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Suplemento Probiótico y Prebiótico de Alta Palatabilidad Formulado para Promover un Óptimo Funcionamiento del Aparato Digestivo

FICHA TÉCNICA

El aparato digestivo de los animales sanos está habitado por miles de millones de levaduras y bacterias saprofitas cuya función es participar en la conversión de los alimentos en nutrientes. Además son responsables de ocupar eficientemente el tracto digestivo para evitar el crecimiento de bacterias patógenas con las que compiten para poblar ese espacio.

Antes de ser domesticados los caballos pastaban libremente y así ingerían la flora microbiana en la cantidad y variedad necesarias para un óptimo funcionamiento del aparato digestivo. Se cree que los caballos domésticos en estabulación no ingieren con su alimentación normal suficiente cantidad de microorganismos para la necesaria renovación de la flora gastrointestinal, provocando una disminución gradual de ésta que puede ser la causa de patologías digestivas y/o una pobre respuesta del sistema inmunológico.

Ingredientes activos (por dosis):

Saccharomyces cerevisiae	$3x10^9$ UFC
Inulina	5 g

Composición: Pulpa de garrofa tostada y micronizada, inulina de achicoria, cloruro de sodio.

Aditivos/kg: Estabilizadores de la flora intestinal: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* MUCL39885, $1x10^{12}$ UFC. Agentes ligantes: Sepiolita 100 g.

Componentes analíticos: Proteína bruta 5%; aceites y grasas brutos 0,25%; fibras brutas 5,8%; ceniza bruta 16,5%; sodio 1,9%.

Propiedades y mecanismo de acción:

Probióticos

Para la Organización Mundial de la Salud, los probióticos son «Microorganismos vivos que, cuando son suministrados en cantidades adecuadas, promueven beneficios en la salud del organismo huésped". *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* es el único probiótico aprobado en Europa para caballos. Es una levadura, un hongo unicelular, del grupo de los ascomicetos que pasa por ser el producto natural con el contenido más alto en ácidos ribonucleicos y nucleótidos, compuestos con una gran influencia en la actividad del sistema inmune de los animales y en el desarrollo de la flora beneficiosa de estómago e intestino de los caballos.

Además, la pared celular de *S. cerevisiae* está compuesta por Manano-oligosacáridos (MOS), un azúcar manosa muy atractivo para gérmenes patógenos intestinales. *E. coli y Salmonella* inician el proceso infeccioso en el intestino con la adhesión de sus fimbrias a las manosas situadas en la superficie de las células epiteliales de la pared. Los MOS evitan esta adhesión compitiendo contra las manosas de la pared por unirse a las fimbrias de la bacteria. En definitiva, los patógenos se unen fundamentalmente a MOS de *S. cerevisiae* libres en el intestino con los que son excretados, evitándose así la infección intestinal.

Por último *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* proporciona altas dosis de vitaminas B, proteínas, péptidos, aminoácidos, enzimas, minerales y otros cofactores importantes de gran valor nutritivo, pero que también desempeñan importantes funciónes biológicas mejorando el sistema inmune y el aspecto general del animal, especialmente piel, pelo y uñas.

Beneficios que aportan los probióticos:

- Ayudan a descomponer las proteínas, glúcidos y grasas, mejorando la digestibilidad de los alimentos, la absorción de nutrientes y la eficiencia de la ración.
- Previenen la colonización del tubo digestivo por agentes patógenos.

Veterinary Exclusive

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.

Disponible exclusivamente a través de veterinari@s.

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- Mantienen niveles de pH adecuados, contribuyendo a la prevención y tratamiento de úlceras gástricas.
- Previenen el estreñimiento al promover una regularidad en las evacuaciones intestinales y al aumentar el volumen de la masa fecal.
- Estimulan el sistema inmunitario y mejoran la salud general.
- Reducen el riesgo de infosura.
- Mejoran el estado de capa y piel.
- Fabrican ciertos nutrientes, como algunas vitaminas del complejo B.
- Mejoran la absorción de calcio, favorecer una buena densidad ósea y mejorar el desarrollo del potro.

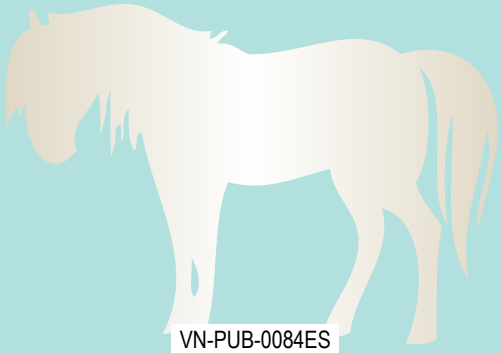
Prebióticos

Los prebióticos son compuestos no digestibles, fermentados selectivamente en el tubo digestivo, que facilitan cambios en la composición y la actividad de la microflora gastrointestinal que se traducen en una mejora de la salud y el bienestar del organismo huésped (Gibson, Probet et al. 2004). Estos compuestos son generalmente azúcares simples (oligosacáridos) como la inulina, lactulosa y oligofructosa. Los prebióticos se diferencian de los probióticos en que no son o aportan bacterias vivas; en su lugar, trabajan con bacterias existentes, ya sea proporcionándoles alimentos o por la mejora del entorno en el intestino. Los prebióticos potencian la eficacia de los probióticos.

