



Caronositol Fertility[®]

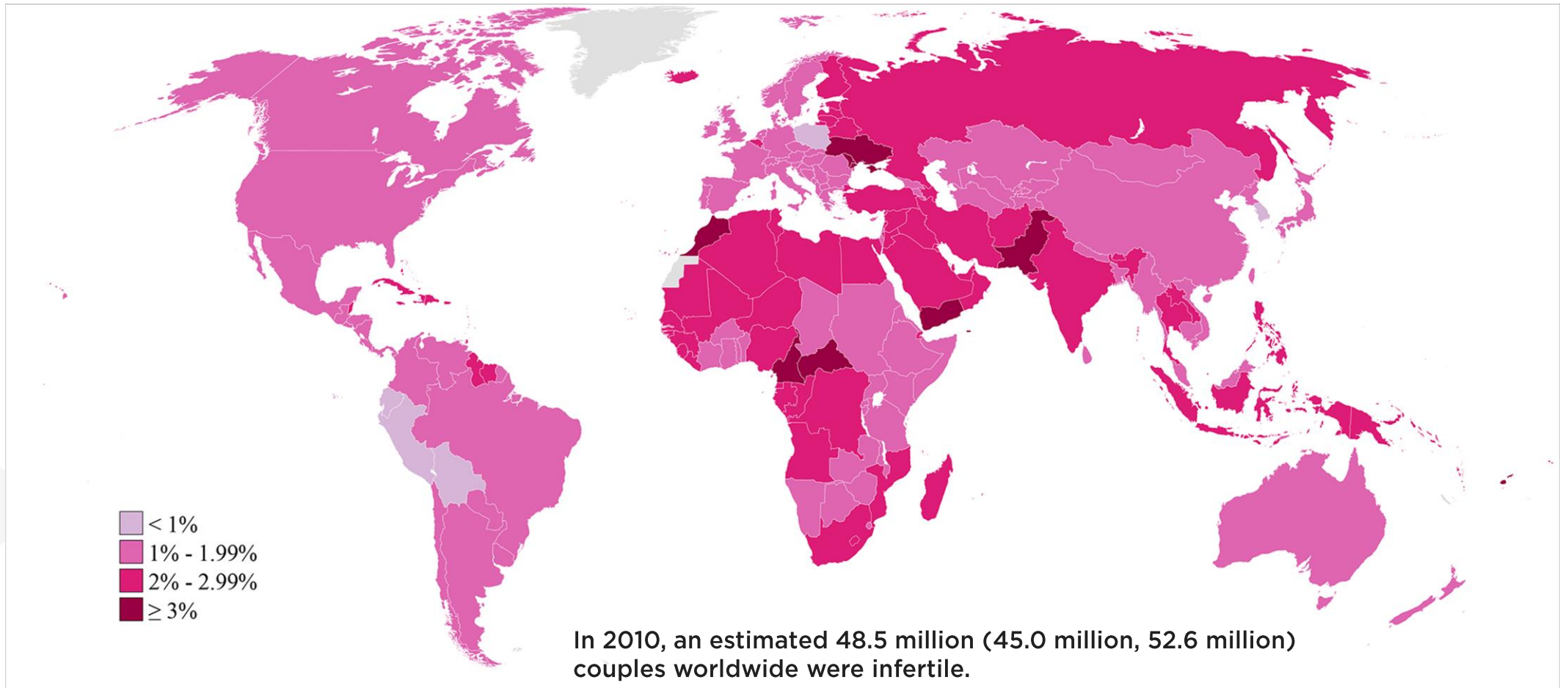
D-Chiro-Inositol & Myo-Inositol 1:3.6

*A NATURAL COMPREHENSIVE
APPROACH FOR INFERTILE
WOMEN WITH POLYCYSTIC
OVARY SYNDROME*



INFERTILITY PREVALENCE

NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL TRENDS IN INFERTILITY PREVALENCE SINCE 1990: A SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF 277 HEALTH SURVEYS

