

## **LECTADE FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY**

**Reg. Nr.** G361 (Wet 36 van 1947)

An aid in the treatment of scours (Diarrhoea) in calves, lambs, kids, piglets and horses through prevention and reversal of dehydration and loss of electrolytes and energy. An electrolyte supplement for working horses. To reverse the hypoglycaemia and aid recovery in cases of pregnancy toxemia in ewes.

### **FEATURES:**

- Reduces scour duration and therapy.
- Replaces lost fluid and electrolytes.
- Given instead of milk, milk replacer or other feed during treatment period.
- Aids adaptation to a new environment for bought-in calves and pigs.
- A supplementary treatment to antibacterial therapy.
- In less severe cases it may suffice as the only treatment.
- Effective treatment of pregnancy toxemia in sheep.

### **CONTENTS**

Each treatment consists of two sachets A and B the contents of which must be mixed together before use

**Sachet A** 19,4 g Glycerine 31,8% m/m Electrolytes and citric acid 68,2% m/m

**Sachet B** 44,6 g Dextrose 100% m/m

### **TECHNICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **Types of scour**

There are three basic causes of scouring — bacterial, viral and nutritional. Whatever the cause, water and essential electrolytes such as sodium and potassium are lost from the body as a result of the effect of toxins or because of damage to the digestive and absorptive mechanisms in the gut.

#### **Digestive disturbance**

Where damage to the digestive and absorptive mechanisms occurs, milk or milk substitute is often poorly absorbed in the small intestine and carbohydrate or protein residues will find their way lower down the digestive tract where they will be fermented by bacteria. This aggravates the diarrhoea and interferes with recovery. Lectade solves this problem. The nutrient contained in the solution is completely absorbed in the upper small intestine with the result that no residue remains upon which the bacteria may act.

#### **Dehydration**

If the diarrhoea has become established the animal often takes on the typical depressed and sunken-eyed appearance associated with dehydration. Under such conditions it has been shown that absorption of dextrose and glycine continues and this will stimulate absorption of sodium and water in the gut. This then, reverses the process of dehydration. Lectade contains dextrose and glycine together with other electrolytes, to maximise this rehydration benefit.

#### **Bought-in calves, piglets, lambs and kids.**

The total absorption quality of Lectade means it is exceptionally well suited as the first feed for newly bought-in calves, piglets, lambs and kids where their environment is changed and where irregular feeding and the stress of transport may have upset normal digestion. Trials have shown the effectiveness of Lectade: it is palatable and animals recover faster. During treatment of calves it is fed instead of milk or milk replacer; for pigs it also replaces feed during treatment.

## INDICATIONS

### Calves

1. To reverse the process of dehydration and loss of electrolytes following diarrhoea.
2. To reduce scouring in bought-in calves.

### Piglets

1. To reverse the process of dehydration and loss of electrolytes following pre- and post-weaning diarrhoea.
2. To encourage fluid intake and prevent dehydration and setback after weaning.

### Lambs and kids

1. To reverse the process of dehydration and electrolyte loss following diarrhoea.
2. To encourage fluid intake and prevent dehydration in cases of starvation at lambing or kidding.

### Sheep

1. To reverse hypoglycaemia and aid recovery in cases of pregnancy toxemia in ewes.

### Horses

1. To reverse the process of dehydration and loss of electrolytes following diarrhoea.
2. An electrolyte supplement for working horses.

### General notes

It is most important that an adequate amount of colostrum is taken in by all young animals, preferably within six hours of birth, to increase their natural disease resistance. Keep feeding utensils clean and avoid overfeeding.

## WARNING

Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, failure thereof may ensue as a result of a wide range of reasons. If this is suspected, seek veterinary advice and notify the registration holder. Keep out of reach of the children, uninformed persons and animals.

## PRECAUTIONS

### For oral administration only.

A Veterinarian should always be consulted if there is any doubt as to the diagnosis or treatment of scours. Lectade can be used on its own or in conjunction with antibacterial therapy. Its excellent palatability is useful in improving intake of medicaments. Consult your Veterinarian regarding specific disease control. Store in a cool dry place.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** Use only as directed.

### Mixing instructions:

Standard pack: mix the contents of one twinsachet (A+B) with two litres of warm water.

**Sachet A and B must always be fed together.**

## DOSAGE

### (a) Calves

**Bought-in calves:** Feed two litres of solution made up as directed **instead of milk** as the first feed on arrival. For the second feed use one litre of Lectade solution mixed with one litre of milk or milk replacer. Thereafter feed as normal.