La inulina constituye una mixtura polidispersa muy heterogénea de carbohidratos y polímeros sintetizada en la raíz de los vegetales, especialmente de la achicoria, a partir de una molécula de sacarosa. Contiene hasta un 10% de mono y disacáridos, y una serie de oligosacáridos cuya estructura de enlaces β (2−1) es responsable de que no sean digestibles, por lo que tienen un bajo valor calórico, pero un alto valor nutricional como fibra dietética; estos enlaces β (2−1) son resistentes a la acción de las enzimas del intestino delgado y pancreáticas, sin embargo las bacterias Gram negativas del colon sintetizan enzimas sacarolíticas capaces de metabolizarlos; por tanto, la inulina llega en una alta proporción a ciego y colon donde es fermentada y sirve de sustrato a la flora residente. Estudios in vitro han demostrado que la inulina, al ser fermentada en el colon, disminuye el pH intraluminal (por la formación de compuestos ácidos), inhibiendo el crecimiento de *E. coli, Clostridium* y otras bacterias patógenas, y estimulando así de manera selectiva el desarrollo de bacterias beneficiosas para la salud. Por último, la producción de gran cantidad de compuestos ácidos durante la fermentación de la inulina, aumenta la absorción de calcio y magnesio.

Indicaciones:

- Regularmente, de forma preventiva, para reponer y equilibrar la flora intestinal.
- Procesos diarreicos agudos de cualquier origen (parasitario, bacteriano, vírico, etc).
- Enfermedades crónicas del intestino.
- Durante y después de una terapia con antibióticos.
- Tratamiento de recuperación tras un cólico o, preventivamente, en caballos que sufren cólicos crónicamente.
- Enterotoxemias e intoxicaciones químicas.
- Úlceras (por su capacidad de regular el pH).
- Situaciones de estrés: destete y otros cambios en la dieta, periodos de estrés ambiental (frío, calor), viajes, entrenamiento intenso o competición, etc.
- Durante el tratamiento hospitalario, post-operatorio y como terapia de recuperación tras cualquier cirugía, enfermedad o lesión importante (para mejorar la digestibilidad de la dieta).
- Estados anoréxicos y/o de astenia.
- Caballos desnutridos, delgados o que tienen dificultad para mantener su peso.
- Alergias y enfermades autoinmunes.
- Como ayuda en el tratamiento de las infecciones del tracto urinario y prevención de recidivas.
- En yeguas lactantes para estimular la producción de leche y mejorar su calidad.
- Potros recién nacidos, particularmente los que han sufrido un parto largo y/o difícil.



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- Potros jóvenes (por ser particularmente sensibles a los gérmenes y parásitos intestinales).
- Caballos geriátricos (por tener procesos de digestión y absorción defectuosos).

Especies de destino: Équidos.

Modo de empleo: Remover el producto antes de su utilización. La medida incluida, hasta la marca, equivale a 30 gramos. Administre cada día, durante al menos 30 días consecutivos, directamente en el comedero o mezclado con la ración: caballos adultos (500 kg), 1 medida; potros y ponis, 1/2 medida.

Advertencias: Este producto no contiene ninguna sustancia prohibida en competición. Guardar el envase bien cerrado, en un lugar fresco, seco, protegido de la luz solar y fuera del alcance de los niños y los animales. Pienso complementario para caballos no destinados a consumo humano.

Presentación: 930 g (31 dosis).

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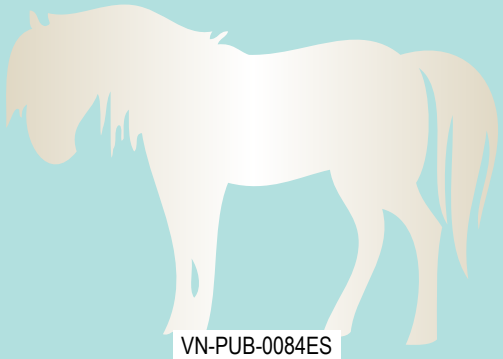

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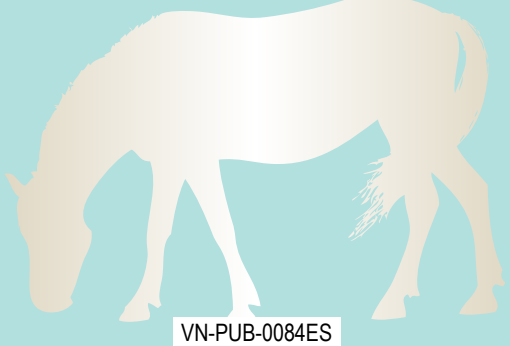

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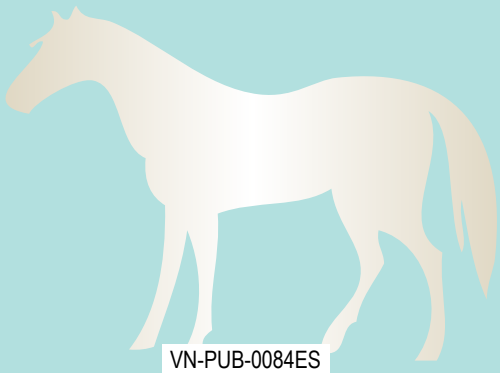

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