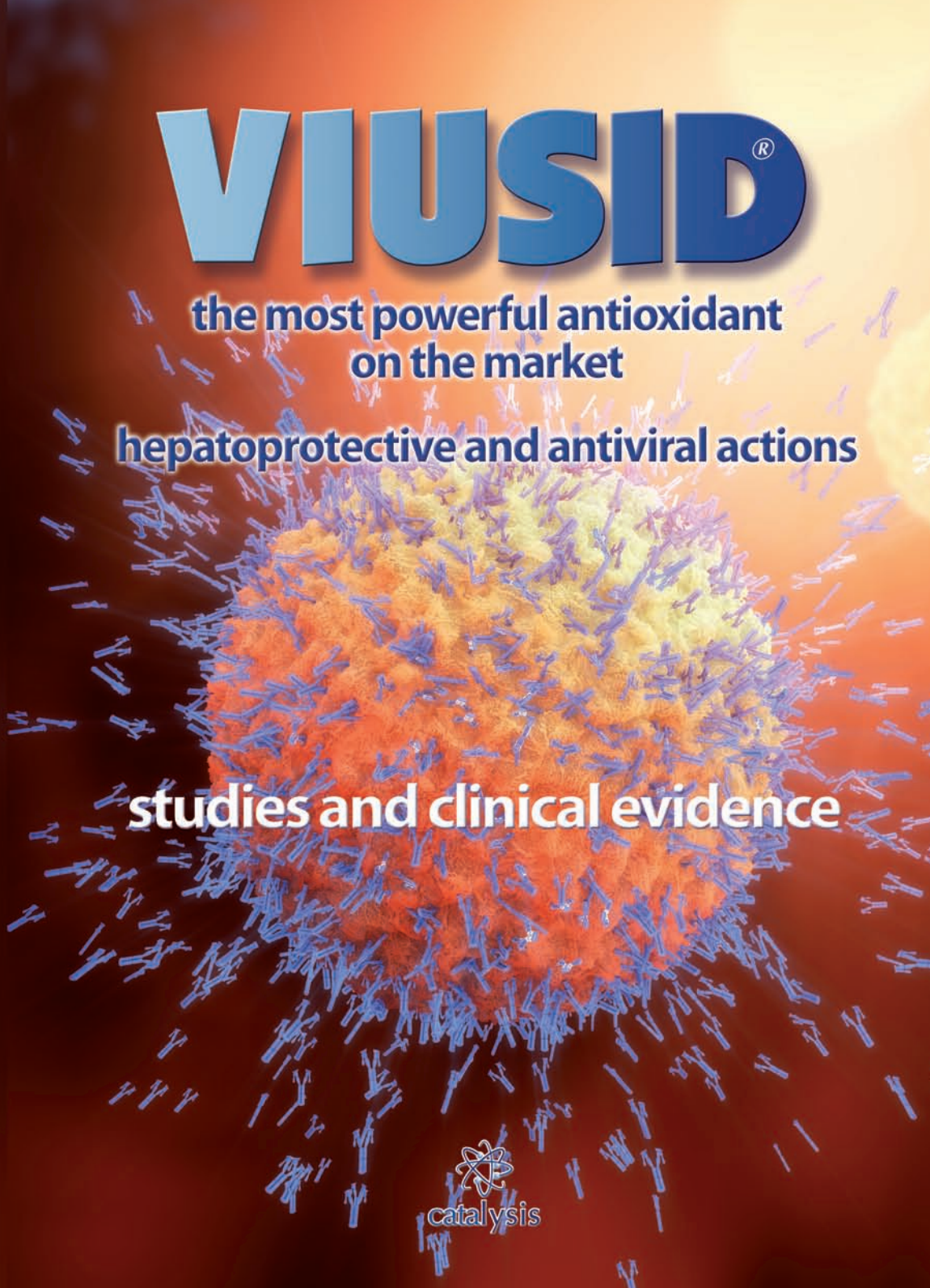
VIUSID®

the most powerful antioxidant on the market

hepatoprotective and antiviral actions



studies and clinical evidence

catalysis

What is VIUSID®?

VIUSID® is a nutraceutical product with immunomodulatory, antiviral, antioxidant properties, anti-inflammatory and antianemic.

It is indicated as a coadjuvant in the treatment of diseases that require an immunostimulant, such as in viral infections (herpes, HPV, HSV), in diseases that present an increase in free radicals and / or that need to modulate the inflammatory process (degenerative diseases, for example) and in general anemias.

What does VIUSID® contain?

Amino acids: arginine, glycine.

Vitamins: ascorbic acid (vit. C), pyridoxal (vit. B_6), cyanocobalamin (B_{12}), pantothenic acid (vit. B_5), folic acid.

Minerals: zinc sulfate.

Other components: malic acid, glucosamine, glycyrrhizinic acid. lemon, mint, honey and neohesperidine.

Prof. Luc Montagnier.

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2008.

Born: 18 August 1932, Chabris, France.

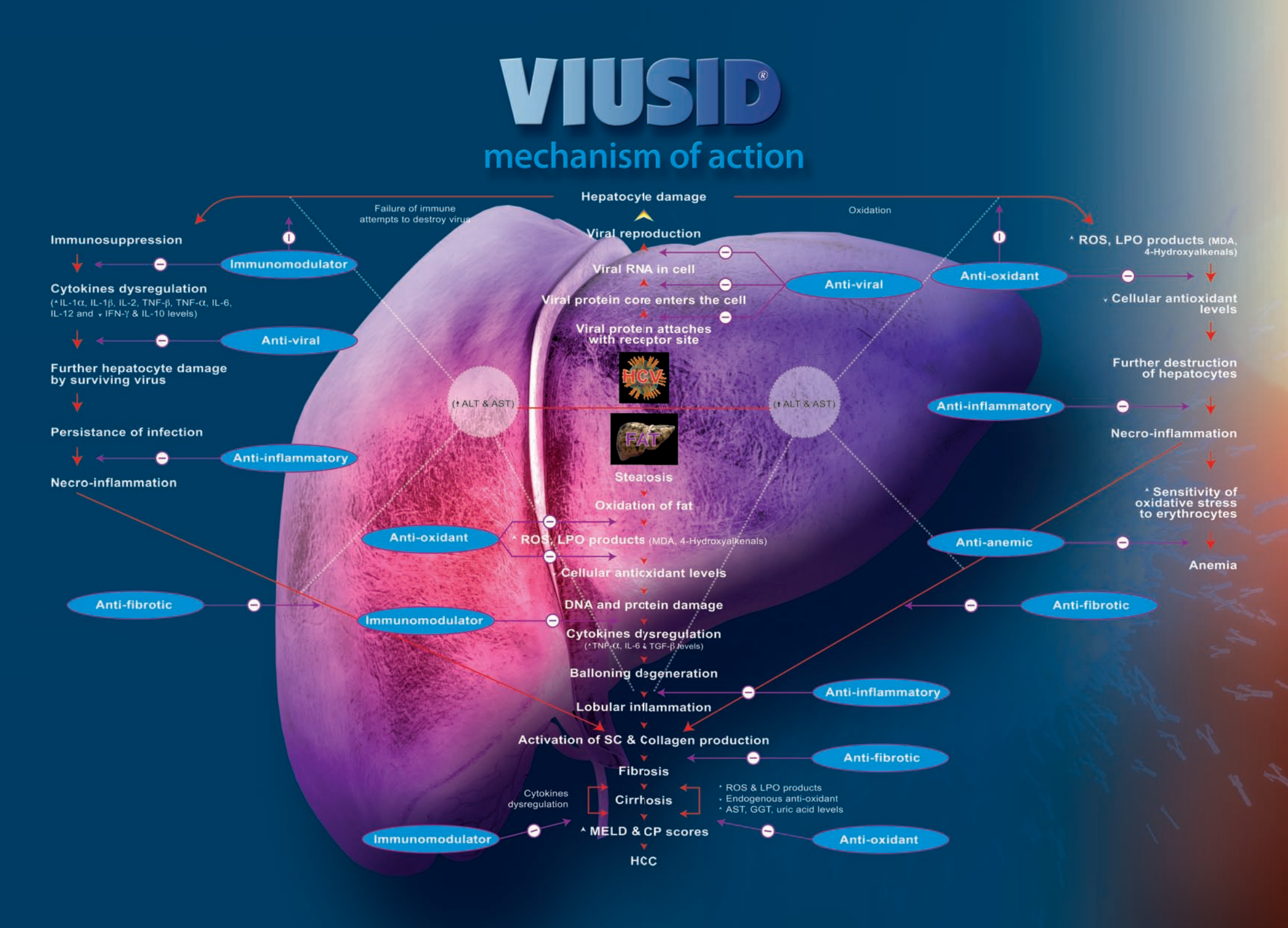
Affiliation at the time of the award:
World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention, Paris, France.