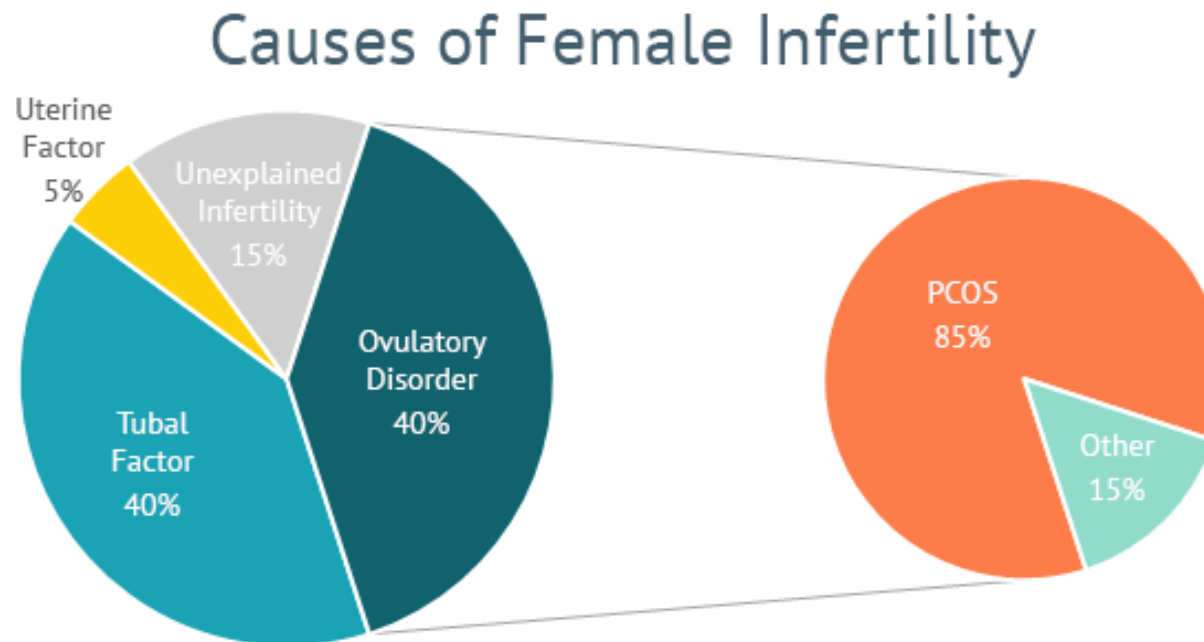


Prevalence of primary infertility among women who seek a child, in 2010.
Infertility prevalence is indexed on the female partner; age-standardized prevalence among women aged 20–44 y is shown here.

Source: WHO

INFERTILITY CAUSES

CAUSES OF FEMALE INFERTILITY



PCOS affects approximately **5 to 10 percent of the population**, and is most prevalent in Hispanics and African Americans. Recent studies also suggest that there is a rising rate in women of Asian descent.

POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

¿WHAT IS POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME?

- It is a highly prevalent **endocrine-metabolic disorder**
- It is the **most common cause of anovulation and sterility** in women of reproductive age
- Main characteristics: **hyperandrogenism** and **chronic anovulation**

POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS)

Consensus Rotterdam of American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) – European Society for Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE), for diagnostic criteria on PCOS:

PCOS is characterized by **two of three basic symptoms**:

- **OLIGO-OVULATION** and/or **ANOVULATION**
- **HIPERANDROGENISM**
- **POLYCYSTIC OVARY**, it is defined as the existence of 12 or more follicles (diameter between 2-9 mm) and/or ovarian volume greater than 10 mm.

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

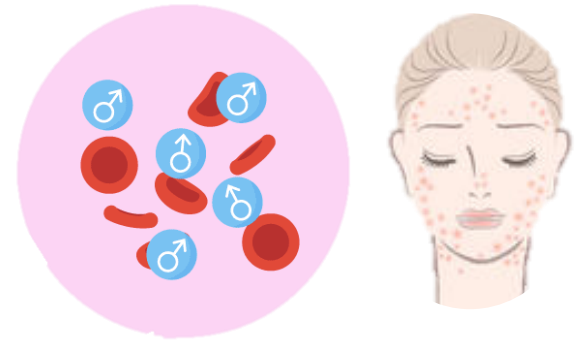
1 OLIGO-OVULATION and/or ANOVULATION



- **MENSTRUAL DISORDERS:** Oligomenorrhea or Amenorrhea (90% of women have chance of being diagnosed with PCOS)
- **ANOVULATION** produced by high levels of testosterone and luteinizing hormone (LH)

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

2 HIPERANDROGENISM

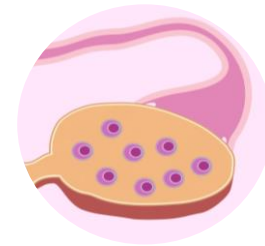


- **SKIN DISORDERS:**

- **Hirsutism** 70% of women with PCOS) : is produced by high levels of testosterone
- **Acne**
- **Acanthosis nigricans**
- **Alopecia**

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

3 POLYCYSTIC OVARY AND OVARY SIZE



- DISCOMFORT AND ABUNDANT BLEEDING

CARONOSITOL FERTILITY



Caronositol Fertility[®]

D-Chiro-Inositol & Myo-Inositol 1:3.6

Caronositol Fertility[®] is the **perfect combination of MYO-INOSITOL and D-CHIROINOSITOL** for women with fertility problems associated to Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.

