

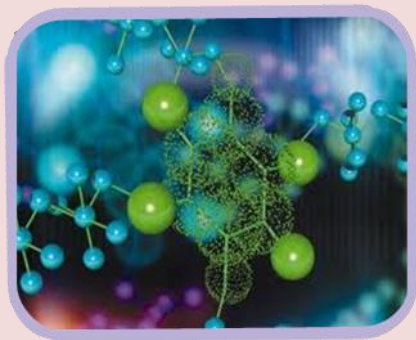


KOBAVIT

**A PREPARATION
WITH EXPRESSED
HEPATOPROTECTIVE,
ANTIANEMIC AND
ANTI-ULCERATIVE
EFFECTS**

ab(Bio)om

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KOBAVIT

is a complex combination of a vital microelement cobalt with natural biologically active substances – glutamic acid and vitamin U

KOBAVIT

It is the quickness of the effect of action – manifested from the first days of the treatment

It is absolute assimilation and no side effects

It is a complete recovery of the body and absence of relapses

It is an extremely low treatment costs

INDICATIONS FOR USE

As a hepatoprotective drug

- in the treatment of acute and chronic hepatitis of various origins (including A, B, C and Delta viral etiology and reactive hepatitis)
- in the treatment of liver cirrhosis;
- in the treatment post-hepatitis hepatomegaly;
- in the treatment hepatopathies of pregnant women and hepatopathies caused by various gelatotoxic drugs;
- in the treatment toxic liver lesions of various etiologies, including alcoholic, medicinal (antibiotics, antitumor, anti-tuberculosis and antiviral drugs, tricyclic antidepressants, oral contraceptives, etc.);
- in the treatment chronic carriage of HBs antigen.

As an antianemic drug:

- in the treatment iron deficiency anemia (hypochromic anemia, anemia of pregnant and lactating mothers, anemia of alimentary origin in children, anemia of newborns and infants);
- in the treatment anemia associated with vitamin B12 deficiency;
- in the treatment anemia of mixed genesis;
- in the treatment anemia caused by toxic substances and drugs;
- in the treatment hypoplastic and posthemorrhagic anemias.

As an antiulcer drug:

- as a cytoprotector and a drug that accelerates the healing of ulcers, it is used for gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer;
- it is used in the treatment of complications arising in the long term after various surgical interventions in patients with gastroduodenal ulcers.

Side effects. The drug is well assimilated. No side effects have been identified.

Contraindications. Hypersensitivity to drug components.

Special Instructions. Kobavit is well harmonized with all of the complex basic therapy drugs. However, when using Kobavit for hepatitis, it is undesirable to use other antiviral drugs.



KOBAVIT - AS A HIGHLY EFFECTIVE GEPATOPROTECTOR [1, 2, 12]

- ✓ the use of kobavit in acute forms of viral hepatitis prevents the development of chronic forms of diseases, and in chronic forms, it prevents further progression of the pathological process, including the development of liver cirrhosis;
- ✓ the drug significantly increases the antitoxic function of the liver;
- ✓ contributes to a significant increase in the regenerative potential of tissues, including the hepatic parenchyma;
- ✓ it restores the bile-forming, biliary functions of the liver;
- ✓ intensively reduces the activity of liver enzymes (AIAT and AsAT), markers of cholestasis (alkaline phosphatase, γ -glutamyl transferase);
- ✓ intensively reduces the serum bilirubin content in the blood;
- ✓ possesses, including in hepatitis treatment, high antioxidant and membrane-stabilizing activity;
- ✓ Kobavit significantly reduces the time of clinical manifestations of liver diseases and the normalization of laboratory parameters (Fig. 1);
- ✓ in the overwhelming majority of cases, Kobavit promotes a rapid decrease in the titer of HBsAg up to its complete disappearance;
- ✓ enhances protein-synthesizing functions of the liver.

