

ADVANCE

Advanced Viral Load Reducer

* Successfully Completed Two (2) Human Clinical Trials.







Specially Processed with QUANTUM TECHNOLOGY





General information

AAYUDH **Advance** has proven ingredients that help quickly reduce viral load in the body for a faster recovery. The Quantum Bio-technology used to create the **clinically-tested** AAYUDH Advance helps enhance the bioavailability of the ingredients to make them highly effective and fast-acting against viruses.

Indication

Viral load reducer.

Found beneficial

- Antiviral properties target and dispose viruses.
- Antioxidant properties sequester the increased release of free-radicals to reduce organ damage.
- Shown to defend against cytokine storm.
- Shown to increase buffering capabilities of the body to help maintain homeostatic parameters.
- Found to be safe for morbid and co-morbid patients (incl. diabetics).
- As per successful human clinical trials: >99% patients tested virus-free within a week.

Recommended use

Adults: Oral administration – 10mL. every four (4) hours on an empty stomach for 3-5 days or as recommended by a Physician.

Children: As recommended by a Physician.

Side effects

No known side effects.

Drug interactions

No known drug-to-drug interactions.



Composition

Lauric acid¹ (**Coconut**): Antiviral activity via disrupting viral stability and replication.

Courmaric acid² (**Corn**): Antiviral activity via inducing cell burst or apoptosis of infected cells. Cytoprotective properties by dampening oxidative stress.

Syringic acid³ (**Corn**): Immunomodulatory function by helping regulate cytokines and other inflammatory markers for effective immune response.

Apigenin⁴ (**Sugarcane, Thyme**): Anti-inflammatory activity via balancing innate immune system cytokines to prevent unnecessary activation of the immune system.

Eugenol⁵ (**Clove**): Strong antioxidant properties to aid buffer oxidative stress by ferric & cupric ions, reactive oxygen species (ROS), superoxides, etc.

Thymol⁶ (**Thyme**): Antiviral properties by decreasing binding, production, assembly and release of viruses by cells.

References:

- ¹ Dayrit, F. M. (2015). The properties of lauric acid and their significance in coconut oil. Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, 92(1), 1-15.
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- ³ Srinivasulu, C., Ramgopal, M., Ramanjaneyulu, G., Anuradha, C. M., & Kumar, C. S. (2018). Syringic acid (SA) a review of its occurrence, biosynthesis, pharmacological and industrial importance. Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy, 108, 547-557.
- ⁴ Ginwala, R., Bhavsar, R., Chigbu, D. G. I., Jain, P., & Khan, Z. K. (2019). Potential role of flavonoids in treating chronic inflammatory diseases with a special focus on the anti-inflammatory activity of apigenin. Antioxidants, 8(2), 35.
- ⁵ Gülçin, İ. (2011). Antioxidant activity of eugenol: A structure–activity relationship study. Journal of medicinal food, 14(9), 975-985.
- ⁶ Kowalczyk, A., Przychodna, M., Sopata, S., Bodalska, A., & Fecka, I. (2020). Thymol and thyme essential oil—new insights into selected therapeutic applications. Molecules, 25(18), 4125.





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All material may present unknown health hazards and should be used with caution.