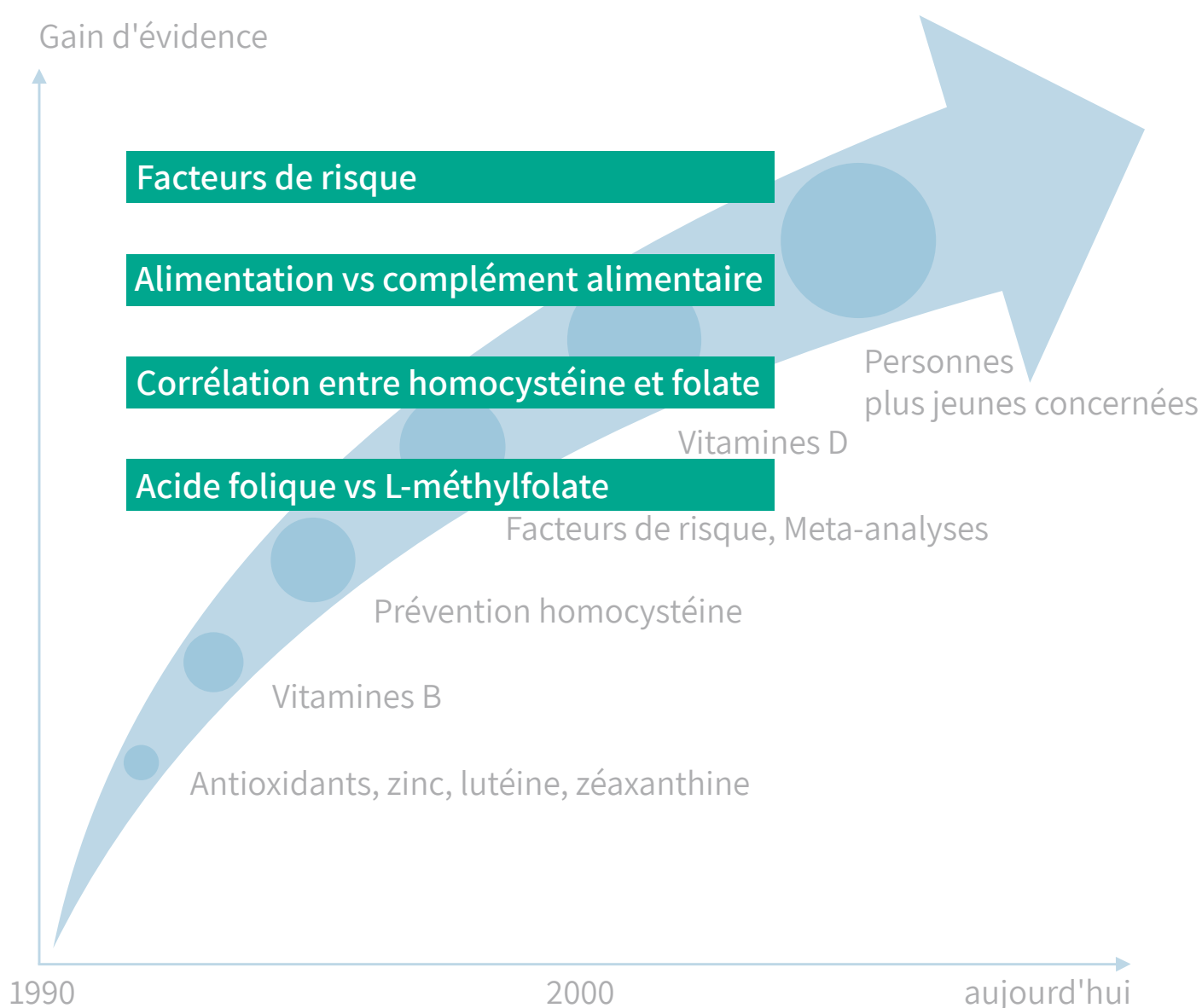


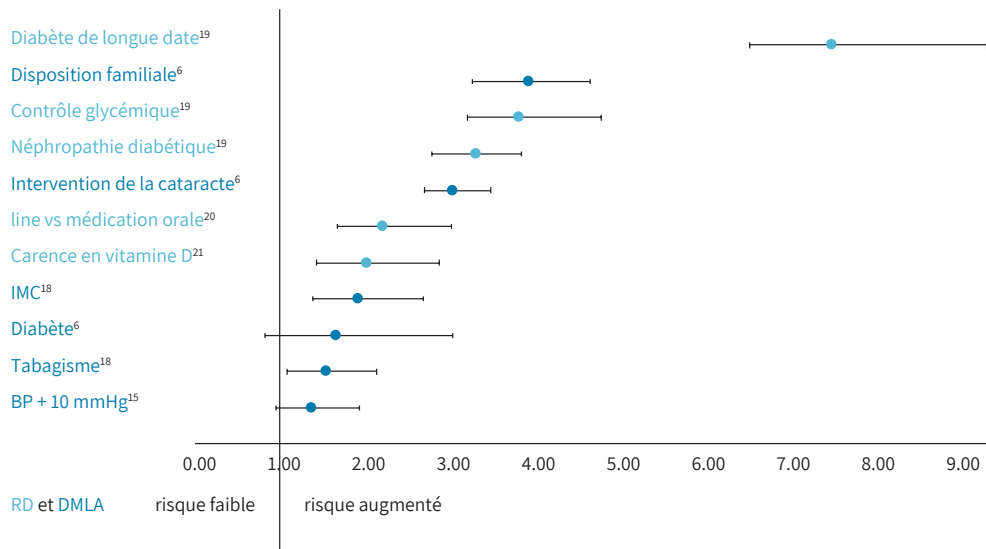
Une nouvelle voie pour la supplémentation en prévention de la DR / DMLA

afin d'assurer les besoins nutritifs – sous surveillance médicale.



Facteurs de risque RD et DMLA

