PLURIGIN® OVULES

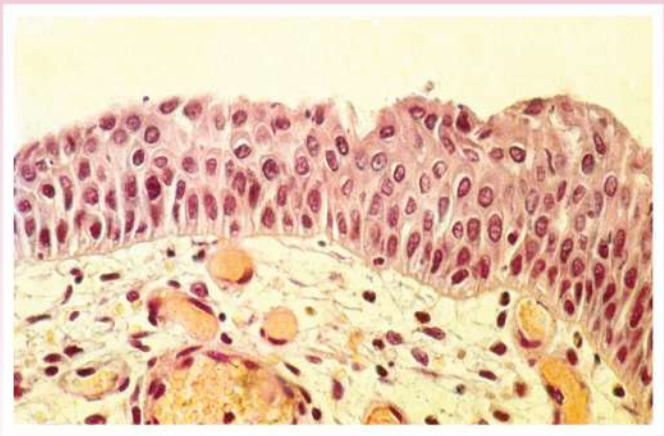
Today the
innovation of
polides ovules is

PLURIGIN®
OVULES

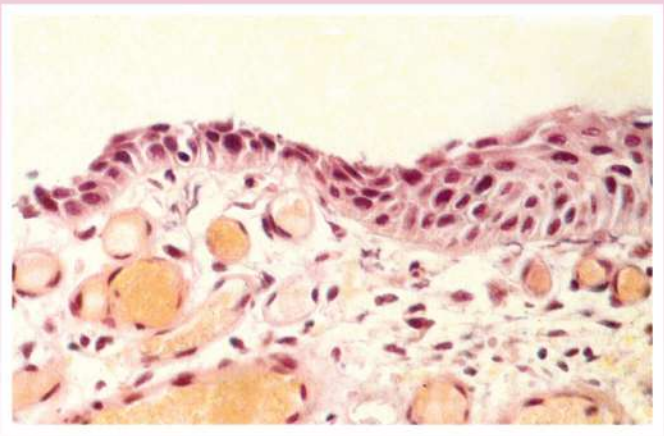
the unique treatment
for the various
vaginal infections

