

RAPORT TEHNIC

NUMAI pentru UZUL MEDICILOR VETERINARI !

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Formula CV

STRATEGIA TERAPEUTICA

1. Sustinere nutritionala a miocardului (efect inotrop pozitiv).
2. Sustinere nutritionala a vascularizatiei periferice (diminuarea postsarcinii / hipertensiunii).
3. Asigurarea unui efect diuretic moderat (diminuarea presarcinii).

INGREDIENTE.

1. Extract de păducel (Crataegus oxyacantha) standardizat la 3,2% vitexin.....	100 mg
2. Citrat de magneziu	10 mg
3. L-carnitina	100 mg
4. L-taurina	50 mg
5. Citrat de potasiu	10 mg
6. Dimetil-glicina	10 mg
7. Extract de <i>Coleus forskohlii</i> standardizat la 10% forskohлина	10 mg
8. Vitamina E (d-alfa-tocoferol succinat)	75 U.I.
9. Seleniu (selenometionina)	5 mcg

JUSTIFICAREA INGREDIENTELOR

Extractul de păducel a fost identificat ca avand efect de reducere a tensiunii arteriale si de diminuare a amplitudinii atacurilor de angina la oameni, prin urmatoarele mecanisme:

- a) Dilatarea arterelor coronariene (Rewerski and al 1967; Mavers and Hensel 1974; Roddewig and Hensel 1977; Petkov 1979; Ammon and Handel 1981)
- b) Accelerarea metabolismului cardiac, care consecutiv maresteste contractilitatea miocardica si normalizeaza tulburarile de conductivitate (Petkov 1979; Ammon and Handel 1981; Petkov, Nikolov et al. 1981; O'Conolly et al 1986; Nasa and al 1993)
- c) Inhibarea enzimei angiotensin-convertaza (ACE) (Uchida and al 1987)

Magneziul are multe roluri ca metalo-enzima, in organism. Intervine in activarea ATP-azei, aceasta mentinand concentratia de potasiu la nivel celular. De asemenea, stimuleaza activitatea calciu-ATP-aza, promovand iesirea ionilor de calciu din celule. Exista o stransa corelatie – la oameni – intre nivelul tisular al magneziului si cel al potasiului. In cazul deficiențelor in magneziu, se produce o pierdere de potasiu intracelular si o crestere de calciu intracelular, avand drept rezultat marirea incidentei aritmilor cardiace (Edwards 1991).

Administrarea indelungata a furosemidului poate duce la pierderi de magneziu, iar toxicitatea preparatelor digitalice apare mult mai frecvent in cazurile de hipo-magneziemie (Edwards 1990).

L-carnitina este un aminoacid implicat in transportul acizilor grasi cu catena lunga, de la citosol (la nivel intracelular) catre mitocondrii, unde vor fi oxidati, pentru a genera energia necesara celulei. Tesutul miocardic utilizeaza cel mai mult acizii grasi cu catena lunga, pentru obtinerea energiei, fata de oricare alta sursa energetica alimentara. Energia care deriva din oxidarea lor este utilizata pentru desfasurarea proceselor de contractie si relaxare musculara (Hamlin and Buffington 1989).

Carnitina intervine totodata in detoxifierea catabolitilor mitocondriali si transportul acestora in afara mitocondriilor. Diferite studii clinice au demonstrat efectul benefic al carnitinei administrate cainilor suferinti de cardio-miopatie (Keene, Panciera et al.

1991; Kittelson 1994). Alte studii au realizat conexiuni intre urolitiază cu urati si aparitia cardio-miopatiei dilatative la dalmatiene cu deficiente de L-carnitina (Sanderson, Osborne et al. 1995). In cercetari pe pacienti umani, au fost observate aceleasi efecte benefice ale L-carnitinei in afectiunile cardio-vasculare (Silverman, Schmitt et al. 1985; Brevetti and al 1988).

L-taurina este aminoacidul cu cea mai mare concentratie in tesutul miocardic. Regleaza fluxul trans-celular si bio-disponibilitatea intra-celulara a calciului si potasiului. Protejeaza miocardul de supra-incarcarea cu calciu si intervine in preluarea calciului de catre miocard in timpul stress-ului hipoxic. Deficientele in taurina sunt un factor determinant in patogeneza cardio-miopatiei dilatative la pisica (Pion, Kittelson et al. 1987) si caine (Kramer, Kittelson et al. 1995).

Potasiul – deficientele in potasiu pot aparea consecutiv administrarrii indelungate a diureticelor. Hipokalemia poate determina adinamie si aritmii cardiace, cît si predispunerea pacientilor la toxicitatea digitalicelor (Plumb 1995). Suplimentele cu potasiu s-au dovedit a fi benefice pacientilor cu hipertensiune (MacGregor and al 1982).

Dimetil-glicina (acid pangamic, vit. B15) maresteste performantele cardiace datorita abilitatii ei de a creste aportul si utilizarea oxigenului la nivel celular (Gannon and endall 1982; Levine and al 1982; Barnes 1987; Walker 1990).

Extractul de *Coleus forskohlii* prin ingredientul sau activ – forskolină, poseda proprietati unice si s-a demonstrat a avea efecte benefice globale la nivelul multor tipuri de tesuturi, datorita actiunii sale asupra concentratiei AMP-ciclic. Mai multe studii clinice au relevat potentialul benefic al forskolinei in afectiunile cardiovasculare (Lindner, Dohadwalla et al. 1978; Kramer and al 1987).

Vitamina E reduce stress-ul oxidativ al miocardului, atenueaza disfunctiile cardiace si reduce diminuarea beta-receptorilor si disfunctiile terminale ale nervilor simpatici (Shite et al., 2001).

Seleniul asigura sustinere anti-oxidativa miocardului, fiind un cofactor al glutation peroxidazei. Deficientele in seleniu au fost asociate riscului crescut de alterare miocardica consecutiva ischemiei si re-perfuziei la pacientii umani cu bypass (Toufektsian, 2000).

APLICATII CLINICE:

- Cardiomiopatie dilatativa
- Insuficienta cardiaca congestiva
- Stadii timpurii si moderate ale cardiomiopatiei hipertrofice
- Sustinere nutritionala a miocardului, la pacientii cu stadii timpurii de insuficienta valvulara
- Suflu sistolic
- Hipertensiune arteriala
- Protector impotriva cardiotoxicitatii induse de adriamicina
- Sustinere a functiei renale prin cresterea debitului cardiac, normalizarea presiunii vasculare si amplificarea ratei filtrarii glomerulare
- Im bunatatile performantelor cardiace la animalele sanatoase

DOZAJE RECOMANDATE:

Câini: 1 capsula, de doua ori pe zi, pentru 10-20 kg greutate corporala.

Pisici: 1 capsula, zilnic.

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