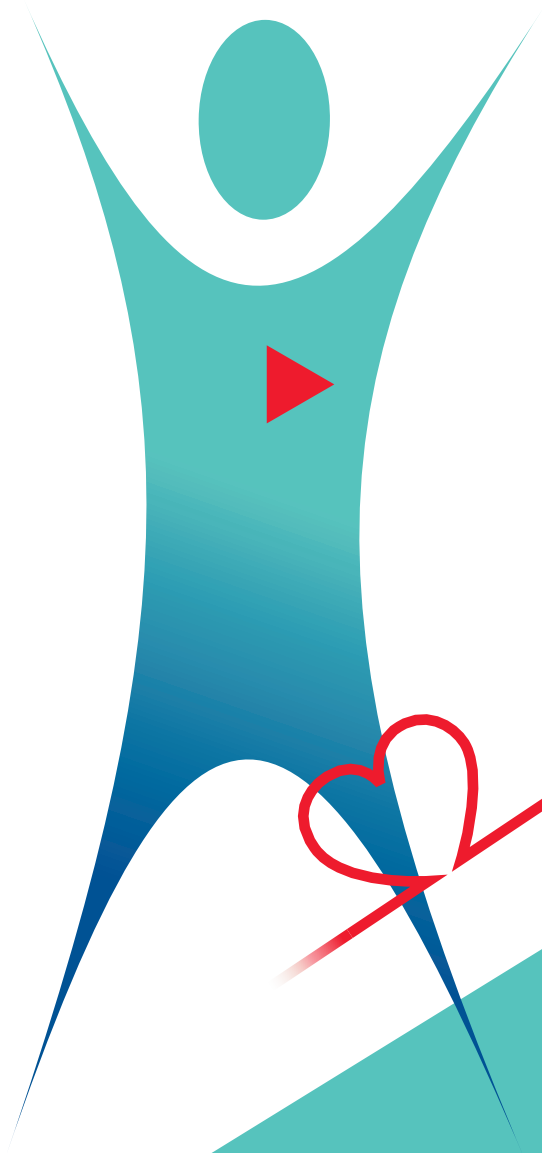




**ZINC food supplement with POTASSIUM,
SELENIUM, MAGNESIUM and MANGANESE,
coming from alkalising salts**

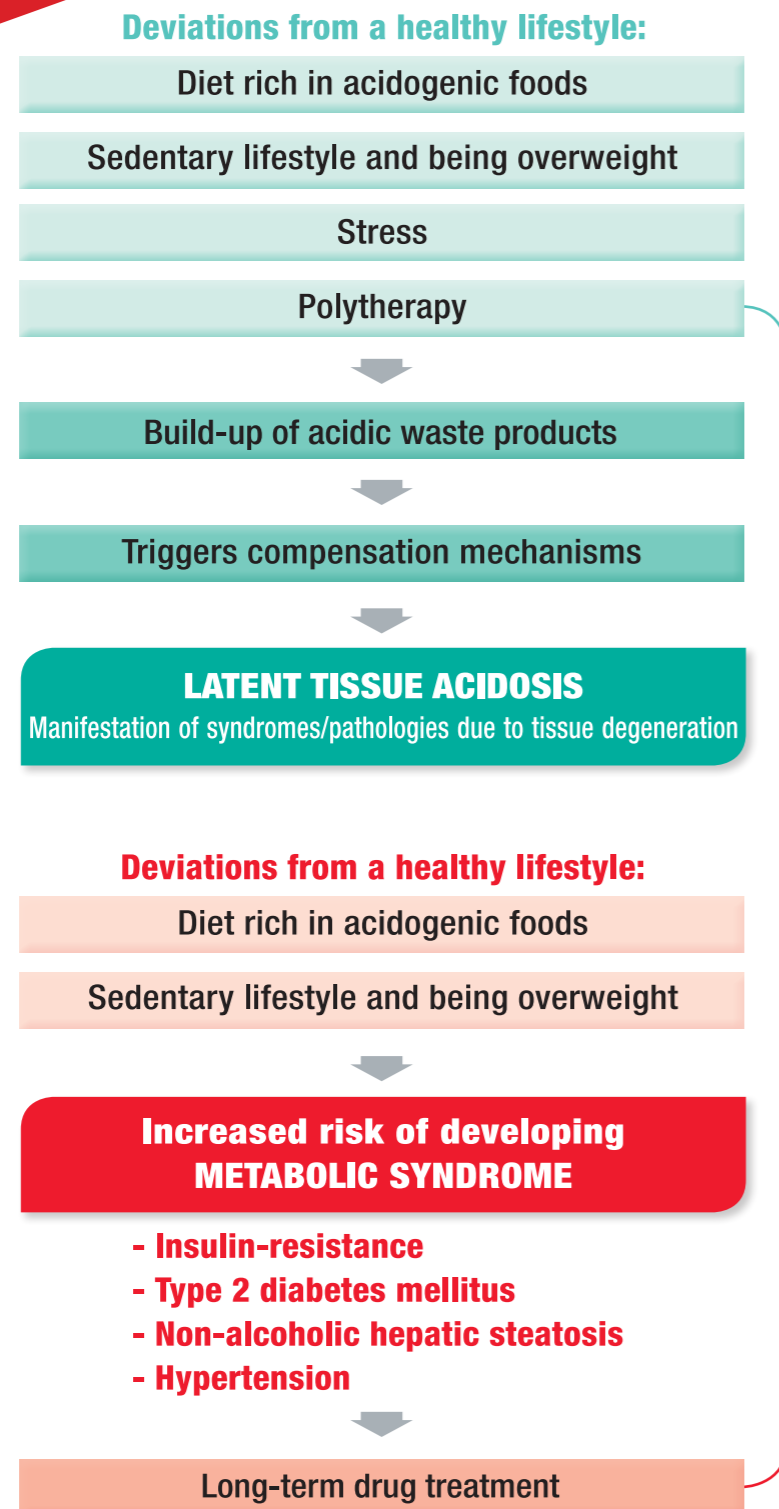


BASIFY
with **HEART**

Scientific material for health professionals only

iMO
SINCE 1947 FOR HEALTH

LOW-GRADE TISSUE ACIDOSIS and DYSMETABOLISM



It is fundamental to maximise the reduction of the acidogenic effects due to unhealthy lifestyle choices and of the acid-base balance altering effects caused by therapeutic treatment



alkIMO HP formulated specifically for **hypertensive** sufferers, **cardiovascular risk** or **polytherapy** patients



- **Low Sodium**
(in accordance with Regulation 1924/2006/EC)
- **Alkalisating action** also from organic salts (Citrates)
- **Gluten-free and Lactose-free**
- **Free of sugars/preservatives/colourings/flavourings**
- **Suitable for vegetarian or vegan diets**



ZINC

Acid-base metabolism

Carbohydrates, fatty acids, macronutrients metabolism

MAGNESIUM

Aids electrolyte balance

POTASSIUM

For normal blood pressure

MANGANESE and SELENIUM

Protect cells from oxidative stress

alkIMO HP helps maintain a balanced tissue pH, counteracting tissue acidosis in hypertensive sufferers, cardiovascular risk or polytherapy patients



Rebalances the acid-base metabolism
maintaining normal blood pressure

alkIMO HP is a food supplement high in Zinc and Potassium, and a source of Selenium and Magnesium. Zinc contributes to a normal acid-base metabolism and macronutrient metabolism, while Potassium contributes to the maintenance of normal blood pressure. Zinc and Selenium help protect cells from oxidative stress while Magnesium contributes to electrolyte balance and the maintenance of normal bones.