Prize motivation:
"discovery of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)."

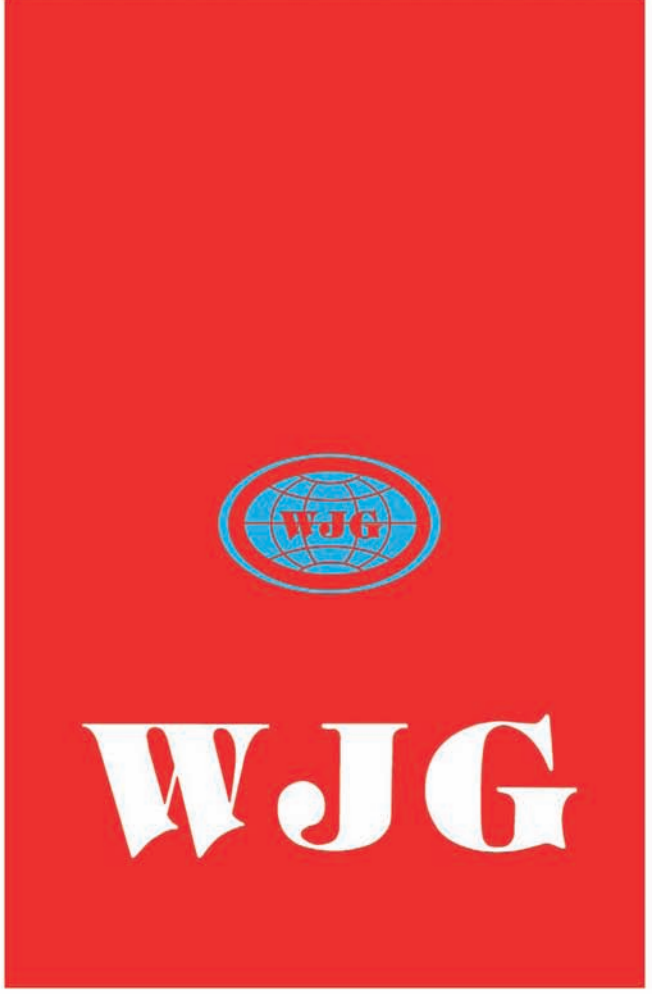
French researcher Prof. Luc Montagnier, discoverer of HIV accepts now that the virus infection only becomes a serious problem when the immune system is depressed. Prof. Montagnier also acknowledges the relevance of hygiene, appropriate diet, sound psycho-emotional condition and, above all, fighting oxidative stress and boosting the organism's defence mechanisms. Taking anti-oxidants is key, as it enables the neutralization of free radicals during the earliest stage of infection leading to decreased potential damage and even to slowing down or halting the development of the disease. Therefore, Prof. Montagnier visited Catalysis Laboratories in Madrid with the purpose of obtaining in-depth information on the results obtained with their antioxidant products (with special focus on **VIUSID®**) as well as learning the method of molecular activation that enables further boosting of the products' power.

VIUSID®

mechanism of action



ISSN 1007-9327
CN 14-1219/R



World Journal of
Gastroenterology®

Indexed and Abstracted in:
Current Contents®/Clinical Medicine, Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), Journal Citation Reports®, Index Medicus, MEDLINE, PubMed, PubMed Central, Digital Object Identifer, and EMBASE/Excerpta Medica. ISI, Thomson Reuters, 2008 Impact Factor: 2.081 (32/55 Gastroenterology and Hepatology).

Volume 16 Number 21
June 7, 2010
World J Gastroenterol
2010 June 7; 16(21): 2579-2706
Online Submissions
www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327office
www.wjgnet.com
Printed on Acid-free Paper

A Weekly Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

World Journal of Gastroenterology

Online Submissions: http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327office
wjg@wjgnet.com
doi:10.3748/wjg.v16.i21.2638

World J Gastroenterol 2010 June 7; 16(21): 2638-2647
ISSN 1007-9327 (print)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Antioxidant and immunomodulatory effects of Viusid in patients with chronic hepatitis C

Eduardo Vilar Gomez, Yadina Martinez Perez, Hector Vega Sanchez, Gretel Riveron Forment, Enrique Arus Soler, Luis Calzadilla Bertot, Ali Yasells Garcia, Maria del Rosario Abreu Vazquez, Licet Gonzalez Fabian

ABSTRACT

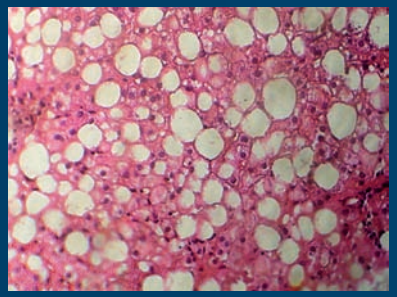
AIM: To investigate the efficacy of **VIUSID®**, a nutritional supplement, as an antioxidant and an immunomodulator in patients with chronic hepatitis C.

METHODS: Sixty patients with chronic hepatitis C who were non-responders to standard antiviral treatment were randomly assigned to receive **VIUSID®** (3 sachets daily, n = 30) or placebo (n = 30) for 24 wk. The primary outcome was the change in serum malondialdehyde and 4-hydroxyalkenals (lipid peroxidation products). Secondary outcomes were changes in serum tumor necrosis factor-± (TNF-±), interferon-≥ (IFN-≥) and interleukin-10 (IL-10).

RESULTS: Statistically significant reductions in serum 4-hydroxyalkenals and malondialdehyde levels were observed in both groups in comparison with pretreatment values, but the patients who received **VIUSID®** showed a more marked reduction as compared with the control group (P = 0.001). TNF-± levels significantly increased from 6.9 to 16.2 pg/mL (P < 0.01) in the patients who received placebo in comparison with almost unchanged levels, from 6.6 to 7.1 pg/mL (P = 0.26), in the patients treated with **VIUSID®** (P = 0.001). In addition, IL-10 levels were markedly increased in the patients treated with **VIUSID®** (from 2.6 to 8.3 pg/mL, P = 0.04) in contrast to the patients assigned to placebo (from 2.8 to 4.1 pg/mL, P = 0.09) (P = 0.01). Likewise, the administration of **VIUSID®** markedly increased mean IFN-≥ levels from 1.92 to 2.89 pg/mL (P < 0.001) in comparison with a reduction in mean levels from 1.80 to 1.68 pg/mL (P = 0.70) in the placebo group (P < 0.0001). **VIUSID®** administration was well tolerated.

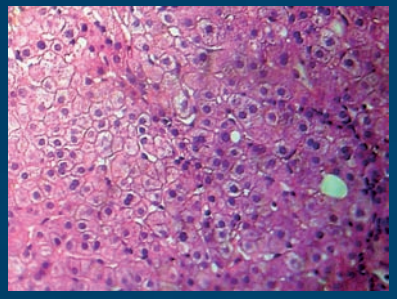
CONCLUSION: Our results indicate that treatment with **VIUSID®** leads to a notable improvement of oxidative stress and immunological parameters in patients with chronic hepatitis C.

fatty liver management



Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease before treatment with VIUSID®

The picture shows a severe micro/macrovesicular steatosis (>66%) and inflammatory fatty infiltration.



Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease after treatment with VIUSID®

The picture shows a significant improvement of steatosis and necroinflammation at the end of the 24 weeks of treatment with **VIUSID®**, hypocaloric diet, and physical exercise.

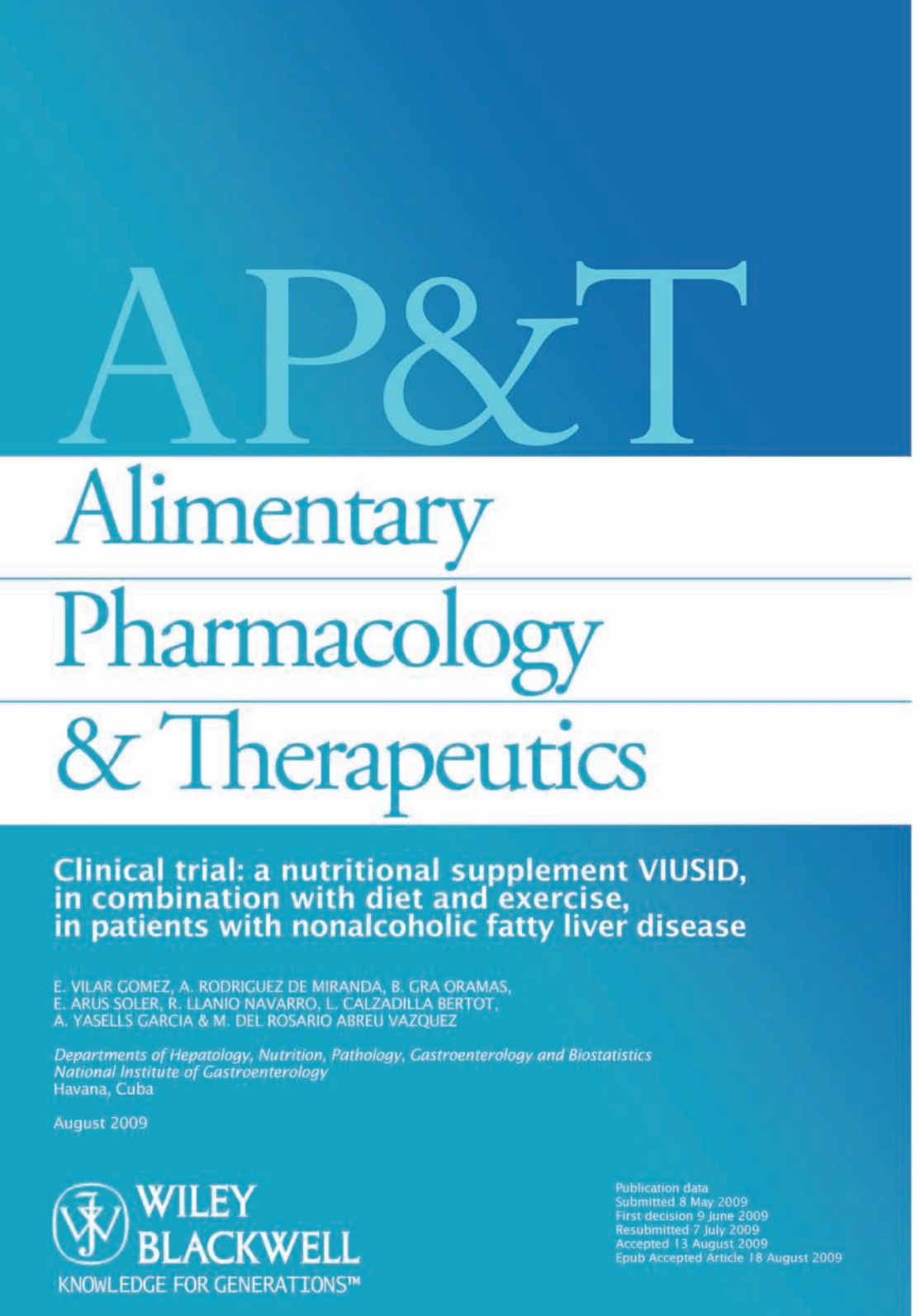
VIUSID® effective hepatoprotector

VIUSID® improves oxidative stress through reduction of lipid peroxidation products and has an immunomodulatory effect on cytokine secretion via increased production of IFN-γ and IL-10, decreased production of IL-1α, and stabilized TNF-α secretion.

Glycyrrhizinic acid, the most important active ingredient of **VIUSID®**, is known to have various **immune-modulating, antiviral, and biological response-modifier activities**. It also has different anti-inflammatory properties (increased production of IL-10, (a potent anti-inflammatory cytokine that inhibits the syntheses of many pro-inflammatory proteins), anti-apoptotic effect, hepatocyte proliferation, and stabilization of hepatic cellular membranes.

VIUSID®

- Reduces liver fibrosis.
- Reduces disease progression.
- Increases survival.
- Reduces NASH score.



Clinical trial: a nutritional supplement Viusid, in combination with diet and exercise, in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

E. VILAR GOMEZ, A. RODRIGUEZ DE MIRANDA, B. GRA ORAMAS, E. ARUS SOLER, R. LLANIO NAVARRO, L. CALZADILLA BERTOT, A. YASELLS GARCIA & M. DEL ROSARIO ABREU VAZQUEZ

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a significant health problem for which there is no universally accepted pharmacological treatment. The combination of weight loss and antioxidant drugs to ameliorate insulin resistance and improve steatosis, inflammation and fibrosis provides the rational for therapeutic trials.

AIM: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of a nutritional supplement **VIUSID®** in association with diet and exercise for NAFLD.

METHODS:
A randomized, controlled and parallel-group trial was conducted at a tertiary care academic centre (National Institute of Gastroenterology, Havana, Cuba). We randomly assigned 60 patients with liver biopsy-proven NAFLD to 6 months of treatment with a hypocaloric diet plus aerobic exercise daily and three **VIUSID®** sachets daily or a hypocaloric diet and exercise. Endpoints were improvement in the NAFLD activity score (NAS), fibrosis and normalization of serum aminotransferase levels.

RESULTS:
A significant improvement in steatosis, necroinflammation and fibrosis was seen in each group of treatment ($P < 0.01$ for each feature). The **VIUSID®** group, as compared with the control group, significantly reduced the mean of NAS [from 4.18 to 0.54 points in the **VIUSID®** group vs. 4.45 to 2.2 points in the control group ($P < 0.001$)]. On between-group comparison, **VIUSID®** was found to be associated with a significantly greater improvement in steatosis ($P < 0.001$), ballooning ($P = 0.002$) and lobular inflammation ($P = 0.025$), but not in fibrosis ($P = 0.07$). **VIUSID®** was well tolerated.

CONCLUSIONS:
Our results indicate that treatment with diet and exercise leads to a notable improvement in the histological features of NAFLD; however, the administration of **VIUSID®** intensifies the improvements of histological findings, especially of steatosis and inflammation.

Universal Journal of Public Health

Vol.6 2018, No.2
ISSN: 2331-8880 (Print)
ISSN: 2331-8945 (Online)

An Open-label Randomized Clinical Study to Compare the Effects of a Nutritional Supplement versus Vitamin E on Fibroscan Score in Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH) Patients

Universal Journal of Public Health 6(2): 56-62, 2018
DOI: 10.13189/ujph.2018.060204

http://www.hrpub.org

An Open-label Randomized Clinical Study to Compare the Effects of a Nutritional Supplement versus Vitamin E on Fibroscan Score in Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH) Patients

Shahed Ashraf[1,*], Jamshed Alam[1], Jahangir Alam Sarkar[1], Faiz Ahmed Khondaker[1], Yusuf Farhana[2], Naila Atik Khan[3]

[1]Department of Hepatology, Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College Hospital, Sher- E- Bangla Nagar, Bangladesh
[2]Department of Pathology, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Dhaka, Bangladesh
[3]Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Despite the benefit of lifestyle changes, there is no standard treatment for Fibrotic NASH. However the concept of reversibility of liver fibrosis and cirrhosis with various natural biologically active compounds and antioxidant micro-nutrients is not new.

