

# BRUDYITIS

Tridocosahexaenoine-AOX® + Zinc

**Valuable help for  
patients suffering  
ocular Inflammation**



## DHA

**Biological Anti-inflammatory (non steroidal)**

Reduces inflammatory cytokines and eicosanoids production,  
stimulates resolution of **ocular inflammatory processes**

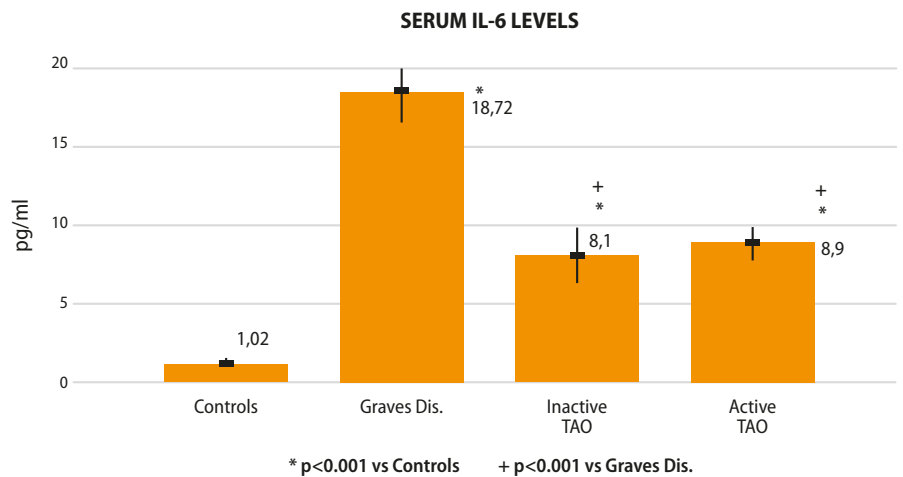
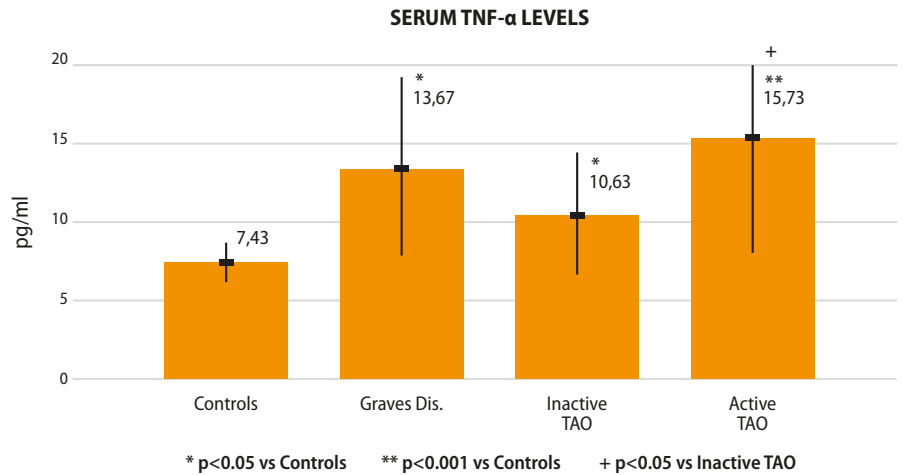


# IL-6

## Involved in pathogenesis of Graves' Orbitopathy<sup>1,2</sup>

### Serum Levels

levels of IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$  in (n=55) patients suffering Graves disease. (n=10) without thyroid associated ophthalmopathy (TAO), (n=25) with active TAO, (n=20) with inactive TAO, and (n=10) healthy controls.<sup>3</sup>