theWave innovation group

DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS AND SYMPTOMS



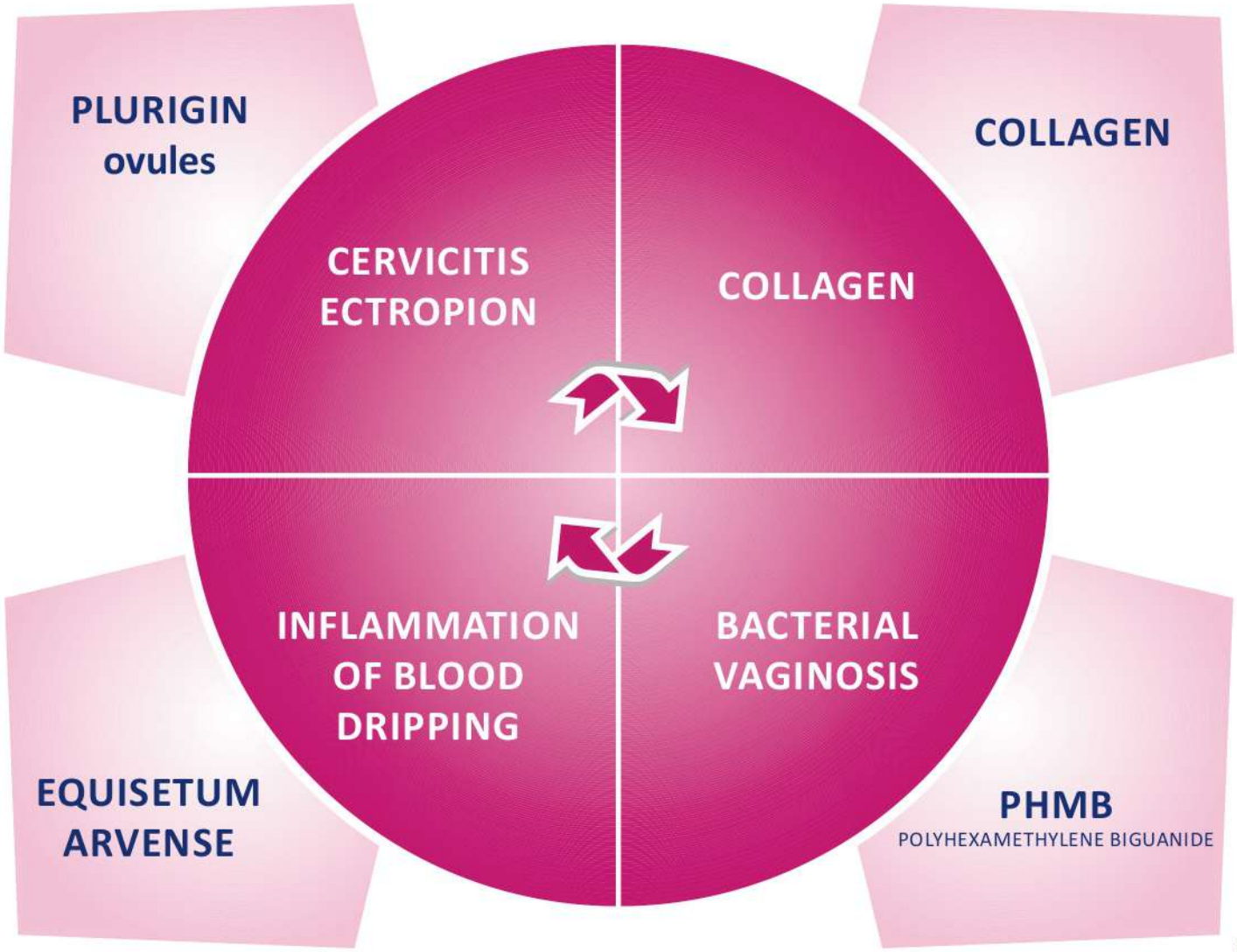
histological appearance of atrophic vagina in a postmenopausal



vagina of an octogenarian: the left side, very marked atrophy area, while below there is a dense network of very thin-walled capillaries

SYMPTOMS

ITCHING, BURNING, REDNESS,
VAGINAL DISCHARGE, DRYNESS,
SEEPAGE BLEEDING, DYSPAREUNIA



REASONED THERAPEUTIC PROCESS WITH PLURIGIN OVULES

COLLAGEN:

RESTORATIVE HEALING AND SKIN RESTORING ACTION STIMULATES THE ACTION OF FIBROBLASTS

EQUISETUM ARVENSE:

HEMOSTATIC ACTION RICH IN SILICA

POLYHEXAMETHYLENE BIGUANIDE (PHMB)

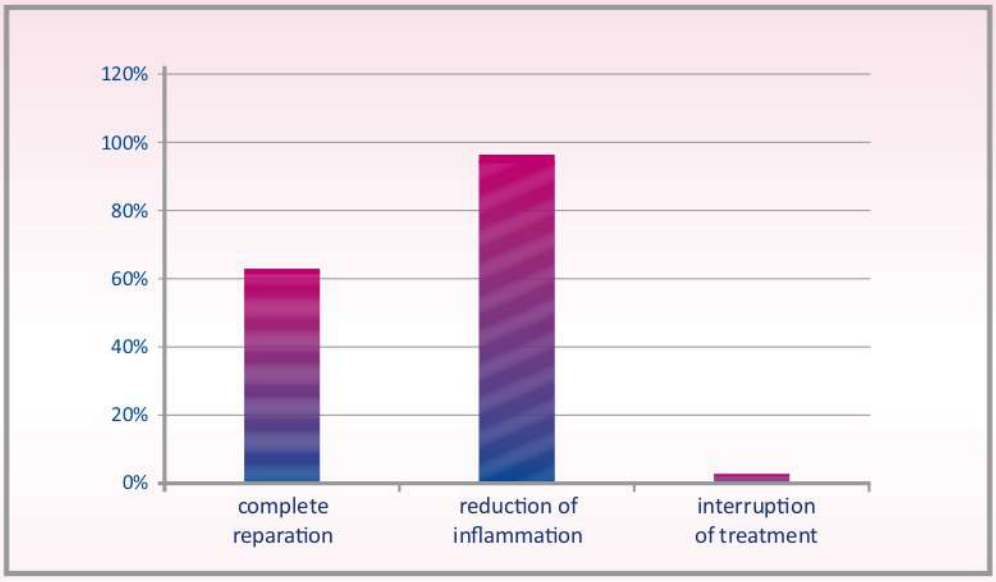
(POLYMER OF CHLORHEXIDINE) ANTIMICROBIAL ACTION ON BACTERIA, FUNGI AND YEASTS NOT ALTERING THE BACTERIAL FLORA

