

Veyxapron



Complementary feed with a particular nutritional purpose to reduce the risk of ketosis/ acetonaemia

- Proven combination of ingredients influencing metabolism and regulating pH
- Easily absorbable energy sources
- Stimulating and maintaining ruminal peristalsis



Conception/essential components for the nutritional purpose*

VeyFo® Veyxapron (to stimulate rumen motility)

Dried powder preparation, containing 399 g sodium propionate per kg as well as dried yeast and wheat semolina bran as basic components

Product characteristics

VeyFo® Veyxapron has been formulated with thoroughly selected components as complementary feed for dairy cows and ewes meeting the requirements for the particular nutritional purpose

reduction of the risk of ketosis/acetonaemia

according to the "List of intended uses of animal feedingstuffs for particular nutritional purposes".

Nutritional physiological role

High-yielding cows particularly, but also ewes suffer from metabolic stress during the first weeks after calving/lambing. The large amounts of concentrates required during this period cannot always avoid an energy deficiency but lead very often to nutritional disorders of the acid-base balance in the rumen and consequently to a raised incidence of ketosis as well as secondary digestive disorders. During this period it is most important to supply feed with pH-regulating nutrients as well as with a high energy conversion efficiency.

The provision of easily absorbable glucose energy and the nutritional recovery of the rumen to its normal active state and consequently the reactivation of the rumination process per se, were the first priorities when selecting the ingredients combined in VeyFo® Veyxapron. Accordingly, feeding this product can prevent or alleviate indigestion caused by ruminal disorders. The yeasts contained in the product play an important role in stimulating and maintaining ruminal peristalsis.

* Note: The information given is to be understood as a general survey and is subject to alterations, especially if these do not affect the intended nutritional purpose. The latest version of the labelling of the product/packaging is always valid.

Recommendations for use and dosage

VeyFo® Veyxapron should be administered with the feed or water or dissolved with water and carefully drenched via the mouth using a suitable drencher.

For the duration of feeding – in dairy cows directly after calving or during the first 3 to 6 weeks of lactation, in ewes during the last 6 weeks before and the first 3 weeks after lambing – we recommend the following feeding regime:

Dairy cows: One sachet (100 g) twice daily

Ewes: 1/2 a sachet (50 g) twice daily

In cases where the animal's health is at risk, this product should be fed continuously during the first week of lactation.

If this product is given to support a veterinary therapy for ketosis, it should be given according to the veterinarian's recommendations.

When administered with a drencher, beware of the oesophageal groove reflex. No fluid must enter the lungs.

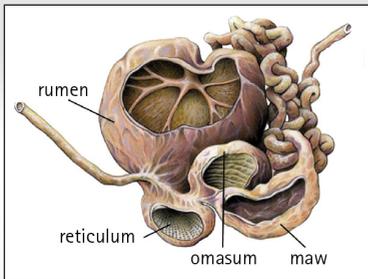
It is recommended to consult expert advice prior to feeding.

The application of this product also supports the veterinary therapy for ketosis/ acetonaemia as well as the recovery from ketosis.

VeyFo® Veyxapron will support the nutritional recovery of the rumen to its normal active state and consequently the reactivation of the rumination process per se.

Physiology of ketosis/acetonaemia

Ketosis presents a significant problem in both cattle and sheep. Ketosis is a disorder of the carbohydrate metabolism that is characterised by abnormal increases in the ketone bodies in the blood (acetonemia), urine (acetonuria), milk and the breath, with a reduction in the blood sugar levels (hypoglycaemia) as well as a tendency towards fatty liver degeneration. The resulting clinical symptoms affect above all the digestive system (lactation indigestion) and the central nervous system (principally a depressed state, but sometimes states of excitement). In individual cases a differentiation can be made according to the primary symptoms between a "digestive" and a "nervous form" of ketosis. However, both have the same pathogenesis. Ketosis occurs either alone or as a concomitant complication alongside other diseases (e.g. retained placenta, foreign-body syndrome of cattle).



Identifying ketosis

The suspicion of ketosis in individual animals can be confirmed or eliminated by checking the ketone body content of the urine or the milk. At herd level, animals suspected of ketosis can be diagnosed by evaluating the milk control data (DE KRUIF et al. 1998). Animals which at the beginning of lactation have a high milk fat content (> 5 %) and a low milk protein content (< 3.2 %) with a fat-protein quotient which accordingly deviates upwards may be suspected of having ketosis. For herd-related assessments, analyses over a period of time (a summary of several milk control results) must be carried out in order to assess as many animals as possible at different stages of lactation. Through these assessments, a general view is obtained of the incidence of ketosis/acetonaemia in the herd and, if necessary, deficiencies in the feed and livestock husbandry can be corrected.

How does ketosis arise?

There is now general agreement about the causes of ketosis. Both internal factors, specific to the animal itself, and external factors, in particular the feed and digestion, interact closely as the causes of the condition (see Tables 1 and 2).

