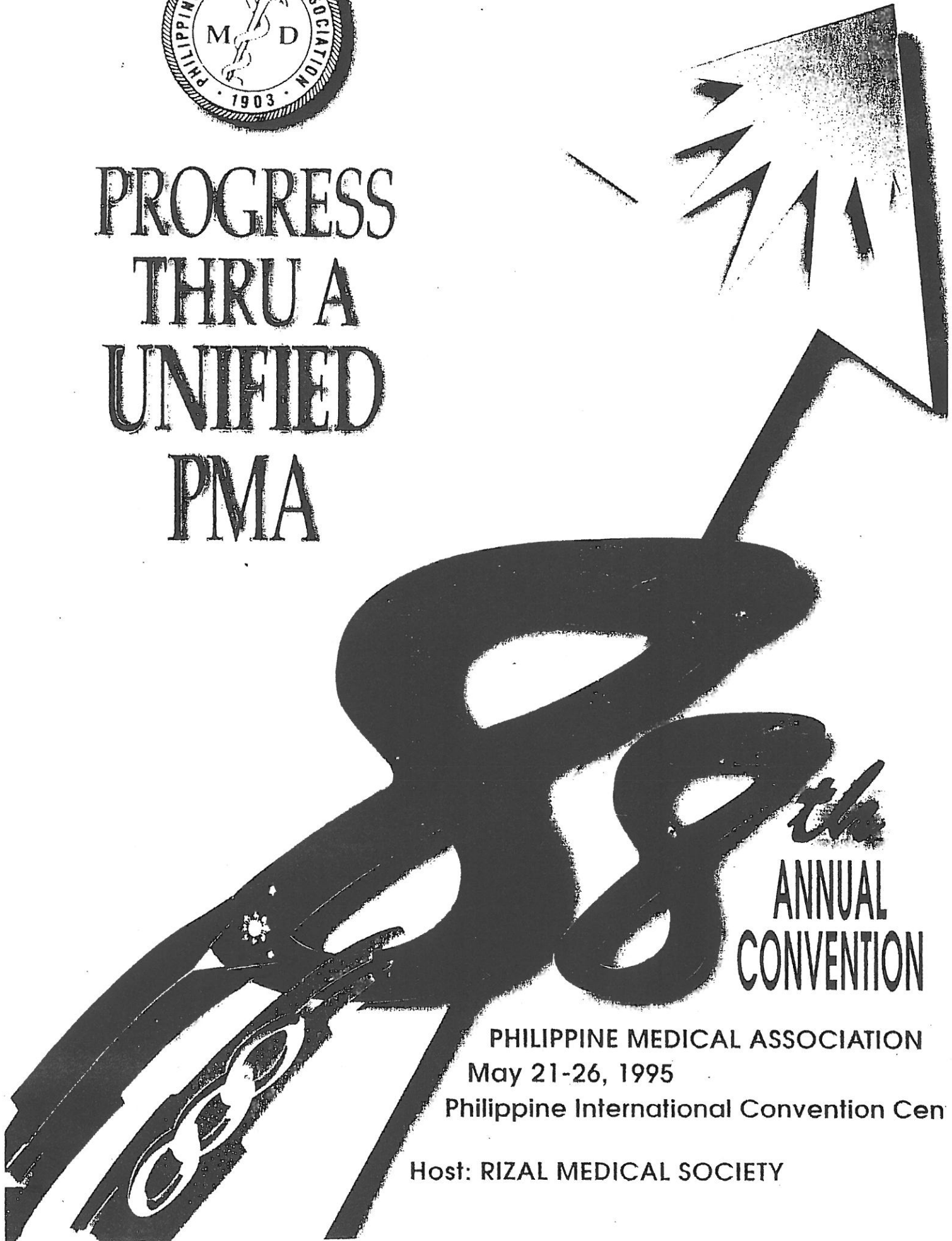




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Host: RIZAL MEDICAL SOCIETY

Effects of Bio-Normalizer on the Free Radicals and Immune Status of Patients with Chronic Viral Hepatitis, Diabetes Mellitus and Atopic Diseases

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Philippine Medical Association

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Abstract:

Three pilot clinical studies were done at the Russian Institute of Pediatric Hematology, The Russian Hospital for the Sick Children, and The Institute of Diabetes of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences. These were open, randomized and controlled clinical trials which were performed in accordance with international guidelines. The main objective of these trials is to provide evidences of the clinical usefulness of Bio-Normalizer (BN) in patients with Chronic Hepatitis B and C, with Insulin-dependent Diabetes Mellitus, with Bronchial Asthma, and with Atopic Dermatitis. Patients were given daily three grams of BN for one month. The studies demonstrated that short-term BN administration were well-tolerated in 100% of the patients studied. After completing the BN therapy, about 80% of the patients exhibited significant suppression of the clinical symptoms. For example, the frequency of breathlessness was decreased in patients with bronchial asthma, and therefore, most of them gradually required lesser beta-agonist inhalations. Skin lesions and other clinical symptoms of allergy were likewise suppressed. The required dose of topical steroids decreased in patients with atopic dermatitis. According to laboratory data, BN administration led to a significant improvement in liver enzymes (ALT and AST) of patients with chronic viral hepatitis. The effectiveness of therapy in this regard was equal for Hepatitis B and C infected patients and was slightly higher than the standard interferon therapy given earlier. The most impressive results were obtained in the group of diabetic patients where a positive therapeutic effect was shown in 87% of them. Diabetic markers such as fasting blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin, and urinary microalbumin were all substantially decreased. A significant result likewise noted was the increased formation of nitric oxide, an important vasodilator.

Considering the above positive results, it was recommended that Phase 3 clinical trials of BN to be performed on a larger group of patients be undertaken.