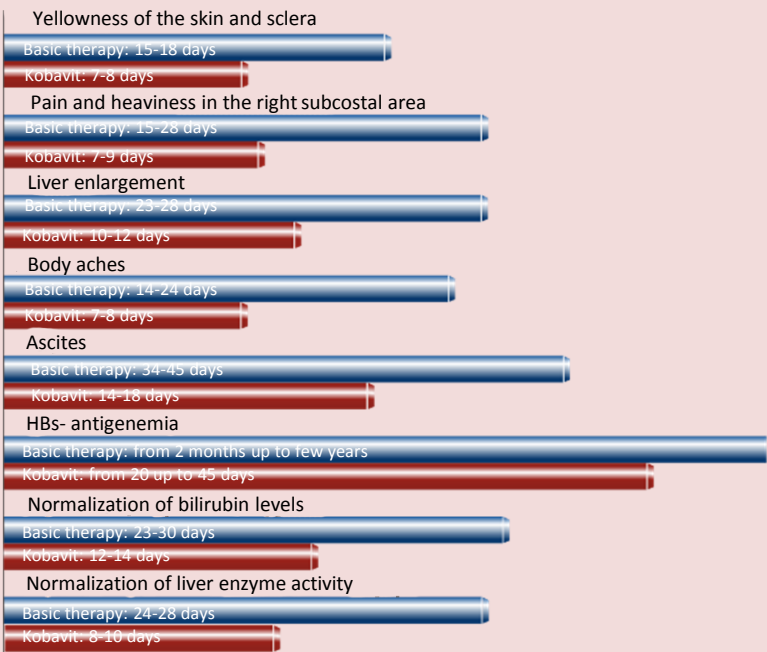


Fig 1. Influence of Kobavit on the timing of clinical manifestations of liver diseases and on the normalization of laboratory parameters.

The drug should be taken 1.5-2 hours before meals. For adult patients with hepatitis, 0.01 g tablets, and for children 0.005 g tablets are recommended. In the treatment of hepatitis, the drug should be prescribed according to the following scheme:

Type of hepatitis	Main therapy	Supportive therapy
Acute form of hepatitis	By 2 tablet 2 times a day in the first 10 days, further by 1 tablet 2 times a day during 15 days	By 1 tablet a day during 10-15 days
Protracted viral hepatitis	By 2 tablets 2 times a day during 20-25 days	Not necessary
Chronic persistent hepatitis (CPG)	By 1 tablet 2 times a day during 20-25 days	By 1 tablet a day during 1,5-2 months
Chronic active hepatitis (CAH) and liver cirrhosis	By 2 tablets 2 times a day during 20-25 days	By 1 tablet 2 times a day during 1,5-2 months

In case of carriage of the HBs antigen, the course of treatment (1 tablet twice a day) continues until the titer of the HBs antigen disappears, but no more than 2 months. In those cases, when the titer of the HBs antigen decreases, but does not disappear, the use of the drug can be continued by prescribing repeated courses of treatment. The period between courses is one month.



KOBAVIT - AS A PREPARATION IMPROVING EXCHANGE PROCESSES IN THE "MOTHER – FETUS - CHILD" SYSTEM [3, 4, 12]

- ✓ Promotes a 4 times decrease in the incidence of anemia in children born from mothers with severe and moderately severe IDA, who took only iron medicines;
- ✓ Significantly improves the immune status (cellular immunity), phagocytic activity of neutrophils in those children whose mothers took Kobavit during pregnancy. As a result, a high resistance to infectious diseases is acquired;
- ✓ Taking Kobavit in the period of pregnancy contributes to a significant decrease in morbidity in newborns up to their complete absence (table).
- ✓ Children whose mothers took the Kobavit, at the age of 1 to 3 months, acute respiratory diseases are more than 2 times less common, I-degree dysbiosis is 6 times less common, II-degree 4.5 times less often than in children whose mothers took only iron supplements;
- ✓ Under the influence of Kobavit, the level of iron is almost completely restored and the content of cobalt in the composition of the breast milk significantly increases (Fig. 2).

