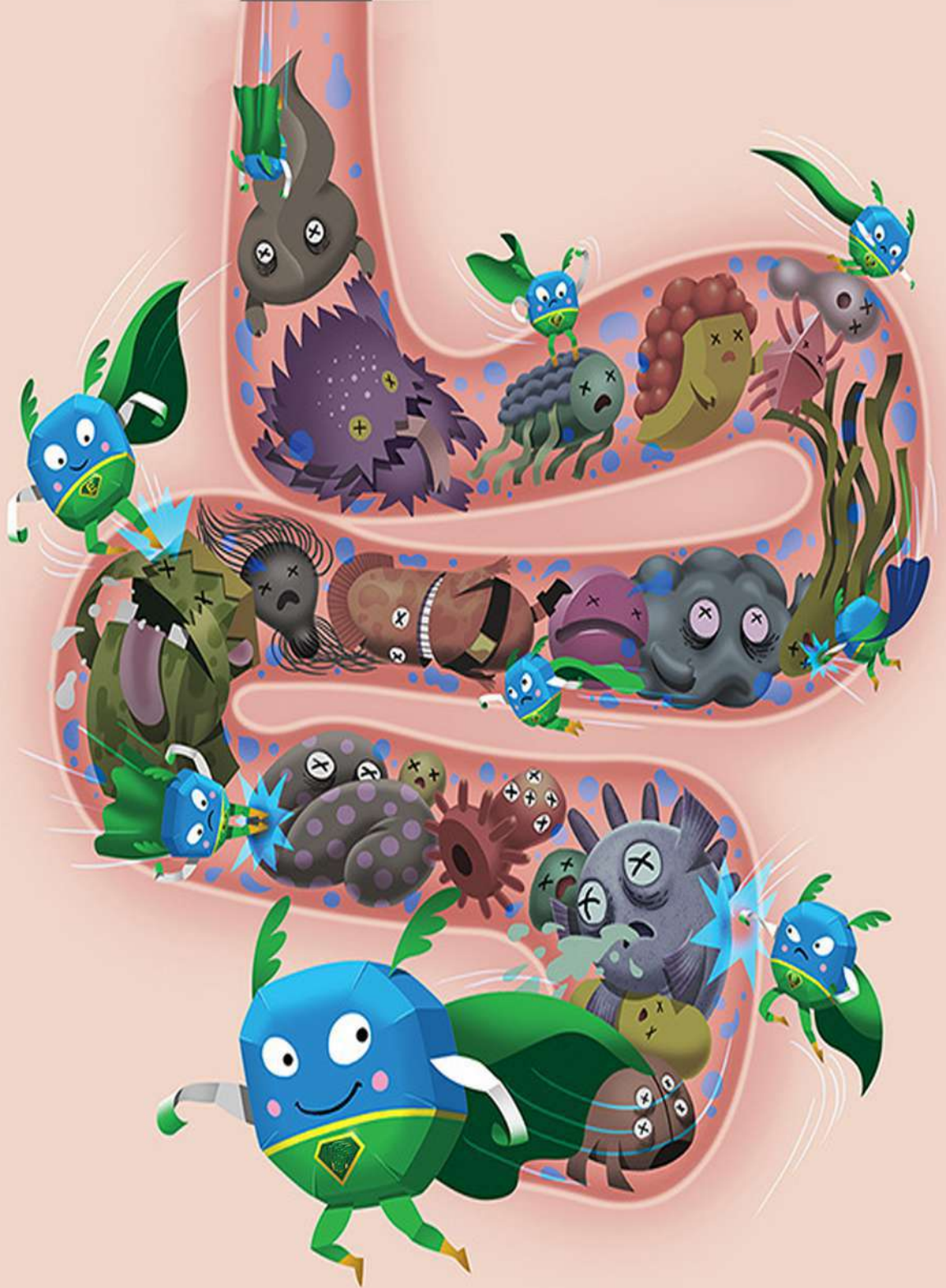


A healthy outside, Starts from the inside.

CARBO
gel

کاربو
جیل



Carbo Gel



A healthy outside, Starts from the inside.

CARBOgel

Indications:

- ✓ Binds substances in the gastrointestinal tract, such as bacterial toxins, medicines, and intestinal gasses
- ✓ Increases intestinal peristalsis, thus supports intestines function
- ✓ Supports function of digestive system and the excrement

Benefits:

Coriander

- Strong detoxifying properties.
- Antibacterial effect.
- A strong antioxidant and a valuable source of vitamins.
- Binds toxic heavy metals and removes all toxins from the body.

Oak bark:

- Thanks to its astringent properties, it helps in the treatment of diarrhoea (tannins combine with proteins of the intestinal mucosa and cause shrinkage).
- Has an anti-inflammatory, anti-haemorrhagic, antibacterial and fungicidal effect.

Potentilla:

- Inhibits compounds resulting from the decomposition of dead cells and damaged tissues, e.g. heavy metals, toxins.
- Prevents minor bleeding from damaged capillaries in the mucous membrane of the entire gastrointestinal tract.
- Reduces inflammation of gastric and intestinal mucosa.
- Prevents dilation of blood vessels.

Activated carbon:

- Strong adsorbent (binding) properties towards other substances, including bacteria and toxins causing diarrhoea. Captures and binds them and is then excreted from the body with them.
- Covers the mucous membrane of the digestive tract with a layer protecting it from harmful substances.

Dosage:

Cow Buffalo: 100 g of preparation 2 times a day.

Calves: 20 g of preparation 2 times a day.

Lambs: 2-5 g of preparation 2 times a day.

Storage Conditions:

- Store in a cool and dry place at room temperature.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Use as per veterinarian's recommendation.

