



Biological
antioxidant



Nov-E-Sel

Injectable emulsion

Restorative and stimulant of reproductive function

- ✓ Improves fertility in females and males
- ✓ Improves fertility, gestation, and general reproductive conditions
- ✓ Avoids placenta retention, abortions, and early embryonic mortality

Treatment of Selenium and Vitamin E deficiency syndrome

- ✓ Improves weight gain in freshly weaned animals
- ✓ Prevents white muscle disease, stiffness in lambs
- ✓ Vitamin E and selenium deficiency in pregnant sows may lead to piglets born with iron toxicity susceptibility



LABIANA
always works



Antioxidant mechanism of vitamin E and of selenium

Cell membrane ← Free radicals

Antioxidant supplementation is especially critical during peripartum, due to the fact that Vitamin E concentration drops down on the 7th-10th day before labour and remains low during the 1st and 2nd week of lactation, even if vitamin E values are stable throughout the dry period (Smith and Col. 1998).

Cell membrane

The benefits of supplementing with vitamin E and Se are likely related to their positive effects on the immune function (Gerloff 1992, Smith and Col. 1997).

Selenium increases the use of vitamin E through the tissues

COMPOSITION PER ML

Vitamin E (all-rac- α -tocopheryl acetate).....	70 mg
Selenium (sodium selenite).....	1 mg

INDICATIONS

Prevention and treatment of vitamin E and Selenium deficiencies.

POSOLOGY AND ADMINISTRATION ROUTE

Bovine:

Prevention: Newborn calves: 2 ml/animal, repeat after 7 days. Calves 1-2 weeks old: 2.5 - 3 ml/animal, repeat at 7 days. Adults: 20 ml/animal, 30 days before labour to prevent deficiency in new-born calves.

Treatment: Newborn calves: 4 ml/animal, repeat after 7 days. Calves 1-2 weeks old: 5 ml /animal, repeat at 7 days.

Ovine:

Prevention: New born 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 – 4ml /animal, 30 days before labour to prevent deficiency in new born lambs.

Treatment: 1 ml/animal; repeat after 5-7 days. It can be applied up to 4 times.

Porcine:

Prevention: Piglets: 0.03 - 0.1 ml/animal. Adults: 1 - 3 ml/25 kg b.w., repeat after 7 days.

Treatment: Piglets: 0.1 ml animal. Adults: 2 ml/25 kg b.w. Breeding sows: 3-6 ml/50 kg b.w., repeat after 7 days.

Intramuscular or subcutaneous administration.

WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Meat:

Bovine: 14 days.

Porcine: 14 days.

Ovine: 30 days.

Milk: its use is not authorized in animals whose milk is used for human consumption.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Irritation and pain may occur at the point of inoculation in very rare occasions. Anaphylactic reactions of varying intensity may occur in previously sensitized animals in very rare occasions.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR STORAGE

Keep the vial in the outer carton box in order to protect it from light.

PRESENTATIONS

50ml and 100 ml vials.

Registry No. 3704 ESP

Medication subject to veterinary prescription.

Administration under control or supervision of the veterinarian.

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