AIM: The aim of this study was to compare effectiveness of **VIUSID®** (a nutritional supplement) and Vitamin E in reducing steatosis and liver fibrosis score in patients with fibrotic NASH.

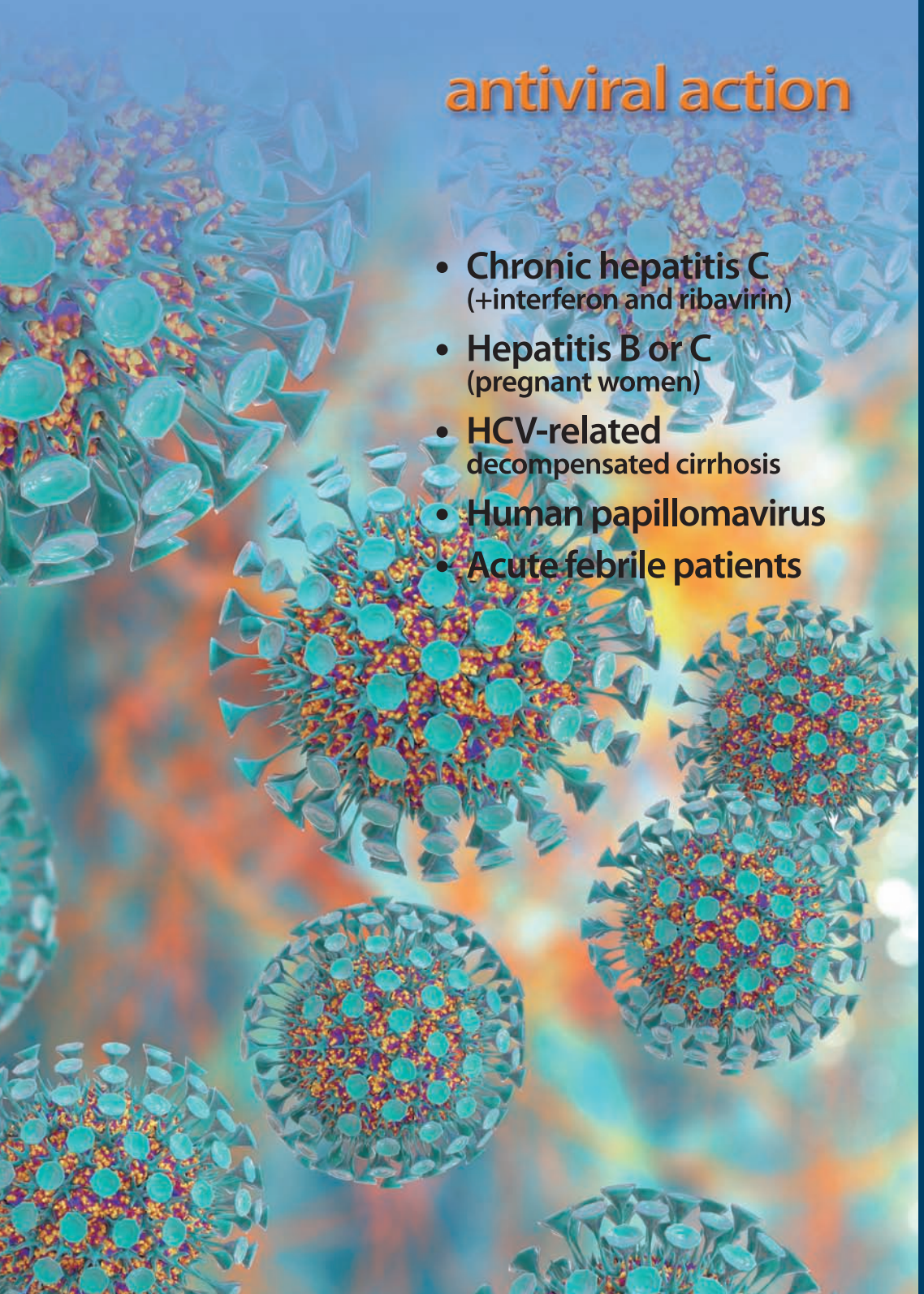
METHODS:
52 patients diagnosed with nondiabetic and noncirrhotic NASH on liver fibroscan were divided into 2 groups randomly and given **VIUSID®** 3 sachets daily to 25 patients or Vitamin E 800 IU daily to 27 patients along with a hypocaloric diet and exercise for 3 months.

RESULTS:
After 3 months treatment with **VIUSID®**, as compared with Vitamin E, was associated with a significant reduction of both mean steatosis score (CAP value reduces from 286±16.3 to 208±18.5 dB/m in **VIUSID®** group vs. from 278±14.4 to 253±12.1 dB/m in Vitamin E group; $p<0.00001$) and fibrosis score (E value reduces from 6.8±0.5 to 5.1±0.7 kPa in **VIUSID®** group vs. from 6.9±0.5 to 6.5±0.4 kPa in Vitamin E group; $p<0.00001$). Similarly, the mean alanine transaminase (ALT) levels also significantly decreased from 114±25.9 U/L to 43±9.1 U/L in **VIUSID®** group compared to from 105±15.5 U/L to 55±11.7 U/L in vitamin E group ($p>0.00001$).

CONCLUSIONS:
VIUSID® was superior to Vitamin E in reducing steatosis and fibrosis score in nondiabetic and noncirrhotic NASH patients. However, further large scale trial is needed to better assess the value of **VIUSID®** for fibrotic NASH management.

antiviral action

- **Chronic hepatitis C**
  (+interferon and ribavirin)
- **Hepatitis B or C**
  (pregnant women)
- **HCV-related**
  decompensated cirrhosis
- **Human papillomavirus**
- **Acute febrile patients**



VIUSID® eliminates the negative effects of the free radicals that appear in all infectious processes

VIUSID® contains activated specific antioxidants. It is designed to reduce free radicals and oxidative stress caused by the destructive effects of viruses. Antioxidants act as oxidative inhibitors, reducing oxidative stress, as well as blocking the degradation of the immune system and viral replication.

The **ANTIVIRALS**, **ANTIOXIDANTS** contained in the **VIUSID®** formulation boost the defences of the immune system, strengthen the organism, and help restore the balance needed to stay healthy.

Glycyrrhizinic acid, present in **VIUSID®**, has been proposed as an antiviral against different viruses because it acts (in vitro and in vivo) preventing the replication of both DNA and RNA viruses (**herpesvirus, HIV, influenza A and B, hepatitis B and C, SARS coronavirus, Epstein-Barr virus, dengue, malaria,** etc., amongst others).

Liver INTERNATIONAL
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE LIVER

International Association for the Study of the Liver

Viusid, a nutritional supplement, in combination with interferon and ribavirin in patients with chronic hepatitis C

Liver International 2007;27:247-59.

VIUSID®

fighting oxidative stress

catalysis

Liver International ISSN 1478-3223

CLINICAL STUDIES

Viusid, a nutritional supplement, in combination with interferon α-2b and ribavirin in patients with chronic hepatitis C

Eduardo Vilar Gomez[1], Bienvenido Gra Oramas[2], EnriqueArus Soler[1], Raimundo Llanio Navarro[3] and Caridad Ruenes Domech[1]

1 Department of Hepatology, National Institute of Gastroenterology, Havana, Cuba
2 Department of Pathology, National Institute of Gastroenterology, Havana, Cuba
3 Department of Gastroenterology, National Institute of Gastroenterology, Havana, Cuba

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The pathogenesis of chronic hepatitis C (CHC) is associated to severe oxidative stress that leads to necro-inflammation and progression of fibrosis. Previous trials suggested that antioxidative therapy may have a beneficial effect. We evaluated the efficacy and safety of **VIUSID®** in combination with interferon a-2b (IFN a-2b) and ribavirin in patients with CHC.

