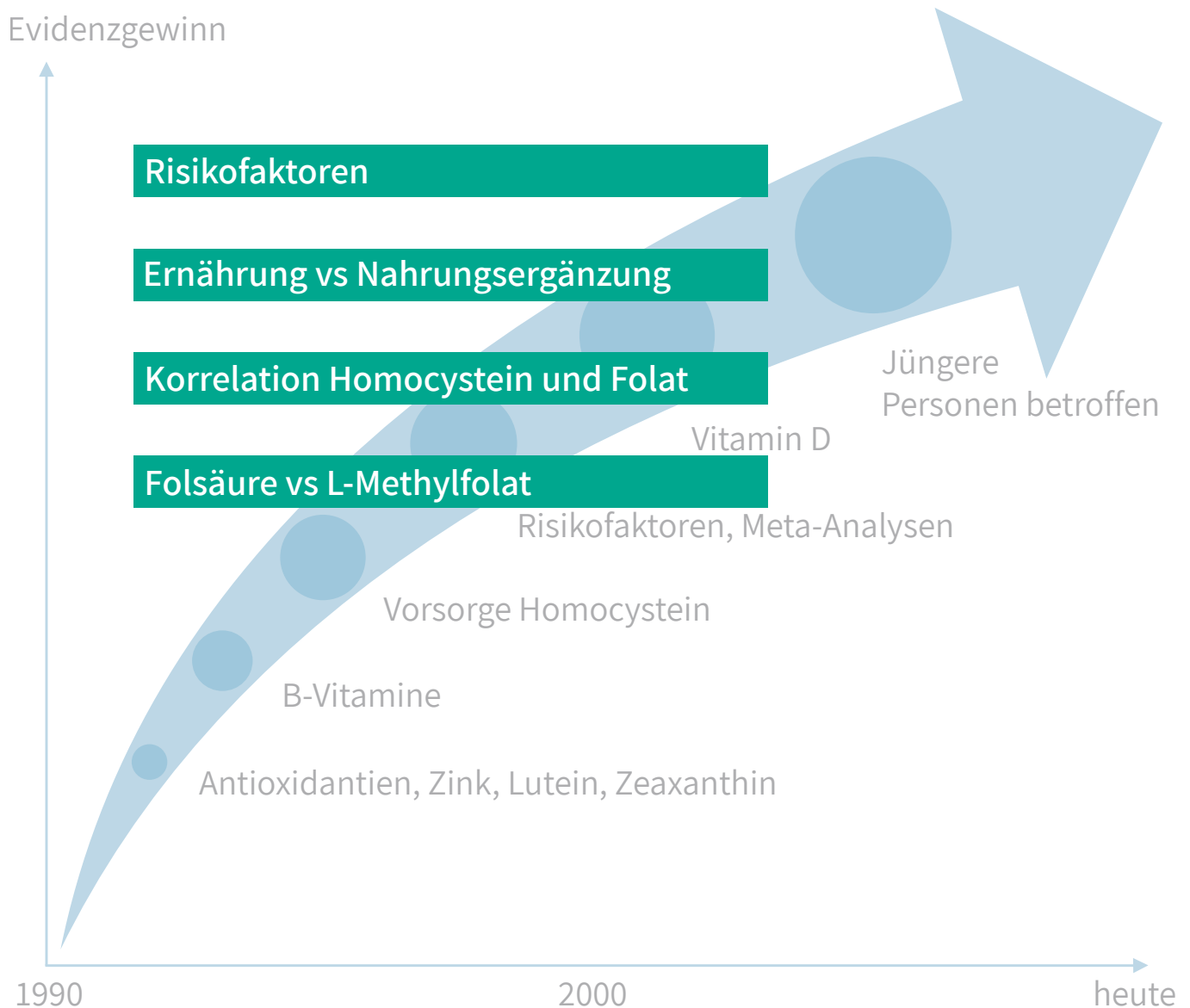


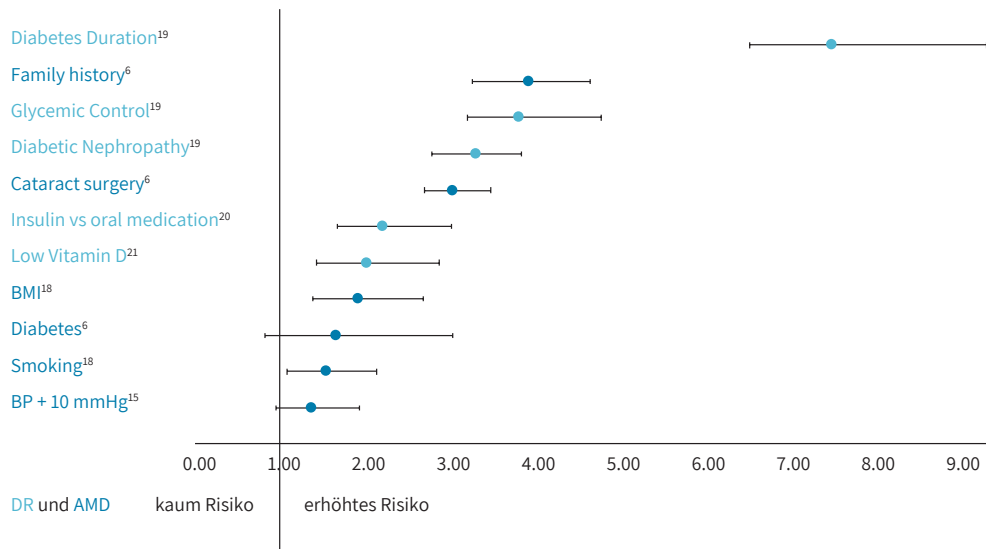
Ein neuer Weg in der DR/AMD Supplementierung

um den besonderen Nährstoffbedarf –
unter ärztlicher Aufsicht – sicherzustellen.



Risikofaktoren DR und AMD

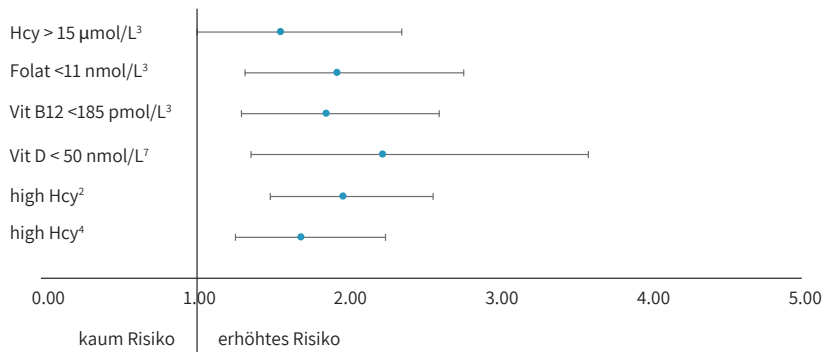
Bekannte Risikofaktoren