INGREDIENTS:

Potassium bicarbonate; Magnesium citrate; Potassium citrate; Bulking agents: calcium phosphates, hydroxy-propyl-cellulose (E463); Zinc gluconate; Manganese citrate; Sodium selenite.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:

Children (3+ years old) and teenagers: take 1 sachet daily, 2 hours after dinner (1 sachet equals 2.4 g).

Dissolve in a full glass of water and drink it slowly.

Adults: take 2 sachets daily, 1 sachet 2 hours after lunch and 1 sachet 2 hours after dinner (1 sachet equals 2.4 g).

Dissolve in a full glass of water and drink it slowly.

Warnings

Do not exceed the recommended daily intake. Supplements should not be used as a substitute for a varied and balanced diet and a healthy lifestyle. It is possible that alkIMO HP does not dissolve completely in water, but appears as a turbid suspension: this does not affect the quality and properties of the product. Due to the origin of its components, alkIMO HP is suitable for vegetarian or vegan diets. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep away from heat sources, sunlight and contact with water. The product should be kept out of the reach of young children.

Nutritional information per recommended daily dose

	1 sachet (2,4 g)	% NRV*	2 sachets (4,8 g)	% NRV*
Potassium	600 mg	30%	1200 mg	60%
Magnesium	94 mg	25%	188 mg	50%
Zinc	5 mg	50%	10 mg	100%
Manganese	0,5 mg	25%	1 mg	50%
Selenium	8,25 µg	15%	16,5 µg	30%

*%NRV = percentage of Nutrition Reference Values (EU Reg. 1169/2011)



Box of 30 sachets, 2.4 g each one

References

1 - Adeva MM, Souto G. Diet-induced metabolic acidosis. *Clinical Nutrition* 2011;30:416-421. 2 - Brey CW et al. Salts and energy balance: A special role for dietary salts in metabolic syndrome. *Clinical Nutrition* in press. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnu.2018.10.021> 3 - Ecelbarger CM. Metabolic syndrome, hypertension, and the frontier between. *Am J Physiol Renal Physiol* 2016; 310: F1175–F1177. 4 - Gerretsen P. et al. Basis: The blood pressure awareness and insight scale. *J Clin Hypertens.* 2018;20:748–756. 5 - Gollasch M, Welsh DG, Schubert R. Perivascular adipose tissue and the dynamic regulation of Kv7 and Kir channels: Implications to resistant hypertension. doi: 10.1111/micc.12434. 6 - Kraut JA, Madias NE. Metabolic acidosis: pathophysiology, diagnosis and management. *Nat. Rev. Nephrol.* 2010; 6:274-285. 7 - Lucchese G, Sinha AA, Kanduc D. How a single amino acid change may alter the immunological information of a peptide. *Frontiers in Bioscience* January1,2012; E4,1843-1852. 8 - Manrique C et al. Hypertension and the Cardiometabolic Syndrome. *The Journal of Clinical Hypertension.* August 2005; Vol.7,N.8:471-478. 9 - Protogerou AD et al. Increased Pulse Pressure amplification in treated hypertensive subjects with metabolic syndrome. *AJH* February 2007;Vol.20,N.2:127-133. 10 - Rust P and Ekmekcioglu C. Impact of salt intake on the pathogenesis and treatment of hypertension. *Adv Exp Med Biol - Advances in Internal Medicine.* DOI 10.1007/5584_2016_147. 11 - Santhekadur et al. The multifaceted role of natriuretic peptides in metabolic syndrome. *Biomed Pharmacother.* August 2017;92:826-835. 12 - Sung KC et al. Increased cardiovascular mortality in subjects with metabolic syndrome is largely attributable to diabetes and hypertension in 159 971 korean adults. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* July 2015;100(7):2606-2612. 13 - Teramoto T et al. Sodium intake in men and potassium intake in women determine the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in Japanese hypertensive patients: OMEGA Study. *Hypertension Research* 2011;34,957-962.