

BE SELECTIVE

CHEW & CHARGE





DIETARY SUPPLEMENT WITH ARTIFICIAL SWEETENEY





Compliance

Palatable, small sized chewable tablets

Affordable

30 Tablets for 120 L.E.



CHEWABLE T A B L E T S **STRAWBERRY** FLAVOR Dire For a instr DIETARY SUPPLEMENT ITH ARTIFICIAL SWEETENER upports Red Blood Cells Forme Supports Fetal Tissues Gre

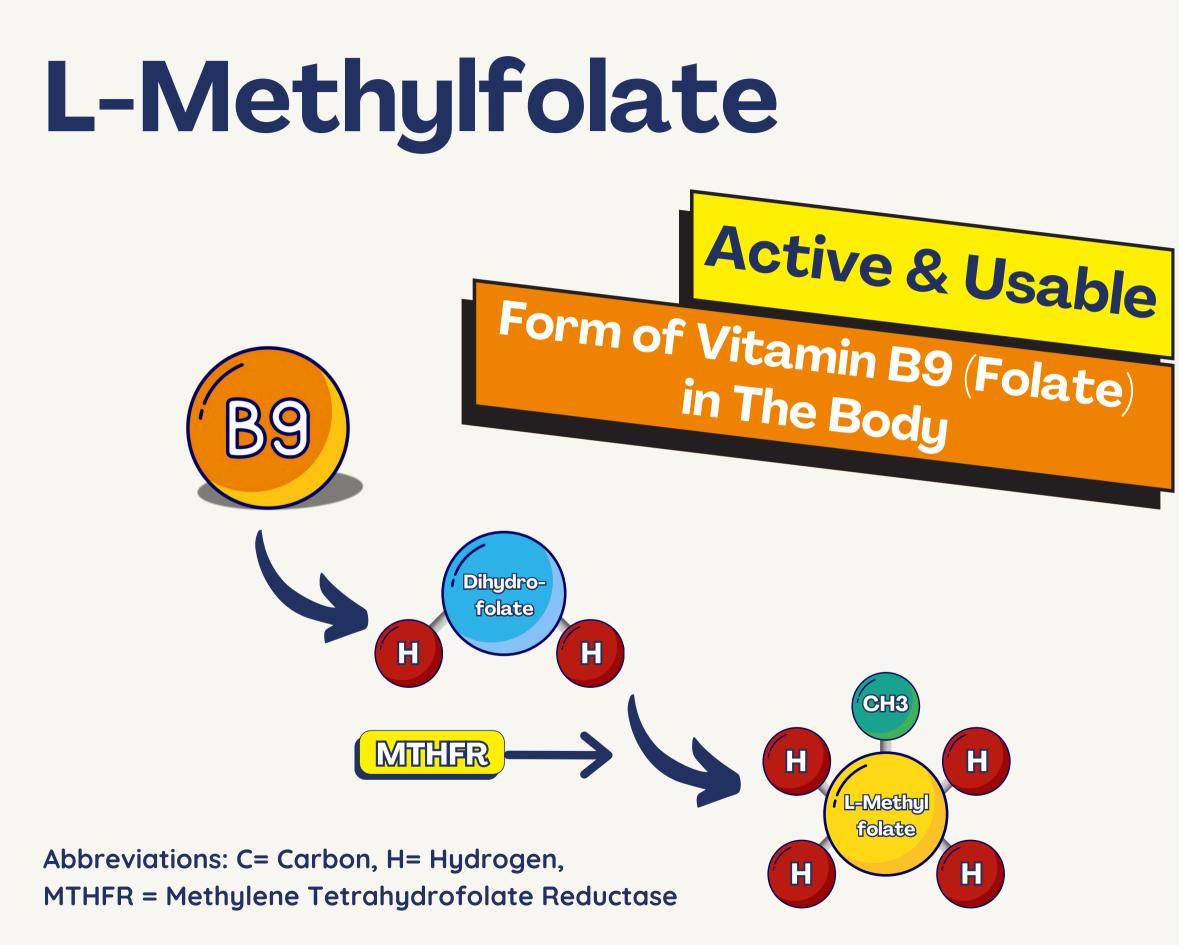


Efficacy

High dose 1000 mcg of both Methylfolate & Methylcobalamin

Bio-Active

Active forms, maximum absorption



J Clin Psychiatry 69:9, September 2008









Methylcobolamin



B12



 Sometimes Methylcobalamin



Austin J Pharmacol Ther - Volume 3 Issue 3 - 2015

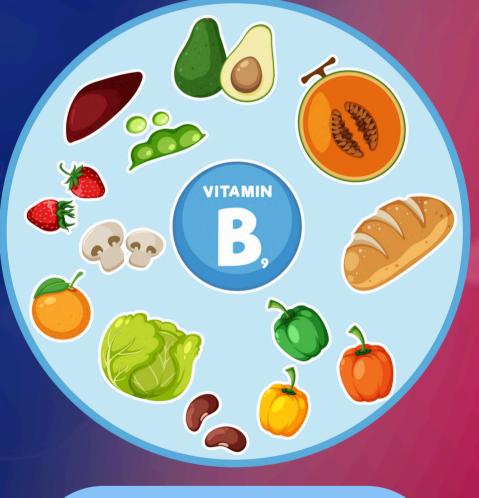
• Methylcobalamin is an active form of vitamin

the liver cannot convert Cyanocobalamin into adequate amount of

• Sublingual absorption of Methylcobalamin has become very popular because it can be easily absorbed with better bioavailability.



Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA)







680 : 1,360 mcg

NIH Folate & Vitamin B12 Fact Sheet for Health Professionals





B12 - Mecobalamin 500 : 1,000 mcg For Adults



FOLATE BI2

Risk Factors

High risk of low folate & vitamin B12 levels results from:



Pregnancy



GIT Disorders



Alcohol & Drugs