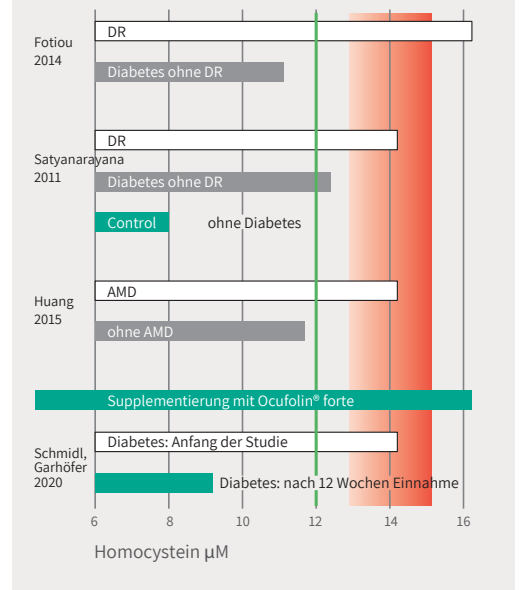
Neuer Risikofaktor: Homocystein

“We already know that elevated Hcy levels along with oxidative stress have been associated in the etiology of several vascular diseases that can lead to the development of choroidal neovascular membrans (CNV) in AMD.” (Singh, USA, 2017)

