



PALINGEN® CREAM

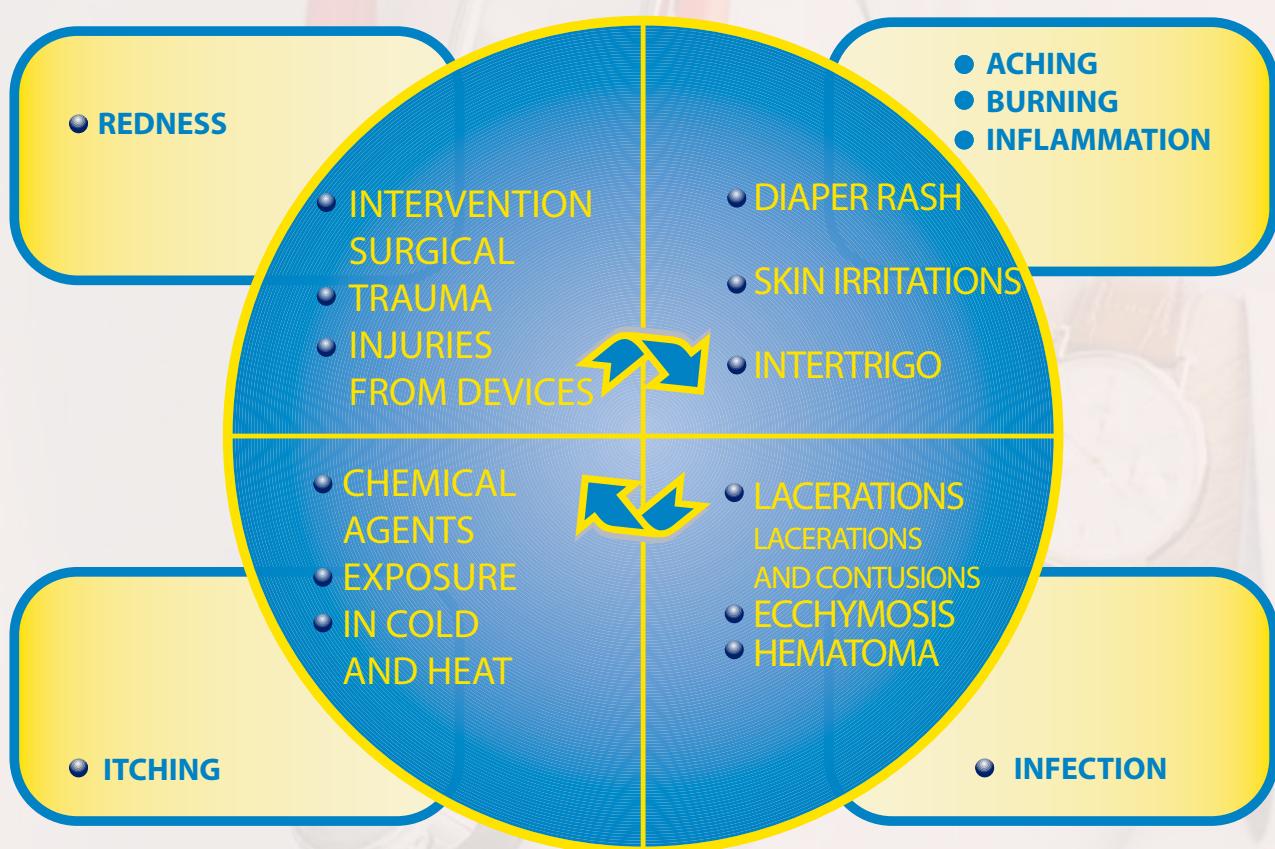
Unique and complete treatment
in tissue regeneration and repair

PALINGEN® CREAM

In Surgery

Unique and complete treatment in tissue regeneration and repair

DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS AND SYMPTOMS



SCARRING

Physiological response of the body to an acute or chronic wound that leads to final healing with a series of events

Causes of tissue repair delays:

SYSTEMIC FACTORS

- * Nutritional
- * Immune states
- * Hypoxia
- * Medicines

LOCAL FACTORS

- * Presence of foreign bodies
- * Infections with microorganisms often coming from the patient's skin

Main microorganisms responsible for infections:

- * *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)
- * *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- * *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- * *Enterococcus faecalis* (VRE)
- * *Candida albicans*