Preva ence

Methylcobalamin Vitamin B12 - Deficiency

Affects Approximately 12.5% of Adults (19 Years Olds or More)

National Library of Medicine – National Centre for Biotechnology Information



Folate Vitamin B9 - Deficiency



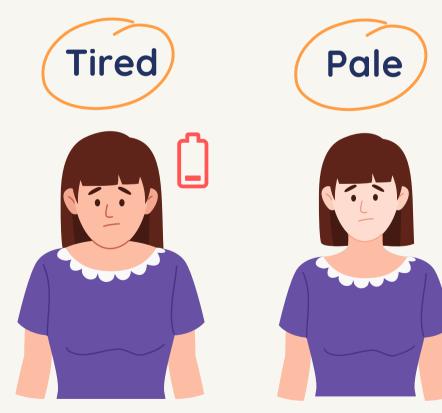
Affects >20% in Many Countries With Lower Income Economies





Folate & Methylcobolamin Deficiency

- and neuronal dysfunction
- pregnant women



Austin J Pharmacol Ther - Volume 3 Issue 3 - 2015

 Folate and vitamin B12 are essential nutrients which are not synthesized in humans and whose deficiency is considered as health problem worldwide such as anemia

• Vitamin B12 deficiency is observed more in elderly and



Therapeutic Indication

Folate or Vitamin B12 deficiency & hyperhomocysteinemia

FOLATE

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Pregnant women especially with history of miscarriage or RPL

Megaloblastic anaemia including pernicious anaemia





Women in the child-bearing age (20s - 30s) for pregnancy preparation

Elderly patients especially with cognitive decline symptoms



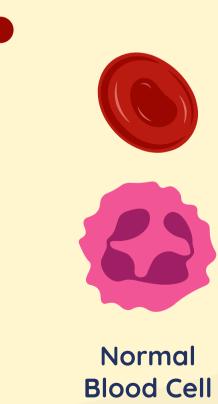


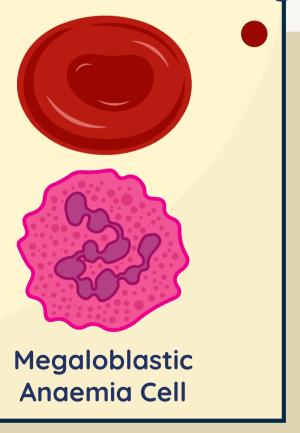
Megaloblastic Anaemia

A type of anaemia characterized by very large red blood cells.

