We can't control everything -sometimes things can take a wrong turn.



For when she needs to recharge.





Ceto Phyton. For when she needs to recharge.

## Twin lamb/kid disease

(Pregnancy Toxaemia)

Mainly occurs in the last 6 weeks of pregnancy and is caused by an energy deficiency relative to the increasing amount of glucose needed by the rapidly growing foetuses. The more offspring the ewe/doe is carrying the greater the energy demand which can leave them with a negative energy balance.

This leads to fat stores being used to provide additional energy, which in turn produces ketones. If these are not metabolised quickly enough, they have a detrimental effect on many body systems including the liver, kidneys, and heart.

Ceto Phyton is a nutritional supplement to help reduce energy imbalances to aid recovery from Twin lamb/kid disease.



#### **Risk factors:**

- Late gestation (last 6 weeks)
- Carrying multiple foetuses
- BCS of <2.5 and>3.5
- · An inadequate diet
- Concurrent disease
- High parasite burden

#### **Symptoms:**

- Isolates from remainder of flock
- · Stands in corner with high head
- Anorexia
- Appears blind
- · Dull and depressed, head pressing
- Exaggerated response to stimulus
- Dribbling, teeth grinding & pain
- Distended abdomen
- · Ultimately recumbent, coma & death

From first symptoms until death is often several days to a week.

## Can be triggered by:

- · Adverse weather
- Transport
- Handling
- Vaccination
- Diet change
- Lameness
- Housing
- Stress event e.g. dogs



Dose rate sheep & goats: Administer 60ml orally once daily for 3-5 consecutive days.

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## **Ketosis**

(Acetonaemia)

Ketones are chemicals that are produced from fat breakdown. There are 2 types of ketosis in cattle:

**Type 1:** Commonly seen after calving when energy needed for high milk production exceeds intake resulting in a negative energy balance. This can lead to ketones reaching a level where the cow feels unwell, causing a reduction in milk yield and feed intake. Some breakdown of fat and loss of body condition in early lactation is almost unavoidable causing a slight or moderate increase in blood ketone levels. This is referred to as subclinical ketosis.

**Type 2:** Type two ketosis occurs when there is already a problem that means the cow is unable or unwilling to eat sufficiently for its needs. Common examples are fatty liver, metritis, displaced abomasum or various metabolic deficiencies.

### **Fatty Liver Disease**

When energy is released from fat stores it is in the form of non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA) which are then sent to the liver to be metabolised. If too many NEFAs reach the liver, they turn back into fatty deposits within the liver. The liver has many important functions and when a large amount of fat accumulates in it, there are problems with the cow's metabolism and immune systems. One of the common consequences is ketosis.

## Symptoms of ketosis are non-specific:

- · Reduction in milk yield
- Reduced appetite
- Loss of condition
- · Dull & depressed
- · Sweet smell (pear drop) on breath
- Some develop nervous signs including excess salivation, licking, loss of coordination, head pressing

Dose rate cattle: Administer 350 ml orally once daily for 2-4 consecutive days

Ceto Phyton is a nutritional supplement to help reduce energy imbalances and aid recovery from ketosis.





# Ceto Phyton®

For when she needs to recharge.

Ceto Phyton is a nutritional supplement aimed at reducing the risk of and aiding the recuperation from ketosis in dairy cows, ewes and does. Ceto Phyton contains monopropylene glycol, niacin, sodium propionate and *Silybum marianum*.



