



Following the availability of **Prorenal QD with Omega-3®**, **Nephroceuticals** is pleased to present **ProRenal Vital®**, a multivitamin specifically formulated for people with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) and End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD). **ProRenal Vital®** is a complete multivitamin designed for people with kidney disease that includes all the benefits of **ProRenal QD with Omega-3®** but without fish oil. This makes it an ideal alternative for those who are allergic to fish or who take separate fish oil supplements.

ProRenal Vital® is also designed to be used by people with kidney disease who are hospitalized, providing exceptional value and superior nutritional supplementation compared to existing vitamins within the hospital formulary. **ProRenal Vital®** does not require a prescription and is available in either a 30 or 90-day supply. It is administered as one small tablet taken daily with either food or water, and can be crushed for convenience.

ProRenal Vital® was formulated using the best available scientific evidence and incorporates recommendations from the National Kidney Foundation's Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (KDOQI) guidelines. **ProRenal Vital®** was designed to be the only multivitamin necessary for most people with CKD, eliminating the expense and administration of additional supplements.

ProRenal Vital® contains 1000 IU of vitamin D (cholecalciferol), which may be crucial in addressing the widespread deficiency found in CKD^{1,2} and distinguishes it from other renal vitamins. Recent studies have suggested that low levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D may be evident in hospitalized patients³ and may be associated with increased mortality in CKD⁴ and ESRD⁵.

Administering active vitamin D analogues does not replace the need for nutritional vitamin D supplementation, and studies have suggested that both active and nutritional vitamin D can be given together without significant adverse effects^{6,7}. In addition, **ProRenal Vital®** provides a complete B-complex, including the proper amounts of pyridoxine (vitamin B6) needed for people with CKD⁸. In light of recent studies linking high doses of B-vitamins with worsening renal function and vascular events⁹, **ProRenal Vital®** only contains the minimum essential amounts of folic acid and vitamin B12 to avoid the risk of harm. **ProRenal Vital®** also contains trace minerals (selenium, zinc, and copper), which are known to decrease in CKD and may be useful in supporting health for people who are subject to acute illnesses/stress (e.g. wound healing) requiring hospitalization^{10,11,12}. Most importantly, it avoids certain vitamins and minerals, such as vitamin A, potassium, and phosphorus that can become toxic or harmful to people with CKD¹³.

Comparison of Prorenal Vital® with Leading OTC and Hospital-Formulary Vitamins Used by People with CKD

Ingredient	Centrum Silver®	Theragran-M®	Nephrocap®	DiatxZn®	ProRenal VITAL
Folic Acid	0.4 mg	0.4 mg	1 mg	5 mg	0.8 mg
Pyridoxine (B6)	3 mg	3 mg	10 mg	50 mg	10 mg
Vitamin C	90 mg	90 mg	100 mg	60 mg	60 mg
Vitamin D	500 IU	400 IU	No	No	1000 IU
Selenium	55 mcg	21 mcg	No	No	55 mcg
Zinc	11 mg	15 mg	No	25 mg	8 mg
Copper	0.9 mg	2 mg	No	1.5 mg	0.9 mg
Vitamin A	2500 IU	5000 IU	No	No	No
Potassium and Phosphorus	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Prescription	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Nephroceuticals™ has also joined with the **National Kidney Foundation** to form a partnership in education in order to further increase awareness and education in people with chronic kidney disease.

For further information please visit our website at www.myprorenal.com or call (937)281-0123 to have our local representative contact you.



The above statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.

References: 1. LaClair, R. Am J Kidney Dis 2005;45(6):1026; 2. Kooienga, L. Am J Kidney Dis 2009;53(3):408; 3. Thomas, M. N Engl J Med 1998;338:777; 4. Ravani, P. Kidney Int 2009; 75:88-95; 5. Wolf, M. Kidney Int 2007; 72(8) 1004; 6. Tokmak, F. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2008; 23:4016; 7. Saab, G. Nephron Clin Pract 2007;105:c132; 8. Kopple, J. Kidney Int. 1981; 19(5):694-704; 9. House, A. JAMA 2010; 303(16): 1603; 10. Yilmaz, M. Am J Kidney Dis 2006;47(1):42; 11. Angsturw, M. Crit Care Med 2007;35:118; 12. Landsdown, A. Wound Rep Reg 2007;152; 13. Nutritional Management of Renal Disease, Kopple, J (ed) and Massry, S (ed). 2003