histological appearance of normal vagina in the period of genital maturity (15-50 ages)

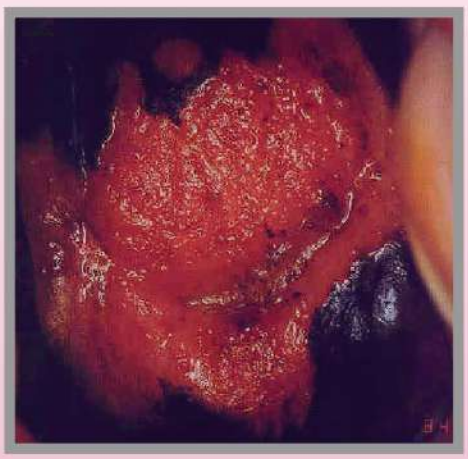
CLINICAL FINDINGS

ectropion therapy with PLURIGIN ovules

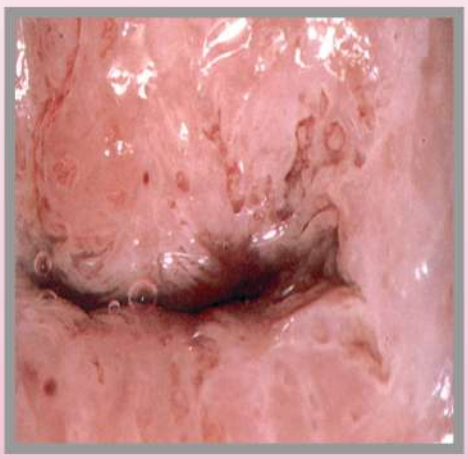
In the electron therapy 60 women treated with a night ovules for 10 days in 3 months. Into ecosystem without germ responsible for the inflammation, the porcine gelatin carries out its action activating the healing process. The choice of the porcine gelatin is linked to the high amino acid content in particular arginine, proline, glycine.



The high protein content due to its hemostatic action, blocking the electron bleeding, and activated the metaplastic process supports it with the intake of amino acids. The data allow us to assert that the combination drug PHMB as porcine gelatin can be considered viable alternative to ablative procedure with cryotherapy or electrocautery. Drug treatment presented excellent tolerability, there were no reported side effects, and no woman has suspended or refused the therapy.



