



The purpose of trace elements is not to provide significant amounts of a certain substance, but to act as a catalyst to correct the assimilation of said substance, avoiding nutritional imbalances.

DESCRIPTION

Trace elements are catalysts and must be supplied in a suitable chemical-physical form that allows catalysis (chemical-physical process that the catalytic element carries out, causing a thermodynamically permitted reaction that occurs following a different and easier kinetic path than that in the absence of the catalyst). The contribution of trace elements is therefore not quantitative, but qualitative. Ash contributes to reducing uric acid and is a remedy for hyperuricemic syndrome. Copper is the trace element of choice for chronic inflammatory processes (such as monoarthritis). Calcium is important in the formation and maintenance of bones. It is a constituent in the composition of teeth and tendons, in cell nuclei and acts on the balance of blood and humoral function. Zinc, whose importance in human physiology was established in 1934, acts as a constituent element of catalysis and of various other enzymes and coenzymes; it is a regulator of the pituitary gland and the genital glands; it is involved in the formation of blood cells, acts on the pancreas and in some enzymatic processes. It is rarely used alone, normally in association with other trace elements such as copper. Magnesium participates in the acid-base balance and in redox processes. In bone tissue it carries out a process similar to vitamin D, in that it participates in the regulatory action of ossification and the phosphorus-calcium balance. Potassium is present in cells and in intracellular fluid. It plays a catalytic role in water metabolism and in regulating adrenal function. Fluoride is a trace element that catalyzes the osteo-ligament system. It is indicated for ligament weakness, dental caries, structural deficiency, rickets, osteoporosis, osteomyelitis and delayed healing of fractures.

Ingredients:

Sugar granules; Magnesium gluconate, Manganese gluconate, aqueous extract of Ash (*Fraxinus excelsiorius* L.) leaves, Copper gluconate, Zinc gluconate, Sodium fluoride, Potassium gluconate, Calcium gluconate.

