



Physical activity is essential for the improvement of quality of life: it helps prevent the risk of disease and slows down cellular ageing.

Oxidative stress is a "chemical stress" induced in our body by an imbalance between the production and elimination of oxidizing agents, among which the so-called "free radicals" stand out. It represents an emerging health risk factor because it can cause serious damage to cells and tissues. For this reason oxidative halance should be monitored.

During physical exercise the values of the oxidative balance undergo changes. In the welltrained athlete the increase of these markers helps activate the antioxidant barrier, whereas in the less fit athlete it leads to higher muscular fatigue and to functional and structural damage to the skeletomotor system.

"Free radicals and

as a result of physical activity."

antioxidants change and adapt

"During physical exercise, a suitable production of free radicals improves muscle contractility and the performance of the athlete."

PANEL CARRATELLI

Panel Carratelli is the integrated analytical approach that provides a global assessment of the oxidative balance through simple laboratory tests:

- d-ROMs Test evaluates the impact of the production of free radicals and other oxidizing agents on the state of health of the organism.
- BAP Test evaluates the status of antioxidant defenses.
- **SHp Test** measures thiol-based antioxidants such as lipoic acid and glutathione.



An analysis of the oxidative balance can help optimize the training regime and implement any corrective measures, such as lifestyle improvement and a more rational use of antioxidant supplements.

- IDENTIFY a change in the cellular redox balance
- FORMULATE the training programme, recovery times and diet
- **ENHANCE** physical performance and prevent injuries

