
Subject: FAQ Keratene Retard

Posted by [Prohairclinic](#) on Tue, 08 Oct 2013 15:27:03 GMT

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(auf English)

FAQ Keratene Retard: (engels)

What is Keratene?

Keratene is a French brand invented in 1947 by a French pioneer in the cosmetic industry. The brand was taken over by its current owner, Hairclinics Netherlands, in 2010.

The pronunciation is as such, purely French and sounds more like Ke as in Kenya, Ra- as in Ramon, Ten as in the number 10, and not like Keratin.

It is important that the public retains the correct spelling so that no confusion arises.

What no one heard about it?

The brand itself is rather unknown due to the fact that it is an European native product, with little exports.

Since its re-introduction in 2010, it become slightly more known.

It will take some time until the product will become more known. Given that fact that in Europe and other countries advertising of any form of medical products or dietary supplements with claims that are not approved in the directive 26, is strictly forbidden, it will takes a few years.

What is Keratine alphactive Retarde?

The product you talked about, respectively Keratene alphactive Retarde is very new, just launched last year, in Berlin, at the annual meeting of the FUE Europe society.

Keratene alphactive Retarde is a systemic 5ard enzyme catalyse inhibitor and an indirect DHT depressor (not suppressor).

How does it work?

The molecules works not by inhibiting the production of 5ard enzyme or by regulation the secretion of hormones, but rather by attaching itself by electro-chemical valence to the 5ard enzyme and acting as an insulating factor.

As such, the transfer of atoms of hydrogen to the testosterone molecule happens in a lower ratio. This leads in turn to an overall reduction of DHT.

As such, the 5ard enzyme production and the testosterone hormone are left untouched.

The only thing which happens in a lesser amount, is the transformation of T into DHT.

How much will reduce the DHT level?

The product work on the "work on what you have" principle.

In other words, it lowers DHT dynamically, adaptable, according to the total amount of DHT available in the body. Men with very high DHT levels can expect a large reduction, with a factor of 2, 3 or 4, whereas men with little DHT, can expect a reduction with just 35 to 70%.

Does it contains the usual Saw palmetto extracts?

No, Keratene alphactive Retarde does not include Saw Palmetto or any forms of commonly used plants for prostate supplements.

It is a proprietary mix of various organic substances and enzyme catalyst aggregators, not

synthetically engineered.

Are there differences between KaR and finasteride?

Yes. Keratene alphactive Retarde is completely different than finasteride.

Finasteride is a synthetically engineered molecule, with specific chemical properties.

Keratene alphactive Retarde is an organic compound, not synthetically engineered.

Finasteride has the chemical potential to penetrate the blood brain barrier (see latest FDA updates on fda.gov) and has the bio-chemical potential to influence the pineal gland, the processes that coordinate the production of lutropin, the correlation of the sex-binding hormone globulin, dhea, and many other related factors.

In addition, it may increase on the long run the risk on malign prostate neoplasm with roughly 1.6%.

Because the body perceives its molecule as a foreign chemical, the metabolic processes employed by the body to follow the same pathways as any other medication (see cytokine reduction), whereas in regard to KaR, the body process the substance as an organic element.

Is it safe?

The product is safer than any other alternative available on the market today.

It does not interfere with the endocrine production of hormones, of hormone precursors, of enzymes or related peptides. It also does not influence the shbg or lutropin, fact that defines its "libido-friendly" characteristic.

In other words... enjoy the goods without the damage.

Up to date, no user reported any sort of erectile dysfunction or libido problems.

Are there side effects?

KaR may present several direct side-effects and several indirect side-effects.

They are indirect due to the fact that they are not caused by the product itself but rather by the effect of having a lower DHT level than the body is used to.

One direct side-effect is known from the use of the topical products and that is transient paresthesia (tingling of the skin). This effect is normal, known for several years and can last up to 7 hours after administration and was reported by less than 1% of the tested population.

Another potential side-effect is mild seborrhea, especially on the topical products.

Indirect side-effects, not caused by the product itself but by the reduced levels of DHT on the body are:

fatigue, reduced athletic performance, transient reversible mild cognitive impairment (TRMCI - popular "brain fog/haze"), mild head-aches, nausea.

Such effects generally dissipate after two or three weeks of administration, once the body accommodates to the new, reduced DHT levels.

Such effects are reported in less than 1% of the tested population and may have other, idiopathic causes or contributing factors as well, such as lack of proper nutrition, stress, prior underlying conditions, etc.

Is it a medical product or not?

The product is not a registered medicine in the traditional sense, like ibuprofen is for instance. The costs associated with such registration in today's terms are completely prohibitive.

This is one of the major reasons that nowadays in Europe there are no small or middle-sized

private pharmaceutical companies that bring innovative products on the market.

The average costs only for the safety assessment, clinical trials and registration procedure for each new product are estimated at minimum 6 million euro (~8 mill USD) for a period of 6 years, and this amount excludes the research and development needed prior to its public testing and application for registration.

Depending on the legislation of each country, the product is sold as dietary supplement or, in specific countries, as registered phytomedicine (registered medical product based on plant extracts).

In Europe it is labeled under the applicable legislation for dietary supplements.

As such, under the current legislation, we, like many other small innovative companies, are forced to operate under the law that regulates foods, rather than medical products.

We are aware that the titling may not be very appealing or trust-inspiring for the consumer (herbs! dietary supplements!), but we must comply with the legal requirements.