In addition to the cells being large, the inner contents of each cell are not completely developed. This malformation causes the bone marrow to produce fewer cells, and sometimes the cells die earlier than the 120-day life expectancy. Instead of being round or disc-shaped, the red blood cells can be oval.

Causes: Folic or Vitamin B12 deficiency

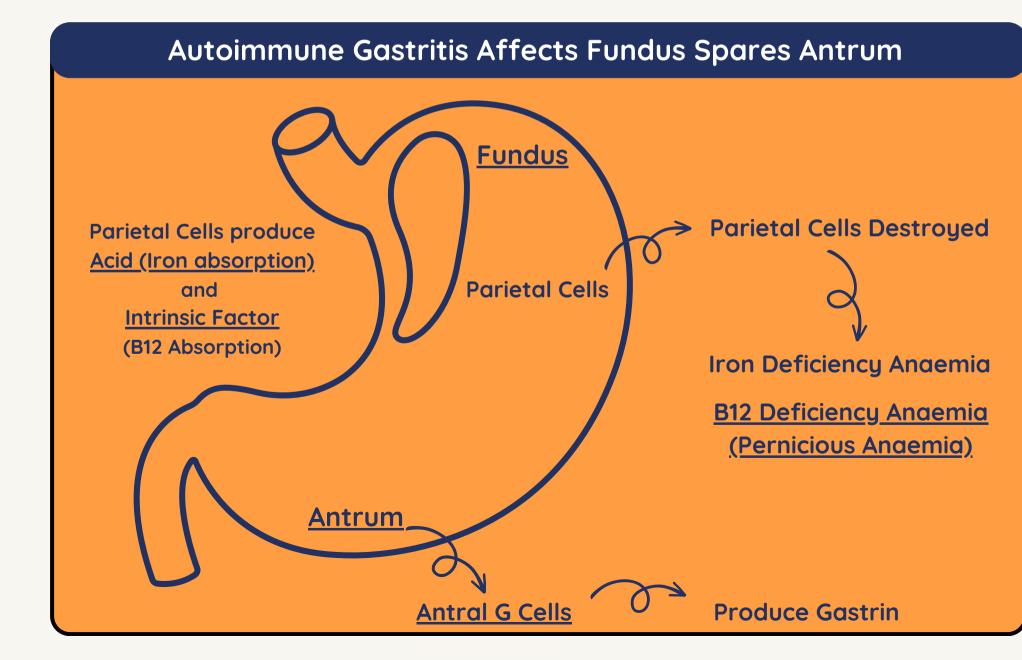






Pernicious Anaemia

A type of megaloblastic anemia caused by an inability to absorb Vitamin B-12 due to a lack of intrinsic factor in gastric (stomach)









REVIEW ARTICLE

Megaloblastic anaemia: Folic acid and vitamin B12 metabolism

H.B. Castellanos-Sinco^{a,b}, C.O. Ramos-Peñafiel^{a,*}, A. Santoyo-Sánchez^c, J. Collazo-Jaloma^a, C. Martínez-Murillo^a, E. Montaño-Figueroa^a, A. Sinco-Ángeles^d



Folic acid and cobalamin are B-group vitamins that play an essential role in many cellular processes. Deficiency in one or both of these vitamins causes megaloblastic anaemia



Pharmacological management appears to be straightforward. It is based supplementing deficits and building up body reserves.

