



SCOUR-EZZE

**Complementary Feed
For Calves & Lambs.
Contains Kaolinitic Clays
and Pectin to maintain
gut motility.**



SCOUR-EZZE

Neonatal scouring/diarrhoea is a leading cause of mortality in beef and dairy calves, and lambs. (Up to 40% mortality during first 6 weeks in calves due to this problem. Ref: Teagasc, Calf Rearing Manual, Section 6) With a maximum susceptibility of the issue within the first two weeks of birth, an increased discharge of manure and fluids from the animal is seen.

This is primarily due to altered gut function with extensive loss of water and electrolyte ions like sodium, potassium and chloride along with a shift in the natural gut microbiome.

Causes of scour

Scours could be classified as infectious (caused by bacteria, virus and parasites) and non-infectious.

Though most infection-related scouring requires a veterinary intervention with drug treatments, non-infectious causes are mainly due to nutritional deficiencies, poor management of animals and even stress-related abnormalities.

Table 1 further classifies the non-infectious causes.

Table 1

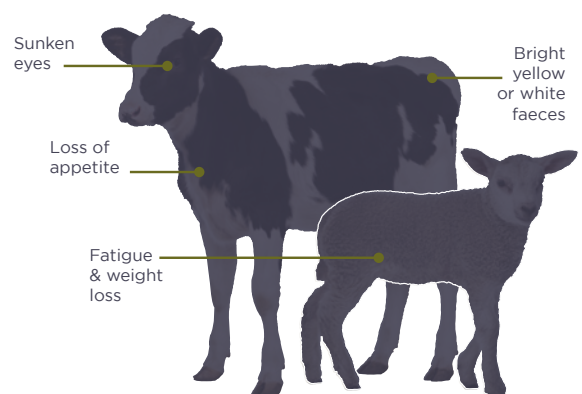
Nutritional	Dietary change, overfeeding, poor quality milk replacers, indigestion, inadequate intake and low quality of colostrum, poor quality of water, lush or wet pastures, improper dry matter intake, toxins, allergies.
Management	Poor sanitation, overcrowding.
Stress	Weather extremes, handling, shipping/ transportation, weaning.



Symptoms of scour

Though most commonly scouring is recognised by increased frequency and quantity of fluid loss than normal, a few other symptoms include:

- Bright yellow or white faeces.
- Sunken eyes, tented skin when lifted indicating dehydration.
- Loss of appetite.
- Fatigue and weight loss.



Kaolin/Pectin and scour

Altered intestinal motility, particularly increased peristalsis/ bowel moment (due to various causes) reduces the contact time between the intestinal contents and mucosal epithelium. As the transit time in the gastro-intestinal track is accelerated, no or decreased absorption of nutrients happen, despite the absorption process working efficiently. Further, harmful bacteria and their remnants (usually referred to as endotoxins) might also supercede and disturb the normal gut function, which might even cause increased gastric emptying/ scouring along with damage to the intestinal lining.

Kaolin or kaolinitic clay (hydrated aluminium silicate) acts as an excellent adsorbing material, thanks to its ultrafine particle size providing larger surface area. Due to this nature, it binds to water and intestinal fluids to make the stools firm. Additionally, it binds to and traps the microbes and their toxins. Pectin, a natural soluble fibre also works by absorbing water and binding contents in the intestine, thus adding bulk to the stools. It also acts as a gastro-intestinal protectant due to its mucoadhesive property. Thus, kaolin and pectin aid in restoring the normal gut motility.

Prebiotics and scour

Prebiotics are nondigestible dietary ingredients, usually oligosaccharides, which are selectively fermented by the gut microbes, providing beneficial changes in composition and activity of the gut. Simply, they work by acting as 'food' for the beneficial microbes, stimulating their growth.

Scouring disturbs the natural microbiota of the gastrointestinal track, which otherwise function in maintaining good health along with strong immunity.

Further, the population of pathogenic microbes could increase during scouring. Prebiotics increase the population of good microbes giving no/less space for the bad microbes to grow in the rumen. The beneficial prebiotics also trigger a molecular pattern to boost the immune system.



Electrolytes and scour

Electrolyte ions, particularly the Sodium (Na), Potassium (K), and Chloride (Cl), are very important in maintaining normal metabolic functions and homeostasis of the body like plasma osmolarity and physiologic pH. (Ref: Treatment of Calf Diarrhoea: Oral Fluid Therapy, Geof W. Smith, 2009)

Once scouring, an animal becomes rapidly dehydrated, acidotic, and low in essential electrolytes in the body along with significant water loss. Hence, it becomes essential to rehydrate them with an effective balance of water and electrolytes. Additional supplementation with electrolytes might be needed in certain cases.

Treatment of scour

The swift management and treatment of the animal, particularly a young positive outcome.

Although specific treatments are available for scour depending on the causal should be taken in all cases:

- Isolation of scouring animal in a clean, dry and warm pen.
- Rehydration therapy with water and electrolytes solutions.
- Supplemental treatment using prebiotics, oral clay suspension to adsorb endotoxins.
- Milk feeding (if applicable).
- Antibiotics for severe infections.



Prevention of scour

Whether an animal stays healthy or gets scour is determined by the overall health status of the animal prior to the onset of scour and the level of infection to which it is exposed.

- Ensure adequate colostrum in the first few hours after birth.
- Carefully plan shed designs to avoid overcrowding.
- Avoid mixing different ages as younger animals will be more susceptible.
- Minimise stresses associated with husbandry practices.
- Maintain strict hygiene by cleaning and sterilising frequently.
- Prevent the build-up of faecal contamination around feed and water troughs.
- Develop a routine milk feeding program with as few people involved as possible.
- Respond quickly to symptoms of scour; isolate sick calves and address the cause.

SCOUR-EZZE ingredients and their role

Kaolinitic Clay: Adsorbs gut endotoxins, makes stools firmer.

Fructo-oligosaccharide: Acts as a prebiotic.

Pectin: Gastrointestinal protectant, makes stools firmer.

Glycine: Aids the absorption of electrolytes and water.

Sodium Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Magnesium

Sulphate, Calcium Gluconate: Electrolyte replenisher.

SCOUR-EZZE

Complementary feed for Calves & Lambs

SCOUR-EZZE is a complementary feed for calves and lambs for the maintenance of normal gut motility.

It contains Kaolinitic Clays and Pectin to maintain gut motility, Fructo-oligosaccharides as a feed source for beneficial bacteria in the intestinal system, Electrolytes and Glycine.

Instructions for proper use:

Calves: Feed 50 ml. twice daily

Lambs: Feed 5 ml. twice daily

Where required the feeding amount may be increased to a maximum of 10 ml. for lambs, and 100 ml. for calves.

Composition:

Fructo-oligosaccharides, Sodium Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Magnesium Sulphate, Pectin, Calcium Gluconate.

Additives

Kaolinitic Clay
Glycine

per 5 ml

609 mg
112 mg

per 50 ml

6,090 mg
1,120 mg

Analytical Constituents:

Crude Protein 2.3%, Crude Oils & Fats <0.34%, Crude Fibre <0.1%, Crude Ash 12.1%, Sodium 0.92%, Moisture 62.2%.

PRESENTATION: **300ML** **1 L**



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