Composition Each 1 kg

Coriander extract (CoE 154)	144 800mg
Extract from oak bark (CoE390)	98 750mg
Extract from the cinquefoil	18 650 mg
Bentonite (Im558)	131 600 mg
Polyoxyethylene castor oil (E484)	40950 mg
BHT (E321)	175 mg / kg
Carboxymethylcellulose (E466)	10 000 mg
Diallyl disulfide	1 315 mg

علامات:

- یہ معدے میں موجود ٹیکٹرل زہریلے مواد، ادویات، فاضل مصنوعات، زہریلی گیس وغیرہ کو صاف کرتا ہے۔
- یہ آنتوں کی حرکت کو درست کرتا ہے۔
- یہ نظام ہاضمہ کو درست ہے تاکہ مادوں کا اخراج ہو سکے۔

خوراک:

- گائے، بھینس: 100 گرام دن میں دو بار
- چمڑے: 20 گرام دن میں دو بار
- بکھرہ، دنبے وغیرہ: 2 سے 5 گرام دن میں دو بار

حفاظتی تدابیر:

- کمرے کے درجہ حرارت پر خشک جگہ پر رکھیں۔
- بچوں کی پہنچ سے دور رکھیں۔
- وٹیرین کی ہدایت کے مطابق استعمال کریں۔

جانوروں میں استعمال کے لئے
For Veterinary use only

Manufacturer:
trans feed
Poland

Exclusive Distributor:
FARFAL PHARMACEUTICALS
Empowering Veterinary Drug Innovation
Karachi, Pakistan

Carbo Gel



Refuel the energy that moves Lives

انرجی ڈرنک

ENERGY
DRINK

Energy Drink



Ketosis! What?

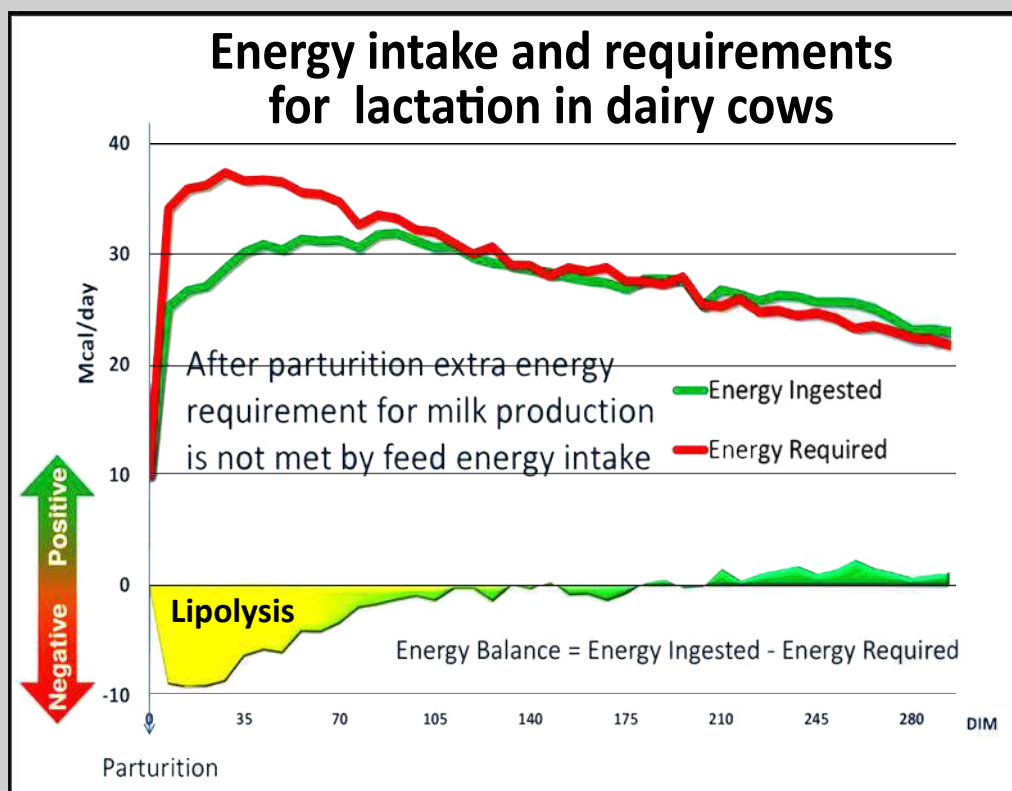
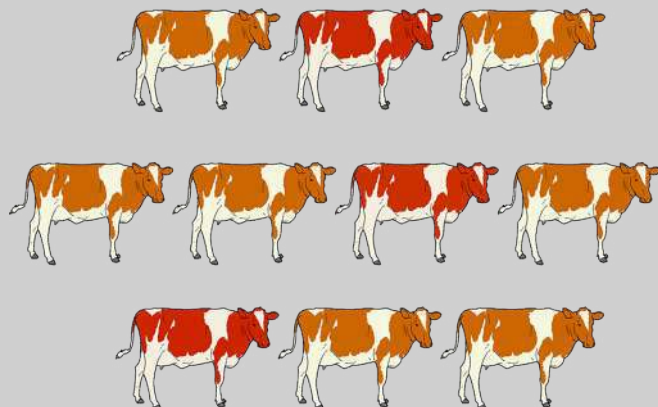
A common condition - affecting around 30% of cows

Ketosis..... So What?

Consequences: Impacts cow health, fertility and milk production
After effect: Expensive, stressful and cow welfare

Ketosis..... Now What?

ENERGY
DRINK - a novel solution
to reduce the incidence of ketosis



Negative Energy Balance: An imbalance between dry matter intake and production needs.



.....Refuel the energy that moves lives

Compromised energy state compounds result in mobilization of fat in the body. Ketone bodies increase in the blood, resulting in subclinical ketosis.
Subclinical: 1.2-2.9 mmol/L
Clinical: > 3.0 mmol/L

Negative Energy Balance

Increased immunosuppression+ decreased DMI makes the herd more susceptible for secondary diseases and infertility issues.

Short term: Metritis, mastitis, removal from herd, DA
Long term: less likely to reproduce within 120 day cycle, 700 lbs. less lactation, fatality

Secondary Disease



Metabolic Demand

Doubles as early as 2 days post-calving and sends the cow into a metabolic compromised state.

