

Labiana[®] Lyso Plus 100 g sachet 1 kg bag

LABIANA always works





More than 60 years' experience as a manufacturer - complying with very high-quality standards -are reflected in a wide product portfolio to help livestock farms achieve the highest levels of productivity and efficiency.



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Product Guide

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Anesthetics - Analgesics			Anti-infectives	
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Anest	hetics - Analgesics	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
Ø	Equipromazina 5 mg/ml	1	Acepromazine maleate 5 mg/ml (equivalent to 3.64 mg of acepromazine)	Moderate sedation (without subsequent anaesthesia): 0.1-0.2 ml/10 kg of body weight by IM route. Anaesthetic premedication: 0.06 -0.1 ml/10 kg of body weight by IM route or 0.04-0.08 ml/10 kg of body weight. by IV route. Coadjutant in spasmodic colic treatment: 0.08 ml/10 kg of body weight by IM or IV routes.	Horses not intended for human consump premedication to reduce the amount and toxici
Ø	Aceprolab 5 mg/ml	71 Å	Acepromazine maleate 5 mg/ml (equivalent to 3.68 mg of acepromazine)	Tranquilization without subsequent anaesthesia: Dogs: 0.2 - 0.4 ml / 10 kg of body weight by IM route; Cats: 0.02 - 0.04 ml / kg of body weight by IM route. Premedication for anaesthesia: Dogs: 0.02 - 0.1 ml / 10 kg of body weight by IM route; Cats: 0.01-0.02 ml / kg of body weight by IM route. Postoperative sedation: Dogs: 0.02 - 0.1 ml / 10 kg of body weight by IV route; Cats: 0.002 - 0.01 ml / kg of body weight by IV route.	Tranquiliser for the handling of difficult animals Premedication before anaesthesia, allowing to opiates. In the postoperative, to provide a quiet awakeni
Ø	Buprelab 0.3 mg/ml	A.	Buprenorphine 0.3 mg/ml (equivalent to 0.324 mg of buprenorphine hydrochloride)	Postoperative analgesia: Dogs: 0.03-0.06 ml/kg of body weight by IM or IV routes. Cats: 0.03 – 0.06 ml/kg of body weight by IM or IV routes. Treatment can be repeated to provide further analgesia. Enhancement of sedation (IM or IV routes): Dogs: 0.03-0.06 ml/kg of body weight.	Dogs: Postoperative analgesia. Enhancement o
Anti-i	nfectives	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
Ø	Estreptolab 250 mg/ml		Dihydrostreptomycin (sulfate) 250 mg/ml	1 ml/10 kg body weight per day, for 3-4 days IM route.	Calves: Treatment of infections caused by strains consumption.
Ø	Gentasol 80 mg/ml	and and an all	Gentamicin (sulfate) 80,000 iU/ml	Calves: 2.5-6.2 ml/100 kg body weight every 8-12 hours for 3 consecutive days. IM or slow IV routes. Horses: 8.25 ml/100 kg body weight once daily for 3–5 consecutive days. IV route. Dogs, Cats: 0.62 ml/10kg body weight every 12 hours for 3-4 consecutive days. IM or slow IV route.	Treatment of infections caused by microorganism Respiratory infections. Horses: For the treatme to gentamicin. Dogs: Genitourinary infections. Cats: Genitourinary infections. Respiratory infection
Ø	Labimycin [®] LA 300 mg/ml		Oxytetracycline (dihydrate) 300mg/ml	The general recommended dosage for a prolonged duration of activity of 5 to 6 days is a single deep IM injection of 30 mg oxytetracycline/ kg bodyweight (equivalent to 1 ml of the veterinary medicinal product/10 kg of bodyweight). To ensure a correct dosage body weight should be determined as accurately as possible to avoid underdosing. Maximum recommended dose at one site: Cattle :15 ml. Sheep: 5 ml.	Cattle: Treatment of respiratory infections cause oxytetracycline. Treatment of metritis caused by strains of Dichelobacter nodosus, Fusobacterium mi caused by strains of Mannheimia haemolytica an nodosus, Fusobacterium necrophorum and Prevo Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus agalactiae a abortus and Chlamydia psittaci susceptible to oxyt sp. Susceptible to oxytetracycline.
