

Suplemento Probiótico e Prébiotico de Alta Palatabilidade Formulado para Promover o Ótimo Funcionamento do Aparelho Digestivo

O aparelho digestivo dos animais saudáveis é habitado por milhões de leveduras e bactérias saprófitas cuja função é participar na conversão dos alimentos em nutrientes. Além disso, são responsáveis por ocupar de forma eficiente o trato digestivo de forma a evitar a proliferação de bactérias patogênicas com as quais competem para ocupar esse espaço. Antes de serem domesticados, os cavalos pastavam livremente e, assim, ingeriam flora microbiana em quantidade e variedade necessárias para o ótimo funcionamento do aparelho digestivo. Crê-se que os cavalos em estabulação não ingerem na sua alimentação quantidade suficiente de microrganismos para a necessária renovação da flora gastrointestinal, provocando assim, uma diminuição gradual desta que pode estar na origem de patologias digestivas e/ou uma pobre resposta do sistema imune.



Ingredientes ativos (por dose):

<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	3x10 ⁹ UFC
Inulina	5 g

Composição: Polpa de alfarroba torrada y micronizada, inulina de chicória, cloreto de sódio.

Aditivos/kg: Estabilizadores da flora intestinal: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* MUCL39885, 1x10¹² UFC. Agentes ligantes: Sepiolita 100 g.

Componentes analíticos: Proteína bruta 5%, óleos e gorduras brutas 0,25%; fibra bruta 5,8% cinza bruta: 16,5%; sódio 1,9%.

Propriedades e mecanismos de ação:

Probióticos

Para a Organização Mundial de Saúde, os probióticos são «Microrganismos vivos que, quando são fornecidos em quantidades adequadas, promovem benefícios na saúde do organismo hospedeiro».

Saccharomyces cerevisiae é o único probiótico aprovado na Europa para Cavalos. É uma levedura, um fungo unicelular do grupo dos ascomicetos que é considerado o produto natural com o conteúdo mais alto em ácidos ribonucleicos e nucleótidos compostos com uma grande influência na atividade do sistema imune dos animais e no desenvolvimento da flora benéfica do estômago e intestino dos cavalos.

Para além do acima descrito, a parede celular de *S. cerevisiae* é composta por Manano-Oligossacarídeos (MOS), um açúcar manose não digestível muito atrativo para gérmens intestinais patogênicos. A *E. Coli* e *Salmonella* iniciam o processo infeccioso no intestino com a adesão das suas fimbrias às manoses situadas na superfície das células epiteliais da parede. Os MOS evitam esta adesão competindo com manoses da parede intestinal para unir-se às fimbrias da bactéria. de *S. cerevisiae*. Finalmente, os agentes patogênicos unem-se fundamentalmente aos MOS de *S. cerevisiae* livres no intestino com os quais são excretados evitando-se, desta forma a infeção intestinal.

Por últimos, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* proporciona altas doses do complexo de Vitaminas B, proteínas, péptidos, aminoácidos, enzimas, minerais e outros cofatores importantes de grande valor nutritivo e que também desempenham importantes funções biológicas melhorando o sistema imune e o aspeto geral do animal nomeadamente pele, pelagem e unhas.

Benefícios dos probióticos:

- Ajudam a decompor as proteínas, glícidos e gorduras, melhorando a digestibilidade dos alimentos, a absorção de nutrientes e a eficiência da ração.
- Previnem a colonização do trato digestivo por agentes patogênicos.

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Características

Promueve el desarrollo de la flora intestinal.

Ayuda a mantener un pH óptimo.

Mejora la digestión y absorción de los nutrientes.

Maximiza la eficiencia de la ración.

Reduce el riesgo de trastornos gastrointestinales y metabólicos.

Ayuda a prevenir cólicos y úlceras gástricas.

Potencia el sistema inmunitario y la salud general.

Disminuye el riesgo de infosura.

Aumenta la producción de leche y mejora la calidad de la misma.

No contiene sustancias dopantes.

Disponibile esclusivamente a través de veterinari@s.



VN-PUB-0084ES



- Previnem as cólicas ao promover a regularidade das evacuações intestinais e ao aumentar o volume de massa fecal.
- Estimulam o sistema imunitário e melhoram a saúde geral do animal.
- Reduzem o risco de Laminite.
- Melhoram o estado da pele e da pelagem.
- Fabricam certos nutrientes como algumas Vitaminas do complexo B
- Melhoram a absorção do Cálcio favorecendo uma boa densidade óssea e melhorando o desenvolvimento do potro.

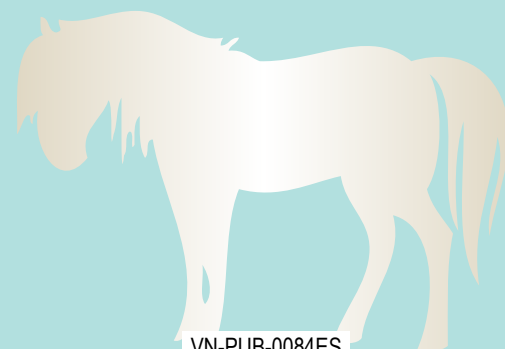
Prebióticos

Os prebióticos são compostos digestíveis, fermentados seletivamente no tubo digestivo que facilitam trocas na composição e a atividade da microflora gastrointestinal que se traduzem numa melhoria da saúde e do bem-estar do organismo hospede (Gibson, robot et al. 2004). Estes compostos são geralmente açúcares simples (oligossacáridos) como a inulina, lactulose e oligofrutose. Os prebióticos diferenciam-se dos probióticos por não serem nem fornecerem bactérias vivas. Em vez disso, trabalham com bactérias existentes, seja por lhes proporcionar alimento, ou por melhorar o ambiente no intestino. Os prebióticos potenciam a eficácia dos probióticos.

