



Product Guide

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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www.labiana.com

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Antibiotics

- Labimycin® LA** 300 mg/ml
100 and 250 ml vials
- Linco-Res®**
100 and 250 ml vials
- Oxilabiccina Retard** 200 mg/ml
100 and 250 ml vials
- Tilosina Labiana** 200 mg/ml
100 and 250 ml vials
- Kin-O-Flox** 100 mg/ml
1 litre bottle
5 litres jug

Hormonals **Nutritional products**

- Labiprofen®**
100 and 250 ml vials
- Tolfelab**
100ml and 250ml vials
- Labipituin®**
25, 100 and 250 ml vials
- Aqualyte**
150 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Bromint Plus**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug

Metabolism regulators

- Farmalac®**
100 g sachet
1 kg bag
- Glucomin**
100 g sachet
1 kg bag
- Rumilab®**
Box with 2 sachets of 175 g each
- Calcio Inyectable Labiana**
500 ml vials
- Gleptoferron Labiana** 200 mg/ml
100 and 200 ml HDPE/LDPE bottles

Vitamins

- Nov-E-Sel/E-Selenol**
50 and 100 ml vials
- Aminovit Oral**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Aminovit Plus**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Aquachok® Amino**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Aquavit B**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug

Supplements

- Labiatonic®**
100 ml vial
- Aquachok® Amino Premix**
100 g sachet
1 kg bag
20 kg drum
- Labiana® Lyso Plus**
100 g sachet
1 kg bag



Anesthetics - Analgesics **Anti-infectives**

- Equipromazina** 5 mg/ml
25 and 100 ml vials
- Aceprolab** 5 mg/ml
25 ml vial
- Buprelab** 0.3 mg/ml
10 ml vial
- Estreptolab** 250 mg/ml
250 ml vial
- Gentasol** 80 mg/ml
100 and 250 ml vials

Anti-infectives **Anti-inflammatories**

- Tiamulab®** 125 mg/ml
1 litre bottle
- Lincolab®** 400 mg/g
100 g sachet
1 kg bag
- Neomicina Labiana®** 500 mg/g
1 kg bag
- Tilolab tarttrato** 800,000 UI/g
625g bag
- KetoProPig®** 100 mg/ml
1 litre bottle

Nutritional products

- Hepafort**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Hepamet®**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Liver Protector Plus**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Re-hydralab**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Apivit**
100 g sachet
1 kg bag

Metabolism regulators **Vitamin products**

- Rumintral/Neoskilab**
25 ml vial
- Calcilab Oral**
400 ml bottle
- Labhidro® AD3E**
50 and 100 ml vials
- Labidrosol® B**
25, 50, 100 y 250 ml vials
- Nov-A-Vit 500**
25, 100 and 250 ml vials

Vitamin products

- Glucovit C**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Labhidro® AD3E+C**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Labhidro® AD3E Liquid**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Labiana® ADEK+C**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug
- Labiana® E-Sel Plus**
200 ml and 1 litre bottles
5 litres jug