Ø	Linco-Res [®]		Lincomycin hydrochloride 50 mg/ml (equivalent to 45.9 mg of lincomycin) Spectinomycin sulfate 100 mg/ml (equivalent to 77.2 mg of spectinomycin) Bromhexine hydrochloride 2.5 mg/ml (equivalent to 2.3 mg of bromhexine)	1 ml of medication/4 kg of body weight/day for 3-5 consecutive days by IM route.	Bovine: Treatment of respiratory infections caus multocida and Mycoplasma bovis.
Ø	Oxilabiciclina Retard 200 mg/ml		Oxytetracycline (dihydrate) 200 mg/ml	1 ml/10 kg body weight by deep IM route. Administered as a single dose.	Treatment of the infections caused by microorgan
	Tilosina Labiana 200 mg/ml	**	Tylosin tartrate 200,000 IU/ml	0.5-1 ml/10 kg body weight/day for 5 consecutive days by deep IM route.	Bovine: Respiratory infections caused by Pasteure necrophorum.
\bigcirc	Kin-O-Flox 100 mg/ml	¥	Enrofloxacin 100 mg/ml	0.1 ml/kg body weight/day for 3-5 consecutive days. Administration in drinking water.	Poultry (broiler chickens): Treatment of infect Avibacterium paragallinarum, Pasteurella multocid
	Tiamulab [®] 125 mg/ml	¥ 9	Tiamulin hydrogen fumarate 125 mg/ml (equivalent to tiamulin base 101.2 mg)	Poultry and turkeys: 0.197 ml/kg body weight/day, for 3-5 days. Administration in drinking water.	Poultry: Treatment and prevention of chronic prevention of infectious sinusitis and airsacul
	Lincolab [®] 400 mg/g	¥	Lincomycin (hydrochloride) 400 mg/g	Poultry: 7.5-15 mg/kg body weight/day during 7 consecutive days.	Poultry: Control of necrotic enteritis caused by str
	Neomicina Labiana® 500 mg/g	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Neomycin (sulfate) 500 mg/g	Oral use, Calves: 15-30 mg of medicinal product /Kg of bodyweight, every 6-12 hours, for 3 to 5 consecutive days. Poultry (broilers): 3 g of medicinal product per 10 litres of drinking water, every 8-12 hours, for 3 to 5 consecutive days.	Calves: treatment of colibacillosis and salmonella caused by microorganisms susceptible to neomyci
	Tilolab tartrato 800,000 UI/g		Tylosin tartrate 800,000 IU	Administration in drinking water or milk. In calves, it can also be administered in milk or milk replacer. Pre-ruminant calves: Treatment and prevention of pneumonia: 20.000 UI of tylosin / kg bw. (equivalent to 25 mg of medicinal product/kg bw.), twice a day, which corresponds to a daily dose of 40.000 UI tylosin / kg bw. (equivalent to 50 mg of medicinal product/kg bw.), twice a day, which corresponds to a daily dose of 40.000 UI tylosin / kg bw. (equivalent to 50 mg of medicinal product/kg bw.), twice a day. The weight of the animals should be determined as accurately as possible to avoid an insufficient dose. Chickens and turkeys: Treatment and prevention of chronic respiratory disease: 110.000 UI of tylosin prek g bw. and day (equivalent to 137.5 mg of medicinal product/kg bw.), for 5 days.	Pre-ruminant calves: Treatment and prevention the disease in the flock must be established before by strains of Mycoplasma gallisepticum and M. si treatment. Treatment of necrotic enteritis cause disease (CRD) caused by strains of Mycoplasma treatment.