Risikofaktoren



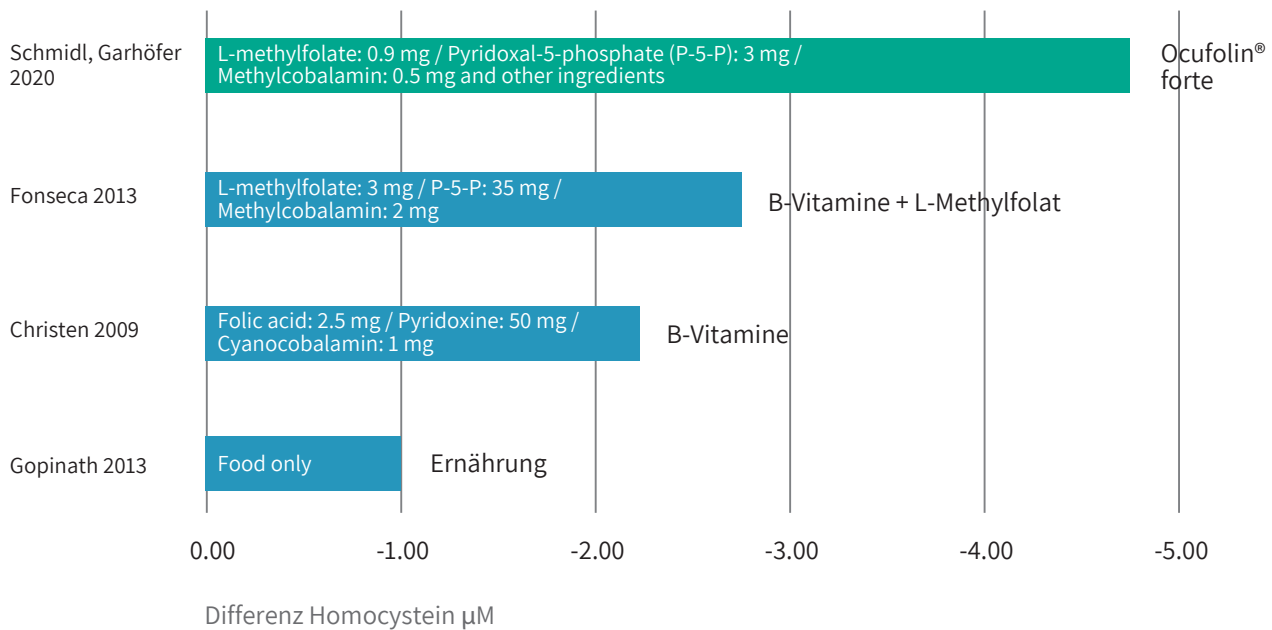
Homocystein Einfluss auf DR und AMD



Quelle: 6: Chakravarthy et al., BMC Ophthalmology 2010, 10:31; 18: Areds Report No 19, Ophthalmology, 2005 April ; 112(4): 533-539; 15: Cournard et al., Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci, 2013; 54: 1905-1912; 3: Gopinath et al. Am J Clin Nutr. 2013 Jul;98(1):129-35; 7: Annweiler et al. Maturitas 2016 Jun; 88:101-12; 2: Xu et al., Diagn Pathol. 2014 Sep 26;9:167; 4: Fotiu et al., Journal of Diabetes Research. 2014;2014:807209; 19: Lima et al., Int J Retin Vitr. 2016,2, 21; 20: Liu et al., BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e016280; 21: Luo et al., Nutrients, 2017, 9, 307; Schmidl, Garhöfer, Mol. Vis., 26, (2020), 326.

