	Microlano
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Average analysis

Calcium butyrate

intake of buturic acid

Bifidobacterium (total)

per 2 tablet

614 mg

500 mg

200 mg

2.04 billion

Microlano

Microlano

Patended Formula Based on Butyric Acid, FOS and Lactic Ferments in coated, gastro-resistant tablets with scheduled release.

Restore gut flora

balance after anti biotics

Supports immune

system

Diarrhea



Bulking agents: Microcrystalline cellulose, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, Sodium carboxymethylcellulose; Calcium buty- rate; FOS (fructooligosaccharides); Calcium carbonate; Stabilizers: Glycerol, Sorbitol, Sodium alginate; Anti-caking agents: Magnesium stearate; Talc; Bifidobacterium bifidum DSM 25565; Acidifier: Citric Acid; Bifidobacterium lactis DSM 25566, Polyvinylpyrrolidone; Dye: Patent blue.

FOS

The recommended dose is 1-2 tablets between meals, or as prescribed by the physician.

References:

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles /PMC4027835/ https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21418261/



Made in Italy

Marketing Authorisation holder : PHARMILANO S.R.L Via Carlo Poma no. 32. Milano, italy @ wwww.pharmilano.it



30 Tablets



Butyric

acid

Microlano

Microlano

Microlano is formulated in coated, gastro-resistant, scheduled release tablets.

The pharmaceutical technology used has been studied to have three active ingredients (Butyric Acid, FOS and Bifidobacteria) simultaneously and integrally into Colon to act together effectively and synergistically. contributing to:

- Colonocytes wellbeing (cells of the Colon).
- Promoting intestinal epithelium cell turnover.
- Promoting evacuation normalization to obtain painful manifestations reduction affecting the large intestine.

Butyric acid:

It is a short-chain fatty acid, and a major energy source for colonocytes providing 70% from the total energy needed. НО

Mechanism of action:

- Suppresses the growth of Escherichia coli, Campylobacter, Salmonella and Shigella.
- Reduces congestion, infiltration of inflammatory cells, and necrotizing features in the mucosa, which resulted in a reduced amount of fecal blood and mucus.
- Important role in passive absorption of water in colon helping to deal with diarrhea.
- Butyric acid has an anti-inflammatory effect both in vitro and in vivo. Its immunoregulatory and anti-inflammatory activity is presumably based on the topical inhibition of inflammatory mediators in the epithelium.

Study:

In a study included 66 patients with IBS received butyric acid or placebo, at 4 weeks there was a statistically significant decrease in the frequency of abdominal pain during defecation in the butyric acid group.

At 12 weeks, decreases in the frequency of spontaneous abdominal pain, postprandial abdominal pain, abdominal pain during defecation and urge after defecation were observed.

Fructo-oligosaccharides:

FOS are oligosaccharides that occur naturally in plants, FOS are almost completely indigestible. They are widely used for their "prebiotic" effects, they constitute the nourishment for various bacterial populations that make up the intestinal flora FOS increase the lactic ferments capacity (probiotics) promoting Gut health. In combination with probiotics, especially of superior quality such as Bifidobacteria, FOS, as well as improving digestion and assimilation help preventing constipation, colitis or diarrhea.

Bifidobacterium:

these are the most important bacteria found in large intestine. The benefits deriving from integration with Bifidobacteria are: • Intestine Colonization Prevention by hostile pathogenic bacteria and

- yeasts.
- Production of Acetic Acid and Lactic Acid, which lower the intestine pH, thus making the region uninhabitable for others bacteria.
- A good integration of Bifidobacteria can solve constipation problems and improve intestinal functionality.

A study included 122 patients designed to evaluate the benefits of B.Bifidum on alleviating IBS symptoms.

After four weeks, about 47 percent of subjects taking the probiotic reported significant relief from symptoms, while only 11 percent of subjects taking the placebo did.







