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Effective Effect of the Drug Emfetal on the Fetus

Axmedov Shamshod Jamshidovich
Faculty of Medicine, International University of Asia, Uzbekistan

Abstract: One of the most common hypovitaminosis in pregnant women is a deficiency of iron and folic acid, leading to anemia - a condition in which the amount of hemoglobin (the oxygen carrier in red blood cells) is reduced. Tissues damaged during childbirth heal very slowly. Severe postpartum depression, osteoporosis, caries develops, the condition of the skin and hair changes. An effective method of replenishing vitamin and mineral deficiency during pregnancy and lactation is regular intake of the Emfetal vitamin and mineral complex, containing 12 vitamins and 10 minerals. Its action is due to the effects of its constituent vitamins and minerals. Vitamins participate in metabolism as catalysts and regulators of biochemical and physiological processes. Minerals are vital elements for metabolic processes in the human body, participate in the construction of cells and tissues of the body, and in the activity of enzyme systems. Emfetal contains 3 fat-soluble (A, E and D) and 9 water-soluble vitamins (B1, B2, B5, B6, B9, B12, C, PP, H).

Keywords: hemoglobin, hypovitaminosis, anemia, enzyme system, retinol acetate, cholecalciferol, pantothenate, thiamine hydrochloride, pyridoxine hydrochloride, folic acid, cyanocobalamin.

Vitamin A (in the form of retinol acetate, 400 mcg) is involved in redox processes, regulation of protein synthesis, promotes normal metabolism, the function of cellular and subcellular membranes; necessary for the growth of new cells, slows down the aging process. During pregnancy, ensures normal embryonic development and nutrition of the fetus; reduces the risk of developing mastitis in a nursing mother. Vitamin E (in the form of DL-a-tocopherol acetate, 10 mg) is an antioxidant substance that protects cells from damage and aging, prevents the formation of free radicals, stimulates muscle activity and gonadal function. Participates in the formation of intercellular substance, connective tissue fibers, vascular smooth muscles, and the digestive tract.

The name of vitamin E “tocopherol” comes from the Greek tokos - offspring and phero - carry. Vitamin E deficiency increases the likelihood of pregnancy complications, such as miscarriages, premature birth, early and late toxicosis.

Vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol, 5 mcg) increases the absorption of calcium in the small intestine, stimulating the synthesis of calcium-binding proteins, and increases the reabsorption of calcium in the renal tubules. Vitamin D3 activates the processes of bone tissue remodeling by increasing the synthesis of type I collagen and matrix proteins, through activation of the synthesis of osteoblasts. Affects the functional state of the thyroid, parathyroid, and gonads, ensuring calcification of skeletal bones.

Vitamin B1 (in the form of thiamine hydrochloride, 1.1 mg) is a cellular energy booster that promotes the growth and development of the body, increases mental and physical performance, has a detoxifying effect, and also improves the metabolism of nervous tissue.

Vitamin B2 (riboflavin, 0.8 mg) is the most important catalyst for the processes of cellular respiration and visual perception. Riboflavin, regulating redox processes, takes part in protein, fat and carbohydrate metabolism, plays an important role in the formation of DNA, participates in the synthesis of hemoglobin, promotes tissue regeneration processes, and the correction of trophic disorders in cells.

Vitamin B5 (in the form of calcium pantothenate, 4.5 mg) is part of coenzyme A (an organic compound of a non-protein nature necessary for the manifestation of enzyme activity). Plays an important role in the process of acetylation and oxidation. Participates in carbohydrate, fat metabolism and acetylcholine synthesis.

Vitamin B6 (in the form of pyridoxine hydrochloride, 1.5 mg) increases mental and physical performance, regulates blood glucose levels, normalizes the functioning of the thyroid gland, adrenal glands and gonads, improves metabolism in brain tissue, strengthens the nervous system, and is an antidepressant. Deficiency of pyridoxine hydrochloride in pregnant women leads to the development of early toxicosis, oligohydramnios, anemia and edema.

Vitamin B9 (folic acid, 200 mcg) is necessary for the normal course of growth processes and the development of tissue proliferation; in particular, for hematopoiesis and embryogenesis. Increases mental and physical performance, stimulates the production of hydrochloric acid in the stomach.

Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin, 1.5 mcg) has an immunomodulatory, antiallergic, anti-atherosclerotic effect, normalizes blood pressure, restores the structure of nervous tissue, improves reproductive function, and increases appetite. Vitamin B12 is also involved in the synthesis of various amino acids, has a beneficial effect on the functions of the liver and nervous system, and activates blood clotting processes, carbohydrate and lipid metabolism.

Vitamin PP (nicotinamide, 13.5 mg) is part of the enzymes involved in cellular respiration and protein metabolism, regulating higher nervous activity and the functions of the digestive organs. A lack of nicotinamide suppresses the synthesis of pituitary hormones, leading to cataracts in the fetus.

In addition to vitamins, the Emfetal complex includes minerals, which, along with vitamins, are essential elements that ensure the normal course of the vital processes of the mother and child.

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