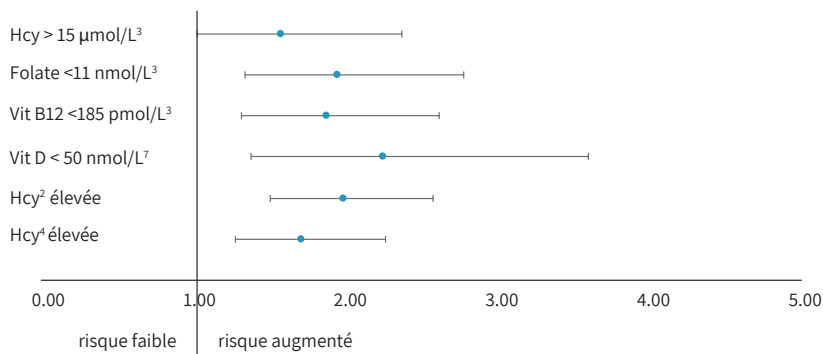
Facteurs de risque connus



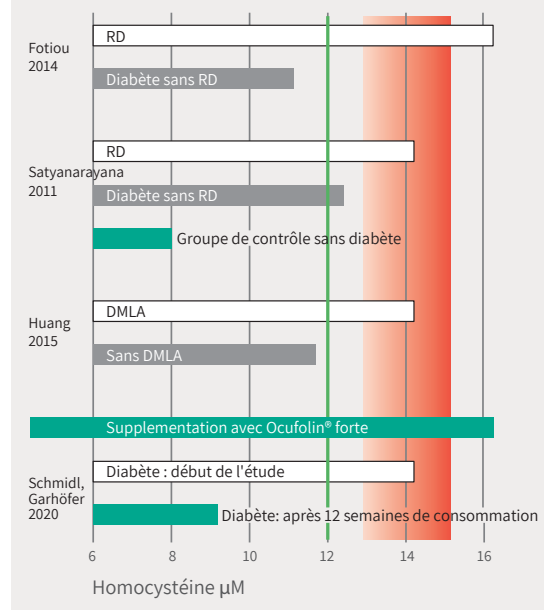
Nouveau facteur de risque: Homocystéine

“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 membranes (CNV) in AMD.” (Singh, USA, 2017)