It has a **clinical study, which evidences its effectiveness and the clinic's patent.**

INGREDIENT'S ORIGIN

NATURAL ORIGIN

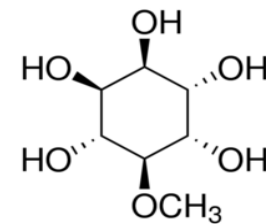
(D-CHIRO-INOSITOL & MYO-INOSITOL)

DCI is obtained from the fruit of the **Carob Bean Tree** by the following process:



PATENT NUMBER
EP015002231

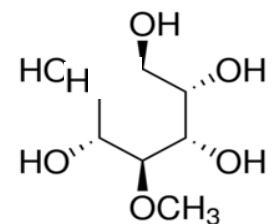
PHYSICAL PROCESS
EXTRACTION



D-PINITOL



ACID
HYDROLISIS



D-CHIRO-
INOSITOL

The origin of **MYO** is natural, it is obtained from the **Corn's Phytin** through a process that includes purification.

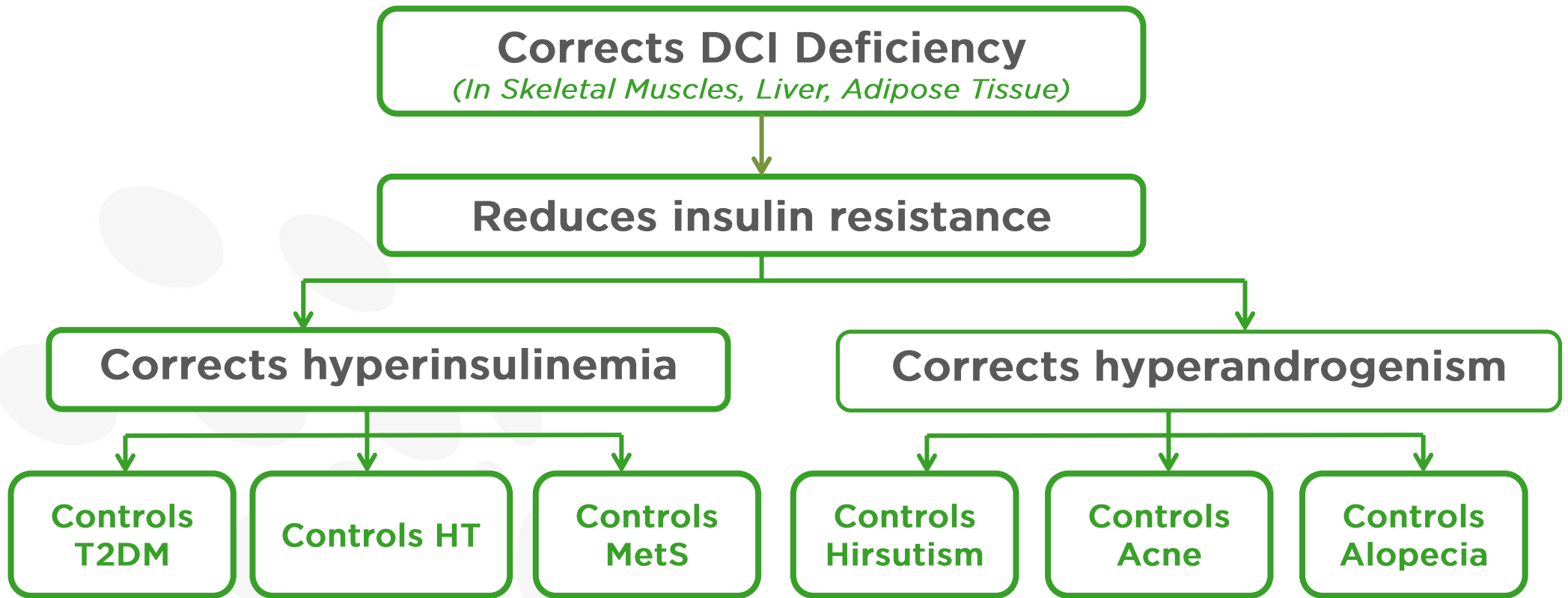
MECHANISM OF ACTION

EFFECTS OF DCI



EFFECTS OF DCI

(D-CHIRO-INOSITOL)