elerctron before the treatment



after the treatment

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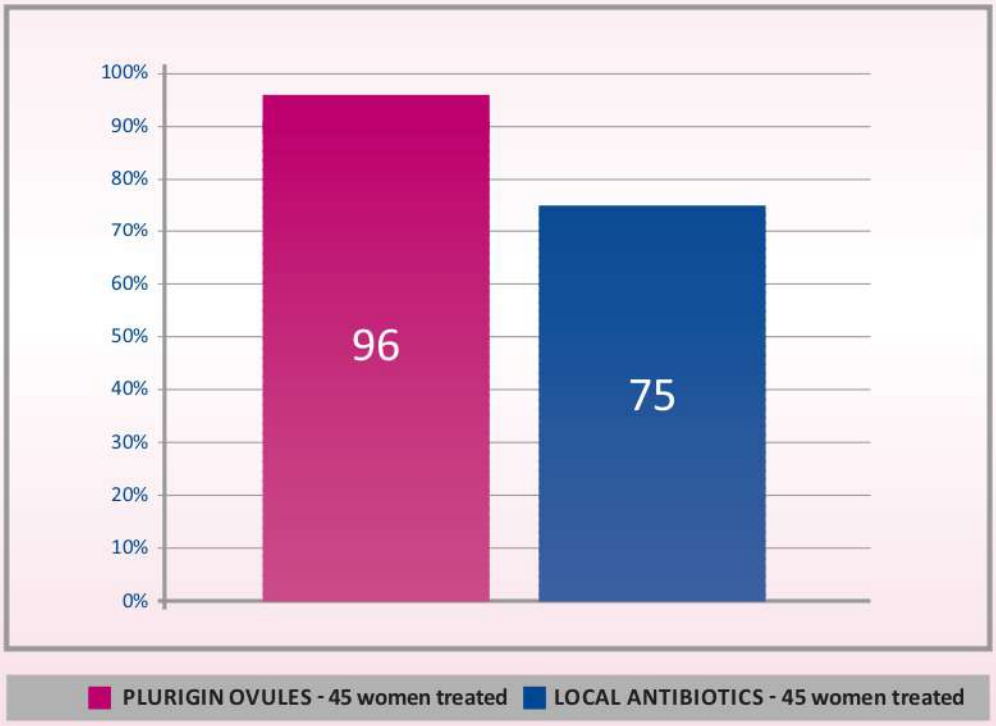
tolerability of treatment in bacterial vaginosis
PLURIGIN ovulec VS local antibiotics (clindamycin, nifuratel, minocycline)

We enrolled 90 women with typical symptoms for bacterial vaginosis with the vaginal swab culture characterized by yourself saprophytic germs, negative by specific germs: they were divided into 2 groups of 45 women. The group "A" was treated with topical antibiotics (clindamycin, nifuratel, minocycline) in the form of ovules or cream, an application in the evening for 15 days. The group "B" was treated with polyhexamethylene biguanide, a 2.9 grams ovule in the evening for 15 days. The results showed the following: absence of symptoms in 96% of women treated with polyhexamethylene biguanide PHMB; vaginal swab was devoid of contaminating germs in 90%, the group treated with



topical antibiotics showed a reduction of discomfort from 75%, use of a valid molecule with disinfectant action, and with a large antimicrobial action , is to be preferred to antibiotic therapy. We have demonstrated that antibiotic therapy destroys the lactobacillus. The therapy with a biguanide allow propagating the lactobacillus: in fact, due to the low concentration of membrane phospholipids, this microorganism is not destroyed by the biguanides.

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ACTION OF PHMB

ORGANISM	TYPE	RESULT
Aeromonas caviae	Gram-negative bacteria	no growth
Aeromonas hydrophila	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Aspergillus niger	fungus	»
Bacillus cereus	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Bacillus licheniformis	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Bacillus subtilis	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Candida albicans	**Gram-positive bacteria**	**»**
Candida galbrata	yeast	»
Candida tropicalis	yeast	»
Citrobacter amalonaticus	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Citrobacter freundii	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Corynebacterium species	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Enterobacter aerogenes	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Enterobacter agglomerans	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Enterobacter cloacae	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Enterococcus faecalis(VRE)	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Escherichia coli	**Gram-negative bacteria**	**»**
Gardnerella vaginalis	**Gram-positive bacteria**	**»**
Klebsiella pneumoniae	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Listeria monocytogenes	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Proteus mirabilis	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Proteus vulgaris	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Providencia alcalifaciens	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Providencia rettgeri	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Pseudomonas luteola	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Pseudomonas stutzeri	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Saccharomyces cerevisiae	yeast	»
Serratia marcescens	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Streptococcus agalactiae	**Gram-positive bacteria**	**»**
Staphylococcus aureus	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Staphylococcus epidermidis	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Staphylococcus lugdunensis	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Staphylococcus schleiferi	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Staphylococcus xylosus	Gram-positive bacteria	»
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	Gram-negative bacteria	»
Streptococcus pyogenes	**Gram-positive bacteria**	**»**

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