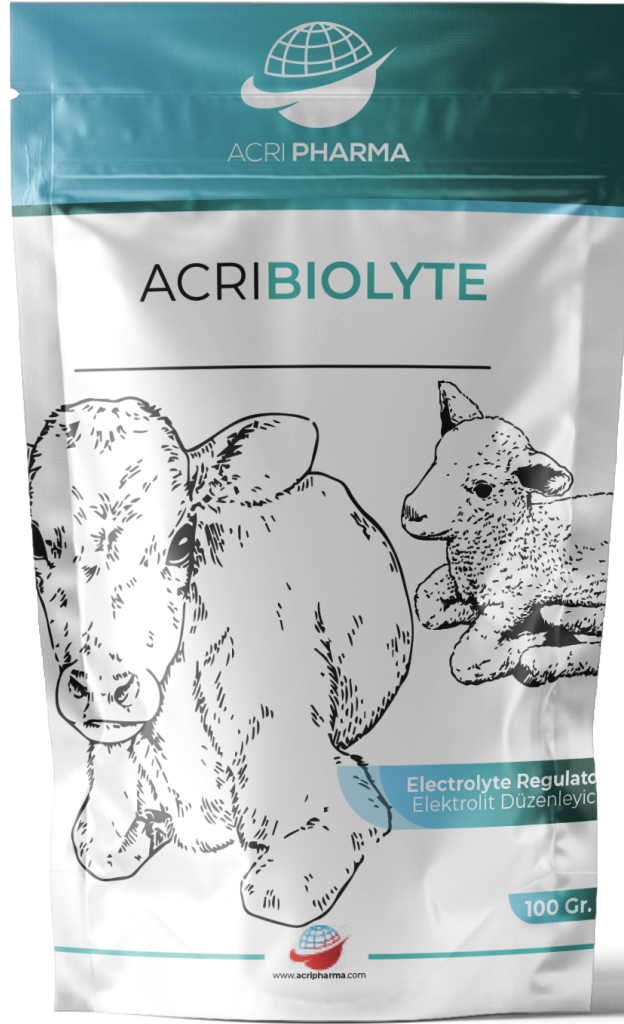


ACRIBIOLYTE



ACRIBIOLYTE is used in the feed of lambs and calves to meet the amino acid needs, to regulate the intestinal flora, to meet the mineral needs and to provide the electrolyte balance.

USAGE AREA:

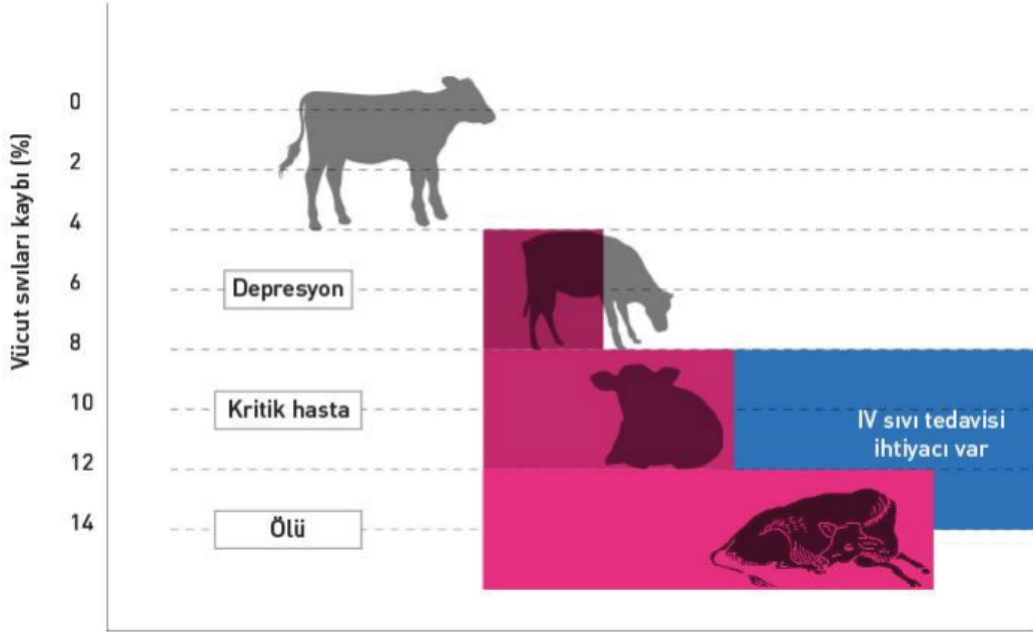
Most of the calf deaths in the farms are caused by calf diarrhea and these deaths cause significant economic losses. Calf diarrhea and deaths are seen more intensely, especially in the first week after birth. A newborn calf is faced with many disease factors.