EFFECTS OF DCI

- **Oligovulation and/or anovulation**

Administration of DCI increases progesterone levels by 35% versus placebo

- **Oxidative stress in follicular fluid**

DCI reduces oxidative stress

- **Reduce levels of lutenizing hormone (LH)**

Reduces LH hormone levels by 55% and improve the FSH/LH ration by 44%

- **Androgen/estrogen imbalance**

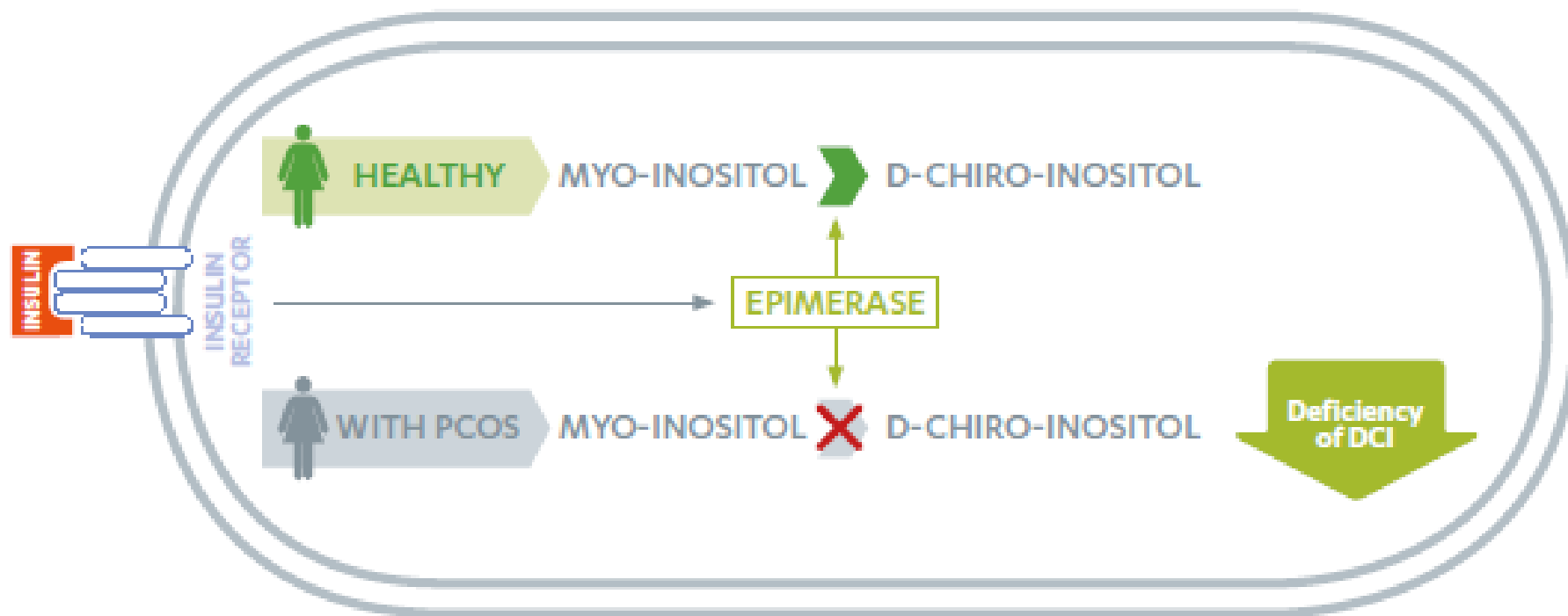
Reducing the levels of LH, DCI helps to regulate the androgen/estrogen imbalance

EFFECTS OF MYO-INOSITOL (MYO)

- Myoinositol is the most abundant inositol in the human body and **is the precursor to DCI**
- Myoinositol is present in human follicular fluid, at high concentrations, having a **positive role in follicular maturation**, resulting in a good product for **ovulation induction** in women suffering PCOS.
- Myoinositol **improves the quality of oocytes** and promotes meiotic progression of germinal vesicles from oocytes with improved intracellular calcium balance
- Myoinositol **is more effective than metformin** restoring normal ovulation and pregnancy outcome favoring.

MECHANISM OF ACTION CARONOSITOL FERTILITY (GENERAL TISSUES)

- DCI is synthesized through an epimerase that converts MYO into DCI.
- A decrease in the action of this epimerase is related with lower values of DCI and, as a result, promotes resistance to insulin and leads to different metabolic complications.