Product Guide

Anesthetics - Analgesics	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
Equipromazina 5 mg/ml		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 spasmolytic colic treatment: 0.08 ml/10 kg of body weight by IM or IV routes.	Horses not intended for human consumption. Tranquillizer for handling difficult animals and in stressful situations for the animal. Anaesthetic premedication to reduce the amount and toxicity of general anaesthesia. Coadjuvant in equine colic treatment.
Aceprolab 5 mg/ml		Acepromazine maleate 5 mg/ml (equivalent to 3.68 mg of acepromazine).	Tranquillization 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 before 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.	Tranquillizer for the handling of difficult animals and / or to stressful situations for the animal (clinical examinations, diagnostic tests, motion sickness, etc.). Premedication before anaesthesia, allowing to reduce the necessary doses of anaesthetics and general anaesthetics and counteracting the emetic effect of opiates. In the postoperative, to provide a quiet awakening.
Buprelab 0.3 mg/ml		Buprenorphine 0.3 mg/ml (equivalent to 0.324 mg of buprenorphine hydrochloride).	Postoperative analgesia: Dogs: 0.03-0.06 mg/kg of body weight by IM or IV routes. Cats: 0.03 - 0.06 mg/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 mg/kg of body weight.	Dogs: Postoperative analgesia. Enhancement of sedation. Cats: Postoperative analgesia.
Anti-infectives	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
Estreptolab 250 mg/ml		Dihydrostreptomycin (sulfate) 250 mg/ml	1 ml/10 kg body weight per day, for 3-4 days IM route.	Calves and porcine: Treatment of infections caused by strains of <i>Leptospira</i> spp. sensitive to dihydrostreptomycin. Its use is not authorized in animals whose milk is used for human consumption.
Gentadol 60 mg/ml		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: 2.5-10 ml/100 kg body weight once daily for 3-5 consecutive days. IV route. Dogs, Cats: 0.62 ml/10 kg body weight every 12 hours for 3-4 consecutive days. IM or slow IV route.	Treatment of infections caused by microorganisms sensitive to gentamicin. Calves (of up to 250 kg): Colibacillosis and salmonellosis. Genitourinary infections. Respiratory infections. Horses: For the treatment of infections of the lower respiratory tract in horses caused by aerobic Gram negative bacteria susceptible to gentamicin. Dogs: Genitourinary infections, Respiratory infections, Skin and soft tissue infections, Bacterial gastroenteritis, Bacteremias and septicemias. Cats: Genitourinary infections, Respiratory infections, Skin and soft tissue infections, Bacterial gastroenteritis.
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. Pig: 10 ml. Piglets: 1 day: 0.2 ml; 1 days: 0.3 ml; 4 days: 0.4 ml; 21 days: 0.5 ml; Over 21 days: 1 ml/10 kg	Cattle: Treatment of respiratory infections caused by strains of <i>Histophilus somni</i> , <i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> , <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> , <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline. Treatment of respiratory infections caused by strains of <i>Arcanobacterium pyogenes</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline. Treatment of navel/joint infections caused by strains of <i>Dichelobacter nodosus</i> , <i>Fusobacterium nitrospiro</i> and <i>Prevotella melaninogenus</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline. Sheep: Treatment of respiratory infections caused by strains of <i>Mannheimia haemolytica</i> and <i>Pasteurella</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline. Treatment of navel/joint infections caused by strains of <i>Dichelobacter nodosus</i> , <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> and <i>Prevotella melaninogenus</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline. Other infections: Treatment of mastitis caused by strains of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> . Susceptible to oxytetracycline. Treatment of enzootic abortion caused by strains of <i>Chlamydia abortus</i> and <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline. Pigs: For the treatment of respiratory infections caused by strains of <i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> and <i>Pasteurella</i> . For the treatment of Enzootic pneumonia caused by strains of <i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i> . For the treatment of Atrophic rhinitis caused by strains of <i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> and <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> . Other infections: Treatment of mastitis caused by strains of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> . Treatment of enzootic abortion caused by strains of <i>Chlamydia abortus</i> and <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> . Treatment of genital infections and Piliarthritis caused by strains of <i>Chlamydia abortus</i> and <i>Mycoplasma</i> spp.
Linco-Res 50 mg/ml		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/kg of body weight/day for 3-5 consecutive days by IM route.	Bovine: Treatment of respiratory infections caused by microorganisms sensitive to the association of lincomycin-spectinomycin, caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> and <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> . Porcine: Treatment of respiratory infections caused by microorganisms sensitive to the association of lincomycin-spectinomycin. Enzootic pneumonia caused by <i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i> . Pleuropneumonia caused by <i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i> .
Oxiblicina 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 microorganisms sensitive to oxytetracycline in bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine livestock.
