

The I-GUANA Shot[®] Protocol for Erectile Dysfunction by Regenerage[®]

Joel I Osorio^{1*}, Eduardo Vega² and Charles D Sly³

Editorial

Erectile dysfunction (ED) is the persistent inability to achieve or maintain an erection sufficient for satisfactory sexual performance, it can affect men of any age, however age is an important factor that influences the development of ED since estimates suggest that 10% of men under 40 years of age have it but the rate increases to almost 30% in men 50 years and older of 50% in men over 60 years of age, however, more recent studies mention a condition in young people in up to 30%. It is a common disorder that negatively affects the quality of life of men who suffer from it. Its prevalence varies among different countries, cultures, and races [1]. The first published population studies date back to the early 90's and are still valid until today. All reflect the influence that age has on the prevalence of this pathology, as well as its close relationship with cardiovascular diseases. Depending on the definition used and the design of the study, the prevalence varies between 10 and 52%, particularly in men between 40 to 70 years of age, with an incidence of 25-30 new cases per 1000 inhabitants per year in western countries. As mentioned, erectile dysfunction is the inability to attain and maintain an erection with sufficient rigidity to permit satisfactory sexual intercourse [2,3]. While oral pharmacotherapies such as phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors (PDE5i) exhibit clear benefits, their effects are transient as opposed to an etiological therapy approach and treatment is relatively costly [4-7]. The recent increase in modifiable risk factors for ED, such as obesity and metabolic syndrome, has caused a higher prevalence in recent years and in fact predictive models show a projection of 322 million cases by 2025. The MALES Study (Phase I): Involved 27,839 men between the ages of 20 and 75 from 8 countries (United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil) [8]. It confirmed the high prevalence rates of erectile dysfunction and its association with medical conditions with significant morbidity and mortality such as diabetes and depression, and that despite the advent of oral phosphodiesterase inhibitors, only 58% of patients with DE consult a doctor about their problem [8-11].

¹Medical Director and Founder, REGENERAGE[®] Clinic International, USA

²Urology & Andrology Fundación Puigvert, Barcelona, Spain

³Doctor of Pharmacy, JC Biotech LLC, USA

*Corresponding Author: Joel I Osorio, Medical Director and Founder, REGENERAGE[®] Clinic International, USA.

Received Date: 10-06-2022

Accepted Date: 10-28-2022

Published Date: 10-30-2022

Copyright© 2022 by Osorio JI, et al. All rights reserved. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

In a longitudinal study conducted by Johannes et al., the incidence was estimated to be 25.9 cases per 1,000 men, with a higher age-adjusted risk, for men with less education, pelvic lesions, diabetes mellitus (DM), coronary artery disease and hypertension [12,13]. A penile erection is a complex event that requires vascular, neural, endocrine and psychological inputs, as well as the integration of nerve, endothelium and smooth muscle signals; and when this signaling pathway fails, the result is ED [14,15]. Being this a common condition that compromises quality of life, particularly within the aging population. This disease is particularly relevant for those surgically treated for prostate cancer, as prostatectomy can involve traction, thermal, ischemic, and inflammatory lesions on the cavernous nerve. Cavernous nerve injury disrupts the release of nitric oxide from nerve endings in the cavernous arteries and body organs, thereby inhibiting erectile capacity. Therefore, denervation of body after cavernous nerve injury has been associated with changes in smooth muscle and collagen that are likely to exacerbate the condition [16].

Recently, a large number of guided studies have been developed based on these theories on the therapeutic effect of SC, including the regeneration of dysfunctional vascular endothelium, nerve injury and cavernous smooth muscle [17-19].

