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INTRODUCTION

The present study was carried out to evaluate the effects of Cell Guard™, a dietary supplement containing selected plant extracts, on the health of children living in the areas surrounding the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, which was affected by the Chernobyl nuclear accident. The study included 51 children and teenagers aged 6 to 17 years, who were selected from the Yelsk and Narovlya regions. The experimental group consisted of 26 children, and the control group consisted of 25 children. The study was designed to assess the effects of Cell Guard™ on various health parameters, including immune function, cardiovascular function, and antioxidant activity.

METHOD

Subjects were randomly assigned to either the experimental or control group. The experimental group received Cell Guard™ daily, while the control group received a placebo. Blood samples were taken at the beginning and end of the study to evaluate changes in various health parameters.

RESULTS

The study revealed a positive effect of Cell Guard™ on certain health parameters. In the experimental group, a moderately positive improvement was noted in rehabilitation processes in ventricular myocardium of the children. There was also a significant improvement in cardiovascular function, with a statistically not significant but encouraging improvement observed. The data indicated a positive effect of Cell Guard™ on the immune system, with a reduction in T-lymphocytes content, and increased levels of B-Lymphocytes percentage increase. In the control group, no reliable changes were observed.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study support the use of Cell Guard™ as a dietary supplement for children living in areas affected by the Chernobyl nuclear accident. The study provides evidence for the potential of Cell Guard™ as a natural remedy for the health of children affected by the Chernobyl nuclear accident.
INTRODUCTION

Since all the subjects of this study are living in non-optimal conditions, it was aimed at the study of the Cell Guard™ antioxidative effect in the basis of malondialdehyde accumulation kinesis in the tissue of cerebrum. The test group was given the Cell Guard™ as follows: 1.5 ml solution in a syringe with a needle for intramuscular injections. The control group was not given Cell Guard™.

CLINICAL STUDY ON CELL GUARD'S EFFECTS ON PERSONS AFFECTED

In the test group and control group functional deviations prevail. To estimate immunological characteristics a number of tests were applied. B-lymphocytes, T-lymphocytes and their subpopulations in peripheral blood, B-lymphocytes, A, M, G immunoglobulins of the blood serum, blood serum lysozyme were determined. The antioxidant blood system was estimated by the following methods: Superoxide Dismutase, Glutathione Peroxidase, Reduced glutathione.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The data obtained as a result of experiments prove that in the model systems containing homogenate of laboratory animals a decrease of these indices. 13 persons in the test group having 0.11 to 0.3 mcCi/body on admission had a general decrease of the initial level; 4 pax (30.8%) 21 to 30% of the initial level; 4 others over 31%. The maximum decrease made up 38.4%.

2. For the purpose of the study, the control group of people receiving the Cell Guard™, all of them residing in Yelsk and Narovlya districts around Gomel. The comparative analysis of alphatocopherol concentration range of 10^-3 to 10^-8 mol. It is revealed that there is a reliable MDA accumulation kinetics decrease in the test group by 67%; 10^-4 by 61%; and 10^-5, 10^-6 and 10^-7 by 37, 18, and 15% respectively (the data are given in relation to control ones).

3. Qualitative Estimation of Asthenia Symptoms

The unfavorable ecological conditions was further considered. The development of these processes is based on the formation of body's adaptability to the impact of unfavorable environment, which is determined, first of all by the functioning of unique defense systems such as immune and antioxidant ones.

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5. Blood Antioxidant System:

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