**Scouring calves:** Immediately after scour symptoms show, **withdraw milk or milk replacer entirely** and feed two litres of solution made up as directed twice daily for two days (four feedings). For the next four feedings use one litre of Lectade solution mixed with one litre of milk or milk replacer. Thereafter feed as normal. If the scouring is established or severe and causes serious dehydration the solution should be fed three or four times daily. Lectade may be used on its own for a maximum of four days. Normal feeding should be resumed after the course of treatment.

(b) **Piglets**

**Suckling Piglets:** Immediately after scour symptoms show, fresh solution made up as directed should be made available in a cube drinker or similar clean vessel to the whole litter. The amount of solution consumed will depend on the age of the piglets, the number in the litter and the severity of the scouring. For example, a litter of one week old piglets will consume approximately two to three litres per day. The amount consumed will increase with the age of the piglets and where individual piglets are obviously too weak to suck or drink, they may be dosed individually by hand, with a syringe or other dosing method. The amount given may be 20 — 30ml on each occasion, three or four times a day.

**Weaned pigs:** Weaned pigs showing signs of scours should have a fresh solution made available in a suitable clean vessel-cube drinker, trough or drum with nipple drinker (depending on the size of the group). Solid feed intake should be restricted for one to two days, but the normal fresh water supply should be continued. (Occasionally it may be necessary to stop the water supply for a few hours to encourage the pigs to start drinking the solution). The amount of solution consumed will depend on the number of pigs in the group and the severity of the scour, but as a general guide each weaner should be offered about one litre per day. Weaned pigs sometimes over-drink Lectade if given *ad lib*. Amounts should therefore be limited to one litre per day, or the concentration reduced to 50% of normal where this is encountered (e.g. 1 pair twin-sachets A + B per four litres of water).

**Duration of treatment:** Lectade should be made available for four days. If there has been some improvement after four days, but the scour has not cleared completely, treatment may be continued for up to eight days in total.

**Agalactia:** Where piglets are receiving less milk or none at all, access to Lectade for a maximum of two days will prevent dehydration and will also partly offset the nutritive loss. Where agalactia persists for longer periods, a sow milk replacer should be used.

**Periods of stress:** Lectade may be used at half the usual concentration e.g. one pair of twinsachets A+B in four litres of water, for two to three days following any period of stress (i. e. weaning, transporting, etc.). Access of Lectade will help to increase fluid and electrolyte consumption and absorption, thus minimising any possible setback.

**Notes:** Normal feeding should be resumed after the course of treatment. Care must be taken to ensure that the piglets are not left without Lectade, drinking water or sow's milk. Check the supply of solution every 12 hours and replenish as necessary. Replace with fresh solution every 24 hours.

(c) **Lambs and kids**

Feed 150 to 200ml of solution made up as directed two to four times daily as required. The solution should be at body temperature and given via a feeding bottle and teat or stomach tube. The lamb or kid should be allowed to suckle the ewe. Any unused Lectade may be kept in a clean vessel in a cool place but should be discarded after 24 hours.

(d) **Sheep**

Dissolve contents of Sachet A (19,4 g) and Sachet B (44,6 g) in 200 ml water. Administer using a suitable drenching bottle. Repeat at 4 — 8 hour intervals as necessary.

(e) **Horses**

**Diarrhoea:** Foals may be offered Lectade at a dose of one paired sachet dissolve in 4 litres of drinking water (or in the normal water intake if this is sufficient). Alternatively foals may be dosed by stomach tube. In this case, one sachet of Lectade is dissolved in 2 litres of water and dosed at approximately 20 — 30 ml/kg bodyweight. Administration should be repeated daily as required. Ordinary drinking water should be made available after Lectade administration. Older horses should be offered Lectade added to drinking water (1 — 2 sachets daily).

**Electrolyte Replacement after Exercise:** 1 — 2 sachets per day added to drinking water or dissolved at a rate of 1 sachet per 2 — 4 litres of water and offered at drinking breaks during endurance rides.

**Treatment of Subclinical Dehydration:** 1 sachet to be given twice daily dissolved in drinking water. Dosage to be continued for 3 days.

**PRESENTATION**

Cartons containing 12 twin-sachets (A+B), sufficient to make up 24 litres of treatment solution.