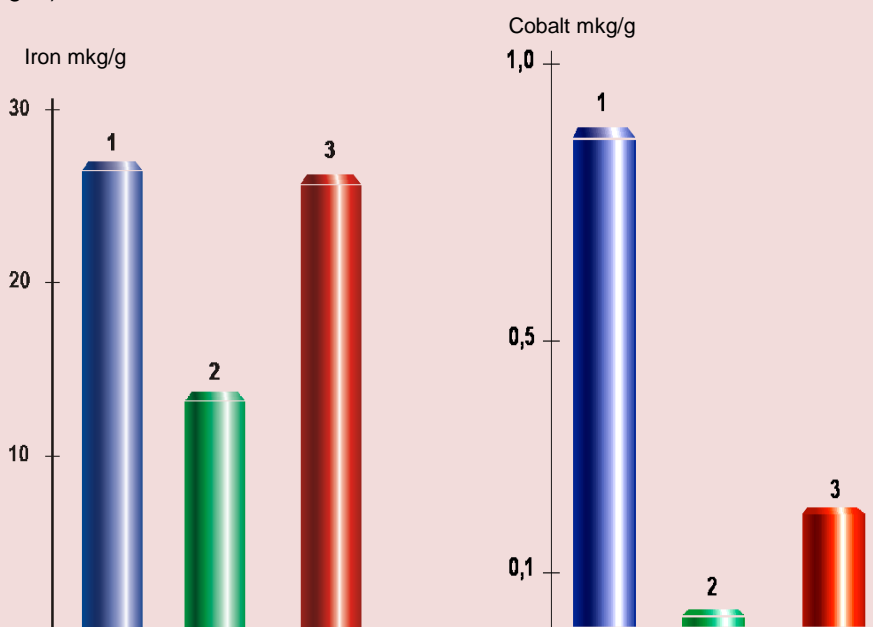


Fig 2. The effect of the Kobavit on the content of elements in breast milk (1 - healthy nursing mothers, 2 - nursing mothers who took only iron supplements during pregnancy, 3 - nursing mothers who took Kobavit and iron supplements during pregnancy)

INFLUENCE OF KOBAVIT ON NEONATAL MORBIDITY

Morbidity of newborns	Morbidity of newborns born from anemic mothers who took iron supplements only	Morbidity of newborns born from anemic mothers who took Kobavit and iron supplements
Asphyxia	41.6 ± 6.3%	22.2 ± 9.8%
Signs of impaired cerebral circulation	36.6 ± 6.2%	5.6 ± 0.4%
Intrauterine growth retardation	11.6 ± 4.1%	5.4 ± 0.5%
Purulent-inflammatory diseases (conjunctivitis, omphalitis, pioderma)	43.3 ± 6.3%	0.0%
Fungal infection of the oral cavity	16.7 ± 4.8%	0.0%

KOBAVIT- AS A PREPARATION USED IN ANEMIA OF ADULTS, NEWBORNS and CHILDREN [5-7, 12]



✓ In the treatment of anemia in adults, the drug has an activating effect on the processes that enhance the absorption of iron both from the composition of food products and iron-containing drugs, and as a result it contributes to the rapid and effective growth of hemoglobin levels and the improvement of the red blood counts (Fig. 3);

- ✓ promotes the effective inclusion of iron into hemoglobin;
- ✓ activates the functions of the bone marrow, accelerates the maturation of erythrocytes and their entering the circulating blood;
- ✓ in a short period of time it contributes to the disappearance of the symptoms of asthenization (rapid fatigue, sweating, etc.);
- ✓ in case of anemia in newborns and children, it enhances the absorption of iron from the composition of breast milk;
- ✓ Kobavit is the first and only drug preventing the origin of "diluted hemoglobin" syndrome in anemic newborns, including prematurely born (Fig. 4);
- ✓ and in addition, Kobavit helps to enhance protein synthesis activity in infants.

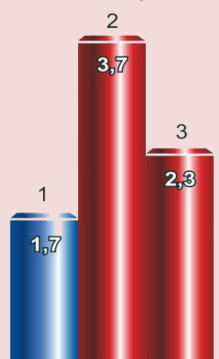


Fig 3. Influence of Kobavit on the average daily increase in hemoglobin (g/l) in adult anemic patients (1- the result of basic therapy, including a full course of iron and vitamins B12 and B6; 2- the result of using Kobavit in combination with basic therapy; 3 - the result of monotherapy with Kobavit for mild anemias)