Administrative errors such as not giving colostrum immediately after birth, feeding with poor quality colostrum, feeding with poor quality calf food, and housing in unhygienic environments and bacterial and viral factors such as E.coli, salmonella, rotavirus, coronavirus can cause calf diarrhea in this period. In diarrhea in calves, electrolyte losses such as sodium, chlorine and potassium along with water, as well as losses of nutrients that provide energy, occur. Therefore, in long-lasting diarrhea, physiological hunger can be seen as a result of excretion of vital nutrients with feces. In addition, in cases of acute diarrhea, loss of fluid and disruption of electrolyte balance cause acidosis, disrupt the intracellular ion balance, and increase the plasma potassium concentration, which can have a negative effect on the heart and cause death. Whether the cause of calf diarrhea is infectious or caused by care and feeding, the first thing to do is to eliminate the loss of fluid and electrolytes that cause shock and acidosis. After eliminating the loss of fluid and electrolytes, treatment for the cause of diarrhea should be done, antibiotics should be used if necessary, and care and feeding conditions should be corrected. Deaths as a result of calf diarrhea are due to fluid and electrolyte losses rather than the infectious agent. The earlier electrolyte therapy is started, the higher the chances of the calf's survival.

ACRIBIOLYTE; helps to fill the electrolyte and water deficit that occurs as a result of diarrhea with electrolytes such as sodium, potassium, chlorine.

Thanks to glucose, it helps to close the glucose excreted with the stool as a result of diarrhea and the resulting energy deficit. It consumes the nutrients used by the high-level probiotic pathogenic microorganisms in its content and prevents them from settling by binding to the intestinal epithelium to which they cling. It helps to end and prevent diarrhea by acting on the colonization of intestinal flora, which stimulates immunity synthesizing antimicrobial products against these pathogens.

ACRIBIOLYTE



ACRIBIOLYTE				
ACTIVE SUBSTANCE	ADDITIONAL NAME	Premix Level (Every 100 grams)	Units	Identify Number
Intestinal Flora Regulators				
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> NCIMB 10415	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> NCIMB 10415 2 x 10 ¹⁰ CFU / gr	5 x 10 ¹⁰	CFU	4b1705
Silage Additives-2 Mikroorganizms				
<i>Bacillus Subtilis</i> MBS-BS-01	<i>Bacillus Subtilis</i> MBS-BS-01 1 x 10 ¹⁰ CFU / gr	5 x 10 ¹⁰	CFU	
Other Baits				
Dextrose	Dextrose	23.000	mg	13.2.2
Protectors				
<i>Sodium Diacetate</i>	<i>Sodium Diacetate</i>	3.526	mg	E262
<i>Sodium Propionate</i>	<i>Sodium Propionate</i>	4.512	mg	E281
Minerals and Product Derived From Them				
<i>Potassium Chloride</i>	<i>Potassium Chloride</i>	1.480	mg	11.5.1
<i>Sodium Klorür</i>	<i>Sodium Klorür</i>	2.320	mg	11.4.1
Botanically Defined Natural Products				
<i>Vanilla flavour</i>	<i>Vanilla flavour</i>	1.000	mg	2b
Dairy Product and Product Derived From Them				
<i>Whey Powder</i>	<i>Whey Powder</i>	62.240	mg	8.17.1