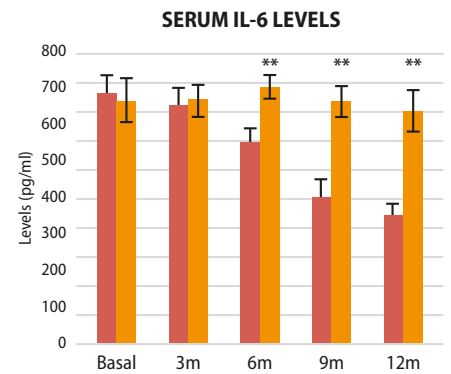
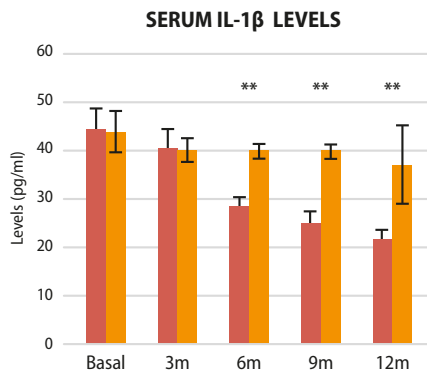
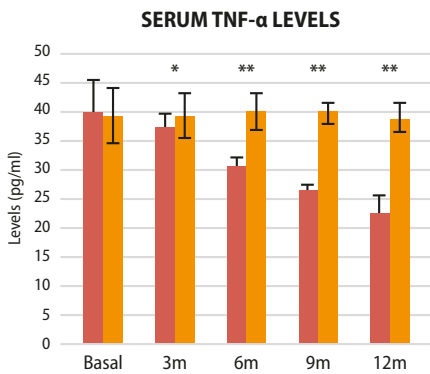
Monoclonal antibodies against IL-6 as Tocilizumab offer a benefit in Thyroid associated ophthalmopathy due to Graves Disease.<sup>1,2</sup>

# DHA

## A Biological Anti-inflammatory (non steroidal)

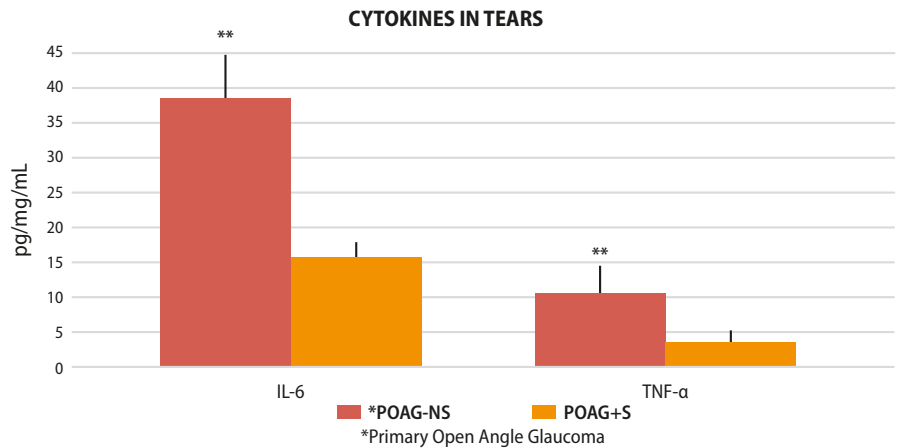
### DHA "Clinical" effect at a systemic level

Patients suffering Multiple Schlerosis (n=50), 25 of them receiving Omega-3 PUFA supplementation (■) and other 25 receiving Placebo (■); Significant cytokine levels reduction (at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months) in serum only in the active supplemented group when comparing with the basal levels.<sup>4</sup> \* P<0.05; \*\* P<0.001.