Facteurs de risque

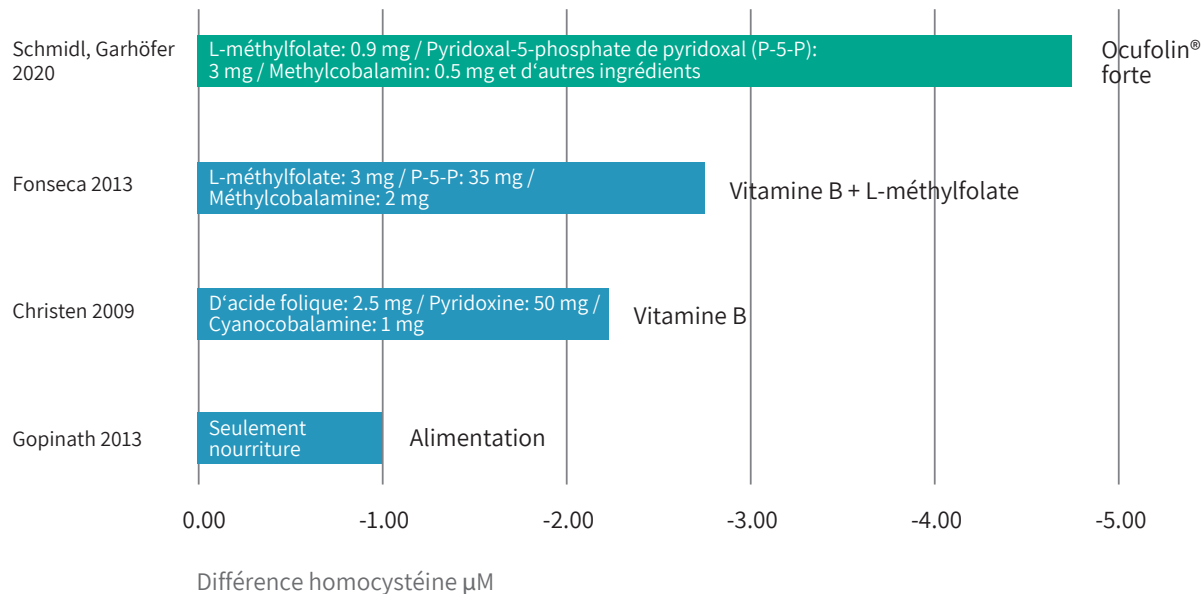


Homocystéine: influence sur RD et DMLA



Alimentation vs complément alimentaire

Réduction de l'homocystéine alimentaire



Taux d'homocystéine comme indicateur pour le diagnostic du trouble métabolique par le médecin

“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)