MECHANISM OF ACTION CARONOSITOL FERTILITY (GENERAL TISSUES)



Sistemic deficiency of DCI due to a :



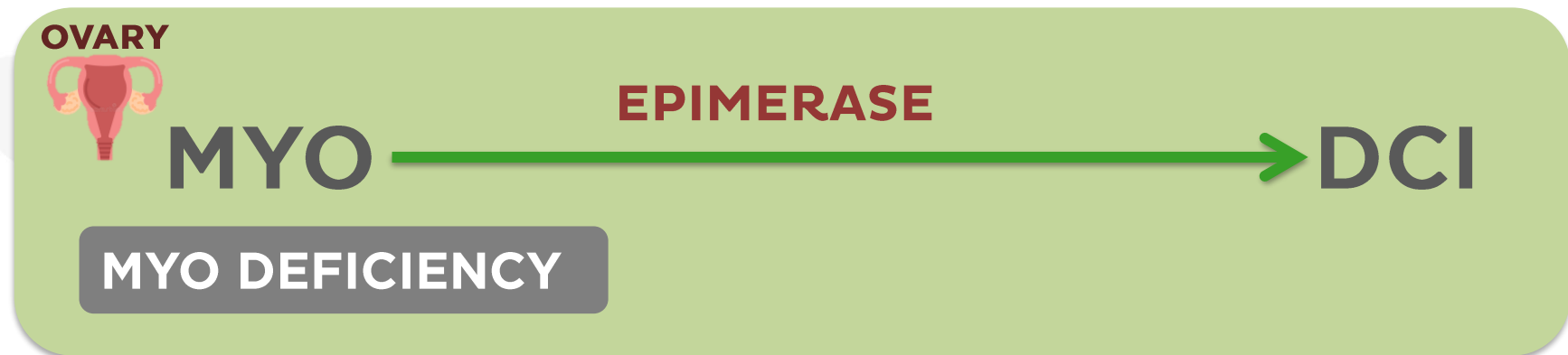
Epimerase activity

Urinary loss of DCI

As consequence, **level of DCI** in tissues can **decrease** importantly

MECHANISM OF ACTION CARONOSITOL FERTILITY (OVARY)

The situation is different in the ovary: deficiency of MYO



Use of combination of MYO and DCI is recommended for PCOS treatment

RATIO 40:1 AND FERTILITY

Fertility studies in PCOS are done with MYO / DCI combination in the ratio 40: 1

Experts point out that the important thing is not the physiological ratio but **to provide the amount of each inositol needed to restore optimal concentrations in each tissue**



ABSOLUTE CONCENTRATION OF MYO AND DCI

Biosynthesis of MYO occurs endogenously , primarily in the kidney with a rate approaching **4g/day**

Conversion rate:
7-9%



The absolute concentrations of either MYO or DCI is more important than physiological ratio

CONCLUSION

The dosage of administration of each inositol should be one that is able to reestablish an adequate tissue content of the inositols derivatives to exert their physiological effects improving the functional deficiencies associated with PCOS

CLINICAL STUDY

New clinical study by



BIOSEARCH
LIFE

RATIO
DCI:MYO 1:3.6
Caronositol
Fertility®

CLINICAL STUDY

Comparison of the effect of a combination MI:DCI with low DCI proportion (40:1) vs. the combination with higher DCI proportion Caronositol Fertility® (1:3.6) on oocyte quality and pregnancy rates in women suffering Polycystic ovary syndrome

Mendoza et al. Manuscript under submission

57 Women

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graph LR; A[57 Women] --> B[Low-DCI Group: 24 volunteers receive low DCI doses (ratio 40:1)]; A --> C[High-DCI Group: 28 volunteers receive high DCI doses Caronositol Fertility® (ratio 1:3.6)];
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Low-DCI Group: 24 volunteers receive low DCI doses (ratio 40:1)

High-DCI Group: 28 volunteers receive high DCI doses Caronositol Fertility® (ratio 1:3.6)

