

An ideal food product of an antibiotic nature is one that does not destroy the destruction of all symbionogenic microflora, the destruction of pathogenic strains, conditionally pathogenic, as well as rotten and enzyme microflora.

Symbiotic, non-pathogenic microflora for humans can participate in the biosynthesis of vitamins: folic acid and biotin and partially para-aminobenzoic acid.

But in the presence of other ways of obtaining these vitamins (for example, with food or vitamins), the significance of the presence of microsymbions in the intestine is significantly reduced.

According to I. Mechnikov's theory, the beneficial effect of the microflora of oxygen milk consists in the timely removal of lactose from chyme and the non-union of fermentation (noisy) microflora, which, reacting with lactose, forms a lot of gases and causes flatulence, sometimes with serious consequences for the body.

In addition, an excess of bacterial flora in the intestine leads to the leakage of protoplasts from killed bacteria with atypical macrophages and the conversion of amino acids and nucleic acids. The consequences of this phenomenon are genotoxicity, the formation of inactive and harmful S-S compounds from the useful and limited SH-groups, as well as the immunity of the immune system.

As it turned out, the unique function of lactose digestion, both in vitro (outside the body) and in the intestine, is performed by fungal saprophyte, which is fermentation in the manufacture of this drug. It easily cleaves milk lactose, provides a lack of lactose hymen that loses the nutrition of the microflora, and fermentation stops, ending all the negative effects of the excessive accumulation of bacteria and gases.

Mushroom saprophyte secretes antibiotic, which further inhibits the growth of the intestinal microflora, including pathogenic. Its antibiotic does not cause dysbiosis, its effect is light and affects a wide range of bacteria. Already after 3-4 days of taking the drug stop the symptoms of inflammation of the intestine, dyspepsia, the person heals.

Mushroom saprophyte is extracted from milk, that is, from the natural environment. And in this, it is also a great advantage over high-tech synthetic antibiotics. Its amino acid composition corresponds to it in milk proteins. It does not contain atypical proteins and amino acids that can damage the body.

Unlike bacteria, it does not synthesize dangerous fats with trans-fatty acids, which are easily placed in the subcutaneous fatty tissue and never come out and which, according to our data, is the main cause of cellulite.

Use as an additive to food of only 40 grams of the drug per day will solve many health problems, not only the organs of the digestive tract but the whole organism.

About the preparation "OMARIDIN"

An ideal food product of an antibiotic nature is one in which the destruction of the entire symbiotic microflora occurs, and the destruction of pathogenic strains, conditionally pathogenic, as well as rotten and fermentable microflora.

Symbiotic, non-pathogenic microflora for a person can participate in the biosynthesis of vitamins: folic acid and biotin and partially paraaminobenzoic acid.

But in the presence of other routes of receipt of these vitamins (for example, with food or vitamins), the relevance of the presence of microsymbionts in the intestine is significantly reduced.

According to I. Mechnikov's theory, the beneficial effect of the sour-milk microflora is the timely removal of lactose from the chyme and the non-attachment of fermentation (noise) microflora, which, reacting with lactose, forms a lot of gases and causes flatulence, sometimes with severe consequences for the body.

In addition, excess bacterial flora in the lower intestine leads to leakage of protoplasm from dead bacteria with atypical macrophage proteins and right-turning amino acids and nucleic acids. The consequences of this phenomenon are genotoxicity, the formation of inactive and harmful S-S compounds from the useful and deficient SH-groups, as well as the voltage of the immune system.

As it turned out, the unique functions of lactose digestion, both in vitro (outside the body) and in the intestines, are made by the mushroom saprophyte, which is a leaven in the manufacture of this preparation. It easily cleaves milk lactose, provides a non-lactic chyme, which loses nutritional properties for the microflora, and fermentation stops, all negative effects of the excessive accumulation of bacteria and gases cease.

Mushroom saprophyte secretes antibiotic and it further inhibits the growth of intestinal microflora, including pathogenic. Its antibiotic does not cause dysbiosis, its action is mild and affects a wide range of bacteria. Already after 3-4 days of taking the drug, the symptoms of inflammation of the intestine, dyspepsia, the person recover.

Mushroom saprophyte is removed from milk, that is, from its natural environment. And this is also a big advantage over synthetic highly active antibiotics.

Its amino acid composition corresponds to that in milk proteins. It does not contain atypical proteins and amino acids that could harm the body. Unlike bacteria, it does not synthesize dangerous fats with trans fatty acids, which are easy to handle in subcutaneous fatty tissue and never go out and which, according to our data, are the main cause of cellulite.

Using as a supplement to food only 40 grams of the drug per day will solve many health problems not only the organs of the digestive tract but also the whole organism.

It has been established that it has a mild anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory effect since in 3-4 days only the long and lingering dyspeptic conditions in the lower sections of the thin and thick intestines are stopped.

Antibacterial action of the drug is due to two factors: the presence of lactic acid and antibiotics. If its antibiotic properties were related to a neutrophil-like mechanism, inflammation of the intestine would be intensified and/or maintained. However, this does not happen.

The drug as a nutritional supplement helps to stop the inflammatory process in the intestine even without the use of standard pharmaceuticals. Agents (sulfanilamidov and antibiotics). At the same time, the drug does not cause dysbiosis, but only inhibits the excess growth of microflora due to antibiotic activity and due to the activity of the lactase contained in it, cleaving lactose - a substrate for the vital activity of bacteria.

Lactase is partially inactivated when passing the stomach and intestines, and its residual activity is sufficient for the destruction of lactose and its transformation into lactic acid and carbon dioxide.

In the drug OMARIDIN naturally combined usefully for the intestines and the body as a whole properties:

- preventive,
- therapeutic and health-improving
- The properties of a source of a highly balanced amino acid composition of edible milk protein.

And so, as this product tends to "slow down" the process of apoptosis, in this there is one more of its advantages.