Immunosuppression

With increased ketone bodies, inflammatory levels in the body increase and results in immunosuppression. This reaction also decreases DMI.

Glycerol, with its high and rapidly available energy, has been used for many years as a supplement to alleviate ketosis in dairy animals (Cottrill et al., 2007, Donkin, 2008).

With low feed intake and glucose supply, the dairy cow mobilizes large amounts of body fat, causing fat accumulation in the liver that results in lowered blood glucose.



Very High Energy

Glycerine and Dextrose give a rapid energy boost to cows when they need it the most.



Combat Negative Energy Balance

Avoids Negative Energy Balance to reduce post calving metabolic diseases such as Ketosis and improve fertility rates.



Improved Intakes

Energy Drink will help boost post-calving intake levels, helping milk production as well as liver function



Easy To Use

Ideal Use via dispenser



ENERGY DRINK

Avoiding Problems before they happen
Mitigate the negative energy balance effect

- Reduces the incidence of Ketosis.
- Easy to administer.
- Supports regeneration after calving.

Components:

Glycerine, Dextrose

Additives Per 1Liter

Vitamin B3.....	10 000mg
Potassium iodide	500mg
Vitamin B2	400 mg
Vitamin B9	166mg
Vitamin B12	12,6mg
Cobalt carbonate	8mg

Preservatives:

- Calcium propionate 2000mg

Sensory Additives:

- Mixture of flavoring compounds 100mg

How to use:

Administer orally immediately after birth via dispenser. Daily dose is 500ml.
Recommended use for 3 days after calving.



Components

Benefits

Glycerine

- Supplements the energy of the food intake on the rumen level.
- Increases the use of NH3 in microbiological processes and increases the synthesis of protein by microorganisms.
- Adding glycerine to feed improves dry matter intake, increases milk yield, and the sweet flavor makes it a popular choice for animals.

Dextrose

- Reduces fat metabolism demand.
- Prevents ketosis by increasing the glycogen in the liver.

B Vitamins

- They play a very important role in many biochemical processes in the body cells.
- In case of high milk yield, their synthesis may be insufficient (especially vitamin B12).
- They take part in the carbohydrate and fat metabolism processes in the body.

Calcium propionate

- Creates an effective buffer system, restoring the correct pH of the rumen liquid content, thus improving the living conditions of the microflora.

Niacinamide

- An important enzymatic factor.
- Increases the absorption of energy components.
- Added as a supplement together with glycerine can help prevent ketosis.

Exclusive Distributor:

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Empowering Veterinary Drug Innovation
Karachi, Pakistan

جانوروں میں استعمال کے لئے
For Veterinary use only

Manufacturer:

trans feed
Poland



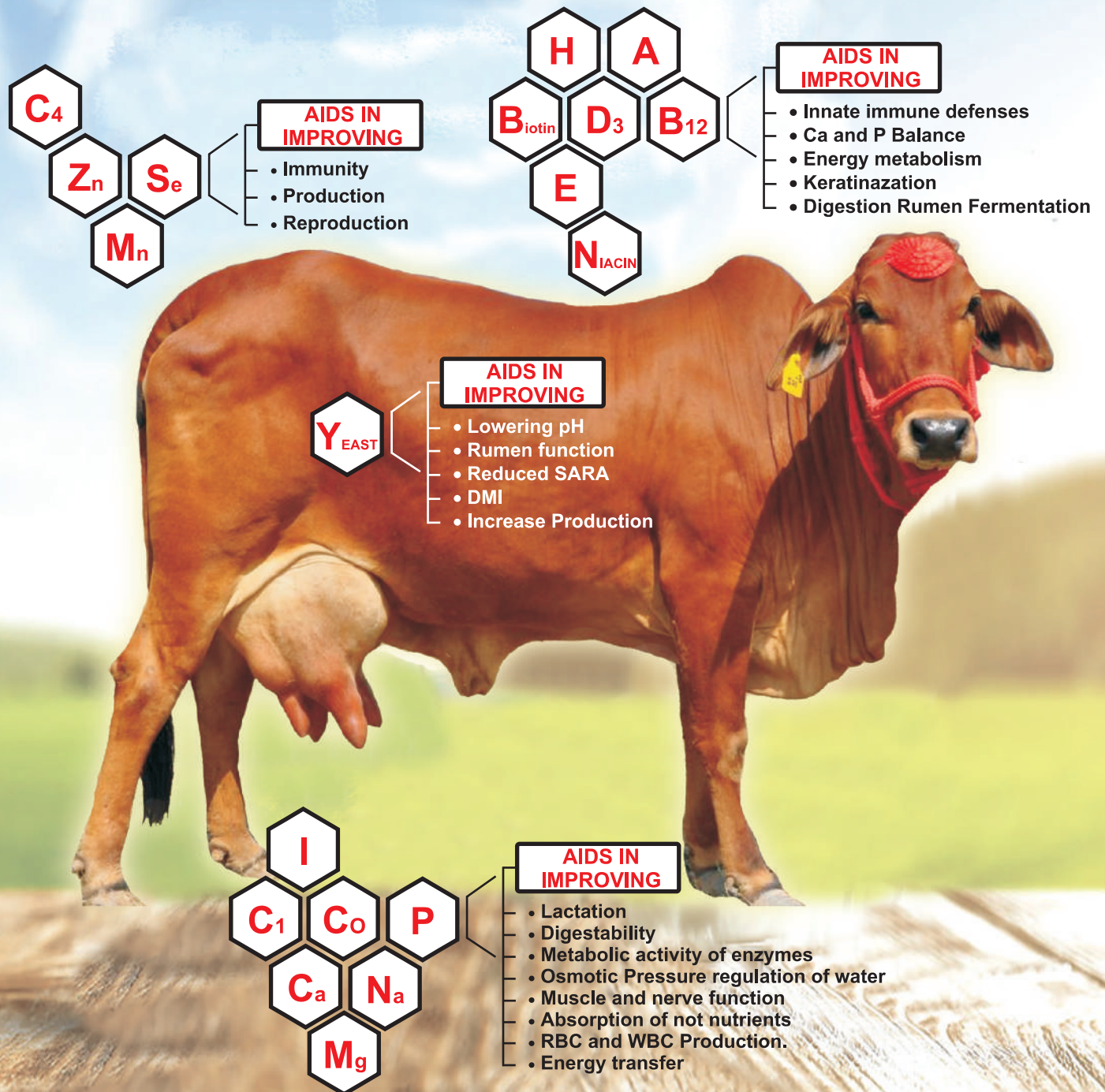
.....Refuel the energy that moves lives

FARMIX-AR

Multidimensional Feed Premix / Feed Grade
Vitamins, Minerals & Yeast

For High levels of milk production, Energy requirement are met by encouraging maximum intakes of energy dense, low fiber diet with highly fermentable carbohydrates.