ELSEVIER 2015









Oral Vitamin B12 Replacement for the Treatment of Pernicious Anemia

Catherine Qiu Hua Chan^{1*}, Lian Leng Low^{1,2*} and Kheng Hock Lee^{1,2}

¹Department of Family Medicine and Continuing Care, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore, ²Family Medicine, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore



Oral vitamin B12 replacement at 1000 µg daily is an adequate alternative to IM B12 injections in treatment of pernicious anemia

Frontiers in Medicine 2016

REVIEW published: 23 August 2016 doi: 10.3389/fmed.2016.00038









Hyperhomocysteinemia & Pregnancy

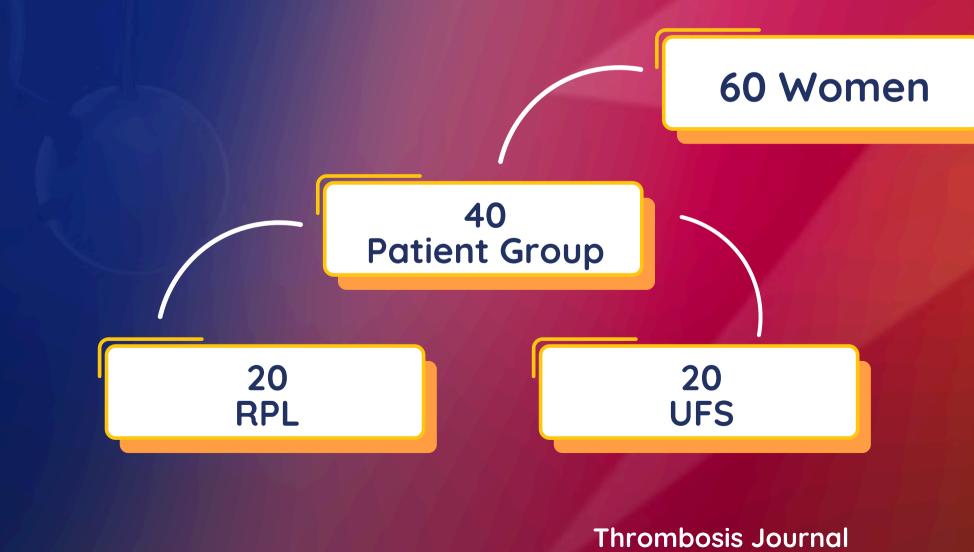
<u>Hyperhomocysteinemia</u> has been described as a risk factor for unexplained recurrent pregnancy loss. Increased levels of homocysteine may be due to inadequate dietary intake of folate and vitamin B12



FOLATE Hyperhomocysteinemia in Women With **BI2 Unexplained Sterility or Recurrent Early Pregnancy Loss**

Levels of homocysteinemia were higher both in patients with UFS (unexplained female sterility) and with RPL (recurrent pregnancy loss) compared to control subjects

Differences were both statistically significant (p : <0.01)











JRCOG International Journal of Reproduction, Contraception, Obstetrics and Gynecology

"Hyperhomocysteinemia in Recurrent Pregnancy Loss and The Effect of Folic Acid and Vitamin B12 on Homocysteine"

Indrani Mukhopadhyay 1, V. Pruthviraj 1, Rao P. S. 1*, Manash Biswas 2



Out of the 100 patients who were assessed, 32% of Recurrent Pregnancy Loss patients had hyperhomocysteinemia. Folic acid and VitB12 supplementation reduced homocysteine levels and this was found to be statistically significant.



Hyperhomocysteinemia is associated with RPL. Vitamin supplementation to those with hyperhomocysteinemia, decreases homocysteine levels.

