

R_x**CRITICID**

PARENTERAL AMINO ACIDS (7% w/v) 250 ml.



Everpure Pharmaceuticals



Increasing Immunity Increases Life...

Criticid - Parenteral Amino Acids

Amino Acids are an Essential element in the diet. The catabolism of Amino Acids Initiates in muscle and yields NADH and FADH₂ which can be utilized for ATP Generation.

Critical Infusion is used for the treatment, control, prevention, & improvement of the following diseases, conditions & symptoms

Vitamin deficiency	Heart attack	Leg ulcers
Alcoholism	Heart failure	Adjunct therapy for memory enhancement
Xerostomia	Patients of diabetes with kidney failure	Enlarged prostate gland
Premenstrual dysphoric disorder	Promotes calm emotions	Liver protection
Nervous system disorders	Promotes mental vigor	Cancer
Spinal spasticity	Promotes muscle coordination	Vitiligo
Multiple sclerosis	Hepatic encephalopathy	Parkinson's disease
Familial spastic paraparesis	Phenylketonuria	Attention deficit
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	Liver disorders	hyperactivity disorder
Osteoarthritis	Metabolic disorders	Alcohol withdrawal symptoms
Hardening of the arteries	Rebuild muscle	Chronic pain
Amino acid deficiency	Physical endurance and strength	Pain and swelling of joints
Diaper rashes	Anorexia	Wound healing
Incontinence	Poor brain function related to liver disease Mania	Sensitive teeth
Paracetamol over dosage	Muscle breakdown	Herpes simplex virus
Paracetamol poisoning	Movement disorder	Low blood sugar
Depression	Synthesis of hemoglobin	Dehydration
Alcoholism	Tissue repair	Schizophrenia
Allergies	Strengthening of the immune system	Paracetamol overdose
Asthma	Mental disorder	Mucus thinning
Copper poisoning	Ischemic stroke	Prevention of radiocontrast induced nephropathy
High blood pressure		

Criticid 7% injection may also be used for purposes not listed here. -induced nephropathy

References: A. Gomez-morreno G, Guardia J, Aguilar-salvaterra A, Cabrera-saya M, Mata-sánchez de la J, Caño-guizado JL. Effectiveness of male and 1% in patients with hypertension induced by antihypertensive drugs. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal.* 2013;18(1):e49-65. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3610003/>. - Accessed: October 12, 2016. B. Pavelka K, Bruxelle O, Cooper C, et al. Diclofenac: Benefits, Risks and Place in the Management of Osteoarthritis. An Opinion-Based Report from the ESCO. *Drugs Aging.* 2016;33 (2):79-85. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4730003/>. - Accessed: October 12, 2016. C. Source: NCI Record Name: Methionine. <http://ncit.nci.nih.gov/cgi-bin/cancerConec...> - Accessed: October 12, 2016. D. DailyMed LABEL: LISINOPRIL - lisinopril tablet. <https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/dr...> - Accessed: October 12, 2016. E. Pubchem L-valine <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compoen...>. - Accessed: October 12, 2016. F. Glyine ameliorates liver injury and vitamin D deficiency induced by bile duct ligation. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/...> - Accessed: October 12, 2016. G. DailyMed LABEL: PHENYLALANINE - phenylalanine. H. Glyine. <http://SideEffects.embl.de/drugs/750/> - Accessed: October 12, 2016. H. Venetoclax. *Parkinson's J.* 2016;6(1):1-10. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4730003/>. - Accessed: October 12, 2016. I. Venetoclax. *Parkinson's J.* 2016;6(1):1-10. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4730003/>. - Accessed: October 12, 2016.