A inulina constitui uma mistura muito heterogénea de carboidratos e polímeros sintetizados na raiz dos vegetais, especialmente da chicória, a partir de uma molécula de sacarose. Contém até 10% de mono e dissacáridos e uma série de oligossacáridos cuja estrutura de ligações β (2-1) é responsável por não serem digestíveis, pelo que, têm um baixo valor calórico mas um alto valor nutricional como fibra dietética. Estas ligações β (2-1) são resistentes à ação das enzimas do intestino delgado e pâncreas no entanto, as bactérias Gram negativas do cólon sintetizam enzimas sacarolíticas capazes de as metabolizar. Assim, a inulina atinge uma alta proporção no ceco e cólon onde é fermentada e serve de substrato à flora residente. Estudos in vitro demonstraram que a inulina, ao ser fermentada no colon, diminui o pH intraluminal (pela formação de compostos ácidos) inibindo o crescimento da *E. Coli*, *Clostridium* e outras bactérias patogénicas e estimulando, assim de maneira seletiva o desenvolvimento de bactérias benéficas para a saúde. Por último, a produção de grande quantidade de compostos ácidos durante a fermentação da inulina, aumenta a absorção de cálcio e magnésio.

Indicações:

- Regularmente, de forma preventiva, para repor e equilibrar a flora intestinal.
- Processos diarreicos agudos de qualquer origem (parasitária, bacteriana, vírica, etc).
- Doenças intestinais crónicas.
- Durante e depois de antibioterapia.
- Tratamento e recuperação de uma cólica ou, preventivamente, em cavalos que sofram de cólicas crónicas.
- Enterotoxémias e intoxicações químicas.
- Úlceras (pela sua capacidade de regular o pH)
- Situações de stress: Desmame e outras alterações na dieta, períodos de stress ambiental (frio, calor), viagens, treino intenso ou competição.
- Durante o tratamento hospitalar, pós-operatório e como terapia de recuperação após qualquer cirurgia, doença ou lesão importante (para melhorar a digestibilidade da dieta).
- Estados de anorexia e/ou astenia.
- Cavalos desnutridos, magros ou que tenham dificuldade em manter o peso.
- Alergias e doenças autoimunes.
- Ajuda no tratamento de doenças do trato urinário e prevenção de recidivas.
- Éguas lactantes de forma a estimular a produção de leite e melhorar a sua qualidade.
- Potros recém-nascidos em particular, os que tenham sofrido um parto complicado.



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- Potros jovens (por serem particularmente sensíveis aos gérmes e parasitas intestinais)
- Cavalos geriátricos (por terem processos de digestão e absorção defeituosos)

Espécies de destino: Equinos.

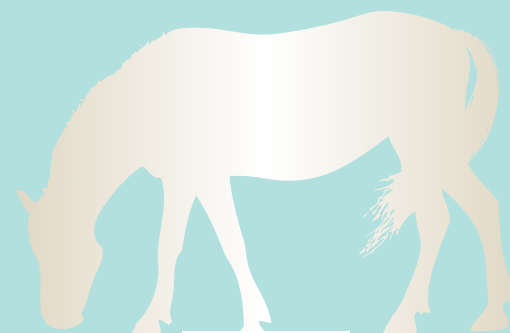
Modo de utilização: Remover o produto antes da sua utilização. A medida incluída, até à marca, equivale a 30 gramas. Administre diariamente, durante pelo menos 30 dias consecutivos, diretamente no comedouro ou misturado com a ração: cavalos adultos (500kg), 1 medida; potros e pôneis, ½ medida.

Aviso: Este produto não contém nenhuma substância proibida em competição. Guardar a embalagem bem fechada num lugar fresco, seco, protegido da luz solar e fora do alcance de crianças e animais. Produto complementar para cavalos não destinado ao consumo humano.

Apresentação: 930 g (31 doses).

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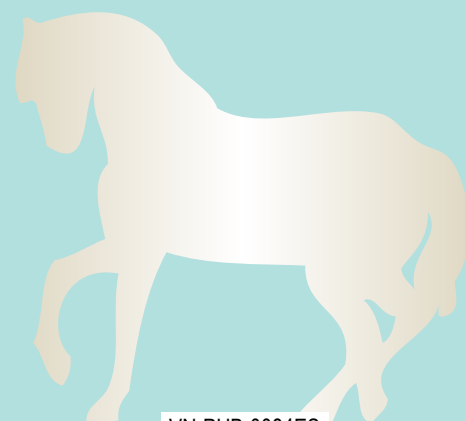


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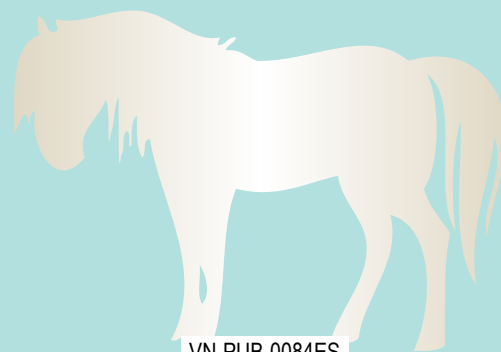
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