METHODS: We randomly assigned 100 patients, between October 2002 and December 2004, in two arms: IFN a-2b (5MU on alternate days), ribavirin at a dose of 13 mg/kg daily and **VIUSID®** (three sachets daily) vs. IFN a-2b (5MU on alternate days) and ribavirin at a dose of 13 mg/kg daily. Subjects were treated for 48 weeks and then followed for an additional 24 weeks. The primary end point was the histologic response (reduction of at least two points without fibrosis worsening in the total score on the Histological Activity Index).

RESULTS: A significantly high proportion of patients who received combined therapy plus **VIUSID®** had a histologic response better than those patients who received IFN a-2b and ribavirin (57% vs. 37%, P = 0.03). The patients with virologic response achieved the highest percentages of histologic response, irrespective of assigned treatment. Among non-responders, the highest reduction in the mean change from baseline score for necro-inflammatory activity (NA) and fibrosis (F) was reported in patients treated with **VIUSID®** [NA, 1.50 (**VIUSID®**), 1.20 (without **VIUSID®**); F, 0.31 (**VIUSID®**), 0.00 (without **VIUSID®**)]. Sustained normalization of serum alanine aminotransferase concentration was highest in the **VIUSID®** group compared with standard therapy (67% vs. 41%, P = 0.009). The overall safety profile was similar in both groups, but interestingly, the anemia was less intense in the group with **VIUSID®** (P=0.04).

CONCLUSIONS: Our results suggest that triple therapy with **VIUSID®**, IFN a-2b and ribavirin was well tolerated and may have a beneficial effect on histologic and biochemical variables. The intensity of anemia is reduced in patients treated with **VIUSID®**.

ISSN 2313-8726

www.medlit.ru

GLYCYRRHIZINIC ACID IN THE TREATMENT OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH HEPATITIS B OR C

V. F. Snegirev Archives of Obstetrics and Gynecology

MEDICAL CARE JOURNAL

ISSN 2313-8726

SEPT. 5 OCT.

2004

ULK 615.322.03:618.-3-00:616.36-002.14:578.891].036.8

GLYCYRRHIZINIC ACID IN THE TRATMENT OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH HAPATITIS B OR C

V.N. Kuzmin, E.Z. Ravinovich, Yu.V. Koroleva

Moscow State Medical Stomatological University

Moscow, Russia

ABSTRACT

As basic antiviral therapy with alpha-interferon and nucleoside analogues is contraindicated in pregnancy, ongoing studies in this field are directed to introduction of biologically active natural medicines activating specific reactions of cellular immunity, having antiviral activity and free from serious side effects in long usage. One of such substances is glycyrrhizinic acid (GA) obtained from the liquorice root.

The aim of our trial was assessment of efficacy and safety of hepatitis B and C treatment in pregnancy with the drug **VIUSID®** for oral administration (Catalysis, S.L., Spain) containing GA, a complex of amino acids, vitamins and trace elements. A total of 75 females with pregnancy trimester III aged 19 to 32 years (42 cases with verified hepatitis B and 33 cases with hepatitis C) were followed up. All the participants received basic therapy (detoxification, metabolic, conditioning and diet therapy). In addition, 53 patients (30 with hepatitis B and 23 with hepatitis C) were given **VIUSID®** (3.2 g 3 times a day for 1 month) from pregnancy week 30-32.

Pretreatment levels of AIAT in the blood were more than 2 times higher than the standard values. Viral load exceeded 1 min copies (5+ in dilution 1:10000), ultrasonic investigation detected diffuse lesions in the liver.

VIUSID® was found to relieve symptoms of viral hepatitis much faster than standard treatment, to normalize blood biochemistry, to reduce viral load in patients with hepatitis B and rate of pregnancy complications.

Thus, GA-containing drug **VIUSID®** is clinically effective in the treatment of viral hepatitis B and C in pregnant women.

BMJ open
accessible medical research

Viusid, a nutritional supplement, increases survival and reduces disease progression in HCV-related decompensated cirrhosis: a randomised and controlled trial

Educardo Vilar Gomez, Yoan Sanchez Rodriguez, Ana Torres Gonzalez, Luis Calzadilla Bertot, Enrique Arus Soler, Yadina Martinez Perez, Ali Yasells Garcia, Maria del Rosario Abreu Vazquez

BMJ Open 2011:doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2011-000140

bmjopen.bmj.com

BMJ | Journals

BMJ open

Viusid, a nutritional supplement, increases survival and reduces disease progression in HCV-related decompensated cirrhosis: a randomised and controlled trial

Eduardo Vilar Gomez,[1] Yoan Sanchez Rodriguez,[2] Ana Torres Gonzalez,[2] Luis Calzadilla Bertot,[2] Enrique Arus Soler,[1] Yadina Martinez Perez,[3] Ali Yasells Garcia,[3] Maria del Rosario Abreu Vazquez[4]

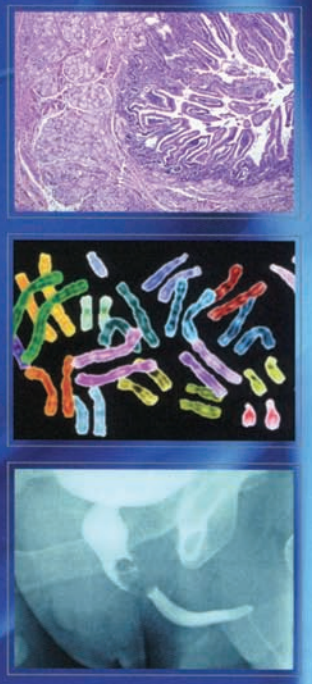
ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES: VIUSID® is a nutritional supplement with recognised antioxidant and immunomodulatory properties which could have beneficial effects on cirrhosis-related clinical outcomes such as survival, disease progression and development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). This study evaluated the efficacy and safety of **VIUSID®** in patients with HCV-related decompensated cirrhosis.

DESIGN: A randomised double-blind and placebocontrolled study was conducted in a tertiary care academic centre (National Institute of Gastroenterology, Havana, Cuba). The authors randomly assigned 100 patients with HCV-related decompensated cirrhosis to receive **VIUSID®** (three oral sachets daily, nº50) or placebo (nº50) during 96 weeks. The primary outcome of the study was overall survival at 96 weeks, and the secondary outcomes included time to disease progression, time to HCC diagnosis, time to worsening of the prognostic scoring systems ChildePugh and Model for End-Stage Liver Disease, and time to a new occurrence or relapse for each one of the main clinical complications secondary to portal hypertension at 96 weeks.

RESULTS: VIUSID® led to a significant improvement in overall survival (90%) versus placebo (74%) (HR 0.27, 95% CI 0.08 to 0.92; pº0.036). A similar improvement in disease progression was seen in **VIUSID®**-treated patients (28%), compared with placebo-treated patients (48%) (HR 0.47, 95% CI 0.22 to 0.89; pº0.044). However, the beneficial effects of **VIUSID®** were wholly observed among patients with ChildePugh classes B or C, but not among patients with ChildePugh class A. The cumulative incidence of HCC was significantly reduced in patients treated with **VIUSID®** (2%) as compared with placebo (12%) (HR 0.15, 95% CI 0.019 to 0.90; pº0.046). **VIUSID®** was well tolerated.

CONCLUSIONS: The results indicate that treatment with **VIUSID®** leads to a notable improvement in overall clinical outcomes such as survival, disease progression and development of HCC in patients with HCV-related decompensated cirrhosis.



