

Study #15

**OPC Effectively Fights Against Capillary Hyperpermeability:
Two methods of evaluation come to the same conclusion.**

Put into evidence of an effective dose in the antagonism vis-à-vis the histamine blemish:
Study by P. AGACHE (1).

The histamine brings on an acceleration of the blood flow, a vasodilatation and an increase in the vascular permeability by passive diffusion of the molecules through the pores situated between the endothelial cells and by migration of the substances through the endothelial cells themselves.

The study of the evolution in 18 hospitalized patients and of the antagonistic action of the OPC vis-à-vis the blemish and the histaminic areola was set up.

Using doses of 2 mg/kg, and especially of 4mg/kg for seven days, the product brought about a constant shrinking of the diameter of the blemish surface and of the areola. Significant statistical results were 17 times out of 32.

Histamine Dosage	50 øg Histamine	50 øg Histamine	50 øg Histamine	5 øg Histamine	5 øg Histamine	5 øg Histamine
Endotelon Dosage (mg/kg)	1 mg	2 mg	4 mg	1 mg	2 mg	4 mg
D Day +3	+10%	+12%	-21%	+15%	+2%	-27%
D Day +8	+31%	-3%	-44%	-38%	-16%	-44%
D Day + 15	+38%	+1%	-35%	+36%	+2%	-22%

Endotelon slows down the plasmatic exudation engendered by the intradermal injection of histamine. This inhibiting action of Endotelon takes effect on the third day of treatment and persists 8 days of stopping when the dosage was at 4mg/kg. This is not a true antihistamine action of Endotelon but an effect of the capillary hyperpermeability brought on by the histamine.

This important work puts two characteristics into the epigraph of the OPC action:

- ✓ A proportional efficiency of the dosage
- ✓ A residual effect when the dosage is 4mg/kg.