Corrélation entre homocystéine et folate

Un taux d'homocystéine élevé provoque

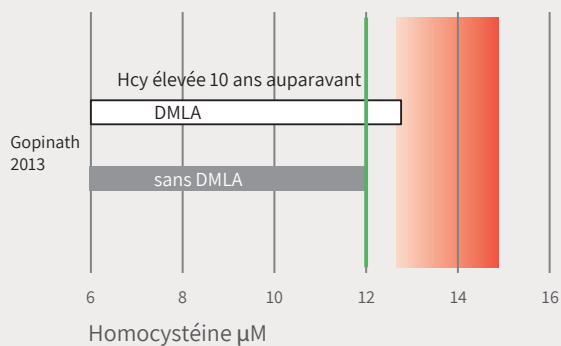
Toxicité neurologique

Disfonctionnement endothélial

Dégradation de l'irrigation sanguine de la rétine

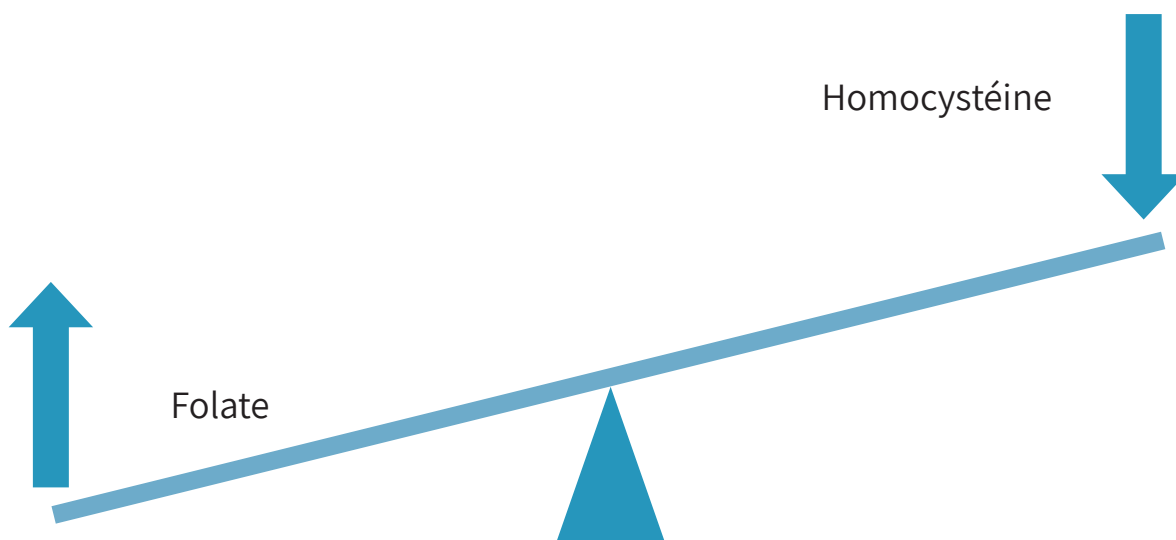
RD / DMLA

Taux d'homocystéine comme indicateur pour la prévention de la DMLA



“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)



Acide folique ≠ L-méthylfolate

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tetrahydrofolate

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Génotype problématique

Tetrahydrofolate

Dihydrofolate

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en folate nutritif «Déconjugaison»