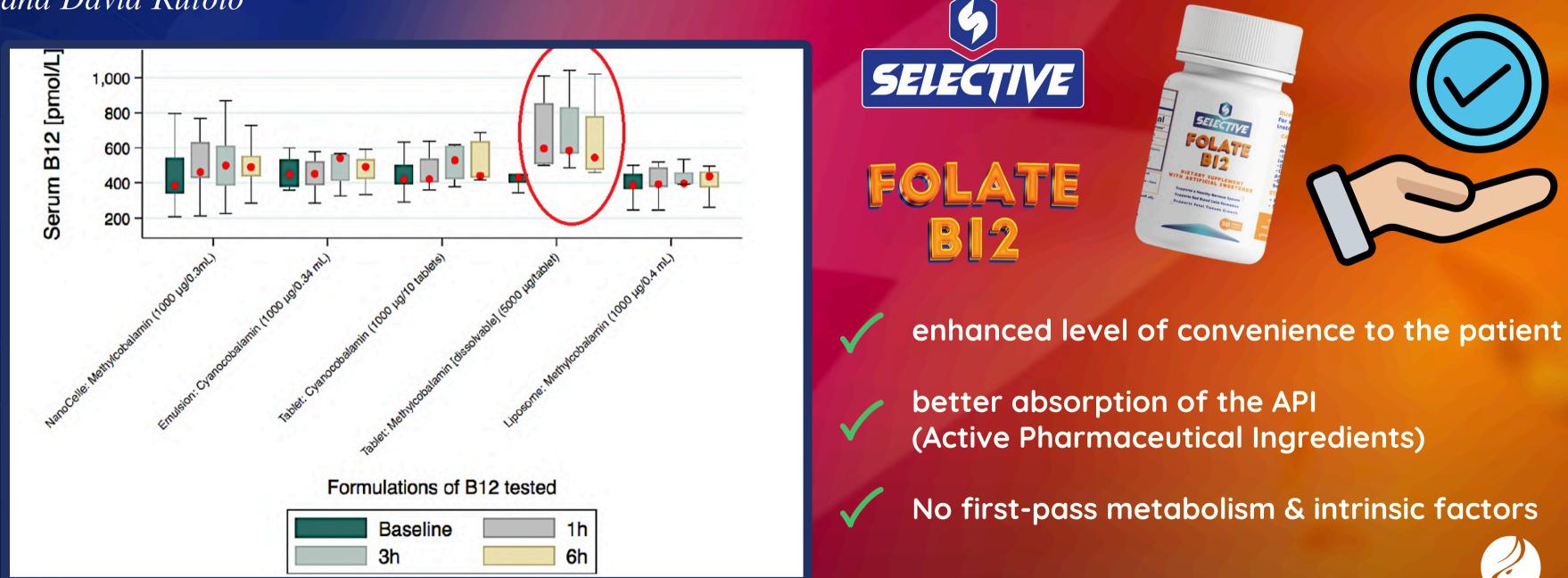






Route and Type of Formulation Administered Influences the Absorption and Disposition of Vitamin B12 Levels in Serum

Luis Vitetta 1,2,* ID, Joyce Zhou 2, Rachel Manuel 2, Serena Dal Forno 2, Sean Hall 2 and David Rutolo



Journal of Functional Biomaterials 2018



Competitors Oral Supplements Parenteral

Less absorption Less bioavailability Less compliance



Very Poor Compliance Poor Adherence Need Assistance



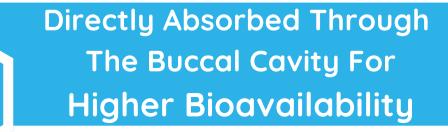


Bio Active Forms of Both Folate & Vitamin B12

High Concentration 1000mcg for Maximum Efficacy

Small Size Chewable Tablets With Strawberry Taste 3







Prevents Cognitive Decline Supports Healthy Nervous System



Enhances Fetal Tissue Growth & Prevents RPL





FOLATE BI2



Sales and Marketing Department Viomix for Pharmaceutical Industries 48 Hassan Mamoun St., 2nd floor Nasr City, Cairo, Egypt Chief Marketing Officer: +20 122 603 1010

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