# Metabolism

The main task of insulin in the blood is to supply the cells with glucose so they can produce energy. In cases of malnutrition, obesity, severe lack of exercise, or genetic disposition, glucose metabolism can be seriously unbalanced. The human body is no longer able to take up glucose from the blood in order to nourish its cells. Excess glucose remains in the blood stream, resulting in a rise in blood glucose levels over the long term. This will dramatically damage blood vessels and organs. Intelligent chronobiological preparations support the metabolism with two different daytime and nighttime formulas. They curb glucose release from the intestines into the blood as well as facilitate glucose transfer into the cells. This leads to a decrease in blood glucose levels.

Another disorder that is frequently present is disturbed fat metabolism, which is remedied by certain enzymes and extracts that foster fat burning and digestion. It is also important to combat free radicals, which in diabetes mellitus patients tend to be quite aggressive.