Ernährung vs Nahrungsergänzung

Reduktion Homocystein



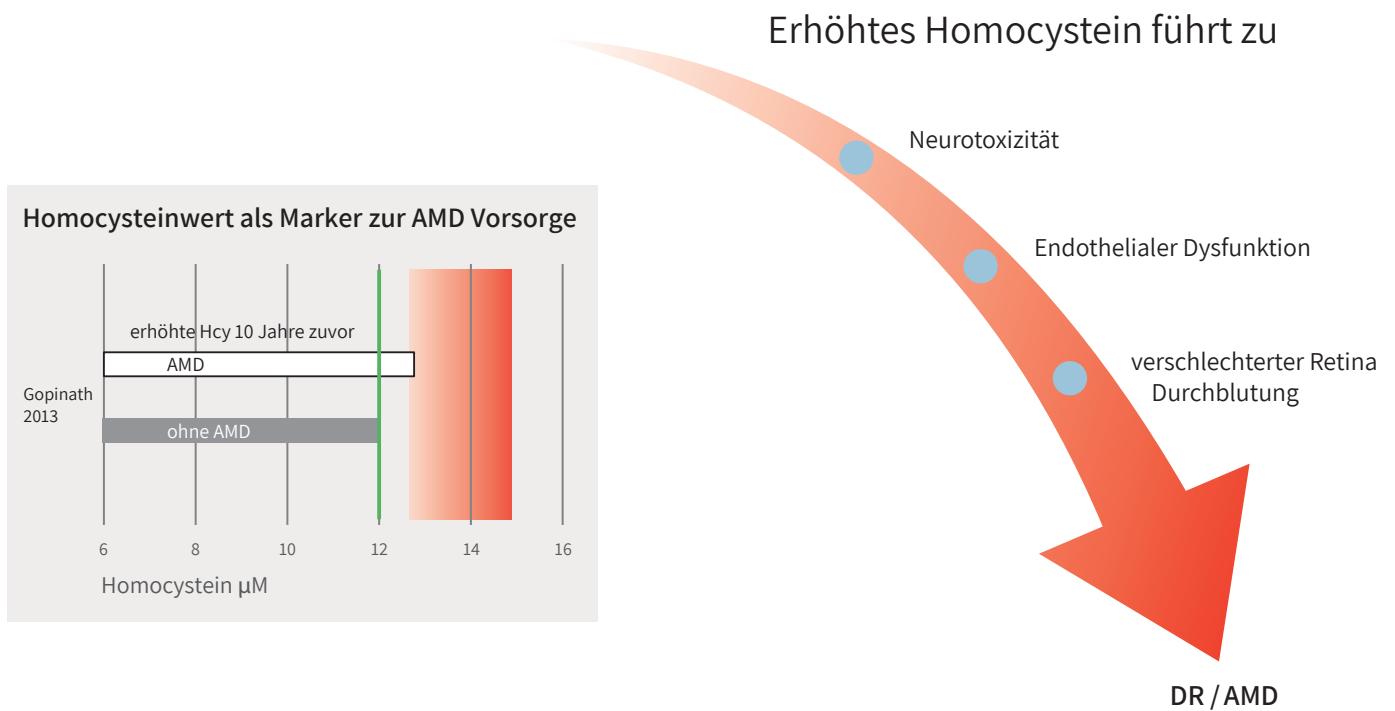
Homocysteinwert als Indikator und zur Diagnose der Stoffwechselstörung durch den Arzt

“Both vascular systems contribute to nourishing of the retina, but there are considerable differences in their fine structure and oxygen content and in their ability to control blood flow during changes of perfusion pressure, in terms of autoregulation” (Pemp & Schmetterer, Austria, 2008).

“Disease-induced nutritional deficiencies often cannot be addressed by nutrient intakes derived from a whole food-based diet alone” (Stover, USA 2017).

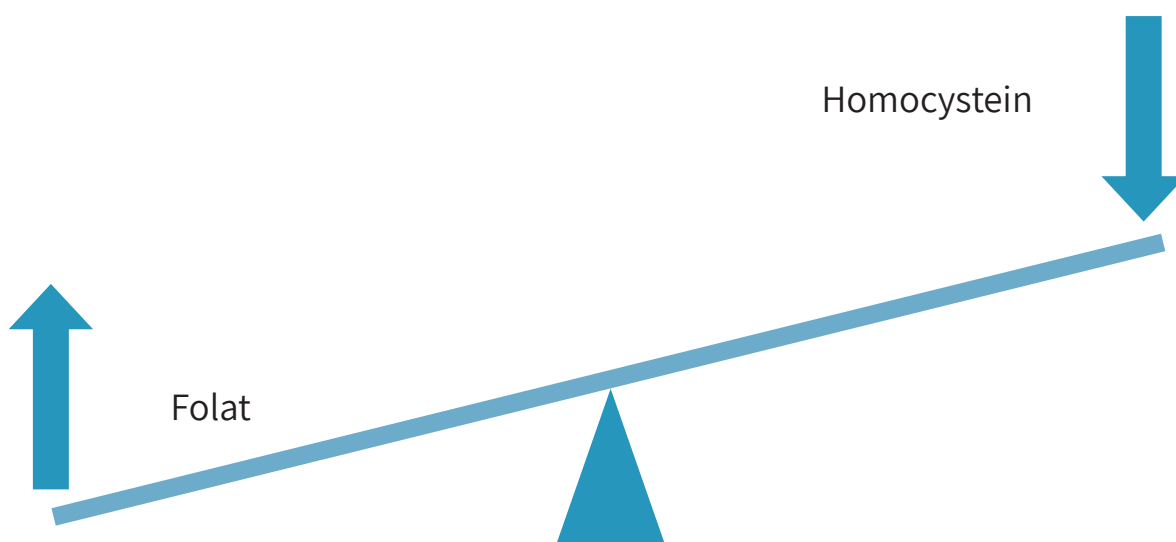
“Despite of AMD being a disease in the elderly, we also find subjects with early AMD features based on colour fundus images in young adults under the age of 30 years”. (Brandl, 2016, KORA, n= 2840, Augsburg)