Anti-i	nflammatories	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
Ø	Labiprofen 150 mg/ml		Ketoprofen 150 mg/ml	Bovine: 1 ml of Ketoprofen per 50 kg of b.w./day for 1-3 days via IV or IM routes, preferably in the neck region. Horses: 0.75 ml of medicine per 50 kg of b.w./ day via IV for 1-5 days. In the case of colic one injection is normally sufficient.	Bovine: Reduction of inflammation and pain as respiratory disease in combination with antimicro with antimicrobial therapy where appropriate. Ho laminitis, osteoarthritis, synovitis, tendinitis, etc.). R
	Tolfelab 40mg/ml	ter de cet	Tolfenamic acid 40 mg/ml	Cats (SC) and dogs (IM or SC): 1 ml/10 kg bodyweight, given as a single injection and repeated once after 24 hours if required and depending upon clinical assessment. Cattle (IM or IV): Reduction of acute inflammation associated with respiratory disease in cattle: 1ml/20 kg bodyweight by IM into the neck area. Treatment may be repeated once after 48 hours. The maximum injected volume: 20 ml per injection site. Treatment of acute mastitis: 1ml/10 kg bodyweight, as a single IV injection.	Cattle: as an adjunct in the reduction of acute infl Cats: as an adjunct in the treatment of upper resp Dogs: for the treatment of inflammatory and pair
Horm	onals	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
Ø	Labipituin®	MATT MA	Oxytocin 10 IU/ml	Obstretics (IV, IM, SC route): Cows: 7.5-10 ml. Mares: 7.5-15 ml. Ewes and goats: 3-5 ml. Dogs: 0.5-2.5 ml. Cats: 0.5-1 ml. Milk letdown (IV route preferably): Cows, mares: 1-2 ml. Ewes and goats: 0.5-2 ml. Dogs: 0.2-1 ml. Cats: 0.1-1 ml.	Parturition induction. Uterine inertia or atony. T passage of retained placenta of the post-part exudates expulsion. Co-adjuvant in antibiotic tr
Nutri	tional products	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
\bigcirc	Aqualyte		Magnesium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium chloride.	0.1 ml/litre of drinking water. From 1 to 7 days (1 to 3 days if it is administered as the only food).	Recommended to stabilize the water and electrol collapsed animals.
$\boldsymbol{\Diamond}$	Bromint Plus	×.	Menthol, eucalyptus oil.	General prevention: 1 ml/8 litres of drinking water, 2 times a week. Against H9 and IB: 1 ml/5 litres of drinking water, for 2-3 days. Special prevention of respiratory problems: 1 ml/5 litres of drinking water for 2-3 days. Preventive air spray: 20 ml/1 litre of spray, 2 times a week.	Recommended to improve the function of the u recommended in H9 and IB in case of sneezing an and helps to eliminate the mucus from the bronch
$\boldsymbol{\Diamond}$	Hepafort		B complex vitamins: Thiamine (vitamin B1), Riboflavin (vitamin B2), Niacinamide (vitamin B3), Choline (vitamin B4), Calcium D-pantothenate (vitamin B5), Pyridoxine (vitamin B6), Folic acid (vitamin B9), Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12). DL-Methionine. Artichoke extract and iron (II) sulphate heptahydrate.	Dairy cows: 15-35 ml/litre of drinking water. Calves, ovine and caprine: 2-3 ml/litre of drinking water. Horses: Adults: 3-9 ml/litre of drinking water. Foals: 2.5-5 ml/litre of drinking water.	Vitamin supplement for the prevention of hepatic
0	Hepamet®	Å æ	B complex vitamins: Thiamine (vitamin BI), Riboflavin (vitamin B2), Niacinamide (vitamin B3), Choline (vitamin B4), D-panthenol (vitamin B5), Pyridoxine (vitamin B6), Folic acid (vitamin B9), Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12). Methionine and iron (III) chloride hexahydrate.	Chickens/turkeys: 1 ml/litre of drinking water or/kg of feed. Laying hens: 1 ml/litre of drinking water or/kg of feed.	Vitamin and amino acid deficiencies.
\bigcirc	Liver Protector Plus	¥ 9	Choline chloride, L-carnitine, betaine, silybum extract, DL- methionine.	1 ml for 5 litres of drinking water.	Maintains hepatic function in high demanding si detoxification function of the liver. Use for lack antiparasitics. Indicated in Fatty Liver Syndrome.
	Re-hydralab	MANNA S	Dextrose, Sodium chloride, Monopotassium phosphate, Potassium salt of citric acid.	Calves: 40-50 ml/litre of drinking water. 2 litres/day. Lambs and kids: 60 ml/litre of drinking water. 0.5-1 litre/day. Foals: 50 ml/litre of drinking water. 3 litres/day. Poultry: 1-2 ml/litre of drinking water. From 1 to 7 days (3 days if it constitutes the only food).	Source of energy and electrolytes.