This re



FARMIX-AR

Multidimensional Feed Premix / Feed Grade Vitamins, Minerals & Yeast

Farmix-AR is a premix feed that must be added into a feed of animals in order to achieve the sufficient level of live yeast, vitamins and minerals that prevent the animals from malnutrition, deficiencies, and acidosis, maintain rumen ph. and increase milk production.

فارمکس اے۔ آر اپنی اجزائے ترکیبی میں موجود وٹامنز کی بدولت جانور کیلئے متوازن خوراک کی بنیاد فراہم کرتا ہے۔ فارمکس اے۔ آر اجزائے ترکیبی میں موجود منرلز کی بدولت، میٹابولک افعال کے فروغ سے پیداواری صلاحیت میں بڑھوتی اور قوت مدافعت میں اضافہ اور تولیدی صلاحیت میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔ فارمکس اے۔ آر میں وٹامن E (Intracellular antioxidant) کی موجودگی حیاتیاتی خلیہ (Biological cell membrane) کی سالمیت کی ضامن ہے۔ فارمکس اے۔ آر میں دو (Yeast) خمیر (خمیر کا جڑ کا معدہ (Rumen) کے کارآمد اور مفید جراثیموں کو خوراک فراہم کر کے معدہ (Rumen) کی مینا یوزم میں اضافہ کرتا ہے۔ جانور کی pH کو متوازن رکھ کر نظام ہضم کی صلاحیت میں بڑھتا ہے۔ فارمکس اے۔ آر کے پیداواری صلاحیت اور دودھ کی پیداوار میں اضافہ کرتا ہے۔ لنگرے پن میں کمی واقع ہوتی ہے۔

فارمکس اے۔ آر کے اجزائے ترکیبی کے فوائد:

خمیر (YEAST):

نظام ہضم کی pH کو متوازن رکھ کر موافق ماحول فراہم کرتا ہے تاکہ باضمہ (Rumen) اپنے افعال بہترین طریقہ سے انجام دے اور جسمانی بڑھوتی اور دودھ کی مقدار میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ ہو۔ خوراک میں موجود Carbohydrate اور Proteins, Fats کو باضمہ digest کر کے جذب کر لیتا ہے مگر Fiber کو نہیں کر سکتا۔ فارمکس اے۔ آر کے دو خمیر (Yeast) Fiber کو digest کرنے میں مددگار ہیں جس سے دودھ میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔ Lactic Acid کو استعمال کرنے والے جراثیموں کی تعداد بڑھا کر Lactic Acid کی پیداوار کو کم کرتا ہے۔

Rumen پر Stress اور گرمی سے پیدا شدہ اثرات کو کم کرتا ہے اور بڑھوتی اور دودھ کی پیداوار کو متاثر نہیں ہونے دیتا۔

وٹامن (Vitamin):

فارمکس اے۔ آر میں موجود وٹامن جانوروں میں کئی بیماریوں کا تدارک کرتے ہیں۔ وٹامن متوازن خوراک کی اہم ترین بنیاد ہیں۔

وٹامن اے (Vitamin A): ہڈیوں کی نشوونما، قوت مدافعت، جلد اور کھروں کے نشوونما کیلئے مفید ہے، نظر کیلئے مفید ہے۔ سانس اور تولیدی مسائل کے خلاف کارآمد ہے۔

وٹامن ڈی (Vitamin D3): سوک کے بخار کے خلاف موثر ہے، ہڈیوں کی بناوٹ کیلئے ضروری ہے۔ جانور میں کیشیم فاسفورس بیلنس کو برقرار رکھتا ہے۔ قوت مدافعت برقرار رکھنے میں مددگار ہے۔

وٹامن ای (Vitamin E): Mastitis (ساڑو) کے خلاف قوت مدافعت بناتی ہے۔ وٹامن E اور سیلیم کی موجودگی tissue degeneration (خلیوں کے انحطاط) مثلاً

White Muscle disease کی روک تھام کے خلاف مفید ہے۔

گوشت میں لال رنگ (Oxymyoglobin) کو برقرار رکھتی ہے۔

وٹامن بی 12 (Vitamin B12) Energy Metabolism اور

خوراک:

0.5 سے 1 کلو 1 ٹن فیڈ کے لئے

گائے: 30-50 گرام روزانہ

100-50 گرام (بپاری کی صورت میں)

بھیڑ اور بکری: 10-20 گرام روزانہ

بچہ اور مینے: 5 گرام روزانہ

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Karachi, Pakistan

Biotin:

Biotin کی موجودگی کھروں کی صحت اور دودھ کی بڑھوتی میں اہم کردار ادا کرتی ہے۔

Niacin:

فارمکس اے آر میں Niacin کی موجودگی Ketosis کو کم کرنے اور نظام ہضم میں Protozoan Entodinia کی مقدار کو بڑھاتی ہے اور جانور کو acidosis (تیزابیت) سے محفوظ رکھتی ہے۔

منرلز (Minerals):

