

Diarrhoea is a dominant pathology of young calves

- ▶ Of varied origin, it can affect the animals from the first hours after birth until weaning.
- ▶ In most cases, the calf will lose a lot of water, leading to severe dehydration.
- ▶ Food will no longer be absorbed properly because of the degradation of the intestinal lining.
- ▶ This leads to undernutrition.

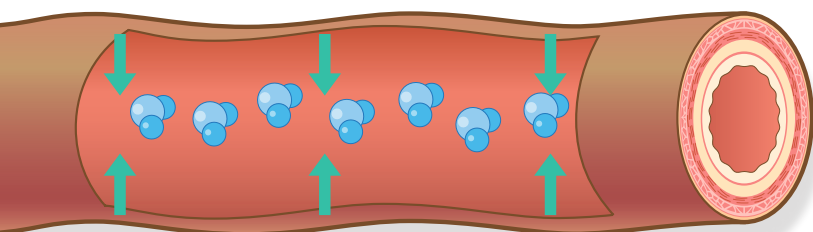


Finally, circulatory and metabolic disorders cause blood acidosis, which is dangerous for the health of the animal

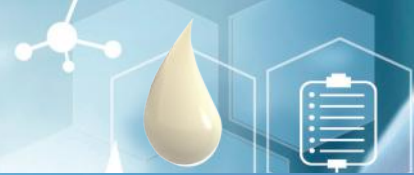


Correct the effects of diarrhoea

An effective rehydrant corrects the disorders related to diarrhoea:



- ▶ It contains ions (Na^+ , K^+ , ...) which promote the absorption of water by the digestive tract.
- ▶ By stimulating specific enzymes, called lactases, the intake of lactose produces glucose that limits malnutrition and allows reabsorption of water.
- ▶ The presence of whey promotes the ability to digest milk and therefore allows a return to milk without transition after the diarrhoea outbreak.
- ▶ Finally bicarbonate, by its buffer effect, effectively fights against blood acidosis.



A complementary food like Diaproof® Pro contains additional components to speed up the recuperation of calves suffering from diarrhoea



- ▶ The main ingredient, psyllium is a natural plant based fibre which forms a gel when mixed with water.
- ▶ This gel slows intestinal transit time and improves water and glucose absorption.
- ▶ It fixes and eliminates pathogens and protects the gut mucosa.

Consequently, the consistency of the stools rapidly improves, generally in just 3 feeds (1.5 days)



Administer an oral rehydrant



Evaluate the level of dehydration of the calf.

Oral rehydration alone is only suitable for mild dehydration
Otherwise, a veterinary consultation is essential



Prepare the rehydrant with lukewarm water (approximately 40°C) and mix the powder well with water.



Check the suction reflex and give a maximum of 3 meals of 2 liters, 12 hours apart*; use a management tool such as a bucket, a bucket with a nipple, a bottle or an oesophageal tube.

Quickly distribute the solution to the calf before a gel forms
The preparation time and the distribution should not exceed 20 minutes

* Refer to the instructions for appropriate use.