Protection against oxidative-inflammatory damage in chronic liver disease

The liver is one of the organs most susceptible to oxidative cellular damage and DNA mutations. During the course of liver disease, chronic inflammatory events and oxidative stress can lead to DNA damage. Oxidative DNA damage has been indicated as an early event in Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection and as a marker of liver damage, giving rise to development of cancer.

**F.P.P.® helps protect against oxidative and inflammatory damage in HCV.**

### How to take Immun'Âge® and why

#### Regular support
- **Dosage:** 1 to 3 packet(s) / day for 3-4 months, 3-4 times / year.
- **Action:** helps down-regulate the ongoing oxidative stress and chronic inflammatory changes.
- **Result:** helps spare liver’s cells from the ongoing damage and DNA mutations.

#### In symptomatic phase (fatigue, anorexia, etc.) or overlapping illness
- **Dosage:** 2-3 packet(s) / day for 4-6 weeks.
- **Action:** helps counteract the increased antioxidant liver demand.
- **Result:** helps enhance recovery from the symptomatic stage.

### SCIENTIFIC REFERENCES
Oxidative-inflammatory damage in cirrhosis: effect of vitamin E and a fermented papaya preparation.

J. Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2007 May;22(5):697-703
PMID:17444858 [PubMed indexed for MEDLINE]