Antioxidants protect cells from the damage caused by free radicals by interacting with and stabilizing free radicals and preventing some of the damage free radicals might otherwise cause. Free radical damage may lead to accelerated ageing and several diseases including atherosclerosis, diabetes, cancer, diseases of skin, lungs and other organs and tissues. Some trials with omega-3 acids at a very high dose demonstrated prolongation of bleeding time and during old age.

The body has developed several endogenous antioxidant systems to deal with the oxidative stress caused by free radicals and may damage or kill cells. Oxidative stress might be an important part of many human diseases, the use of antioxidants in pharmacology is intensively studied, particularly as treatments for stroke and neurodegenerative diseases. The pathogenesis of many diseases can involve free radical-mediated lipid peroxidation in biological membranes. Antioxidants are also widely used as agents such as thiols, ascorbic acid or polyphenols.

Examples of antioxidants include carotenoids, flavonoids, vitamins C, E, A, omega-3 fatty acids and other substances. Some of them are non-enzymatic antioxidants, including the lipid-soluble vitamins, vitamin E and vitamin A or provitamin A (beta-carotene) and the water-soluble vitamin C. Vitamin E has been described as the major chain-breaking antioxidant in human tissues. It is located within the membrane, where it interrupts lipid peroxidation and may play a role in modulating intracellular signalling pathways that rely on reactive oxygen intermediates (ROI). Vitamin E can also directly quench ROI.

Vitamin E is the major chain-breaking antioxidant in membrane; although it is present in extremely low concentration, it is very efficient in inhibiting the development of conditions caused by oxidative stress and may damage or kill cells.

Antioxidants such as heart disease, cancer, cataracts, neuropathies and myopathies and other related diseases such as coronary heart disease, cancer and during old age.

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time which did not exceed the normal physiological limits and did not produce clinically significant bleeding episodes. However, in view of the effects people with known bleeding disorders should take it cautiously under guidance of a Physician for long term use.

Fish Allergy
Vivafit contains ethyl esters of omega-3 fatty acids (EPA and DHA) obtained from the oil of several fish sources. It is not known whether patients with allergies to fish and/or shellfish, are at increased risk of an allergic reaction to Vivafit. It should be used with caution in patients with known hypersensitivity to fish and/or shellfish.

Pregnancy and Lactation
Consult a physician for use of Vivafit during pregnancy and lactation.

Overdose
No data of overdose is currently available. Overdose of Vivafit is likely to cause symptoms and signs related to overdose of Vitamin A and/or Omega-3 fatty acids-EPA and DHA. Immediately consult a Healthcare Facility or Physician in case of accidental overdose.

Drug Interactions

Anticoagulants or Other Drugs Affecting Coagulation
Clinical trials have not been done to thoroughly examine the effect of concomitant use of Vivafit with anticoagulants. Patients receiving treatment with Vivafit and an anticoagulant or other drug affecting coagulation (e.g., anti-platelet agents) should be monitored periodically.

Undesirable Effects
Gastrointestinal discomfort, nausea.

Contraindications
Vivafit is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylactic reaction) to it or any of its components.

Presentation
In a box containing 2 x 15 Capsules.

Special Precautions for Storage
- Store in a cool and dry place.
- Protect from direct sun light.
- Keep out of reach of children.

Shelf Life
Best before 24 months from the date of manufacture.