Stem cells have the ability to either multiply through division of daughter cells or transform into specialized cell types, thus holding the potential for enhanced tissue repair and maintenance of numerical capacity [20]. Experimental and few clinical studies have indicated great potential of stem cell treatments as both a causal and symptomatic approach for the treatment of male erectile dysfunction (ED). The I-GUANA shot protocol is an alternative therapy based on science and medical evidence the effect of a one-time injection of mesenchymal stem-cell derived bioactive scaffold in patients with self-reported ED under certain pathologies. The classification underlies the cells' multi-lineage differentiation properties and distinguishes totipotency, pluripotency, multipotency, and unipotency, in descending order based on differentiation capacities [21]. Cells can be extracted from human tissues including bone marrow, adipose tissue, neonatal teeth, umbilical cord blood, placenta, and Wharton's Jelly, with the two latter preparations being reflected upon in the consecutive analysis [22-24]. Stem cell therapy has been proposed in the management of ED with respect to complete replacement of lost or damaged cells or protection of threatened host cells via immunomodulatory effects, provision of trophic factors or gene delivery [25,26].

Stem cells (SC) have the ability to migrate to damaged or ischemic tissues. Once established in target tissues, they begin to differentiate and proliferate locally. There is evidence that SC, through a paracrine effect, stimulate neighboring cells to regenerate damaged tissue and maintain its integrity. Some authors have shown the activation of the angiogenesis process in damaged tissues as a result of chronic ischemic events [27-29].

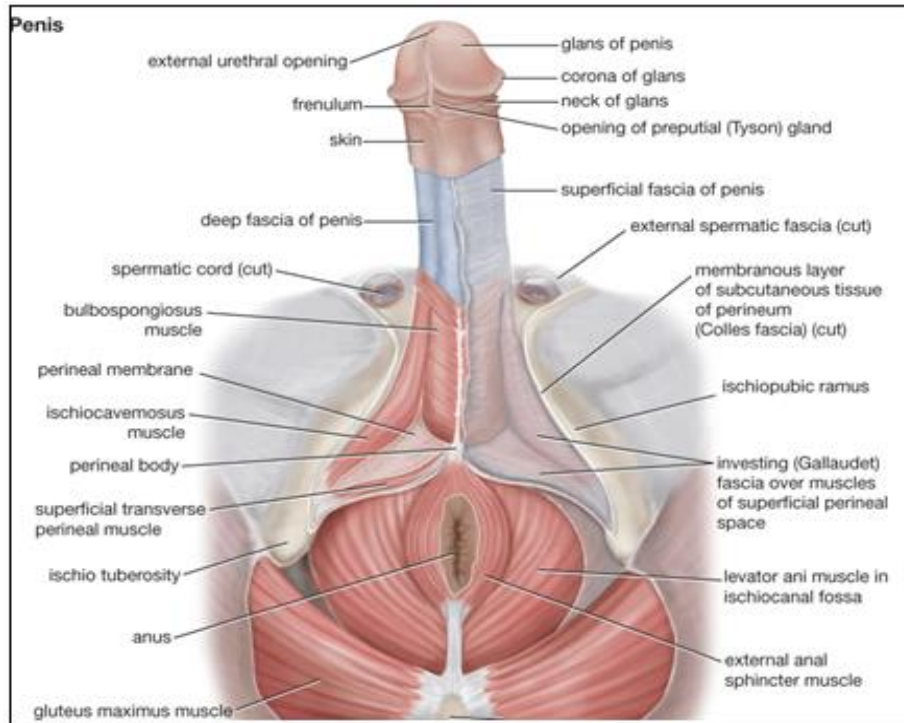


Figure 1: Penis anatomy.

Protocol

A single dose of intra-cavernous application of umbilical cord tissue derivate Mesenchymal Stem Cells scaffold as therapy for Erectile Dysfunction once or twice a year may improve the quality of erection for healthy patients and also for those mentioned under certain clinical conditions.

At REGENERAGE® we use our state of the art BioActivated Mesenchymal Stem Cells (expanded and cultured with our patented and unique polypeptide Bioquantine®) giving a boost to the effects on each one of our protocols, being the ED one of the most innovative of its kind in the world.

This in-office procedure may vary from patient to patient about the bio-material concentration and cell viability, but regularly it is performed under an aseptic technique using 1 mL of of BioActivated mesenchymal stem cells (biological scaffold that contains 125 million x ml) to apply in situ (nerves and/or intra-cavernous application) with an insulin needle [30-33].

For patients suffering an urological disorder or pathology the puncture site will be on the lateral face of the body of the penis, another application will be giving at cavernous body, for a total of 4 punctures. The puncture must be given near the root of the penis. During the application in some cases a tourniquet will be use on the root of the penis for the biomaterial concentration remain as long as possible on the corpora cavernosa. The duration shouldn't exceed 30 minutes.