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 <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> , <i>Arcanobacterium pyogenes</i> or <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> . Foot infections caused by <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> . Porcine: Respiratory infections caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> or <i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i> . <i>Mycoplasma arthritis</i> caused by <i>Mycoplasma hyosynoviae</i> .
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 infections caused by the following bacteria sensitive to enrofloxacin: <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> , <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> , <i>Aerobacterium parvularium</i> , <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> .
Tiamulab 125 mg/ml		Tiamulin hydrogen fumarate 125 mg/ml (equivalent to tiamulin base 101.2 mg).	Porcine: Treatment of swine dysentery caused by Brachyspira hyodysenteriae. Dose: 0.086 ml/kg body weight/day, for 3-5 consecutive days depending on the severity of the infection and/or of the duration of the disease. Treatment of enzootic pneumonia caused by Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae. Dose: 0.148 - 0.197 ml/kg body weight/day for 5-10 consecutive days. Treatment of pleuropneumonia caused by Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae. Dose: 0.197 ml/kg body weight/day, for 5 consecutive days. Poultry and turkeys: 0.197 ml/kg body weight/day, for 3-5 days. Administration in drinking water.	Poultry: Treatment and prevention of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and airsacculitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> , <i>Turkeys: Treatment and prevention of infectious sinusitis and asculitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> and <i>Mycoplasma meleagridis</i>. Porcine: Treatment of swine dysentery caused by <i>Brachyspira hyodysenteriae</i>. Treatment of enzootic pneumonia caused by <i>tiamulin</i> sensitive strains: <i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i>. Treatment of pleuropneumonia caused by <i>Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae</i>.</i>
Lincolab 400 mg/g		Lincomycin (hydrochloride) 400 mg/g	Porcine: 12.5-25 mg/kg body weight/day a minimum of 5 days and a maximum of 10 consecutive days. Poultry: 15-35 mg/kg body weight/day during 7 consecutive days.	Porcine: Treatment of swine dysentery caused by strains of <i>Brachyspira hyodysenteriae</i> sensitive to lincomycin. Poultry: Control of necrotic enteritis caused by strains of <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> sensitive to lincomycin.
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. Porcine: 30 mg of medicinal product /kg of bodyweight, every 5-12 hours, for 3 to 5 consecutive days. Poultry (broilers): 3 g of medicinal product per 10 litres of drinking water, every 6-12 hours, for 3 to 5 consecutive days.	Calves: Treatment of colibacillosis and salmonellosis caused by microorganisms susceptible to neomycin. Pigs: treatment of colibacillosis, salmonellosis, vibriotic dysentery and edema disease caused by microorganisms susceptible to neomycin. Poultry (broilers): Treatment of gastrointestinal infections caused by microorganisms susceptible to neomycin.
Tilolab 800,000 IU/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 IU 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 IU tylosin /kg bw. Adult calves: 50 mg of medicinal product/kg bw/day, for 1-14 days. The weight of the animals should be determined as accurately as possible to avoid an insufficient dose. Porcine: Treatment and prevention of enzootic pneumonia: 25,000 IU of tylosin /kg bw. (equivalent to 31.25 mg of medicinal product/kg bw), for 3-10 days. Treatment and prevention of porcine interstitial adenopathy (Ileitis): 12,500 - 25,000 IU tylosin /kg bw. (equivalent to 15.625 - 31.25 mg of medicinal product/kg bw), for 3-10 days. Children and turkeys: Treatment and prevention of chronic respiratory disease: 10,000 IU of tylosin per kg bw and day (equivalent to 12.5 mg of medicinal product/kg bw/day), for 5 days. Treatment of necrotic enteritis: 20,000-40,000 IU tylosin /kg bw. (equivalent to 25-50 mg of medicinal product/kg bw.), for 5 days.	Pre-ruminant calves: Treatment and prevention of pneumonia caused by <i>Mycoplasma bovis</i> and <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> sensitive to tylosin. The presence of the disease in the flock must be established before the metaphylactic treatment. Pigs: Treatment and metaphylaxis of enzootic pneumonia caused by strains of <i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i> sensitive to tylosin. Treatment and metaphylaxis of porcine interstitial adenopathy (Ileitis) caused by strains of <i>Lawsonia intracellularis</i> sensitive to tylosin. The presence of the disease in the flock must be established before the metaphylactic treatment. Children: Treatment and metaphylaxis of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) caused by strains of <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> and <i>M. sinoviae</i> sensitive to tylosin. The presence of the disease in the farm must be established before the metaphylactic treatment. Turkeys: Treatment and prevention of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) caused by strains of <i>Mycoplasma meleagridis</i> sensitive to tylosin. The presence of the disease in the farm must be confirmed before metaphylactic treatment.
Anti-inflammatory	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
KetoProPig 100 mg/ml		Ketoprofen 100 mg/ml	0.03 ml/kg of body weight. Administration in drinking water.	Porcine (fattening pigs): Symptomatic treatment to reduce fever in cases of serious infectious respiratory diseases in combination with the appropriate anti-infective therapy.