Clinics and Practice

An International Journal of Medical Case Reports
eISSN 2039-7283

www.clinicsandpractice.org

Reprints from:

Clinical response to glycyrrhizinic acid in genital infection due to human papillomavirus and low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion

Marcelino Hernandez Valencia, Adia Carrillo Pacheco, Tomás Hernández Quijano, Antonio Vargas Girón, Carlos Vargas López

Clinics and Practice 2011, volume 1, e93

Clinics and Practice 2011; volume 1:e93

Clinical response to glycyrrhizinic acid in genital infection due to human papillomavirus and low-grade squamous intrepithelial lesion

Marcelino Hernández Valencia, Aida Carrillo Pacheco, Tomás Hernández Quijano, Antonio Vargas Girón, Carlos Vargas López.

Hospital General de Ecatepec Dr. José Ma. Rodriguez, ISEM y Unidad de Investigación en Enfermedades Endocrinas, Hospital de Especialidades, CMN Siglo XXI, IMSS, Mexico, D.F., Mexico

ABSTRACT

Human pilloma virus (HPV) can infect any of the mucosal areas of the body and cause cervical cancer. Until recently, no specific treatments were available for this condition; therefore, any damaged tissue had to be removed or destroyed, which may have presented obstetrical repercussions for some women. Recently, new drugs have been developed that have shown to be effective for the cure of HPV infection. Glycyrrhizinic acid (GA) has shown fewer side effects and its systemic use makes it possible to reach difficult-to-treat lesions. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical outcome of GA to eliminate the epithelial lesion and HPV. We carried out a longitudinal, descriptive study that included women of reproductive age who were diagnosed with HPV associated with low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL). Subjects began treatment based on GA using two routes of administration - systemic (oral) and topical (spray) - with assessments every month to determine the clinical changes of the lesions through colposcopy and Papanicolaou (Pap) smear. Simple statistics were used along with two-tailed Student's t-test; $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant before and after treatment. There were 70 eligible patients, of whom 62 fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Age of subjects was 27.8±9.5 years. At the time of the study, 100% of the patients had HPV infection, 40% were associated with LSIL, and only 16% used a barrier contraceptive (condom) method. Resolution was achieved in all patients from 4 weeks of treatment initiation and improvement was achieved in the majority of patients at 12 weeks (74%) ($P<0.001$). However, there was persistence of LSIL in 27.7% of patients and only one patient progressed to cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) II. The use of GA proved to be effective in resolving clinical HPV lesions. For cervical lesions with epithelial changes (LSIL), treatment may be required for a longer period as with other drugs used for this infection, as well as monitoring for at least 1 year according to the natural evolution of the disease.

Revista Electrónica de portales médicos.com

ISSN 1886-8924

Volumen VI. Número 8 - Primera quincena de Mayo 2011

Clinical response of acute febrile patients with the treatment of the nutritional supplement VIUSID®

ISSN 1886-8924
Vol. VI, Num. 8, may 2011

Effect of the natural product VIUSID® on patients admitted into hospital with acute febrile disease of diverse etiology

Universidad de Ciencias Médicas de la Habana
Hospital - Faculty Dr. Salvador Allende

Authors: Dr. Guillermo Hernández Mojena* Dr. Mayra R. Carrasco García*
Dr. C.M. José Luis Giroud Benítez** Dr. María de los Á. Gómez Alarcón***
Dr. Francisco Rosell Conde***

* Consulting Professor at ISCM-H. 2nd Degree Specialist in Geriatrics
** Doctor in Medical Science. 2nd Degree Specialist in Neurology
*** 1st Degree Specialist in Geriatrics. Master's in Sciences

ABSTRACT

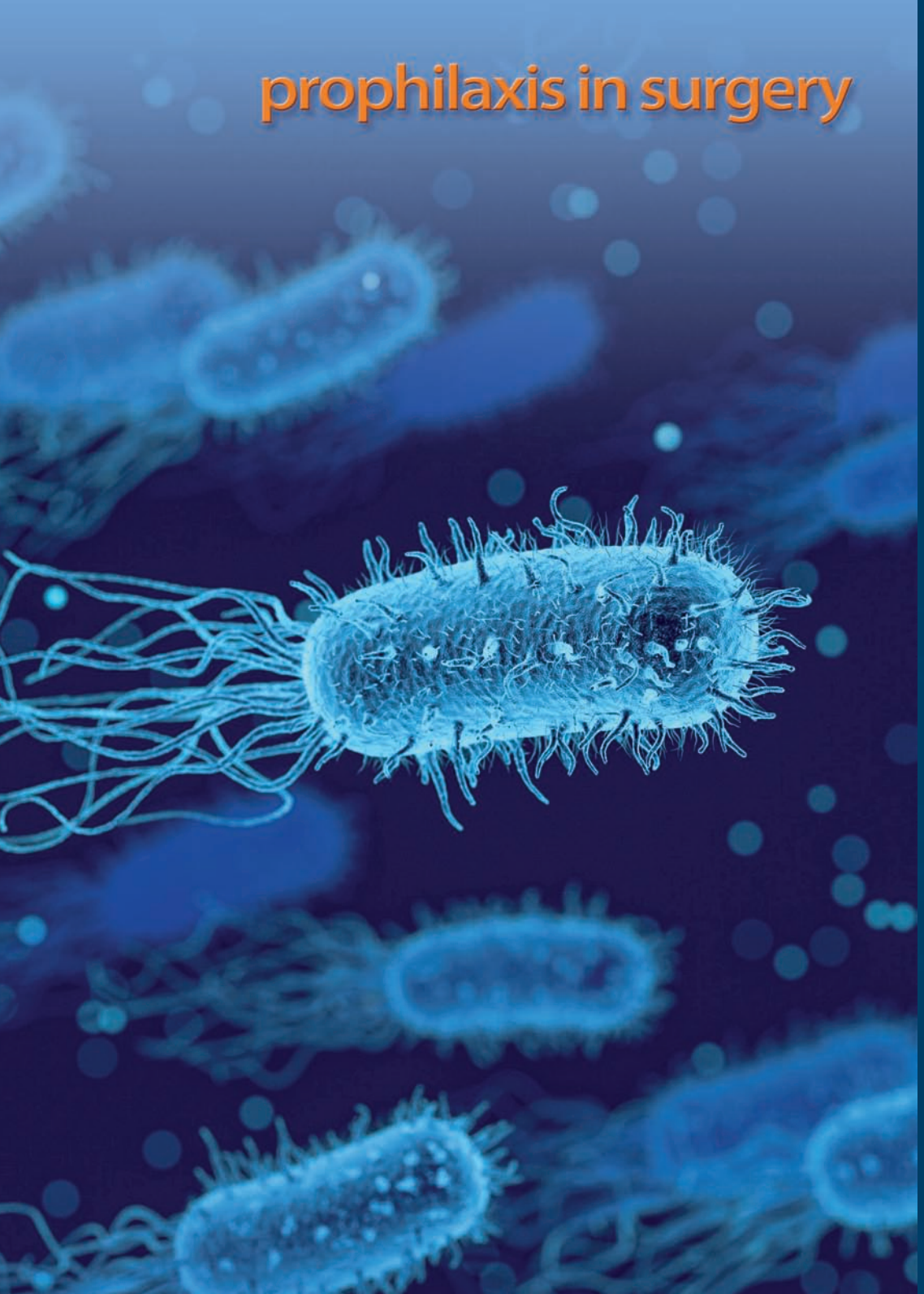
OBJETIVE: Evaluate the effect and safety of the nutritional product **VIUSID®** in the treatment of the acute febrile disease of diverse etiology.

METHOD:
There were two groups randomly created to determine the effect of **VIUSID®**. The sample size was 200 patients, 100 in the experimental group who received conventional treatment with **VIUSID®** and 100 in the control group receiving only conventional treatment. Both groups were evaluated in three different times (first, third and sixth day).