Acide
folique

DHFR basse activité
Génotype problématique

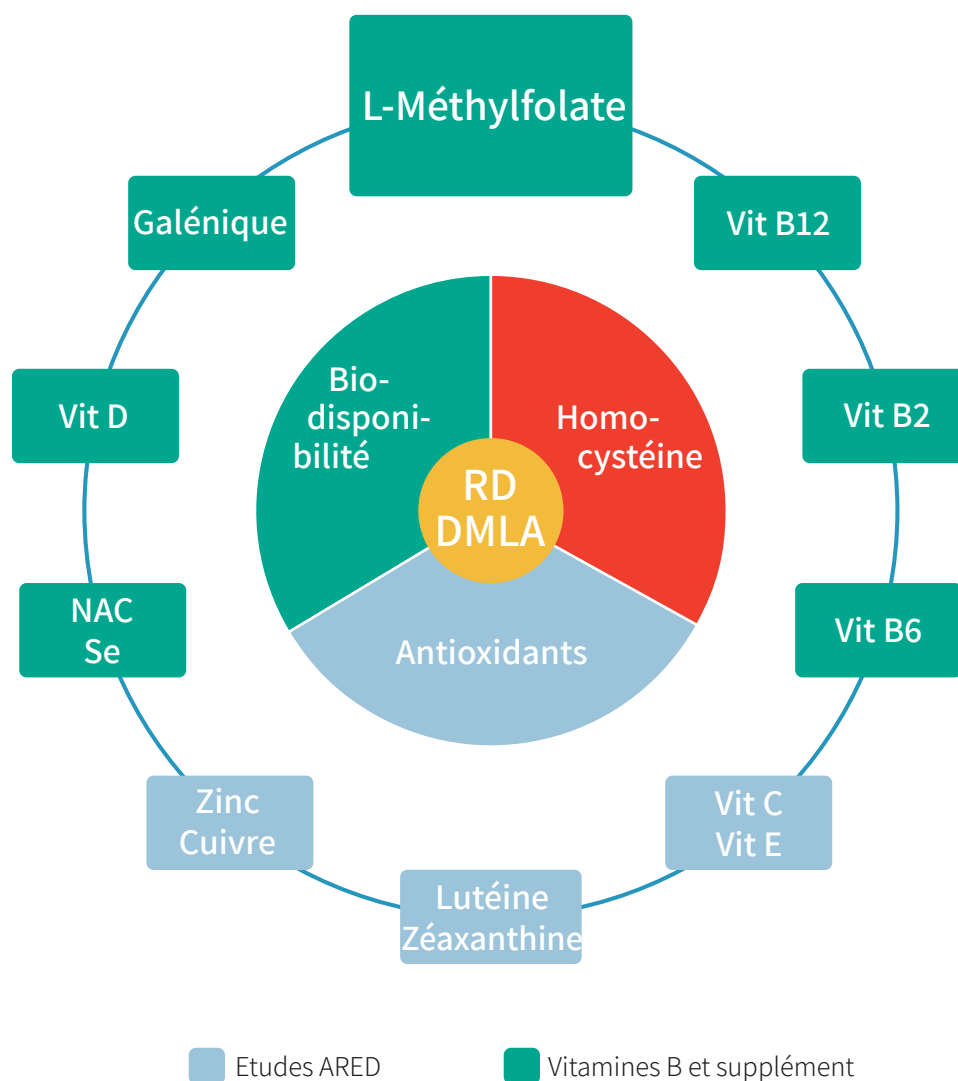
synthétique

“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)

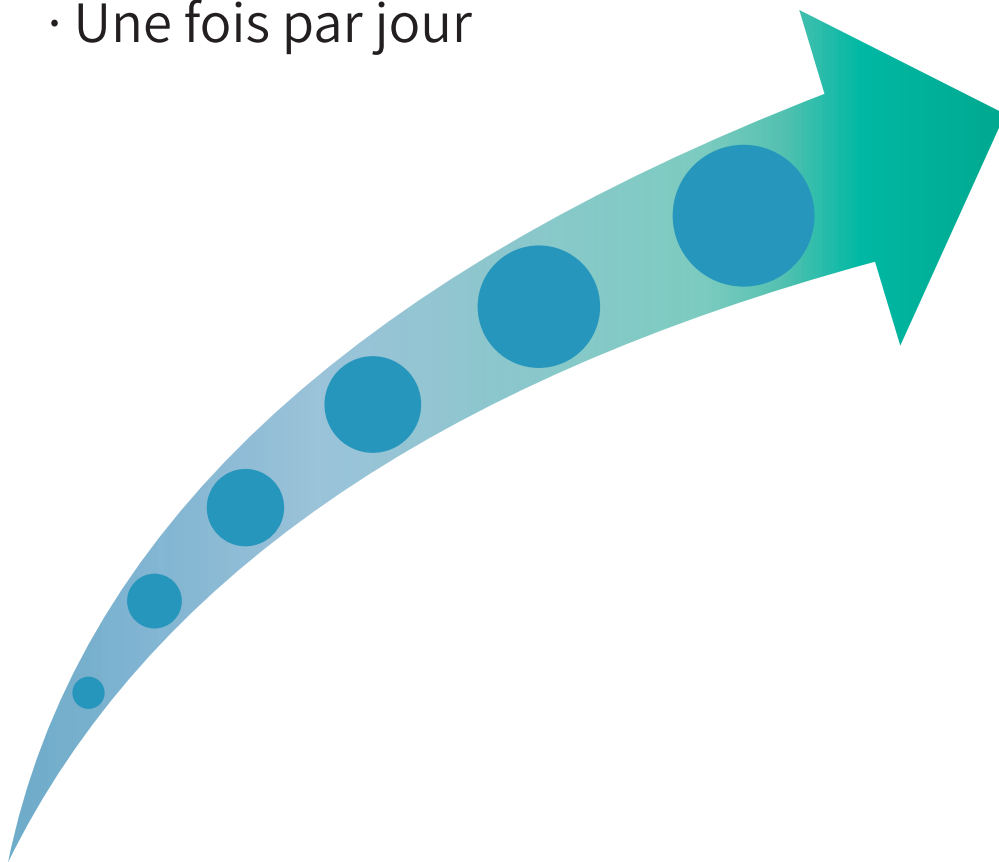
Des événements multifactoriels nécessitent des approches multifactorielles



Etudes ARED: diminution du risque DLMA de 25%, avec vitamines C, E, zinc, cuivre, lutéine et zéaxanthine

Nouvelles connaissances, prouvées scientifiquement

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