Product Guide

isumption. Tranquilizer for handling difficult animals and in stressful situations for the animal. Anaesthetic toxicity of general anaesthesia. Coadjuvant in equine colic treatment. imals and / or to stressful situations for the animal (clinical examinations, diagnostic tests, motion sickness, etc.), ing to reduce the necessary doses of analgesics and general anaesthetics and counteracting the emetic effect of akening. ent of sedation. **Cats:** Postoperative analgesia. rains of Leptospira spp. sensitive to dihydrostreptomycin. Its use is not authorized in animals whose milk is used for human ganisms sensitive to gentamicin. **Calves (of up to 250 kg):** Colibacillosis and salmonelosis. Genitourinary infections. eatment of infections of the lower respiratory tract in horses caused by aerobic Gram negative bacteria susceptible tions. Respiratory infections. Skin and soft tissue infections. Bacterial gastroenteritis. Bacteremias and septicemias. nfections. Skin and soft tissue infections. Bacterial gastroenteritis. caused by strains of *Histophilus somni*, Mannheimia haemolytica, Pasteurella multocida, Mycoplasma bovis susceptible to ed by strains of *Arcanobacterium pyogenes* susceptible to oxytetracycline. Treatment of navel/joint infections caused by ium nitrophorin and Prevetalla melaninogenicus susceptible to oxytetracycline. Treatment of navel/joint infections caused by ica and Pasteurella susceptible to oxytetracicline. Steeper Treatment of navel/point infections and prevetable to citize and Echerichia coll Susceptible to oxytetracicline. Other infections. Treatment of mastitis caused by strains of *Citize* and *Echerichia* coll Susceptible to oxytetracicline. Treatment of enzotic abortus caused by strains of *Arcanydia* o oxytetracycline. Treatment of genital infections and Poliartritis caused by strains of *Chlamydia* abortus and *Mycoplasma* caused by microorganisms sensitive to the association of lincomycin-spectinomycin. Pneumonia caused by Pasteurella organisms sensitive to oxytetracycline in bovine, ovine and caprine livestock. steurella multocida, Arcanobacterium pyogenes or Fusobacterium necrophorum. Foot infections caused by Fusobacterium infections caused by the following bacteria sensitive to enrofloxacin: Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma synoviae, nronic respiratory disease (CRD) and airsaculitis caused by: *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*. **Turkeys:** Treatment and rsaculitis caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *Mycoplasma meleagridis*. by strains of *Clostridium perfringens* sensitive to lincomycin. onellosis caused by microorganisms susceptible to neomycin. **Poultry** (broilers): treatment of gastrointestinal infections vention of pneumonia caused by strains of Mycoplasma bovis and Pasteurella multocida sensitive to tylosin. The presence of d before the metaphylactic treatment. **Chickens**: Treatment and metaphylaxis of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) caused d *M. sinoviae* sensitive to tylosin. The presence of the disease in the farm must be established before the metaphylactic caused by *Clostridium perfringens* strains sensitive to tylosin. **Turkeys**: Treatment and prevention of chronic respiratory *lasma maleagridis* sensitive to tylosin. The presence of the disease in the farm must be confirmed before the metaphylactic caused by *Clostridium perfringens* strains sensitive to tylosin. **Turkeys**: Treatment and prevention of chronic respiratory *lasma maleagridis* sensitive to tylosin. The presence of the disease in the farm must be confirmed before metaphylactic ain associated with post-partum, musculoskeletal disorders and lameness. Reduction of fever associated with bovine imicrobial therapy where appropriate. Reduction of inflammation, fever and pain in acute clinical mastitis in combination te. **Horses:** Reduction of inflammation and pain associated with osteoarticular and musculoskeletal disorders (lameness, etc.). Reduction of postoperative pain and inflammation. Reduction of visceral pain associated with colic. te inflammation associated with respiratory diseases and as an adjunct in the treatment of acute mastitis. r respiratory disease in association with antimicrobial therapy, if appropriate. d painful postoperative syndromes and for the reduction of postoperative pain. ony. To promote involution of the post-parturient uterus and to help control post-partum hemorrhage. To aid the -parturient uterus. Promotion of post-partum milk let-down. Chronic piometritis and endometritis to promote tic treatment of acute mastitis and to facilitate stripping out of infected quarters. ectrolyte balance. Prevention, treatment and recovery from diarrhoea. Electrolyte deficiency. In dehydrated, distressed or i the upper respiratory system in poultry, promotes expectoration of sputum and facilitates respiration. It is especially ing and choking for all respiratory problems. Eucalyptus oil re-establishes the natural activity of the respiratory epithelium pronchial tube. The menthol has anaesthetic activity and reduces the irritation of the mucous membrane. patic dysfunctions, ketosis and loss of appetite, stress, feed ration changes, before and after birth. ing situations. Improves digestion and metabolism of the main feed ingredients, especially fats. It aids in the natural lack of appetite, water belly syndrome or hydropericardium. Use in conjunction with anticoccidials, antibiotics and ing situations. Recovery of exhausted hives. Environmental conditions that prevent the adequate availability of pollen. uction of queen bees in particular.