RESULTS:
It was found clinical improvement in all symptoms in less time and greater amount for the group taking the **VIUSID®** and better response of leukocytes.

CONCLUSIONS:
The **VIUSID®** as adjunctive therapy produced a faster improvement of symptoms and a decrease of leukocytes in patients in the experimental group compared with the control group.

prophilaxis in surgery



VIUSID® prevents hospital diseases

VIUSID® induces the production of interferons, which promotes the activation of macrophages and has, as a consequence, an increase in their phagocytic and destructive properties against microorganisms.

The antibacterial power of **VIUSID®** has been demonstrated in **Streptococcus, Haemophilus, Helicobacter, Klebsiella,** and others, as glycyrrhizinic acid is capable of inhibiting the bacterial arylamine N-acetyltransferase enzyme.

On the clinical trials of the preparation VIUSID® in the immunological prophylaxis of purulent complications in abdominal surgery

Author: Head of Surgery Department
Prof. R. A. Kuliev
Under the direction of Hospital: Head Doctor of the Central for petroleum workers
F. G. Dzhavadov

State petroleum company of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Central hospital for petroleum workers

ABSTRACT

One of the factors that slows down the development of contemporary surgery is purulent surgical infection. This problem affects up to 15% of surgical operations and contributes to the development of serious complications, the increase in treatment times and the growth of costs. For this reason, the fight against post-operational infections constitutes one of the most important challenges of contemporary surgery. Three main factors participate in the pathogenesis of purulent surgical infections: the pathogenic agent, microflora present in the patient's organism and reactivity (immunity). In this study, comparative evaluation of the prophylaxis of purulent inflammatory complications in abdominal operations with 227 patients was carried out. The patients were divided into 2 groups: main group (112 patients) with **VIUSID®** 1 sachet 3 times a day, and control group (115 patients) with intramuscular or intravenous injections of one of the 3rd generation cephalosporin antibiotics 1-2 grams per day, to determine which of these methods of prophylaxis is the most effective. Normalization of IgA, IgM, IgG levels, phagocytosis activity, T-lymphocytes (E-POK) and B-Lymphocytes (M-POK) account were shown in both groups with no marked difference ($P>0.05>0.1$) but more rapid effect and in earlier periods in the main group than in the control group were observed. On the other hand, based on the data obtained, it can be considered that the stabilization of lipid peroxidation system (LP) is more complete and occurs in shorter periods when using the preparation **VIUSID®** in the pre-operational preparation, as part of the set of curative activities. The improvement of general condition, pain relief and the decrease in edema of tissues in the main group certainly took place in shorter periods than in the control group ($P<0.05$). It can be considered that the specific registered number of the complications depends on the pre-operational preparation and diminishes considerably when using immunotherapy and antioxidant therapy.

antioxidant capacity

ORAC value
Oxygen Radical Absorbance Capacity

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08/08/2014

Certificate of Analysis

Customer: Unipharma LLC
Sample Identification:
Batch #: B-14267a
BL ID #: 14-0425
Description: Viusid Oral Solution, Liquid, 614A
Date Received: 07/18/2014

Results:

Analysis	Result	Units
ORAC against peroxyl radicals	294.63	µmole TE/milliliter
ORAC against hydroxyl radicals	1,645.00	µmole TE/milliliter
ORAC against peroxynitrite	80.71	µmole TE/milliliter
ORAC against super oxide anion	9,487.79	µmole TE/milliliter
ORAC against singlet oxygen	79.82	µmole TE/milliliter
ORAC 5.0 (sum of above)	11,587.95	µmole TE/milliliter

There are five predominant reactive species found in the body: peroxyl radicals, hydroxyl radicals, peroxynitrite, super oxide anion, and singlet oxygen. ORAC 5.0 provides a measure of the total antioxidant power of a food/nutrition product against the five predominant reactive species.

The ORAC result is expressed as micromole Trolox equivalency (µmole TE) per milliliter.

Released on behalf of Brunswick Laboratories by
Jin Ji, Ph.D.
Chief Technology Officer

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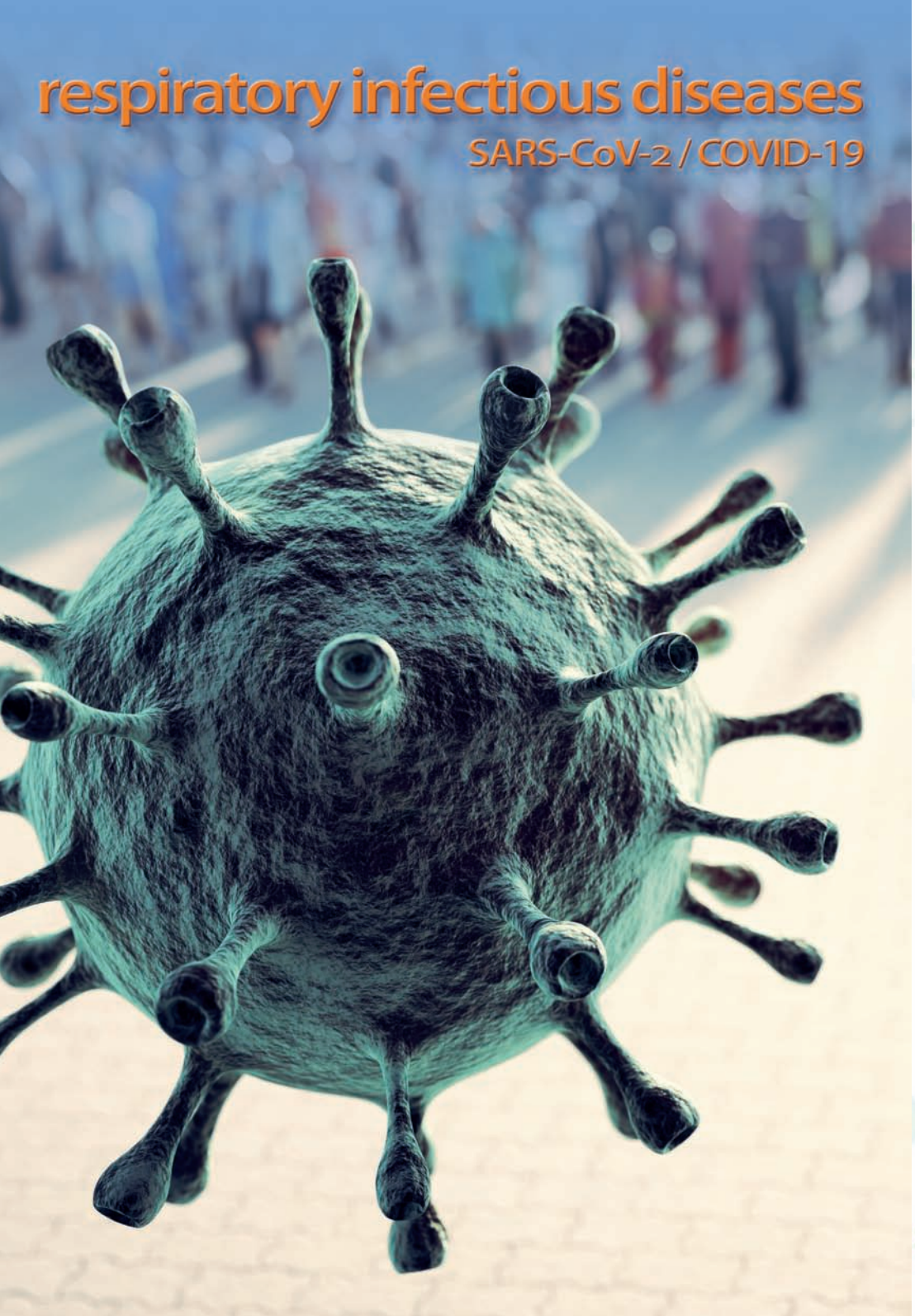


IMMUNOMODULATION

New approach to SARS-CoV2/COVID-19 prevention, care and recovery

Over the course of the pandemic, the treatment protocol for patients with COVID-19 evolved and became more specialized as the mechanisms of pathogenesis became evident and based on comorbidities of infected patients. One of the main questions has been how the immune system of those infected responds to SARS-CoV-2 and what differences lie between those with COVID-19-associeted symptoms and those who are asymptomatic.

