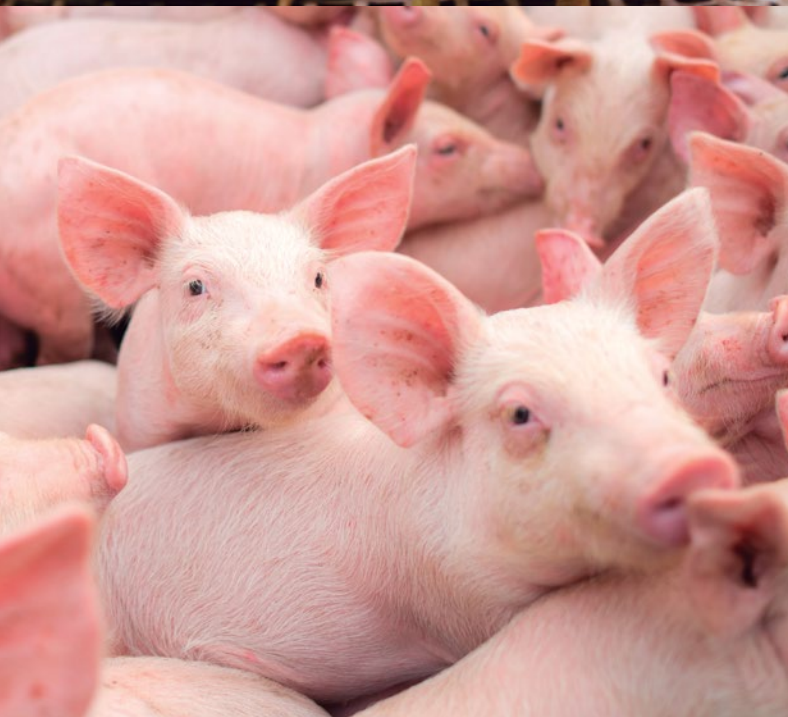




High concentration



# Aqualyte

Electrolytes in oral solution



## To stabilize the balance of water and electrolytes in the organism

- ✓ Indicated for dehydrated animals
- ✓ In cases of electrolyte deficit
- ✓ Aids in recovery in cases of shock
- ✓ Restores kidney function
- ✓ Maintains homeostasis

## Powerful combination of mineral salts

- ✓ High concentration of sodium chloride, potassium chloride and magnesium chloride
- ✓ Easily assimilated
- ✓ Very palatable
- ✓ Facilitates the intake

## Convenience of use

- ✓ Animales accept it very well
- ✓ 150 ml and 1 litre bottles

**LABIANA**  
*always works*

# **Aqualyte** Electrolytes in oral solution



## Electrolytic homeostasis

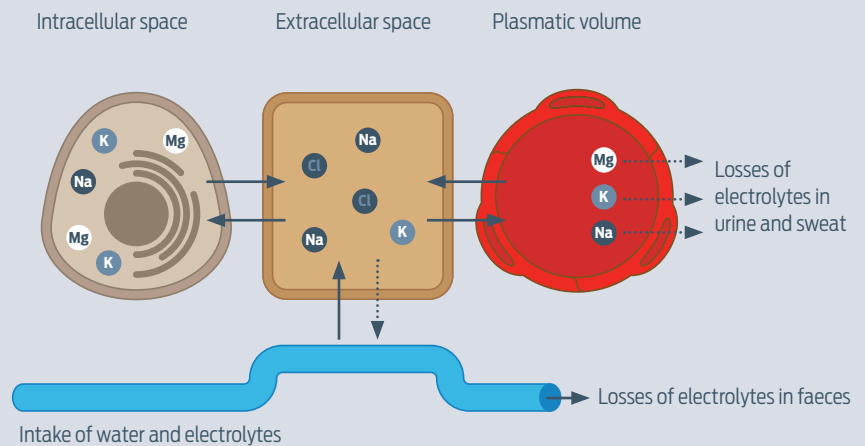
**Sodium** is the main extracellular cation and it is associated with chlorine and bicarbonate. Its function is to regulate the acid-base balance, to maintain the osmotic pressure of the liquids and to preserve the cellular excitability and permeability.

**Potassium** is the main intracellular cation. It is essential for muscular activity, especially on the cardiac muscle, and it participates in conjunction with sodium, in the maintenance of the osmotic pressure of liquids and the acid-base balance.

**Chloride** (Cl<sup>-</sup>) is the main negative ion in the extracellular liquid of the body and its primary function is to maintain electrical neutrality, mainly as the counterpart of the sodium ion. Frequently, changes in the chloride level accompany the losses and excesses of sodium.

**Magnesium.** Almost half of the magnesium is in the bone; it has a structural role (as well as calcium and phosphate). In the tissues, magnesium is one of the most abundant intracellular electrolytes, surpassed only by potassium. The magnesium is basic for all biochemical processes, such as synthesis and the use of ATP (the main source of energy for all cells).

**Intracellular space maintenance of the salt balance between the intracellular medium, rich in potassium and magnesium and the extracellular medium, rich in sodium.**



## COMPOSITION

Potassium chloride.....	3.92 %
Sodium chloride.....	3.51 %
Magnesium chloride.....	0.88 %

Carrier: Water

### Analytic composition:

Moisture content.....	96 %
Crude ash.....	7.5 %
Chlorides.....	4.657 %
Potassium.....	2.061 %
Sodium.....	1.382 %
Magnesium.....	0.225 %
Carbohydrates.....	0 %
Crude protein.....	0 %
Crude fat.....	0 %
Crude cellulose.....	0 %

## INDICATIONS

Aqualyte is used to stabilize the water and electrolyte balance.

- Prevention, treatment and recovery from diarrhoea.
- Electrolyte deficiency.
- In dehydrated, distressed or collapsed animals.

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION ROUTE

Oral administration in the drinking water from 1 to 7 days (1 to 3 days if it is administered as the only food).

0.1 ml per litre of drinking water.

## USE DURING PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Can be used during pregnancy and lactation.

## SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR STORAGE

Store in a cool and dry place, below 25 °C and protected from the light.

Shelf life: 2 years stored in its original closed container.

## PRESENTATION

150 ml bottle.

1 litre bottle .

5 litres jug.

αESP-08100341