Nutritional products	Target species	Components Dextrose. Skimmed milk and whey. Pectin and Carob	Dosage and route of administration
Farmalac®		gum. Prebiotic: Saccharomyces cerevisiae wall extract. Minerals: sodium bicarbonate, magnesium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium chloride and calcium chloride. Vitamins: A, D3, E, K, C, complex B (Bl, B2, niacinamide, calcium D pantothenate, B6 and B12).	Calves: 50-100 g/1.5 litres of milk or drinking water, from 1 to 7 days. Lambs and kids: 20
Glucomin		Dextrose, Sodium chloride, Potassium chloride, Oxide magnesium, Cristobalite.	Nursing calves: 30-40 g or 0.5/kg b.w. per L of drinking water. Fattening in the drinking water ad libitum 15 g/litre.
Rumilab®		Sodium propionate and calcium propionate. Cellulose. Minerals: calcium phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc sulphate (heptahydrate) and manganese oxide. B complex vitamins: Niacinamide (vitamin B3), thiamine (vitamin BI) and riboflavin (vitamin B2). DI-Methionine.	Reduction of the risk of ketosis: Dairy cows: 1 packet (175 g) twice/day per Reduction of the risk of acidosis: Dairy cows: 1 sachet (175 g) 1 or 2 times/c 1 or 2 times/day or 1/4 packet (43.75 g)/day for 2-3 day. Ewes and goats: 1/4 packet (43.75 g)
Metabolism regulators	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration
🔗 Calcio Inyectable Labiana		Calcium gluconate 216.18 mg/ml (equivalent to 19.32 mg of calcium) Magnesium chloride hexahydrate 60 mg/ml (equivalent to 7.17 mg of magnesium) Magnesium hypophosphite hexahydrate 51 mg/ml (equivalent to 12.04 mg of phosphorus and 4.73 mg of magnesium)	IV Administration. Adult cattle: 250-310 ml of the drug/animal or 0.5 ml -0.62 ml of d medicine/kg of b.w. Young cattle and horses: 25-100 ml of the drug/animal or 0.17 ml or 0.42 ml -0.84 ml of drug/kg of b.w. Dogs: 5-20 ml of the drug/animal or 0.25 ml -1 ml o
Rumintral/Neoskilab		Neostigmine methylsulfate 1.5 mg/ml	0.15 ml/10 kg b.w. by SC or IM route.
Calciolab Oral		Calcium chloride, magnesium chloride.	Applications of calcium should be given within one day before calving, at signs of of calcium should also be given up to two days post calving.
Vitamin products	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration
Labhidro [®] AD3E	लिल ते ली	Vitamin A (retinol propionate) 500.000 IU/ml Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol) 75.000 IU/ml Vitamin E (All-rac-α-tocopheryl acetate) 50 mg/ml As solution for injection	Bovine: 1-5 ml of medicinal product/animal. Horses: 1-5 ml of medicinal product/an
💋 Labidrosol® B		Vitamin B1 (Thiamine Hcl) 12 mg/ml Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin sodium phosphate) 2 mg/ml Vitamin B3 (Nicotinamide) 40 mg/ml Vitamin B5 (Di-Panthenol) 20 mg/ml Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine HCl) 5 mg/ml Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin) 0.1 mg/ml	Adults: Bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine: 5 – 10 ml/animal. Calves, lambs, foals and kids: 1 – 5 ml/animal. IM route. If necessary, the treatment can be repeated after 7 days.