The outcome will be noticeable from 8 days up to 24 days after the application and the benegit may last from 6 up to 12 months. PENILE REJUVENATION with THE I-GUANA SHOT® stimulates new tissue growth and blood supply, resulting in improved, firmer and larger erections.

A 15-minute procedure for lasting results penile rejuvenation therapy with THE I-GUANA SHOT® for men struggling with erectile dysfunction, achieve firmer, stronger and larger erections.

In this instance, growth factors communicate with the cells responsible for cell turnover, rejuvenating damaged and aged tissue.

The benefits of THE I-GUANA SHOT® may include Firmer and stronger erections, straightening of the penis, Increased sensation, enhances the effects of other therapies such as Sildenafil, low or nonallergic reaction.

References

1. Laumann EO, West S, Glasser D, Carson C, Rosen R, Kang JH. Prevalence and correlates of erectile dysfunction by race and ethnicity among men aged 40 or older in the United States: from the male attitudes regarding sexual health survey. *J Sex Med.* 2007;4(1):57-65. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
2. NIH Consensus Development Panel on Impotence. NIH Consensus Conference: Impotence. *JAMA.* 1993;270:83-90. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
3. Albersen M, Joniau S, Claes H, Van Poppel H. Preclinical evidence for the benefits of penile rehabilitation therapy following nerve-sparing radical prostatectomy. *Adv Urol.* 2008;2008:594868. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
4. Yafi FA, Sharlip ID, Becher EF. Update on the safety of phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors for the treatment of erectile dysfunction. *Sex Med Rev.* 2018;6(2):242-52. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
5. Tavukçu HH, Şener TE, Tinay İ, Akbal C, Erşahin M, Çevik Ö, et al. Melatonin and tadalafil treatment improves erectile dysfunction after spinal cord injury in rats. *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol.* 2014;41(4):309-16. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
6. Giuliano F, Rampin O. Neural control of erection. *Physiol Behav.* 2004;83(2):189-201. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
7. Gonzalez-Cadavid NF, Ignarro LJ, Rajfer J. Nitric oxide and the cyclic GMP system in the penis. *Mol Urol.* 1999;3(2):51-9. [PubMed](#)
8. Prins J, Blanker MH, Bohnen AM, Thomas S, Bosch JL. Prevalence of erectile dysfunction: a systematic review of population-based studies. *Int J Impot Res.* 2002;14(6):422-32. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
9. Nguyen HM, Gabrielson AT, Hellstrom WJ. Erectile dysfunction in young men: a review of the prevalence and risk factors. *Sex Med Rev.* 2017;5(4):508-20. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
10. Ayta IA, McKinlay JB, Krane RJ. The likely worldwide increase in erectile dysfunction between 1995 and 2025 and some possible policy consequences. *BJU Int.* 1999;84(1):50-6. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
11. Zhang H, Albersen M, Jin X, Lin G. Stem cells: novel players in the treatment of erectile dysfunction. *Asian J Androl.* 2012;14(1):145. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
12. Kim YW, Park SY, Kim JY, Huh JY, Jeon WS, Yoon CJ, et al. Metformin Restores the Penile Expression of Nitric Oxide Synthase in High-Fat-Fed Obese Rats. *J Androl.* 2007;28(4):555-60. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
13. Russell S, McVary KT. Lower urinary tract symptoms and erectile dysfunction: epidemiology and treatment in the aging man. *Curr Urol Rep.* 2005;6(6):445-53. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
14. Matz EL, Thakker PU, Gu X, Terlecki RP, Dou L, Walker SJ, et al. Administration of secretome from human placental stem cell-conditioned media improves recovery of erectile function in the pelvic neurovascular injury model. *J Tissue Eng Regen Med.* 2020;14(10):1394-402. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
15. Harraz A, Shindel AW, Lue TF. Emerging gene and stem cell therapies for the treatment of erectile dysfunction. *Nat Rev Urol.* 2010;7(3):143-52. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
16. Toksoz S, Erdem SR, Peskircioglu CL, Keskin U. The effect of long-term oral tadalafil treatment on corpus cavernosum function in an experimental spinal cord transection rat model. *Spinal Cord.* 2013;51(9):663-7. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
17. Johannes CB, Araujo AB, Feldman HA, Derby CA, Kleinman KP, McKinlay JB. Incidence of erectile dysfunction in men 40 to 69 years old: longitudinal results from the Massachusetts male aging study. *J Urol.* 2000;163(2):460-3. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
18. Rosen RC, Kostis JB. Overview of phosphodiesterase 5 inhibition in erectile dysfunction. *Am J Cardiol.* 2003;92(9):9-18. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
19. Prieto D. Physiological regulation of penile arteries and veins. *Int J Impot Res.* 2008;20(1):17-29. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
20. Morrison SJ, Shah NM, Anderson DJ. Regulatory mechanisms in stem cell biology. *Cell.* 1997;88(3):287-98. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)

