Equi-Mast®

Gastric Formula

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Profile:

Kaeco **Equi-Mast®** is designed as an equine digestive aid to assist in maintaining a healthy equine gastrointestinal system and to support in the control of stomach ulcers. Ideal for race and performance horses.

Clinical Signs:
The majority of horses with gastric ulcers do not show outward clinical signs. They have more subtle signs such as:

- Poor appetite
- Dullness
- Attitude changes
- Decreased performance
- Reluctance to train
- Poor body condition
- Poor hair coat
- Weight loss
- Excessive time spent lying down
- Low grade colic
- Grinding of teeth and drooling
- Loose feces

Note that horses that look completely healthy can also have gastric ulcers. Approximately half of the horses presented for colic at UC Davis have gastric ulcers and often it is hard to know whether the colic is the result of ulcers or the other way around.*

Ingredients:

Soy Lecithin, dl-Methionine, Mastic Gum, Prebiotics, Niacin Supplement, dl-Alpha Tocopheral (source of Vitamin E), Thiamine Mononitrate, Riboflavin Supplement, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Maltodextrin, Zinc Sulfate, Silicin Dioxide, d-Biotin, Vitamin B12 Supplement, d-Calcium Pantothenate, Sodium Selenite, Probiotics (Lactobacillus acidophilus, Enterococcus faecium, Lactobacillus caseii, Lactobacillus plantarum), and Vanilla Flavor.

Directions for Use:

Horses - Top dress 1 scoop (1 oz.) top dress twice daily for seven days.
Follow with one scoop daily or as needed.
Close lid tightly between use.

1 oz. Scoop Enclosed

Safe use in pregnant animals or animals intended for breeding has not been proven. If animal's condition worsens or does not improve, stop product administration and consult with your veterinarian.

DOES NOT TEST

Made in the USA

Available In: 60 Dose Supply – 4.63 lb. Pail

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Mastic Gum

The aromatic, pine-like flavor of Chios Mastiha has been valued for thousands of years in food preparation, especially festive fare. It has also been famous for its ability to safely relieve a wide variety of digestive disorders from bad breath to peptic ulcers, and was even the preferred treatment for cholera; it was thought to be the first natural chewing gum.
A 1998 study by the University of Athens found that Mastiha resin oil has both antibacterial and antifungal properties. A 1998 study by Nottingham University, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, found that Mastiha heals peptic ulcers, and is specifically effective against several strains of the ulcer-causing bacterium helicobacter pylori. (Mastic Gum Kills Helicobacter pylori N Engl J Med 1998: 339:1946)

Lecithin

Lecithin is a naturally occurring fatty substance or phospholipid. Found in both plant and animal tissue, soybeans are the most widely recognized source of lecithin. Feeding Lecithin has been shown to be an aid in protecting gastric tissue from ulcer injury in horses. It is believed to support the anti-ulcer defenses of the stomach in two ways: first, it forms a barrier between stomach contents and epithelial cells and second, it helps with cell membrane turnover and wound resealing.

Prebiotics and Probiotics

Probiotics are live "good" microorganisms, such as bacteria and yeast. In horse supplements common probiotics include Enterococcus faecium, Lactobacillus acidophilus, Lactobacillus caseii and Lactobacillus plantarum. Millions to billions of colony forming units (CFU's) are included per serving. In contrast, prebiotics are the foods that feed the probiotics. Examples included in equine supplements include fructooligosaccharides (FOS), xylooligosaccrarides (XOS) polydextrose, pectin and psyllium.

Your horse does not digest these food ingredients. Instead, prebiotics are digested by "good" microorganisms and probiotics in the horse's digestive system to increase their numbers or activity. In horses, veterinarians primarily recommend prebiotics and probiotics for GI-related concerns, such as diarrhea, to encourage the growth of the good microbes and to minimize the invasion and growth of disease-causing bacteria. For example, antibiotic administration, stress, transport, abrupt dietary changes, and Clostridium or Salmonella infections can potentially alter the normal microbe population in a horse's large intestine.

By Jorge Nieto, PhD, Dipl. ACVS- Reprinted from The Horse Report with permission from the Center for Equine Health, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis (UC Davis).

Research Data:

Research compiled by Dr. John Marcotte and Dr. James Martin. Test data and scoping on file.

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