🔗 Nov-A-Vit		Vitamin A 500.000 IU/ml Vitamin D3 75.000 IU/ml Vitamin E (All-rac-∞-tocopheryl acetate) 50 mg/ml As emulsion for injection	Bovine: 1-5 ml of medicinal product/animal. Horses: 1-5 ml of medicinal product/an IM route.
🤌 Nov-E-Sel/E-Selensol		Vitamin E (all-rac-ca-tocopheryl acetate) 70 IU/ml Selenium 1 mg/ml (equivalent to 2.20 mg sodium selenite)	Prevention: Bovine: Newborn calves: 2 ml/animal, repeat after 7 days. Calves 1-2 weeks old: before labour to prevent deficiency in new-born calves. Ovine: Newborn lambs: 0.5 ml/animal repeat at 5-7 days. Lambs more than 2 v animal, 30 days before labour to prevent deficiency in newborn lambs. Treatment: Bovine: Newborn calves: 4 ml/animal, repeat after 7 days. Calves 1-2 weeks old: Ovine: 1 ml/animal; repeat after 5-7 days. It can be applied up to 4 times. Intramscular or subcutaneous administration.
Aminovit Oral		Vitamins A,D3,E,K, C and Complex B vitamins: thiamine (Vitamin BI), riboflavin (Vitamin B2), niacinamide (Vitamin B3), D-Panthenol (Vitamin B5), choline, pyridoxine (Vitamin B6), biotin (vitamin B7), folic acid (vitamin B9), cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12). Amino acid supplement.	Bovine: 0.2 ml/litre. Ovine and caprine: 0.2 ml/litre. Horses: Adults: 0.3 ml/litre. F for administration in drinking water, for at least 7 days.
Aminovit Plus		Vitamins A,D3,E,K, C and Complex B vitamins: thiamine (Vitamin B1), riboflavin (Vitamin B2), niacinamide (Vitamin B3), D-Panthenol (Vitamin B5), choline, pyridoxine (Vitamin B6), biotin (vitamin B7), folic acid (vitamin B9), cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12). Amino acid supplement.	Bovine: 0.2 ml/litre or/kg of feed. Ovine and caprine: 0.2 ml/litre or/kg of feed. feed. Poultry: 0.5-1 ml/litre or/kg of feed. Rabbits: 1 ml/litre or/kg of feed. Oral so
Aquachok® Amino		Highly concentrated supplement of vitamins A,D3,E,K, C and Complex B vitamins: thiamine (Vitamin B1), riobfavin (Vitamin B2), niacinamide (Vitamin B3), D-Panthenol (Vitamin B5), pyridoxine (Vitamin B6), folic acid (vitamin B9), cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12). Highly concentrated amino acid supplement.	Cattle: 0.2 ml/L of drinking water. Sheep and goats: 0.2 ml/L of drinking water. Water. Rabbits: 1 ml/L of drinking water. Oral solution to administer in the drinking v
Aquavit B		Complex B vitamins: thiamine (Vitamin B1), riboflavin (Vitamin B2), niacinamide (Vitamin B3), D-Panthenol (Vitamin B5), pyridoxine (Vitamin B6), cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12) and vitamins K, C.	Poultry, ovine and caprine: 1 ml per litre of drinking water. Bovine: Adults: 5-10 m period of 3-5 days; may be repeated after one week.
Glucovit C	V 9	Dextrose and sodium bicarbonate, Vitamin C.	2 ml/litre of drinking water or/kg of feed for 5 days.
Labhidro® AD3E + C		Vitamins A,D3,E,C.	Bovine, ovine and caprine: Adults: 0,25 ml/litre/day. Calves, lambs and kids: 0.7 Poultry: Broiler chickens: 0.5 ml/litre/day. Laying hens: 0.6 ml/litre in drinking wate Oral administration in drinking water.
Labhidro® AD3E Liquid		Vitamin A, D3, E.	Oral administration, in drinking water or milk, for at least 7 days. All target species: 0.
Labiana® ADEK + C	¥ 95	Vitamins A,D3,E,K3,C.	Poultry: 1 ml/10 litres of drinking water.