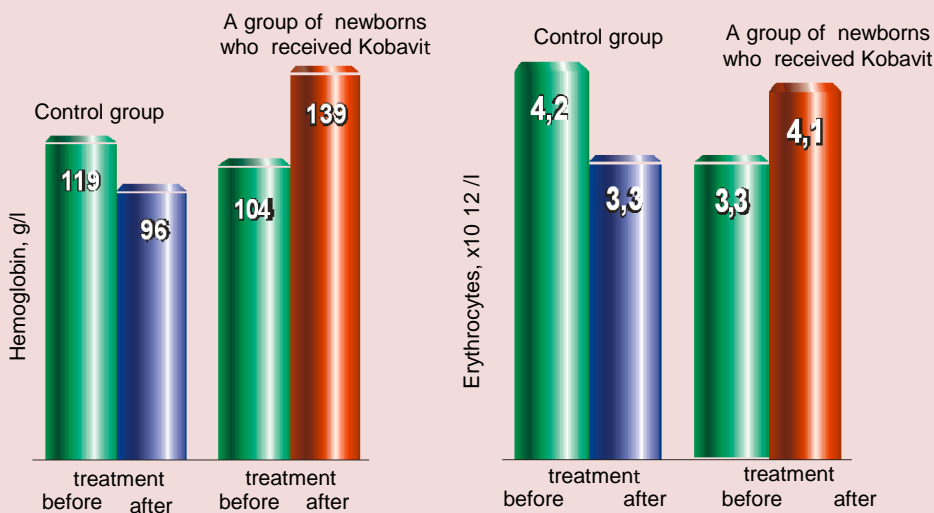


Fig 4. Influence of Kobavit on the level of hemoglobin and on the number of erythrocytes in newborn anemia.

- Note. 1. The newborns of the control group received vitamins B6 and B12, and albumin daily during the treatment period.
 2. A decrease in the level of hemoglobin and the number of erythrocytes in the control group during the treatment period is a consequence of the occurrence of "diluted hemoglobin" syndrome.

In case of anemia of diverse etiology, the drug is recommended to be taken, depending on the severity of the disease, according to the following scheme:

Mild anemia	Tablets of 0.005 g three times a day during 20-25 days
Moderate and severe anemia	Tablets of 0.01 g three times a day during 15 -20 days
Anemia of newborns and infants	Tablets of 0.005 g twice a day during 10-20 days

In case of mild anemia of adults, Kobavit can be used as a monotherapy. For more severe anemias, supplementation with iron preparations is recommended.

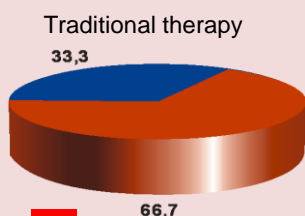
In case of anemia in newborns and infants, before taking, Kobavit should be dissolved in a small amount of boiled warm water and given together with breast milk.

KOBAVIT- AS AN ANTI-ULCER DRUG [8-12]

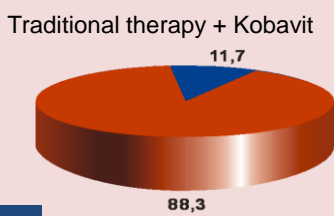


- ✓ enhances the synthesis of insoluble glycoproteins in the mucous tissue, intensively restores the viscous-elastic properties of the mucous barrier, shortens the time of ulcer scarring (Fig. 5); antioxidant and action, shortens the time of ulcer scarring (Fig. 5);

- ✓ has an inductive, antioxidant and cytoprotective effect on the tissue of the gastrointestinal tract mucous
- ✓ prevents complications arising in the long term after surgical interventions in patients with gastroduodenal ulcers;
- ✓ Kobavit is the only drug which has positive effect on the microelement composition of the mucosa. Under its influence in mucosa tissues, the level of such important elements of antioxidants as zinc, selenium and cobalt increases, while the content of iron (activator of lipid peroxidation) - decreases;
- ✓ it contributes to the early normalization of gastric juice indicators;
- ✓ and it contributes to the rapid disappearance of the main symptoms of the disease - heartburn, pain in the epigastric region.



■ - Ulcer scarring, %



■ - Reducing the size of the ulcer, %

Fig 5. The frequency of ulcer scarring, depending on the therapy (data for 20-21 days of treatment)

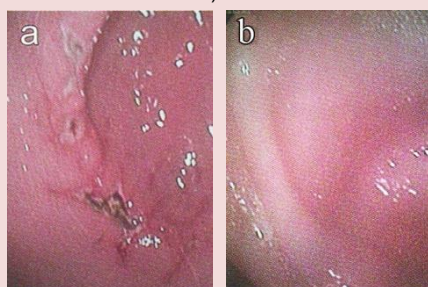


Fig 6. Clinical effect of using Kobavit in the treatment of erosive gastroduodenitis.

Before treatment (a):

Erosive gastroduodenitis. In the antrum of the stomach, ulcerative areas with sizes of 4, 3 and 2 cm are found.

After complex treatment using Kobavit during 30 days (b):

Ulcerative areas are absent, inflammatory areas and scars are not found. The musin layer is well formed.

With conservative therapy of gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer, as well as after the surgical interventions for gastroduodenal ulcer, Kobavit should be taken according to the following scheme:

Tablets of 0.01 g twice a day during 20-25 days.

If necessary, the course of treatment with the drug is repeated.

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