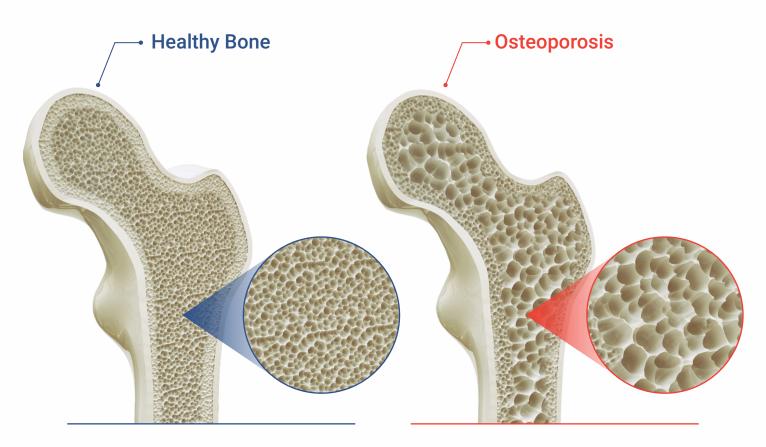




## **What is Osteoporosis?**

The bone is constantly being broken down and replaced. When bone loss is greater than new bone formation, the natural small pores in the bone grow bigger, causing osteoporosis, making the bones thinner, weaker, and more prone to fractures. Osteoporosis is often undetected until a painful fracture happens. Common fracture sites include the spine, wrist, hip, and arm.



Normal bone structure (compact bone)

Osteoporosis bone structure (spongy bone)



# **Osteoporosis Risk Check**

Find out whether any of these common risk factors for osteoporosis and fractures could apply to you.



Older than 60?



Broken a bone after age 50?



Getting shorter?



Parental history?



Frequent falls?



Glucocorticoid treatment?



Rheumatoid arthritis?



**Diabetes?** 



Hyperthyroid or hyperparathyroid?



Digestive diseases?



Breast or prostate cancer therapy?



Low testosterone levels?



Early menopause, periods stopped?



Ovaries removed?



**Underweight?** 



Getting enough sunlight?



Little physical activity?



Avoiding dairy foods?



Too much alcohol intake?



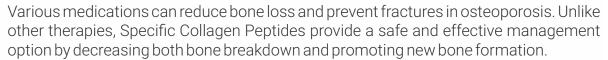
Smoker?





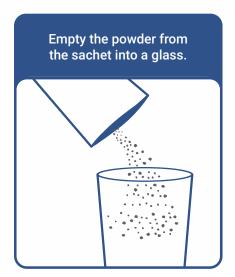
#### What is CoreDense<sup>®</sup>?

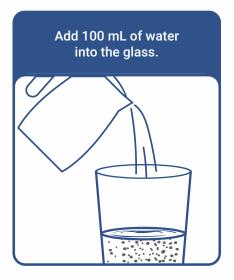
**CoreDense**® contains Specific collagen peptides or Bioactive collagen peptides, which are different specific peptides optimized for specific physiological benefits. The peptides are derived from a highly controlled production process of collagen, which is determined by hydrolyzation conditions.





### **Directions for Use:**







#### **Duration:**

One sachet daily or as and when directed by the physician. Taking **CoreDense**® over 3-6 months can help improve your bone health.

**Reference:** Zdzieblik, Denise et al. "Specific Bioactive Collagen Peptides in Osteopenia and Osteoporosis: Long-Term Observation in Postmenopausal Women." Journal of bone metabolism vol. 28,3 (2021): 207-213;Gupta, M. S., et al. "Drug Corner Specific Collagen Peptide—A Missing Piece in the Management of Osteoporosis." J Indian Med Assoc 121.11 (2023): 78-81.