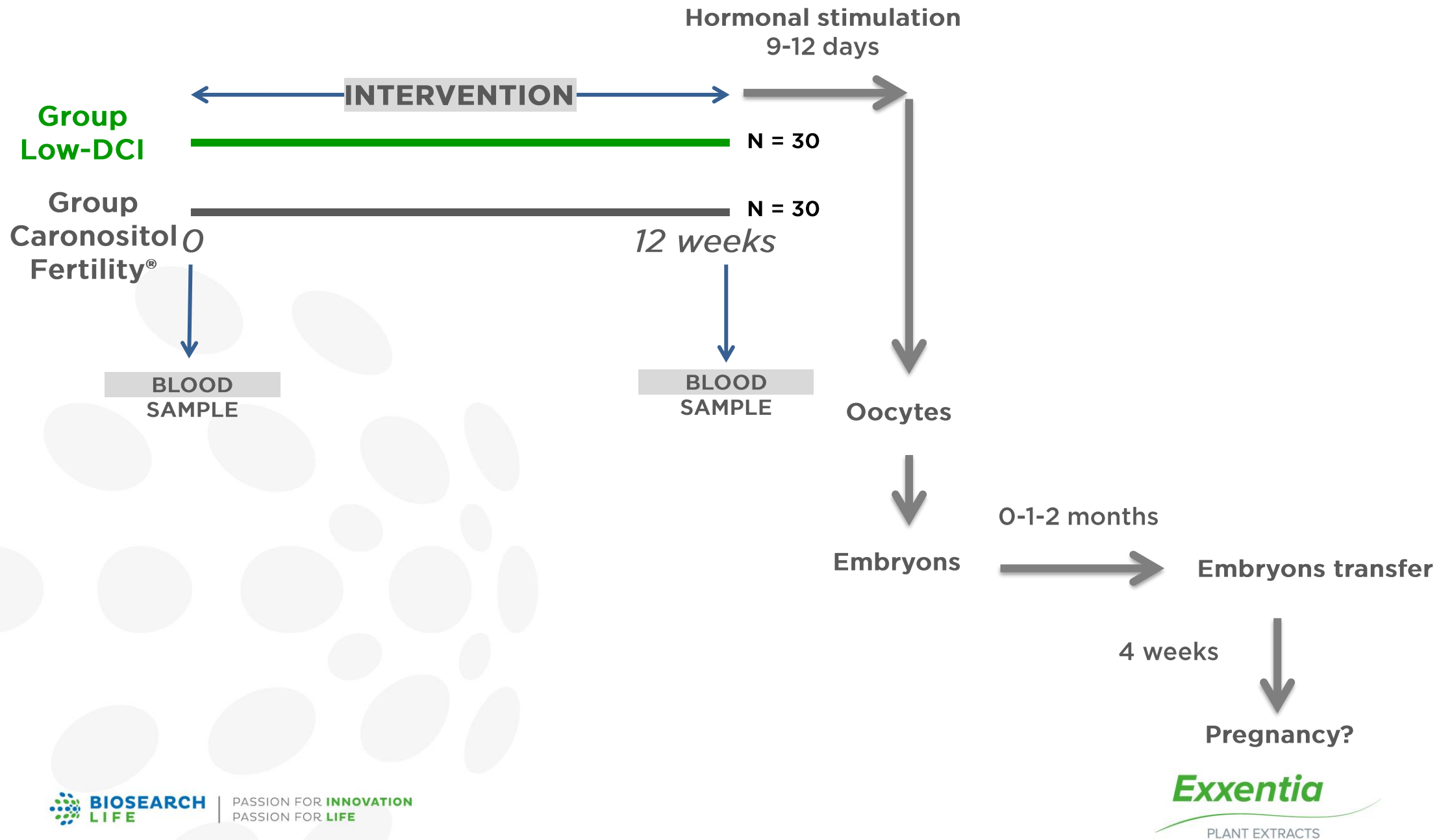
Clinical study: randomized, controlled and double blind
Dosage ~ 1100mg MIO/ 300mg DCI (gelatin capsules)

STUDY DESIGN

INCLUSION CRITERIA		EXCLUSION CRITERIA	
Women >30 years old		<i>Advanced stage of endometriosis (III or IV)</i>	
Diagnosis of PCOS according to Rotterdam criteria with intention of IVF treatment		<i>Diseases affecting the hormonal response or that may interfere with treatment</i>	
Body Mass Index(BMI)			

