Glossary.

Biotin:
Biotin is essential for the organism in the synthesis of carbohydrates and fats.

Calcium:
The mineral that is quantitatively most present in the body. Calcium is an important building block for bones and teeth, and is particularly necessary during the children's growth years.

Carbohydrates:
Organic-chemical compounds, also known as sugars. There are simple, double and compound sugars. Carbohydrates are a significant component of the human diet.

Dextrose:
Also known as grape sugar or D-glucose, as a simple sugar and carbohydrate it is the human organism's most important energy supplier.

Diabetes:
Also known as a blood sugar disease. The cause of this metabolic illness is either a relative or absolute lack of insulin.

Folic Acid:
The body is dependant on folic acid for the metabolism of proteins and the building of new blood cells.

Glucose:
Also known as grape sugar or dextrose, as a simple sugar and carbohydrate it is the human organism's most important energy supplier.

Grape sugar:
Also known as D-glucose or dextrose, as a simple sugar and carbohydrate it is the human organism's most important energy supplier.

Niacin:
Niacin plays a decisive role in the metabolism of energy and fats.

Pantothenic Acid:
Pantothenic acid is of primary significance for the metabolism.

Vitamin A or Pro-vitamin A:
Vitamin A captures free radicals and protects against oxidative alterations.

Vitamin B1:
The organism needs Vitamin B1 for nerve functions and the metabolism of carbohydrates and energy.

Vitamin B2:
In the organism, this vitamin plays an important role in the metabolism of carbohydrates and proteins, as well as in cellular respiration.

Vitamin B6:
The body needs vitamin B6 for the metabolism of proteins.

Vitamin B12:
Vitamin B12 is important for building new blood cells and for the nervous system.

Vitamin C :
Vitamin C strengthens the body's own defences and improves the disposability of iron in the body.

Vitamin E:
Vitamin E takes on a cell protection function in the body by capturing and neutralising aggressive chemical compounds, so-called free radicals.