The Solution

PALINGEN® CREAM

PERFORMS A REASONED THERAPEUTIC PROCESS

Equisetum arvense	Hemostatic action stimulating fibroblasts
Hydrolyzed collagen+ Proline, Hydroxyproline, Arginine	Barrier barrier effect, stimulation of fibroblasts, cellular growth, hemostasis, scarring, and re-epithelialization
Beta glyceridic acid	Anti-inflammatory action (similar to cortisone)
Plantago - Aloe - Bisabolol	Soothing, anti-reddening action
Polyhexamethylenebiguanide + EDTA	Broad-spectrum synergic anti-microbial action

Role of PALINGEN® CREAM in continuous solutions

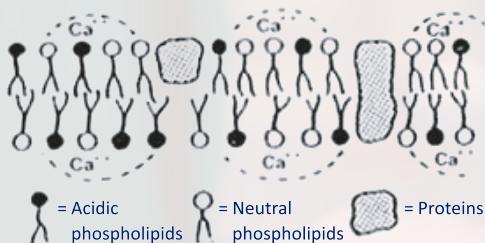
MECHANICAL ACTION	BIOLOGICAL ACTION ACTIVE
Filling Hemostatic It replaces the missing tissue favoring anchoring and the orientation of fibroblasts for the formation of new tissue. Cover It protects the wound from the external environment, maintaining a constantly humid environment.	Hemostatic Platelet activation and coagulation factors. Of stimulus It stimulates the proliferation of granulation tissue. Activates fibronectin, monocytes, and the formation of native collagen. Angiogenic Stimulates the neoformation of capillaries
ANTI-MICROBIAL ACTION	
Polyhexamethylenebiguanide + EDTA: It destabilizes the membranes of microorganisms	

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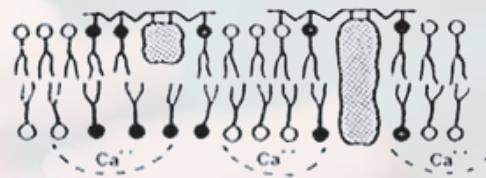
promotes neovascularization and with it a better tissue transport satisfying the thorny problem of chronic lesions: hypoxia, Furthermore, it shortens the healing time by intervening on the microorganisms that perpetuate an inflammatory reaction with delayed healing

PALINGEN® CREAM ANTI-MICROBIAL ACTION PHMB MECHANISM OF ACTION

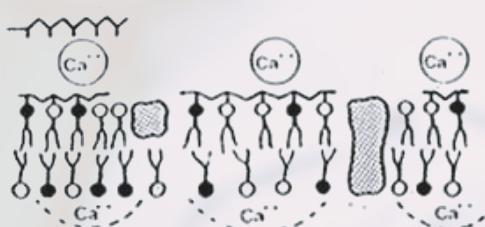
The PHMB-PG complexes are formed as a result of the electrostatic attraction between the positive charges of the biguanide groups and the negative charges of the PG molecules. PHMB + EDTA = synergy of action, the M.I.C. increasing effectiveness and tolerability



A- Bacterial cytoplasmic membrane stabilized by Ca**



C- Polyhexamidine induces a separation phase of the phospholipids, which has an effect on integral membrane proteins, causes an increase in permeability of the membrane, a flow of ions K+ and a loss of enzymatic functions



B- Polyhexamidine is placed on the surface of the cations and binds to the phospholipids



D- The destabilized areas assume a hexagonal shape



BURN BEFORE TREATMENT



BURN AFTER TREATMENT

ACTIVITIES **PALINGEN® CREAM** ON MICROORGANISMS

ORGANISM TYPE

<i>Aeromonas caviae</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	Fungus
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	Gram-positive bacteria
<i>Bacillus licheniformis</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Candida albicans</i>	Yeast
<i>Candida galbrata</i>	Yeast
<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	Yeast
<i>Citrobacter amalonatus</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Corynebacterium</i> species	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Enterobacter agglomerans</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (VRE)	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Providencia alcalifaciens</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Providencia retgeri</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Pseudomonas luteola</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Pseudomonas stutzeri</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	Yeast
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Staphylococcus schleiferi</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Staphylococcus xylosus</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	Gram-negative bacterium
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Gram-positive bacterium
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	protozoan

PALINGEN® CREAM

plays a role as an “actor” and “not as a mere “spectator” as part of the tissue equivalent processes accelerating the healing times preventing infections and modulating scars with

2 Daily APPLICATION

CE 0373 **PALINGEN® CREAM**



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