فارمکس اے آر میں مائیکرو منرلز

(Zinc, Selenium, Manganese, Iodine, Copper, Cobalt) اور

میکرو منرلز (Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Phosphorus) کی

موجودگی قوت مدافعت، دودھ کی پیداوار، جسمانی بڑھوتی، تولیدی صلاحیت میں اضافہ کا سبب ہیں۔

مثلاً Iodine, Cobalt اور Copper کی موجودگی تولیدی صلاحیتوں میں اضافہ کرتی

ہے نیز early embryonic death اور retained placenta کے

واقعات کو کم کر کے فارمز کو معاشی نقصان سے بچاتی ہے۔ Cobalt جسم میں Vitamin B

بنانے میں مددگار ہے جو بہت اہم جزو ہے۔ منرلز جسمانی Osmotic pressure برقرار

رکھتے ہیں۔

کیشیم اور فاسفورس ہڈیوں کی نشوونما میں اہم ہیں اور ہڈیوں میں ان کی موجودگی جانور کو کسی بھی فوری

کمی سے محفوظ رکھتی ہے۔ میکیشیم کا کاربوہائیڈریٹ کی مینا یوزم میں اہم کردار ہے۔ سوڈیم اور کلورین

pH، Cellular Volume کو قائم رکھتی ہیں۔ بھوک کو برقرار رکھتی ہے۔

Dosage:

0.5 kg to 1 kg per ton of feed.

Cow: 30 - 50 gm per day (In routine)

50 - 100 gm per day (Stress / diseased conditions)

Sheep & Goats: 10-20 gm per day.

Kids and Lambs: 5 gm per day.

Manufactured by:



The Arab Company for Manufacturing
Veterinary & Agricultural Product Ltd. Ramtha, Jordan

www.fartal.com/info@fartal.com

مضبوطی وہ جو نظر آئے

multi Balance

Comfort • Oxidative Balance • Well-Being • Sustainability®

C.O.W.S.

Composition Each 1 Liter

Calcium D-pantothenate (3a841)	190mg	Vitamin B1 HCl (3a820)	180mg
Vitamin E (3a700)	5 000 IU	Vitamin B2	400mg
Cobalt sulphate 7H2O (3b305)	10mg	Vitamin B3 (3a315)	15 000 mg
Vitamin D3 (E671)	4 000 000 IU	Vitamin B6 (3a831)	170mg
Orthophosphoric acid 85% (1a338)	1,625 mg/l	Vitamin B12	60mg

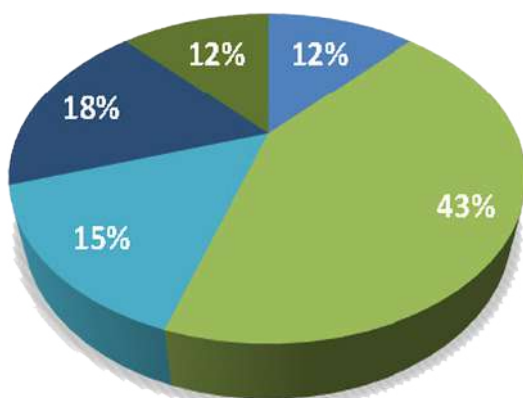
Feed Materials: Glycerine (13.8.1), Sucrose (4.1.3), Calcium Chloride (11.1.6), Magnesium chloride (11.2.6)



Multi Balance



Different mineral deficiencies with downer cows

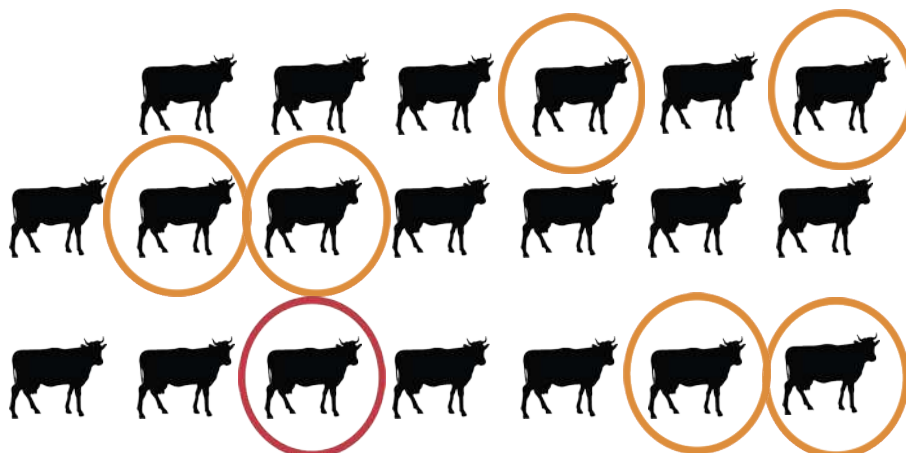


- Ca-deficiency
- Combined Ca-and P-deficiency
- P-deficiency
- Ca and P in normal state
- Mg-deficiency

Prophylactic oral administration of Phosphorus and Calcium can reduce the development of hypophosphatemia and milk fever at calving

⁶ Pichon, S: Analyse von Festlegenursachen bei i kuhen - Eine Praxisstudie. Disseration, Leipzig, 2008

Milk fever and subclinical hypocalcaemia are the most important macro- mineral metabolic disorders that effect transition dairy cows.