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. Porcine: 1 ml of Ketoprofen per 50 kg of b.w./day via IM in a single occasion. Treatment may be repeated at intervals of 24 hours during a maximum of three treatments. Each injection should be carried out at a different site. Horses: 0.75 ml of medicine per 50 kg of b.w./day via IV route for 1-5 days. In the case of colic one injection is normally sufficient.	Bovine: Reduction of inflammation and pain associated with post-partum, musculoskeletal disorders and lameness. Reduction of fever associated with bovine respiratory disease in combination with antimicrobial therapy where appropriate. Reduction of inflammation, fever and pain in acute clinical mastitis in combination with antimicrobial therapy. Porcine: Reduction of fever and pain in acute clinical mastitis in combination with antimicrobial therapy. Horses: Reduction of inflammation and pain associated with osteoarticular and musculoskeletal disorders in combination with antimicrobial therapy, where appropriate. Horses: Reduction of inflammation and pain associated with osteoarticular and musculoskeletal disorders (lameness, laminitis, osteoarthritis, synovitis, tendinitis, etc.). Reduction of postoperative pain and inflammation. Reduction of visceral pain associated with colic.
Tofelab 40 mg/ml		Tofenamic 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): 1 ml of inflammation associated with respiratory disease in cattle: 1 ml/20 kg bodyweight by IM into the neck area. Treatment may be repeated once after 48 hours. The maximum injected volume is: 20 ml per injection site. Treatment of acute mastitis in mastitic, IM/IV kg bodyweight, as a single IV injection. Pigs (IM): 1 ml/20 kg bodyweight, as a single IM injection. The maximum injected volume is: 20 ml per injection site.	Cattle: as an adjunct in the reduction of acute inflammation associated with respiratory diseases and as an adjunct in the treatment of acute mastitis. Pigs: as an adjunct in the treatment of Postpartum Dysgalactia Syndrome (PDS). Cats: as an adjunct in the treatment of upper respiratory disease in association with antimicrobial therapy, if appropriate. Dogs: for the treatment of inflammatory and painful postoperative syndromes and for the reduction of postoperative pain.
Hormonals	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
Labipituin		Oxytocin 10 IU/ml	Obstetrics (IV, IM, SC route): Cows: 7.5-10 ml. Mares: 7.5-15 ml. Sows, 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. Sows, ewes and goats: 0.5-2 ml. Dogs: 0.2-1 ml. Cats: 0.1-1 ml.	Parturition induction, Uterine inertia or atony. To promote involution of the post-parturient uterus and to help control post-partum hemorrhage. To aid the passage of retained placenta of the post-parturient uterus. Promotion of post-partum milk let-down. In cases of agalactia in sows. Chronic piometritis and endometritis to promote exudates expulsion. Co-adjutant in antibiotic treatment of acute mastitis and to facilitate stripping out of infected quarters.
Nutritional products	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
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 electrolyte balance. Prevention, treatment and recovery from diarrhoea. Electrolyte deficiency, in dehydrated, distressed or collapsed animals.
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 upper respiratory system in poultry, promotes expectoration of sputum and facilitates respiration. It is especially recommended in H9 and IB in case of sneezing and coughing for all respiratory problems. Eucalyptus oil re-establishes the natural activity of the respiratory epithelium and helps to eliminate the mucus from the bronchial tube. The menthol has anaesthetic activity and reduces the irritation of the mucous membrane.
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.	Daily cows: 15-25 ml/litre of drinking water. Calves, ovine and caprine: 2-3 ml/litre of drinking water. Breeding sows: 5-7 ml/litre of drinking water. Horses: Adults: 3-9 ml/litre of drinking water. Foals: 2-5 ml/litre of drinking water.	Vitamin supplement for the prevention of hepatic dysfunctions, ketosis and loss of appetite, stress, feed ration changes, before and after birth.
Hepamet		B complex vitamins: Thiamine (vitamin B1), Riboflavin (vitamin B2), Niacinamide (vitamin B3), Choline (vitamin B4), D-panthanol (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.
Liver Protector Plus		Choline chloride, L-carnitine, betaine, silybum extract, DL-methionine.	1 ml for 5 litres of drinking water.	Maintains hepatic function in high demanding situations. Improves digestion and metabolism of the main feed ingredients, especially fats. It aids in the natural detoxification function of the liver. Use for lack of appetite, water belly syndrome or hydropercardium. Use in conjunction with antioxiacids, antibiotics and antiparasitics. Indicated in Fatty Liver Syndrome.
Re-hydralab		Dextrose, Sodium chloride, Monopotassium phosphate, Potassium salt of citric acid.	Calves: 40-50 ml/litre of drinking water, 2 litres/day. Lambs, kids and piglets: 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.
Apivit		Vitamins A, D3, E, K, C and B complex vitamins: Thiamine (vitamin B1), Riboflavin (vitamin B2), Niacinamide (vitamin B3), Calcium D-pantothenate (vitamin B5), Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12).	Administer 1-2 per litre of drinking water, honey or corn syrup.	Vitamin supplement indicated for demanding situations. Recovery of exhausted hens. Environmental conditions that prevent the adequate availability of pollen. Stimulate breeding in general, and the production of queen bees in particular.

