Imported Product Portfolio

GM-1 (Monosialotetrahexosylganglioside)

Introduction

GM-1 is the naturally occurring substance found in the brain. It was isolated by Prof E. Klenk in 1942 and the name "Gangliosides" was proposed by Prof Klenk to reflect their nature and apparent localization in the ganglion cells of the brain. Later in 50's and 60's, Prof Klenk and his co-workers determined the detailed chemical structure of a ganglioside. With improved isolation and purification procedures, to-date, more than 60 different gangliosides have been discovered in brain, brain tissues and body fluids.
GM-1 has been shown to re-establish functional recovery of central nervous system structures that have suffered damage of various origins. The basic mechanism for this effect is the phenomenon of the neuroplasticity (neuronal survival, neuritogenesis and synaptogenesis). Protective effects on secondary neuronal degeneration after brain injury were reported. Cerebral haemodynamic parameters and post-lesional oedema formation were found to be favourably influenced by GM-1 administration. Improvements were seen, in experiments, of behaviour disorders in Parkinson's disease.

Indications

It is indicated for vascular or traumatic lesions of central nervous system and Parkinson's disease.

Neoton (Creatine Phosphate)

Introduction

Creatine is an essential, natural substance required for energy metabolism, muscular movement and human existence. Creatine is as essential to life as protein, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins and minerals. Our body produces creatine in the liver and we can also get creatine from our diet.
In our body, we have an energy containing compound called adenosine tri-phosphate (ATP). The body can get very quick energy from an ATP reaction. Creatine Phosphate (CP) is an intermediate that makes ATP in the body. More ATP means more fuel for the muscles.
Creatine phosphate is primarily found in skeletal muscle, as opposed to cardiac or smooth muscle. This is because of the different activities that each muscle performs. Skeletal muscle is used for bursts of activity and therefore need large amounts of ATP quickly; a perfect environment for the use of creatine phosphate. Cardiac and smooth muscle, on the other hand, contract continuously and regularly, and use ATP at a slower rate. Thus, they depend on reactions that produce ATP more slowly.

Indications

(1) Deficients striated muscle activity.
(2) Coadjuvant in the treatment of myocardial disorders, but not a replacement for cardiokinetic management.
(3) For addition to cardioplegic solutions as a means of protection in heart surgery.

Millibar (Indapamide)

Introduction

Indapamide belongs to the group of medicines known as diuretics. It is commonly used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension).
High blood pressure adds to the workload of the heart and arteries. If it continues for a long time, the heart and arteries may not function properly. This can damage the blood vessels of the brain, heart, and kidneys resulting in a stroke, heart failure, or kidney failure. High blood pressure may also increase the risk of heart attacks. These problems may be less likely to occur if blood pressure is controlled.
Indapamide is also used to help reduce the amount of water in the body by increasing the flow of urine

Indications

Essential hypertension