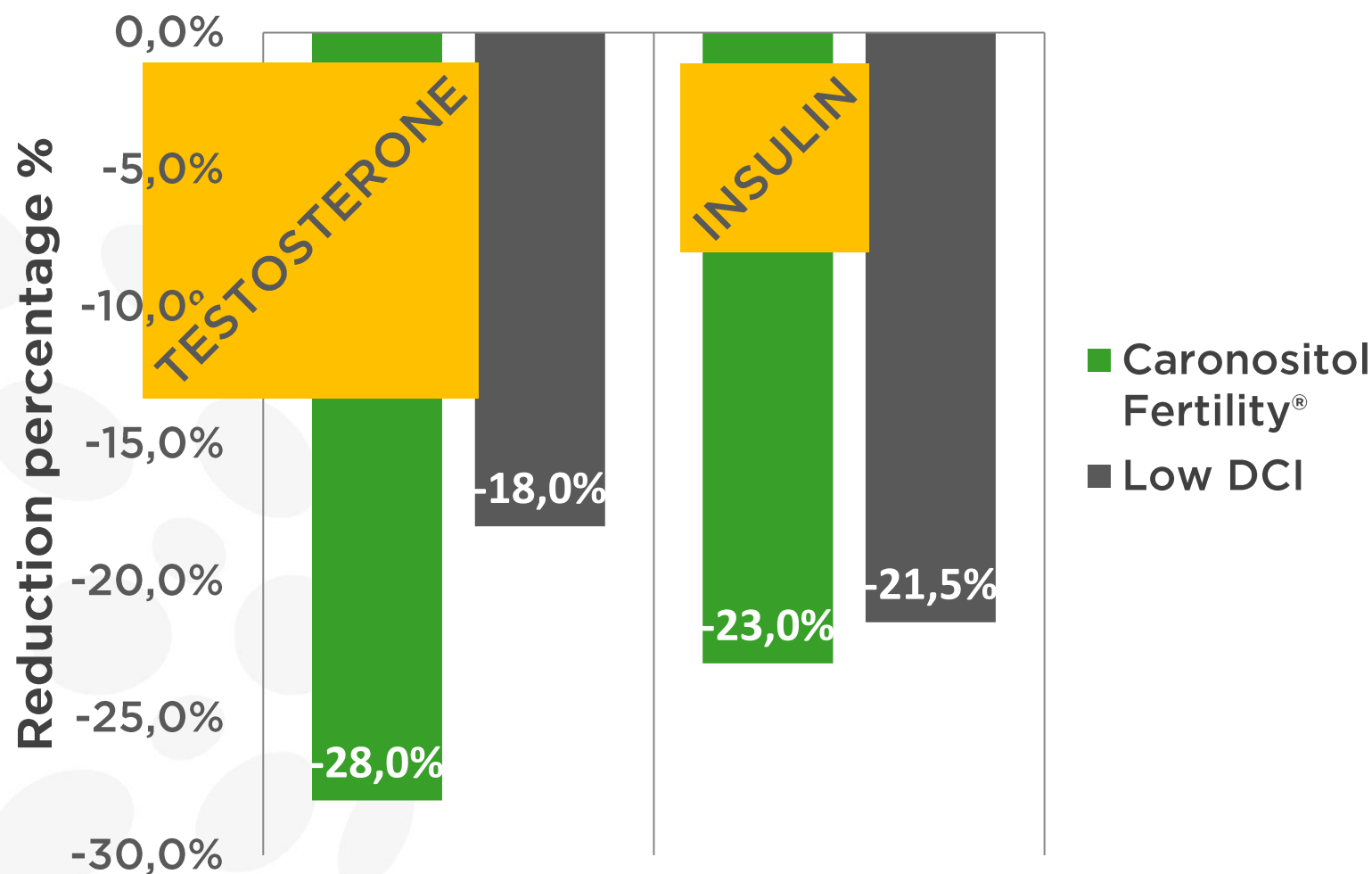
RESULTS	
Fertility rate Number of embryos Glucose Insulin Testosterone Number of oocytes	