Korrelation Homocystein und Folat

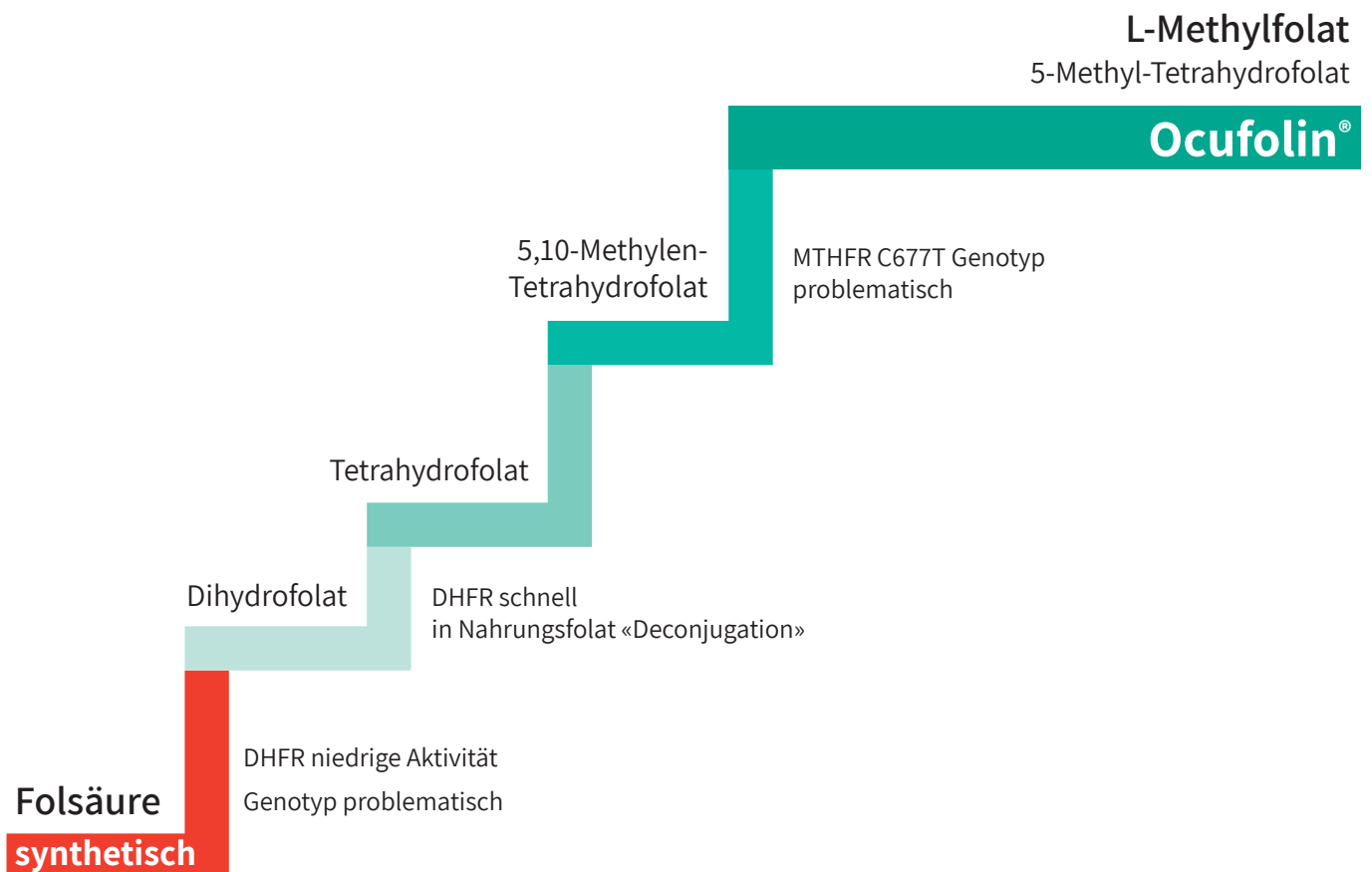


“Elevated serum tHcy and folate and vitamin B-12 deficiencies predicted increased risk of incident AMD, which suggests a potential role for vitamin B-12 and folate in reducing AMD risk.” (Gopinath 2013, Aus, n = 1760, BMES)

“In the eye the vascular endothelium plays a key role in the regulation of vascular tone. It regulates the blood flow in the retina, ONH (optical nerve head) and choroid by releasing agents that are responsible for vasodilation and vasoconstriction and by modifying their release in response to local metabolic needs.” (Resch et al., 2009)