Nutritional products	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
Farmalac		Dextrose. Skimmed milk and whey. Pectin and Carob 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 (B1, B2, niacinamide, calcium D-pantothenate, B6 and B12).	Calves: 50-100 g/litres of milk or drinking water, from 1 to 7 days. Lambs and kids: 20 g/300 ml of milk or drinking water, from 1 to 7 days.	Prevention and treatment of digestive disturbance (diarrhoea) and its recovery.
Glucomin		Dextrose, Sodium chloride, Potassium chloride, Oxide magnesium, Citrobacillae.	Nursing calves: 30-40 g or 0.5 kg bw, per L of drinking water. Fattening calves: in the drinking water ad libitum 2 g/litre. Lambs and kids: 10 g per intake. In the drinking water ad libitum 15 g/litre. Piglets: g/litre of drinking water. Oral in drinking water at 37°C. 1 to 7 days (1 to 3 days if administered as only food).	Prevention and treatment of disorders (diarrhea) and in convalescence.
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 B1) and riboflavin (vitamin B2). D-Methionine.	Reduction of the risk of ketosis: Dairy cows: 1 packet (175 g) twice/day per animal. Ewes and goats: 1/4 packet (43.75 g) twice/day per animal. Reduction of the risk of acidosis: Dairy cows: 1 packet (175 g) 1 or 2 times/day or 1/2 packet (87.5 g) 2-3 days. Calves: 1/2 packet (87.5 g) 1 or 2 times/day or 1/4 packet (43.75 g) 1 day for 2-3 day. Ewes and goats: 1/4 packet (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.
Metabolism regulators	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
Calcio Inyectable Labiana		Calcium gluconate 21618 mg/ml (equivalent to 19.32 mg of calcium). Magnesium chloride hexahydrate 60 mg/ml (equivalent to 117 mg of magnesium). Magnesium hypophosphate 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 drug/kg bw. Adult horse: 250-400 ml of medicine/animal or 0.5-0.8 ml of medicine/kg of bw. Young cattle and horses: 25-100 ml of the drug/animal or 0.7 ml -0.67 ml of drug/kg of bw. Sheep and goats: 25-50 ml of medicine/ animal or 0.42 ml -0.84 ml of medicine /kg of bw. Pigs: 25-50 ml of medicine/animal or 0.42 ml -0.84 ml of medicine/kg of bw (pigs of 60 kg) or 0.25 ml -0.50 ml of medicine/kg of bw (pigs of 100 kg or bw). 0.16 ml -0.32 ml of medicine/kg of bw (pigs of 160 kg of bw.). Dogs: 5-20 ml of the drug/animal or 0.25 ml -1 ml of drug/kg of bw.	Dogs: Treatment of physiological states and pathologies that cause hypocalcaemia accompanied by hypomagnesaemia. Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and horses: Treatment of physiological states and pathologies that cause hypocalcaemia accompanied by hypomagnesaemia and/or phosphorus deficit.
Gleptoferron Labiana 200 mg/ml		Iron (II) 200 mg/ml (as gleptoferron complex).	1 ml of Gleptoferron Labiana 200 mg/ml injectable solution, by deep IM injection in the rear extremity of the animal, between the knee joint and the base of the tail. The injections must be applied in the following manner: For the prevention of iron deficiency anemia, no later than the third day of the life of the animal. For the treatment of iron deficiency anemia, administer when the clinical signs of anemia are detected (normally within the first three weeks of the life of the animal).	Porcine (Piglets): Prevention and treatment of iron deficiency anemia.
Rumintral/Neoskilab		Neostigmine methylsulphate 1.5 mg/ml.	0.15 ml/10 kg bw of Rumintral by SC or IM route.	Bovines, ovine and caprine: Ruminant atony. Intestinal atony. Horses: Intestinal atony. Vescical atony.
Calciolab Oral		Calcium chloride, magnesium chloride.	Applications of calcium should be given within one day before calving, at signs of calving and before any clinical signs of paresis/milk fever. Applications of calcium should also be given up to two days post calving.	Reduction of the risk of milk fever in dairy cows.
Vitamin products	Target species	Components	Dosage and route of administration	Indications