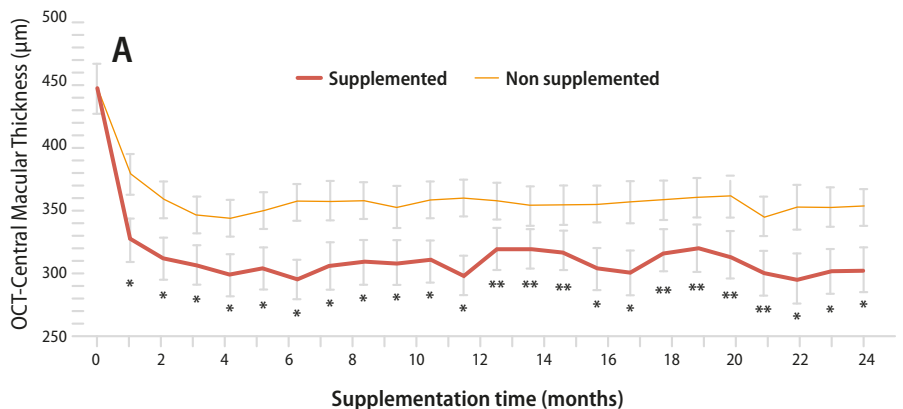
### BRUDY's DHA-TG "Clinical" effect at the Ocular Surface level

Tridocosahexaenoine-AOX® effect (700mg/day x 30 days), on IL-6 and TNF-α expression in reflex tears of P.O.A. Glaucoma patients (N=31) suffering ocular surface inflammation, 50% of them supplemented (+S) or non-supplemented (-NS). \*\* P<0.001.<sup>5</sup>



### BRUDY's DHA-TG "Clinical" Effect at Retina level

Anti-inflammatory, anti-edema effect at central macula level (OCT), in patients suffering Diabetic Macular Edema (N=62) treated with Ranibizumab, 50% supplemented with Tridocosahexaenoine-AOX® (1000mg/day x 24 months). \*P < 0.05; \*\*P < 0.01.<sup>6</sup>



# BRUDYITIS

Tridocosahexaenoine-AOX® + Zinc

## Biologic Anti-inflammatory (non Steroidal)

Reduces both cytokine production and inflammatory prostaglandins, and stimulates resolution

COMPOSITION	In 1 capsule	In 2 capsules	%RI*
<b>Omega-3 Fatty Acids</b>			
22:6ω3, DHA (mg)	500	1.000	-
20:5ω3, EPA (mg)	61	122	-
22:5ω3, DPA (mg)	42	84	-
<b>Trace Elements</b>			
Zn (mg)	5	10	50-100
Se (µg)	27,5	55	50-100
Cu (mg)	0,5	1	50-100
Mn (mg)	1	2	50-100
<b>Other Components</b>			
Glutathione (mg)	1	2	-

\*RI: Reference daily intake for 1 or 2 capsules



## Recommended dosing

**2 capsules per day = 1g DHA-TG + Zinc 10mg/day**

Box containing 30 capsules

1. Gómez Rodríguez L, et al; Efectividad y seguridad de tocilizumab en una paciente con orbitopatía graves; Farm Hosp 2014; 38(5):445-450.
2. Pérez-Moreiras JV, et al; Treatment of active corticosteroid-resistant graves' orbitopathy; Ophthal Plast Reconstr Surg 2014; 30(2): 162-7.
3. Jie Shen, et al; Th1, Th2, and Th17 Cytokine involvement in Thyroid associated ophthalmopathy; Disease Markers 2015; Article ID 609593, 6 pages.
4. Ramirez V, et al; Efficacy of fish oil on serum of TNFα, IL-1β, and IL-6 Oxidative stress markers in multiple sclerosis treated with interferón Beta-1b.
5. Galbis-Estrada C, et al; Patients undergoing long-term treatment with antihypertensive eye drops responded positively with respect to their ocular surface disorder to oral supplementation with antioxidants and essential fatty acids; Clinical Interventions in Aging 2013;8 711-719.
6. Lafuente M, et al; Combined intravitreal ranibizumab and oral docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) supplementation for diabetic macular edema: 2-year randomized single-blind controlled trial results; Sent for publication to Journal of Retina 2015.

© Emilia Tarragó Simón, MD from Ontinyent General Hospital, Valencia, has provided image of the anterior chamber with positive Tyndall effect. Anibal Gallardo MD, from Palamós Hospital, Girona, has provided the image of active thyroid associated ophthalmopathy, and that of an iris in clover-shape.