Folsäure ≠ L-Methylfolat

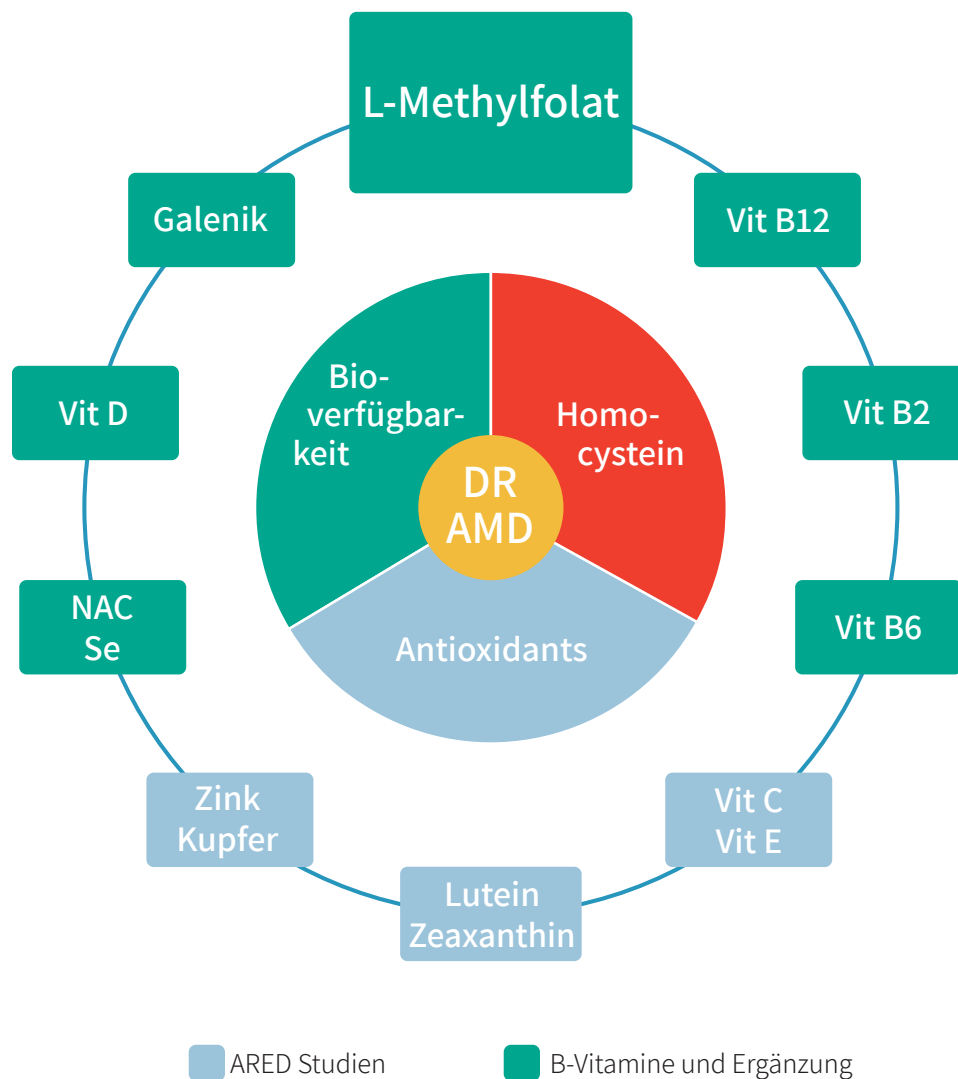


“Potential detrimental effects of high folic acid intake may not be limited to the elderly nor to those with B12 deficiency.”
(Selhub, USA, 2016)

“Furthermore, experimental studies have shown that folic acid can inhibit the transport of 5-methyltetrahydrofolate across the BBB.” (Stover, USA, 2017)