Labhidro ADSE		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. Porcine: 0.5-3 ml of medicinal product/animal. Horses: 1-5 ml of medicinal product/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.
Labidrosol B		Vitamin B1 (Thiamine HCl) 12 mg/ml Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin sodium phosphate) 2 mg/ml Vitamin B3 (Niacinamide) 40 mg/ml Vitamin B5 (D-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.	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 (wearing, convalescence), cutaneous disease and therapeutic adjunct in several pathologic processes.
Nov-A-Vit		Vitamin A 500,000 IU/ml Vitamin D3 75,000 IU/ml Vitamin E (All-rac- α -tocopheryl acetate) 50 mg/ml As emulsion for injection	Bovine: 1-5 ml of medicinal product/animal. Porcine: 0.5-3 ml of medicinal product/animal. Horses: 1-5 ml of medicinal product/animal. Ovine and caprine: 0.5-2 ml of medicinal product/animal. IM route.	In all species, treatment and prevention of vitamins A, D3, and E deficiencies.
Nov-E-Sel/E-Selenosol		Vitamin E (All-rac- α -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: 2.5 - 3 ml/animal, repeat at 7 days. Adult bovine: 20 ml/animal, 30 days 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 weeks old: 1 ml/animal, repeat at 5-7 days. Pregnant sheep: 2.5 - 4 ml /animal, 30 days before labour to prevent deficiency in newborn lambs. Porcine: Piglets: 0.03 - 0.1 ml/animal. Adults: 1 - 3 ml/25 kg bw, repeat after 7 days. Treatment: Bovine: Newborn calves: 4 ml/animal, repeat after 7 days. Calves 1-2 weeks old: 5 ml /animal, repeat at 7 days. Ovine: 1 ml/animal, repeat after 5-7 days. It can be applied up to 4 times. Pigs: 0.5 ml/animal. Adults: 1-3 ml/25 kg bw. Breeding sows: 3-6 ml/50 kg bw, repeat after 7 days. Intramuscular or subcutaneous administration.	Prevention and treatment of diseases caused by Vitamin E + Selenium deficiency and the associated symptomatology.
Aminovit Oral		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. Ovine and caprine: 0.2 ml/litre. Porcine: Adults: 0.5 ml/litre. Horses: Adults: 0.3 ml/litre. Foals: 0.25 ml/litre. Poultry: 1 ml/litre. Rabbits: 1 ml/litre. Oral solution for administration in drinking water, for at least 7 days.	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.
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. Porcine: Adult pigs: 0.3-0.5 ml/litre or/kg of feed. Pigs: 0.5 ml/litre or/kg of feed. Horses: Adults: 0.3 ml/litre or/kg of feed. Foals: 0.25 ml/litre or/kg of feed. Poultry: 0.5-1 ml/litre or/kg of feed. Rabbits: 1 ml/litre or/kg of feed. 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.
Aquachok Amino		Highly concentrated supplement of vitamins A, D3, E, K, C and Complex B vitamins: thiamine (Vitamin B1), 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.	Cattle: 0.2 mL of drinking water. Sheep and goats: 0.2 mL of drinking water. Pigs: Adults: 0.3-0.5 mL of drinking water. Piglets: 0.5 mL of drinking water. Horses: Adults: 0.3 mL of drinking water. Foals: 0.25 mL of drinking water. Poultry: 0.5 - 1 mL of drinking water. Rabbits: 1 mL of drinking water. Oral solution to administer in the drinking 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, antineoplastic or antiparasitic treatment, management changes.
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, porcine, ovine and caprine: 1 ml per litre of drinking water. Bovine: Adults: 5-10 ml/animal in drinking water. Calves: 2 ml/animal in drinking water. For a period of 3-5 days, may be repeated after one week.	Vitamin supplement to prevent vitamin deficiency of the B group, vitamin C, vitamin K and to stimulate the appetite.
Glucovit C		Dextrose and sodium bicarbonate, Vitamin C.	2 ml/litre of drinking water or/kg of feed for 5 days.	Recommended to favour the growth of little chickens during the first days of life.
Labhidro ADSE + C		Vitamins A,D		