Different studies have described immunological differentiation between respondent patients and those who have subsequently perished, highlighting among other factors a lymphocyte deficit, as well as a decrease in the cellular immune response in the initial phase of viraemia based on CD3+, CD4+ and CD8+ or an increase in C reactive protein (CRP) levels in patients with a poorer prognosis, extending the length of patient hospitalization in moderate to severe phases of the disease. The possible long-term effects from the disease post-recovery, such as potential neurological, cardiovascular or hematological side effects, are not yet fully established, given the prolonged use of the drugs administered during treatment and the complications of the disease itself, such as renal failure or cardiovascular disorders.

Immunomodulatory and immunosuppressive therapies are playing a key role in the development of early cellular immune response , as well as in the regulation of alterations in inflammatory response, cell infiltration or platelet dysfunction and coagulation within COVID-19 therapies.

As we have described in the previous sections, **VIUSID®** ***is an antioxidant, antiviral, immunomodulator and hepatoprotector*** used to treat different pathologies with alterations in the immune response, overproduction of cytokines and proinflammatory interferons, hepatic damage and hematological disorders such as anemia.

VIUSID® contains glycyrrhizinic acid as one of its main ingredients, which has been described as an antiviral molecule and an immune response modulator through the inhibition of prostaglandin E2 in tissue damage, an expression modulator TLR4 and TLR2 by alteration of lipid rafting, and an inhibitor of the hyperphosphorylation of the SRC family of protein kinases during the replication of different virus families.

VIUSID® strengthens the immune system

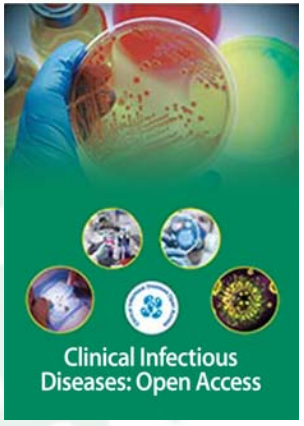
VIUSID® + ASBRIP®

Given these properties and mechanisms of action described above, glycyrrhizinic acid has been a target molecule for application in COVID-19 as part of stabilization therapy and patient treatment. **VIUSID®** also contains zinc, which has antiviral properties stimulating the cellular immune response and regulating the inflammatory response which is of special interest in respiratory infections thanks to the maintenance of the respiratory epithelium such as COVID-19 where the regulation of viral replication has also been observed by inhibiting the SARS-CoV RNA polymerase.

It has been studied the use of oral and/or nasal antiseptics in patients with COVID-19, with good results in the prevention and control of viral load. Therefore, **ASBRIP®** may have benefits in the control of SARS-CoV-2 infections ***as an antiseptic, antitussive and expectorant***.

From all the above, it is concluded that the administration of VIUSID® together with ASBRIP® to patients, improves the symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 infection and reduces the duration of their hospitalization.

Related Publications



VIUSID® is highly effective in preventing SARS-CoV-2 infection

VIUSID® + ASBRIP®
are safe and effective in the treatment of patients with SARS-CoV-2 / COVID-19

The administration to patients of 30 ml of **VIUSID®** + 10 ml of **ASBRIP®** every 8 hours as an adjuvant therapy in the treatments against SARS-CoV-2 / COVID-19 infection:

1. **Significant improvement of the symptoms of the disease.**
2. **Reduces the average stay of hospitalised patients.**
3. **Can be used in healthy people (health care personnel) as for its proven ability to strengthen the immune system.**
4. **Due to its antioxidant power, it reduces the toxicity associated with standard protocols for treating infection.**
5. **Facilitates patient recovery and reduces the cost of treatment.**
6. **No side effects or interactions when administered in conjunction with the conventional treatments.**

presentations for specific treatments

- Dialysis
- Malaria
- Prebiotics + Probiotics

VIUSID®

Dialysis

An energing concept to support and improve quality of life in dialysis patients

Kidney fallure generates oxidative stress (OS), reactive oxygen species (ROS) and Lipid Peroxidation (LPO).

VIUSID® is needed because it:

- Reduces the negative effects of OS, ROS and LPO.
- Inhibits the proliferation of cytokines (TNF alpha, IL-1 and IL-6).
- Increases immunocompetence and has antiviral effects.
- Reduces disease-related complications.
- **Optimizes the use of EPO**
  lower dose and greater effectiveness.
- Addresses malnutrition, weight loss and anemia.
- Improves quality of life.

VIUSID® Dialysis
reduces risk factors in dialysis patients

VIUSID®

Malaria

Specially designed for patients with malaria

This special preparation is based on the antioxidant power of **VIUSID®** and greatly improves the response of patients with malaria.

Taking 3 sachets of VIUSID® a day during 3 - 4 days:

- Patients recover in less than 4 days.
- Fast and stable relief of the symptoms.
- Increase of the antiplasmodic activity.
- Quick disappearance of fever and headache.
- Increase of appetite.

VIUSID® Malaria
is an excellent supplement in antipaludic therapies

VIUSID BIOTIC

Prebiotics + Probiotics

Active prevention and protection

1. Prebiotic effect.

Contains dietary fibre (fructooligosaccharides) as part of an overall healthy diet. Prebiotics are non-digestible food compounds ***that provide nutrients for probiotics.***

2. Probiotic effect.

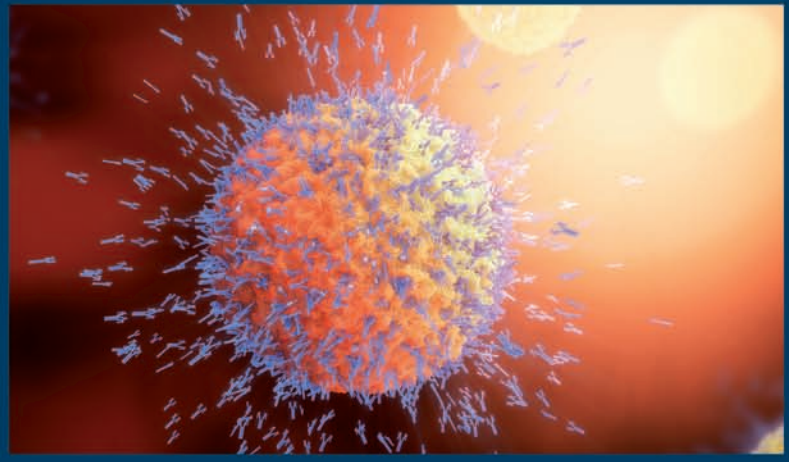
Is a highly probiotic intestinal regenerator that works on restoring the permeability barrier. It contains 20 high tolerance strains. This fast-acting mixture provides the right number of microorganisms per strain, ***up to12,5 x 10^9 CFU*** per sachet and all completely safe for the consumer, as they are non-toxic and have no harmful side effects.

Also provides ***glutamine***, an amino acid that is essential for restoring the body, ***vitamin C***, which promotes antioxidant activity and immunoprotection, and ***vitamin B complex***, which prevents absorption deficiencies when the intestine is inflamed and helps in its recovery.

VIUSID® BIOTIC
it is an excellent bacterial flora repairer and body recover

VIUSID®

boosts the immune system
by stimulating cellular immunity
and reduces the negative effects
of the free radicals
that appear in all infectious processes



Presentation

VIUSID® Oral Solution *box with 15 vials of 30 ml and 100 ml bottle*

VIUSID® Sachets *boxes with 90, 21 and 9 sachets of 4 g*