“The L-5-MTHF supplement group had higher (P = 0.003) RBC folate concentrations and higher (P = 0.023) plasma folate concentrations than the folic acid supplement group.” (Henderson, CA, 2018)

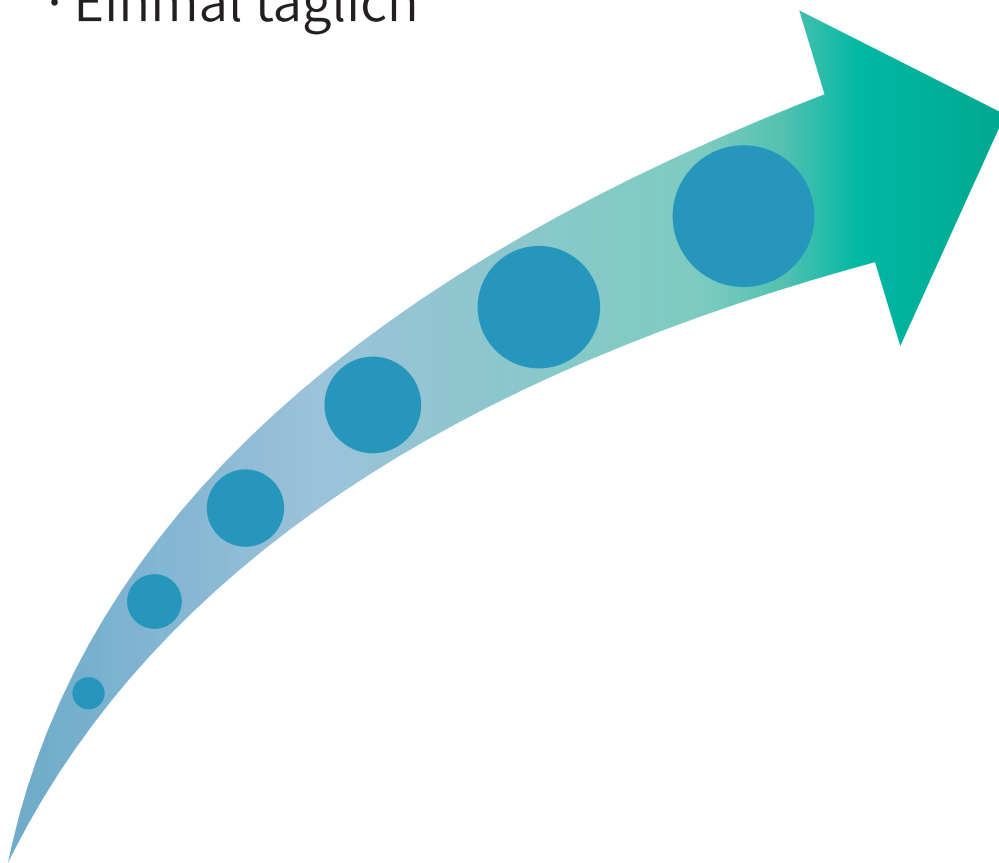
Multifaktorielle Geschehen brauchen einen multifaktoriellen Ansatz



ARED-Studien 25%ige Senkung des AMD Risikos, mit Vitamin C, E, Zink, Kupfer, Lutein und Zeaxanthin

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