Labiana® E-Sel Plus		Vitamin E, selenium, zinc.	Bovine and ovine: 25 ml per day for 3 days. Caprine: 10 ml per day for 3 days. Poul drinking water.
Labiatonic [®]	Allond g.d.	Supplement of vitamins A,D3,E,K, C and Complex B vitamins: thiamine (Vitamin BI), riboflavin (Vitamin B2), niacinamide (Vitamin B3), D-Panthenol (Vitamin B5), pyridoxine (Vitamin B6), folic acid (vitamin B9). Highly concentrated amino acid supplement.	Adult dogs: 1 ml/5 kg per day. Puppies: 1-2 ml/day. Adult cats: 2 ml/day. Kittens: ml per day.
Aquachok [®] Amino Premix	MAAAAA	High concentration of vitamins A,D3,E,K, C and Complex B vitamins: thiamine (Vitamin BI), riboflavin (Vitamin B2), niacinamide (Vitamin B3), D-Panthenol (Vitamin B5), pyridoxine (Vitamin B6), folic acid (vitamin B9), cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12). Highly concentrated amino acid supplement.	Bovine, ovine and caprine: Adults: 0.2 g/kg of feed. Horses: Adults: 0.3 g/kg of fe and adults: 1-2 kg/t of feed.
Labiana® Lyso Plus	¥ \$	Albumen (Lysozyme), vitamin E, zinc.	1st week: 20 g/1000 animals. 2nd week: 35 g/1000 animals. 3rd week: 70 g/1000 ani

	Indications
ids: 20 g/300 ml of milk or drinking water, from 1 to 7 days.	Prevention and treatment of digestive disturbance (diarrhoea) and its recovery.
Irinking water <i>ad libitum</i> 2 g/litre. Lambs and kids: 10 g per intake. In the drinking	Prevention and treatment of disorders (diarrhea) and in convalescence.
y per animal Ewes and goats: 1/4 packet (43.75 g) twice/day per animal mes/day or 1/2 sachet (87.5)/day for 2-3 days. Calves: 1/2 packet (87.5 g) t (43.75 g), once or twice/day. Oral route, in the food.	Reduction of the risk of acidosis, recommended period of use: maximum 2 months. Especially indicated for high-yield dairy cows and for intensive fattening calves. Reduction of risk of ketosis in dairy cows. It is also an alternative source of B group vitamins and minerals.
	Indications
nl of drug/kg b.w. Adult horse: 250-400 ml of medicine/animal or 0.5-0.8 ml of .17 ml -0.67 ml of drug/kg of b.w. Sheep and goats: 25-50 ml of the drug/animal -1 ml of drug/kg of b.w.	Dogs: Treatment of physiological states and pathologies that cause hypocalcemia accompanied by hypomagnesemia. Cattle, sheep, goats and horses: Treatment of physiological states and pathologies that cause hypocalcemia accompanied by hypomagnesemia and/or phosphorus deficit.
	Bovines, ovine and caprine: Ruminal atony. Intestinal atony. Horses: Intestinal atony. Vesical atony.
ns of calving and before any clinical signs of paresis/milk fever. Applications	Reduction of the risk of milk fever in dairy cows.
	Indications
uct/animal. Ovine: 0.5-2 ml of medicinal product/animal. IM route.	In all species, treatment and prevention of vitamins A, D3, and E deficiencies.
	Disorders caused by Vitamin B complex deficiencies such as nervous system alterations, paralysis, ataxia, neuritis, myelitis, digestive disorders, ruminal acidosis and ketosis, anorexia, constipation, diarrhoea, gastritis, necrotic enteritis, anaemia, stunted growth, stress (weaning, convalescence), cutaneous disease and therapeutic adjuvant in several pathologic processes.
uct/animal. Ovine and caprine: 0.5-2 ml of medicinal product/animal.	In all species, treatment and prevention of vitamins A, D3, and E deficiencies.
s old: 2.5 - 3 ml/animal, repeat at 7 days. Adult bovine: 20 ml/animal, 30 days a n 2 weeks old: 1 ml/animal, repeat at 5-7 days. Pregnant sheep: 2.5 – 4ml / s old: 5 ml /animal, repeat at 7 days.	Prevention and treatment of diseases caused by Vitamin E + Selenium deficiency and the associated symptomatology.