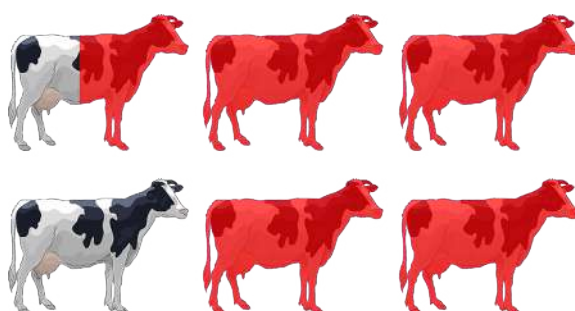


- Sub-clinical Cases
- Clinical Cases

For every case of clinical milk fever (visible) you have, you are likely to have 4 → 6 cases of sub-clinical (invisible) cases

Incidence of clinical hypocalcaemia is approximately 5%. However, incidence of sub-clinical hypocalcaemia (SCH) has increased upto 78%

(Reinhard et al., 2011)



**UPTO
78%
CAN HAVE
SCH**



Most of the cases of milk fever occur within one day of calving because milk and colostrum production drain calcium from the blood



**87%
Cases**

Occur within 24 hours after calving

**3%
Cases**

Occur few days before calving

**6%
Cases**

Occur just few hours before or at time of parturition

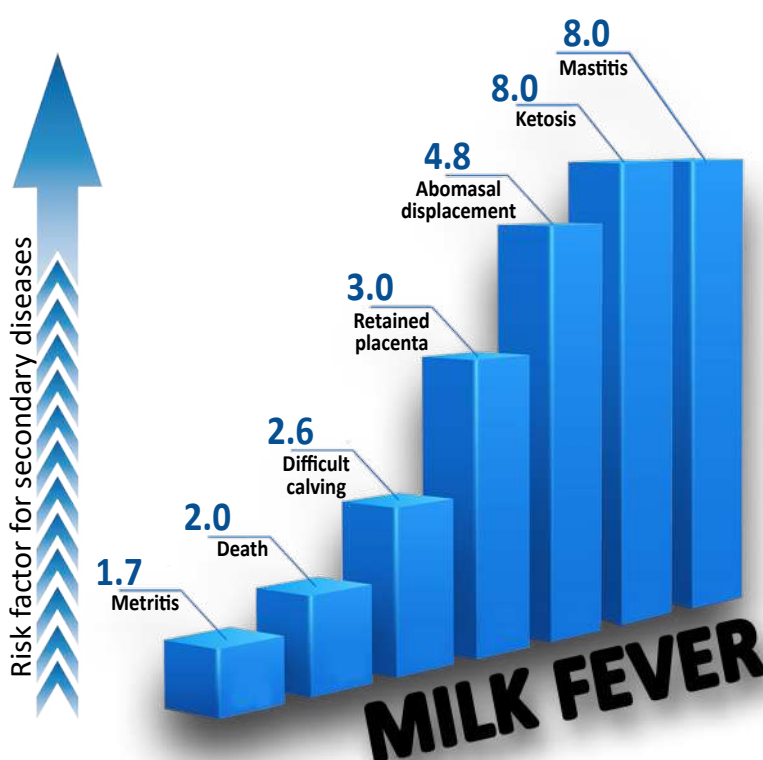
**4%
Cases**

Occur 48 hours after calving

Diseases related to immune suppression and energy balance in the transition dairy cows

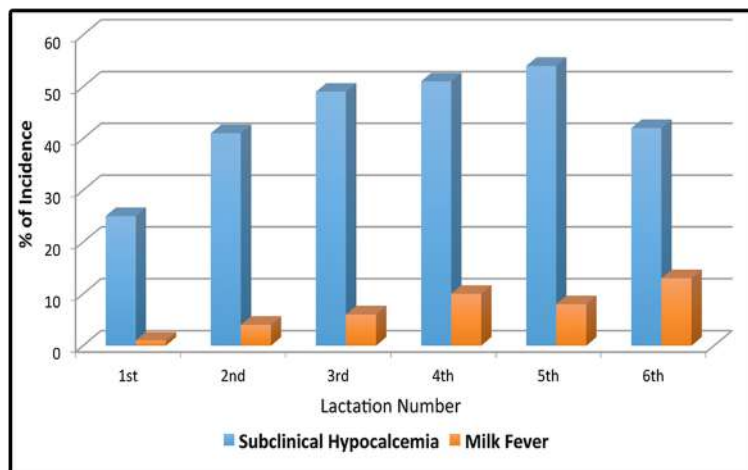


Milk fever will substantially increase the risk of many other problems by manyfolds.

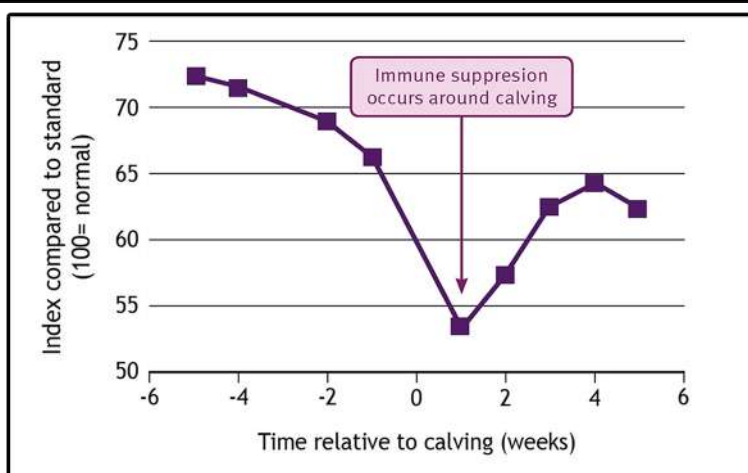




Subclinical hypocalcaemia increased with age and was present in 41%, 49%, 51%, 54%, and 42% of 2nd – 6th lactation of cows, respectively

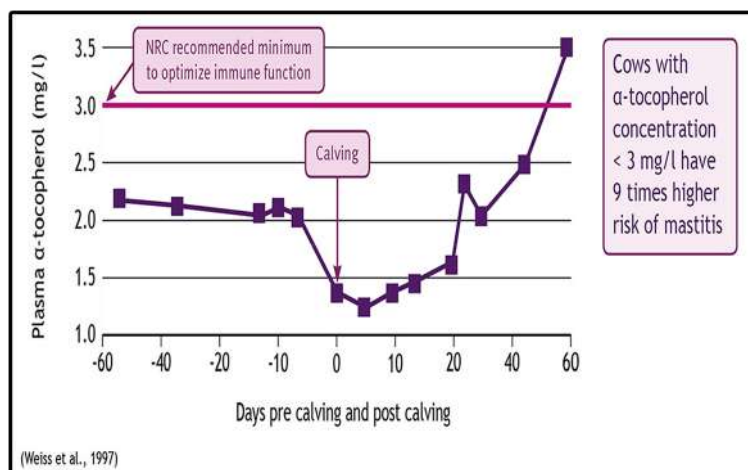


Calcium is critical for proper immune cell function. Hypocalcaemia decreased a number of neutrophils which increased the risk of infectious diseases.

