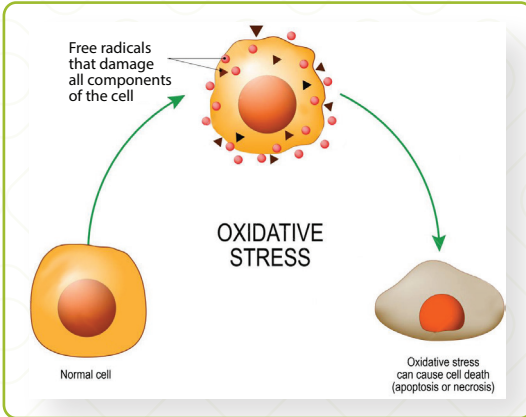


ALLMERIC

For treating Inflammation & Auto-immune diseases

WORLD'S ONLY MOUTH DISSOLVING TURMERIC LOZENGE



Immunomodulator



Antioxidant



Anti-Inflammatory

Multi level cellular activity helps in prevention or treatment multifactorial etiologies

Acts as a scavenger of oxygen free radicals. In vitro, curcumin significantly inhibits the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) like superoxide anions, H_2O_2 and nitrite generation by activated macrophages

- Manufactured using a unique Quicksorb Hydrogel Technology
- 100% rapid absorption through the buccal activity
- Buccal absorption bypasses the gastrointestinal route
- Buccal absorption makes the treatment effective and almost instantaneous



930% SUPRA BIOAVAILABILITY

DOSAGE: 1-2 LOZENGES PER DAY

SUGAR-FREE | 100% NATURAL | PLEASANTLY FLAVOURED

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Published on PubMed.gov

- There is increasing evidence that complications related to diabetes are associated with increased oxidative stress.
- Curcumin, an active principle of turmeric, has several biological properties, including antioxidant activity.
- The protective effect of curcumin and turmeric on streptozotocin (STZ)-induced oxidative stress in various tissues of rats was studied.
- Feeding curcumin and turmeric to the diabetic rats controlled oxidative stress by inhibiting the increase in TBARS and protein carbonyls and reversing altered antioxidant enzyme activities without altering the hyperglycemic state in most of the tissues.
- Turmeric and curcumin appear to be beneficial in preventing diabetes-induced oxidative stress in rats despite unaltered hyperglycemic status.

MODELS ASSOCIATED WITH ANTI-INFLAMMATORY PROPERTIES OF CURCUMIN

• Edema and Inflammation

Srimal et al. performed an experiment for edema and inflammation in mice by inducing carrageen. He found that at 50-200 mg/kg doses, curcumin shows the anti-inflammatory effect by reducing edema. With dose at 48mg/kg, about 50% anti-inflammatory effect was observed which is nearly equal to the effect of phenylbutazone and cortisone at the same dose.

• Ulcerative Colitis

Studies have shown that curcumin suppresses mucosal damage in mice which was induced with colitis and at a regimen of 50mg/kg of curcumin before 10 days of 1,4,6- trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid induction, indicated better colonic structure and reduction in neutrophil infiltration was observed. Inhibition in peroxidation of tissue and suppression of inflammation was also observed.

• Rheumatoid Arthritis

Wistar female rat was induced with the streptococcal cell for arthritis, a dose of 4 mg/kg per day and for continuous four days was given before inducing arthritis, as a result blocked the inflammation in joints in acute phase up to 75% and in chronic phase up to 68%.

• Pancreatitis

Curcumin has been shown to reduce stimulation of NF- κ B and blocking induction of mRNA of TNF- α , interleukin 6 and iNOS, all these events take place in the pancreatic cell. It was found that in one case where pancreatitis was induced by cerulein and in the second case where pancreatitis was induced by ethanol, curcumin inhibited the inflammatory mediators, hence decreased the severity of the disease.