litre. Foals: 0.25 ml/litre. Poultry: 1 ml/litre. Rabbits: 1 ml/litre. Oral solution	Supplement of amino acids and vitamins for the critical periods in the life of the animal: periods of maximum production, reproduction, pregnancy, lactation, etc. Contains biotin and choline to reinforce the protective effect of the cells and stimulate cell replication.
feed. Horses: Adults: 0.3 ml/litre or/kg of feed. Foals: 0.25 ml/litre or/kg of oral solution for administration in drinking water, for at least 7 days.	Supplement of amino acids and vitamins for critical periods in the life of the animal: periods of maximum production, reproduction, pregnancy, lactation, etc. Contains biotin and choline to reinforce the protective effect of the cells and stimulate cell replication.
ater. Horses: Adults: 0.3 ml/L of drinking water. Foals: 0.25 ml/L of drinking king water, during at least 7 days.	Vitamin and aminoacid supplementation for critical periods of the animal's life: maximal production, reproduction period, pregnancy, lactation and weaning, vaccinations, antiinfectious or antiparasitic treatment, management changes.
5-10 ml/animal in drinking water. Calves: 2 ml/animal in drinking water. For a	Vitamin supplement to prevent vitamin deficiency of the B group, vitamin C, vitamin K and to stimulate the appetite.
	Recommended to favour the growth of little chickens during the first days of life.
Is: 0.7 ml/litre/day. Horses: Adults: 0.65 ml/litre/day. Foals: 0.5 ml/litre/day. water in two consecutive days. Rabbits: 0.3 ml/litre/day.	Avitaminosis of vitamins A, D3, E or C. Decreased egg laying and fertility. To increase the resistance to diseases; under stress conditions: infectious diseases; rapid growth, high laying rates, parasitism, excessive heat, cold or humidity, vaccinations, medical or antiparasitic treatments, changes in housing, feeding, etc.
ies: 0.5 ml/litre of drinking water.	Avitaminosis A, D or E. Laying and fertility rate decrease. To increase the resistance against diseases. For quicker growth, high laying, parasitism, in case of hot or excessively damp weather, vaccinations, treatments, changes in sheltering or feeding, etc. As a general stimulant of weary or weakened organisms in all animal species.
	Blood losses during coccidiosis and debeaking. Poor weight gain. Poor egg production and egg shell quality in layers and breeders. Stress caused by vaccination, disease or transportation.
Poultry: 1 ml/10 litres for 3-5 days. Oral solution for administration in	Indicated to improve immunity and liver development. It enhances overal performance and production. In broilers, it prevents encephalomalacia due to Vitamin E and Selenium deficiency. In layers and breeders, it is used to improve laying field parameters. In Cattle, Sheep and Goats it is used for the treatment and prevention of white muscle disease and other myopathies, alterations of fertility, abortion and retention of placenta.
ttens: 1 ml/day. Rodents, rabbits and birds: < 0.5 kg: 0.5 ml per day. > 0.5 kg: 1	Provides all the essential vitamins and amino acids necessary for optimal nutrition. It is especially useful in geriatric animals to improve their vitality, very active animals (puppies, working dogs, etc.), weak, hospitalized, or convalescent animals, animals under recovery during the postoperative period, hyporexic, anorexic animals as well as facing weight loss.
g of feed. Poultry: 0.5-1 g/kg of feed. Shrimp: Larvae: 1 kg/t of feed. Juveniles	Amino acid and vitamin supplement for critical periods in the animal's life: periods of maximum production, reproduction, pregnancy, lactation and weaning, vaccines, treatment with anti-infectives or antiparasitic treatments, management changes.
00 animals. Water soluble powder for oral administration in drinking water.	It improves tissue repair and increases immunity. It has inhibitory effects in pathogens such as <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Streptococcus</i> spp. and <i>Escherichia coli</i> . It is advisable in case of flu and respiratory diseases. It has a synergic effect with antibiotics, which can improve its function. It improves the intestinal flora after long-term use. It promotes prebiotic balance of breeding, increasing food intake. Improves digestibility and absorption. It increases animal erowth rate and FCR.

Injectable solution 🕜 Oral liquid solution 🕼 Oral powder