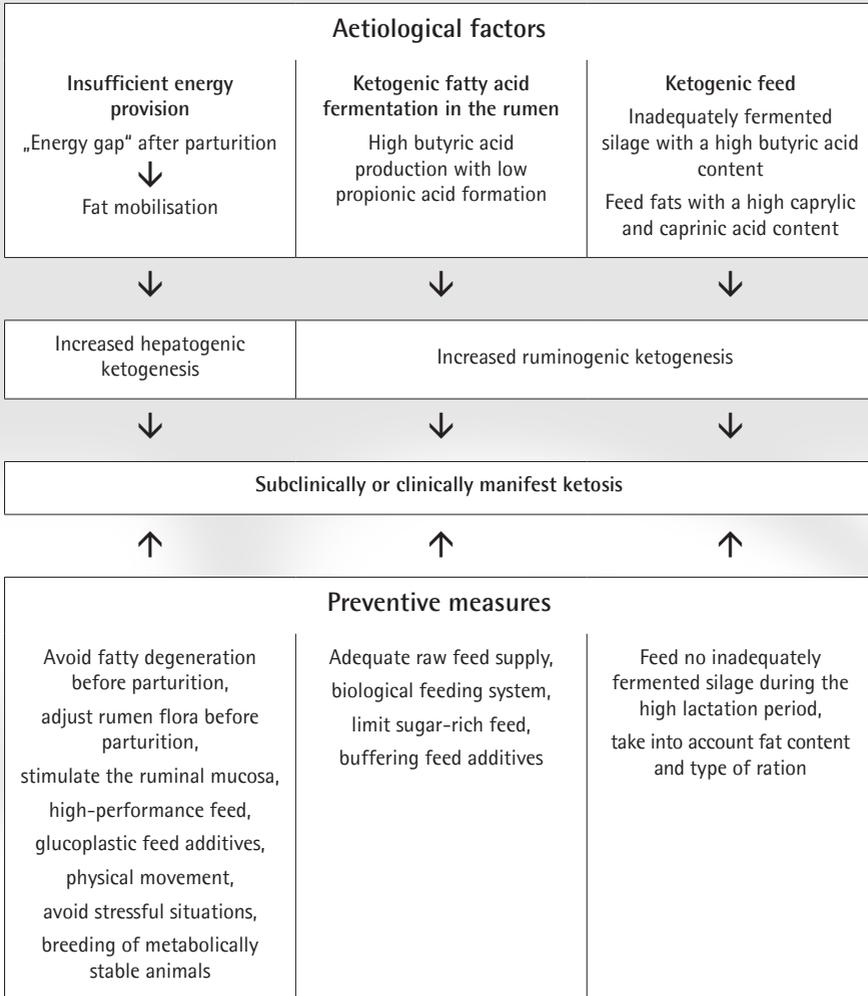
Table 1: Causes of ketosis in ruminants

Internal Factors	External Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High milk yield and uneven lactation curve• High increase in fatness before parturition• Energy-consuming conditions such as displacement of the abomasum, foreign-body diseases, endometritis puerperalis• Primary liver diseases• Reduced feed intake after parturition• Digestive disorders of various kinds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy deficit• Excess protein• Ketogenic feed• Ketogenic fermentation in the rumen due to faulty feeding• Sudden change in feed• Poor palatability of the feed

In particularly serious cases, ketosis may already be apparent in the later stages of pregnancy (gestational ketosis). However, the onset of the disease is far more frequently associated with the beginning of lactation, because the rapid increase in milk yield until the 5th week of lactation is accompanied by only a slow increase in feed intake. The maximum feed intake capacity is not reached until the 8th to 10th week of lactation.

The energy concentration of the feed can only be increased to a limited extent. For a ration to be suitable for ruminants, it has to have a crude fibre content of 18 to 22 %. This means that greater quantities of concentrates would be needed. Such high quantities of concentrates would, however, force the crude fibre out of the diet. This is a dilemma which is difficult to resolve. The energy deficit which inevitably develops is compensated for by the breakdown of body fat reserves. This produces acetyl-CoA, which, bound to oxaloacetate, is used to gain energy. However, oxaloacetate is also the basis for the synthesis of lactose. The lactose content of the milk is constant so that with an increasing milk yield, less oxaloacetate becomes available for gaining energy. The acetyl-CoA which cannot then be used is „disposed of“ as so-called ketone bodies in the form of acetoacetate, β -hydroxybutyric acid or acetone. These ketone bodies represent a serious burden for the cow's metabolism, resulting in the clinical picture of ketosis.

Table 2: Connection between feeding and ketosis and preventive measures



High performance animals require optimised feeding regimes.

We want you to be successful and do our utmost to achieve this target.

All constituents contained in VeyFo® Veyxapron are well known in animal nutrition. They are also used as nutritional supplements in humans. The quality and processing meet the highest purity criteria thus achieving a long shelf-life as well as a trouble-free application of the same.

Notes

Shelf-life: Original packagings stored in a dry place at max. 20 °C 24 months from date of manufacture, re-sealed package after initial opening at least 6 months. For storage information, please kindly see label.

In order to achieve a clear separation from our animal care and veterinary medicinal product lines we exclusively market and label all our feed specialities that are subject to the Feedstuff Law – as the present ones – under the umbrella brand „VeyFo®“. They are no medicinal products and need not to be entered into the stable treatment diary.

Package sizes

100 x 100 g sachets

5 kg bag

The information given in this catalogue sheet corresponds to the state of knowledge upon completion. Please read the label prior to using the products.

Veyx-Pharma is GMP- and QS-certified.

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