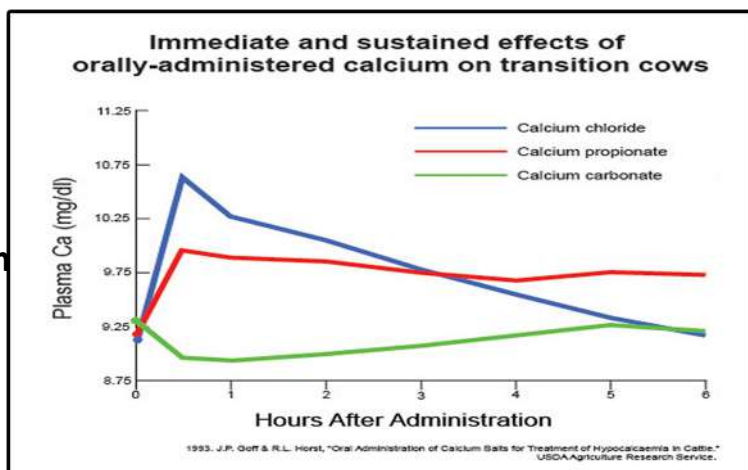


Cows with low plasma vitamin E levels before calving have a 9 times higher probability of clinical mastitis as compared to cows with an acceptable blood level.

NRC in 2001 recommends higher dietary vitamin E levels for transition and lactating cows to maintain the minimum plasma vitamin E concentration for optimum immune response.



Calcium supplemented orally (not part of the diet) after calving has shown a positive response for preventing a drop in concentration of blood calcium.



ROTO CORONA

روٹو کورونا

RotoCorona



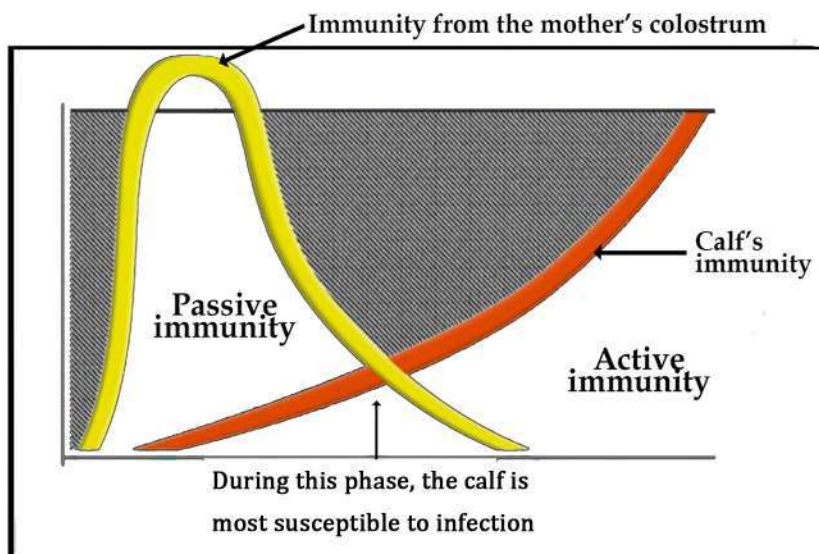
High Yielding Dairy Herds Start by Growing Better & Healthy Calves

Immunity Booster for Calves After Birth

- ✦ Highly concentrated dose of antibodies
- ✦ Enhance the nature of newborn's immunity
- ✦ Reduces the risk of diarrhea

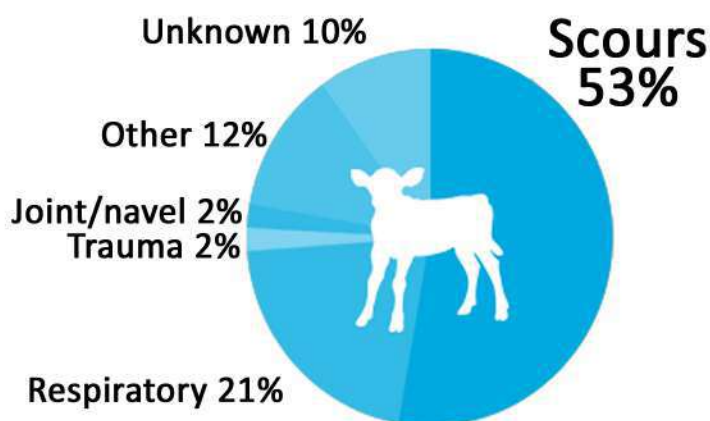


Causes of death in the first week of the Calve's Life



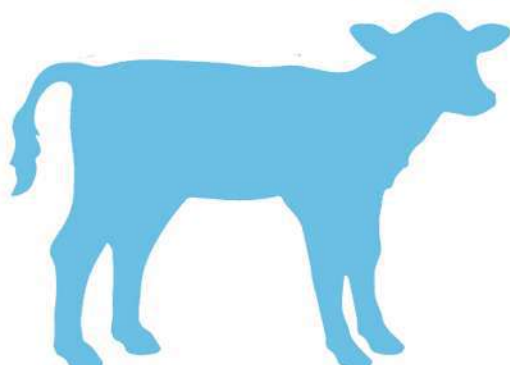
The time when a calf is transitioning from passive immunity derived from its own active immunity during its first week of life are critical.

Causes of calf Mortality

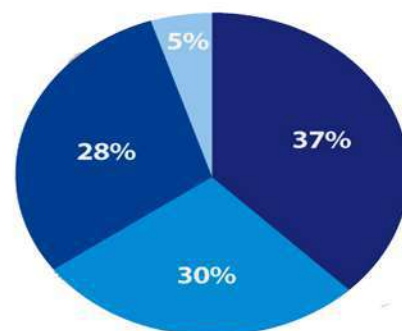


More than half of all calf deaths in the first few weeks of life are related to scour.