21. Tavukçu HH, Şener TE, Tinay İ, Akbal C, Erşahin M, Çevik Ö, et al. Melatonin and tadalafil treatment improves erectile dysfunction after spinal cord injury in rats. *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol*. 2014;41(4):309-16. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
22. Chatzistamatiou TK, Papassavas AC, Michalopoulos E, Gamaloutsos C, Mallis P, Gontika I, et al. Optimizing isolation culture and freezing methods to preserve Wharton's jelly's mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) properties: an MSC banking protocol validation for the Hellenic Cord Blood Bank. *Transfusion*. 2014;54(12):3108-20. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
23. Mallis P, Boulari D, Michalopoulos E, Dinou A, Spyropoulou-Vlachou M, Stavropoulos-Giokas C. Evaluation of HLA-G Expression in multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells derived from vitrified Wharton's jelly tissue. *Bioengineering*. 2018;5(4):95. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
24. Dominici ML, Le Blanc K, Mueller I, Slaper-Cortenbach I, Marini FC, Krause DS, Deans RJ, et al. Minimal criteria for defining multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells. The International Society for Cellular Therapy position statement. *Cytotherapy*. 2006;8(4):315-7. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
25. Saenz de Tejada, I. et al. Pathophysiology of erectile dysfunction. *J Sex Med*. 2005;2(1):26-39. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
26. Bacon CG, Mittleman MA, Kawachi I, Giovannucci E, Glasser DB, Rimm EB. Sexual function in men older than 50 years of age: results from the health professional's follow-up study. *Ann Intern Med*. 2003;139(3):161-8. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
27. Sun DZ, Abelson B, Babbar P, Damaser MS. Harnessing the mesenchymal stem cell secretome for regenerative urology. *Nat Rev Urol*. 2019;16(6):363-75. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
28. Wu J, Belmonte JC. Stem cells: a renaissance in human biology research. *Cell*. 2016;165(7):1572-85. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
29. Bourin P, Bunnell BA, Casteilla L, Dominici M, Katz AJ, March KL, et al. Stromal cells from the adipose tissue-derived stromal vascular fraction and culture expanded adipose tissue-derived stromal/stem cells: a joint statement of the International Federation for Adipose Therapeutics and Science (IFATS) and the International Society for Cellular Therapy (ISCT). *Cytotherapy*. 2013;15(6):641-8. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
30. Afferi L, Pannek J, Burnett A, et al. Performance and safety of treatment options for erectile dysfunction in patients with spinal cord injury: A review of the literature. *Andrology*. 2020;8(6):1660-73. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
31. Strong TD, Gebaska MA, Burnett AL, Champion HC, Bivalacqua TJ. Endothelium-specific gene and stem cell-based therapy for erectile dysfunction. *Asian J Androl*. 2008;10(1):14-22. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
32. Zhang H, Albersen M, Jin X, Lin G. Stem cells: novel players in the treatment of erectile dysfunction. *Asian J Androl*. 2012;14(1):145. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)
33. Morrison SJ, Shah NM, Anderson DJ. Regulatory mechanisms in stem cell biology. *Cell*. 1997;88(3):287-98. [PubMed](#) | [CrossRef](#)