STUDY DESIGN



RESULTS

Similar levels of testosterone and insulin in both groups



RESULTS

No significant differences between groups

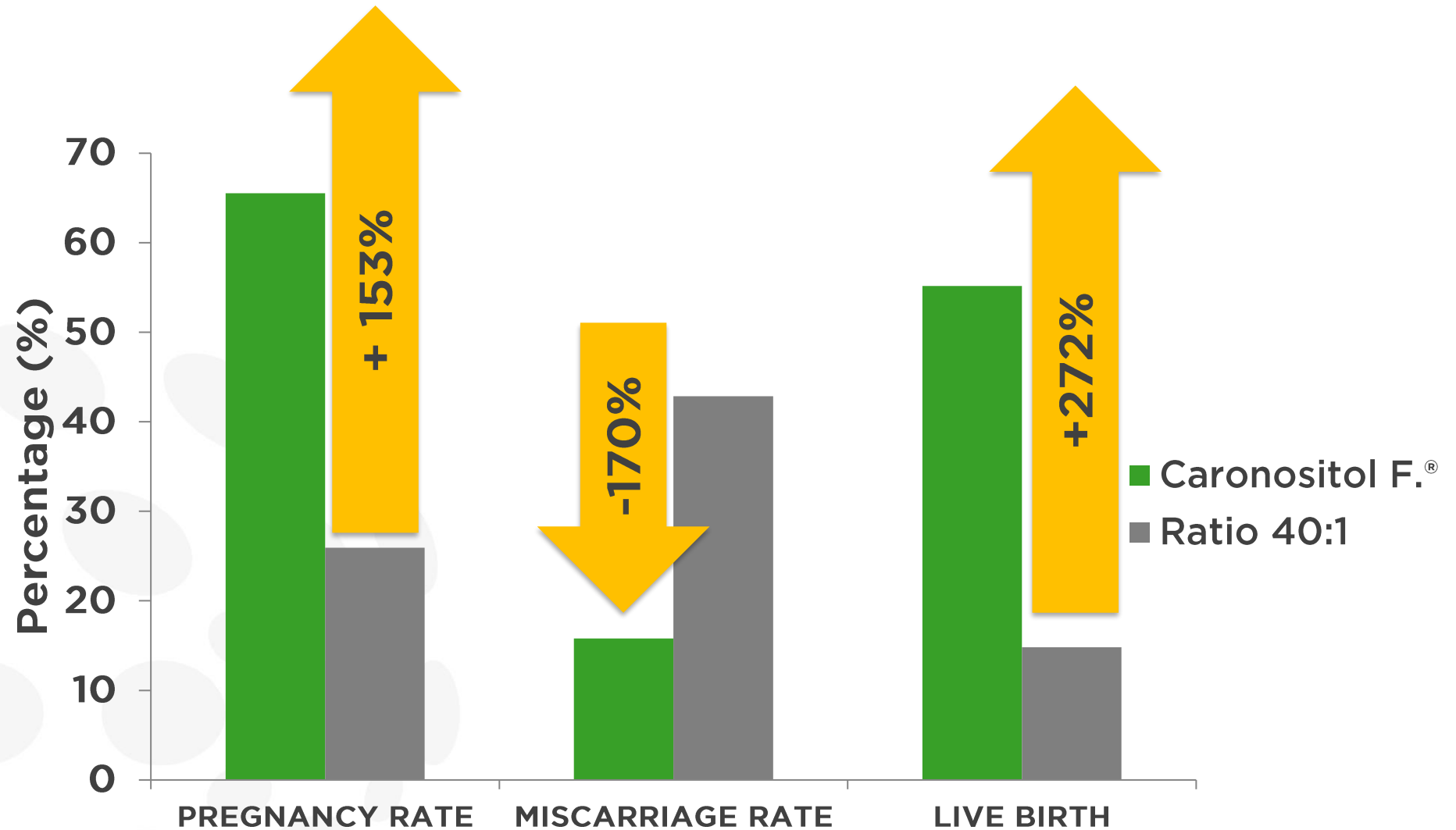
	Low-DCI	Caronositol Fertility®	p-value
Days of stimulation (days)	10.38 ± 0.86	10.46 ± 1.4	0.850
Oocytes (number)	13.80 ± 6.7	13.46 ± 5.1	0.850
Oocytes MII (number)	10.80 ± 7.4	10.46 ± 4.5	0.848
Total embryos (number)	7.35 ± 6.6	6.88 ± 3.9	0.767
Embryos type I	4.05 ± 5.7	3.08 ± 3.6	0.481

RESULTS

	Caronositol Fertility® SG (%)	LOW DCI CG (%)	p-value
PREGNANCY RATE	19/29 (65.52)	7/27 (25,93)	p<0.05
MISCARRIAGE RATE	3/19 (15.8)	3/7 (42.86)	NS
LIVE-BIRTH RATE	17/29* (55.17)	4/27 (14.81)	p<0.05

* Twin pregnancy

RESULTS



CONCLUSION

The study shows that the increase in **DCI DOSE AT 300MG / DAY IN COMBINATION WITH 1100MG MYO / DAY** **SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVES THE PREGNANCY RATE IN WOMEN SUFFERING PCOS** compared to the effect of the combination of 27mg DCI and 1100 mg MYO

CONCLUSION

The study demonstrates:

- The **importance of the absolute concentrations of either MYO or DCI** more than the physiological ratio
- The **suggested current dosage (40:1) is not enough to get the maximum benefit to the use of inositols for improvement of fertility in women suffering PCOS**
- **Caronositol Fertility[®] improves the fertility in women suffering PCOS.**

PATENT

PATENT

- Patent application based on a **new method to increase the rate of embryonic implantation in polycystic ovary syndrome** and for the **treatment of symptoms** of the syndrome:

Method for increasing embryo implantation rate in a female subject suffering polycystic ovary syndrome.

- The ratio between 1:1 to 9:1 is protected by Biosearch Life.
- EP17382791.6

PRODUCT



Caronositol Fertility®

D-Chiro-Inositol & Myo-Inositol 1:3.6

FINISHED PRODUCT

COMPOSITION	Natural D-chiro-inositol (mínimum 95%) purified from carob pod by a patented process and Myo-inositol from phytin's corn
APPEARANCE	White crystalline powder
FERTILITY DOSAGE	1400 mg of Caronositol Fertility® in one or more intakes
PACKAGING FINISHED PRODUCT	30 Sachets
SHELF LIFE	48 months from the manufacturing date
SAFETY & QUALITY	Studies have not reported any side effects Microbiology tests according to the European Pharmacopea



Caronositol Fertility[®]

D-Chiro-Inositol & Myo-Inositol 1:3.6

MANY THANKS