Percentage of causes of calf scour



- Rota virus
- Cryptosporidium
- Corona virus
- E.coli K99



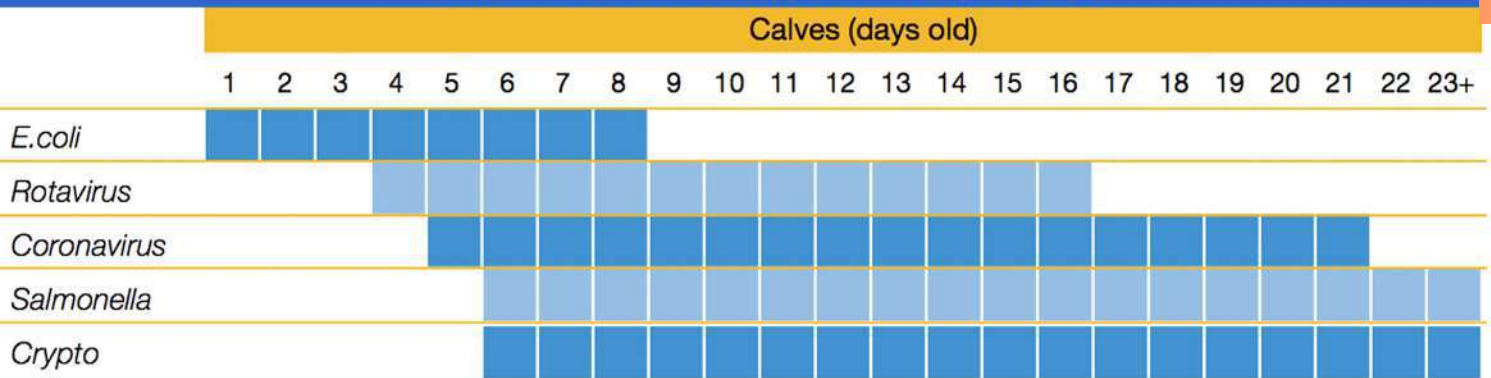
Among different Pathogen causing calf diarrhoea, Rota Virus and Corona Virus cause 37% and 28% respectively





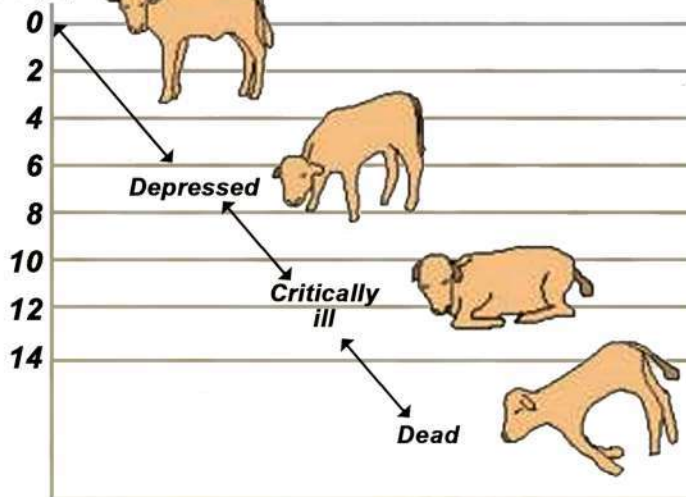
Rotavirus is the most common causes of diarrhoea in neonatal calves between the ages of 4 and 14 days

Calf scours timetable (approximate age in days)



^ Other infectious organisms, such as Coccidia, BVDV, Clostridium Perfringens and other Ecoil, may also affect calves, often after 3-4 weeks of age.

Loss of Body Fluid (%)



Loss of bodyfluid due to dehydration in diarrhoea increases the chance of mortality.

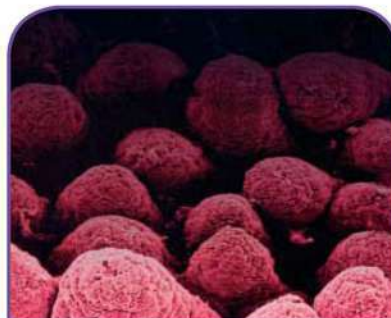
Igy antibodies against Bovine Rotavirus can be used to prevent virus associated diarrhea in newborn calves

(Research in Veterinary Science September 2010)

Rota virus and Corona virus destroy the gut lining of the small intestine reducing the digestive and absorptive capacity causing diarrhoea.



Normal healthy gut lining



Diseased gut lining





Composition:

Corn Oil, Coconut Oil, Whey Powder
Egg Protein, Dried Bovine Colostrum

Additives per 1 Liter:

- Vitamin E (3a700) 1000 mg
- Vitamin A (3a672c) 260 mg
- Vitamin D3 (E671) 2 mg

Preservatives:

- Colloidal silica (E551b) 100 000 mg
- BHA (E320) 150 mg

How to Use:

Calves, foals and camels: 30ml (one syringe) onto the back of the tongue immediately after birth; ideally within the first 2 hours after birth. Repeat the dose after 12-14 hours if necessary.



Components	Benefits
Coconut oil	• An energy source which consists mainly of medium chain fatty acids. • Medium chain fatty acids are absorbed directly from the small intestine into the liver, where they are converted into energy components. • Passive absorption of fatty acids allows the rapid release of energy components for direct use by calves.
Egg whites	• Help strengthen the passive immune systems. • Provide active proteins which counteract, rota viruses and corona viruses. • Support natural immunity to common diseases and reduce calf mortality.
Dried bovine colostrum	• Helps strengthen the passive immune system. • Provides active bovine proteins. • Supports natural immunity to common diseases. • Reduces calf mortality.
Vitamins A, D and E	• Raise vitamin levels in newborn calves. • Strong antioxidants. • Help improve the immune system response and immunity to diseases.

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