EQUINE PERFORMANCE NUTRITION

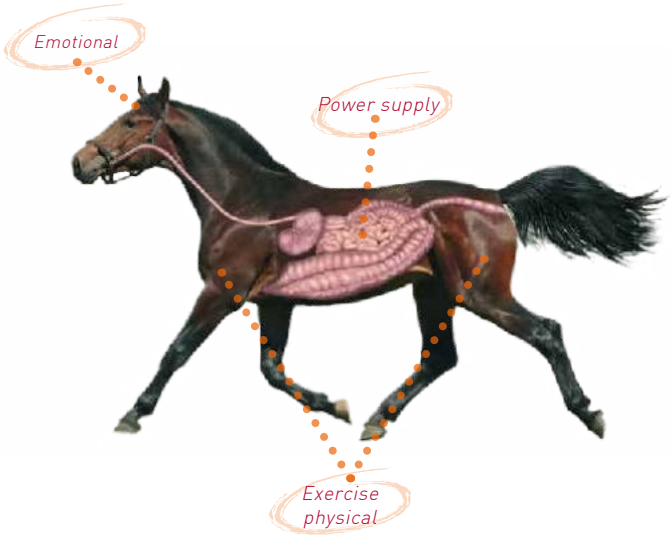
Equiplanet

Feed your desire to win

TROPHOGAST PELLET

Complementary feed to favor
the integrity of the gastric mucosa

The well-being of horses and the integrity of their gastric mucosa



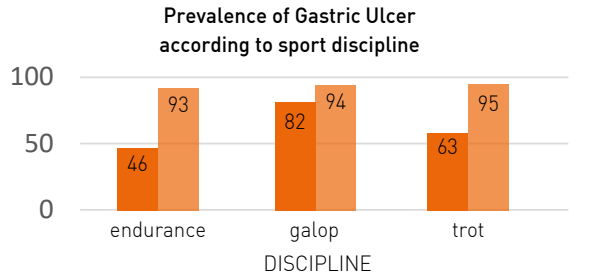
Every rider knows that stress can greatly affect the athletic performance of a horse, but sometimes we underestimate its manifestations. Nervousness and agitation, for example, are always attributed to the individual animal's temperament. We never think that the origin of the problem can be gastric and that it manifests itself with behavioral alterations.

How can I tell if my horse is suffering from gastritis or ulcers?
If such health issues are not serious, they often go unnoticed because horses show one or more of these signs: dull coat, yawning, foul-smelling stools, unstable appetite and poor capacity to work.

Often these manifestations are erroneously attributed to the increase in ambient temperatures, because the period in which they occur most frequently corresponds to the spring-summer period, when sport activities are more intense and a large number of competitions are scheduled in a short time.

Are all horses affected by this issue?
A British retrospective study reported that 54% of walking horses and 64% of sport horses are prone to ulcers. The presence of such injuries, in the equestrian collective imagination, is attributed almost exclusively to the racehorse, whose prevalence is almost 100% during the competition periods.

The highest prevalence of gastric ulcer has been reported in Thoroughbred racehorses in training: between 82% and 94%, while in trotters under training the prevalence is between 63% and 95%.
Only two studies have been reported on gastric ulcer in endurance horses with prevalence between 46% and 93% based on their level of competition.

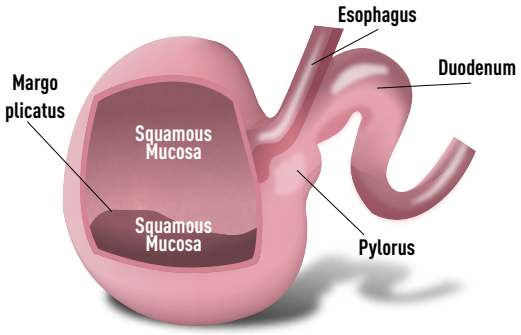


ESGD
Equine Squamous Gastric Disease

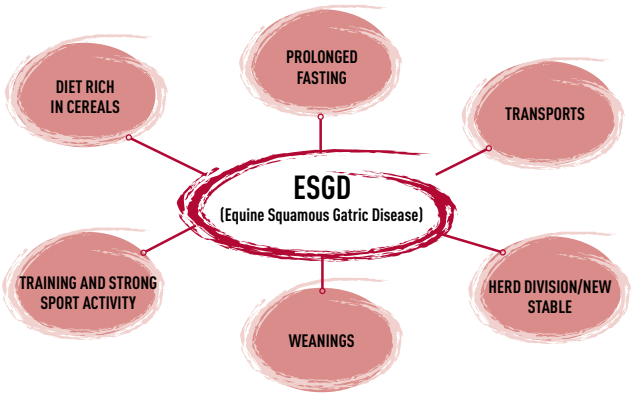
Equine Gastric Ulcer Syndrome (EGUS) is common in horses and is a major cause of poor performance in sport horses. An ulcer is a lesion of the stomach lining that tends not to heal.

In adult horses, 75% - 80% of ulcers are found in the squamous portion of the stomach, mainly along the margo plicatus, where due to the lack of a protective layer of mucus and bicarbonate, the squamous mucosa is more susceptible to the damages of hydrochloric acid, pepsin and bile acids.

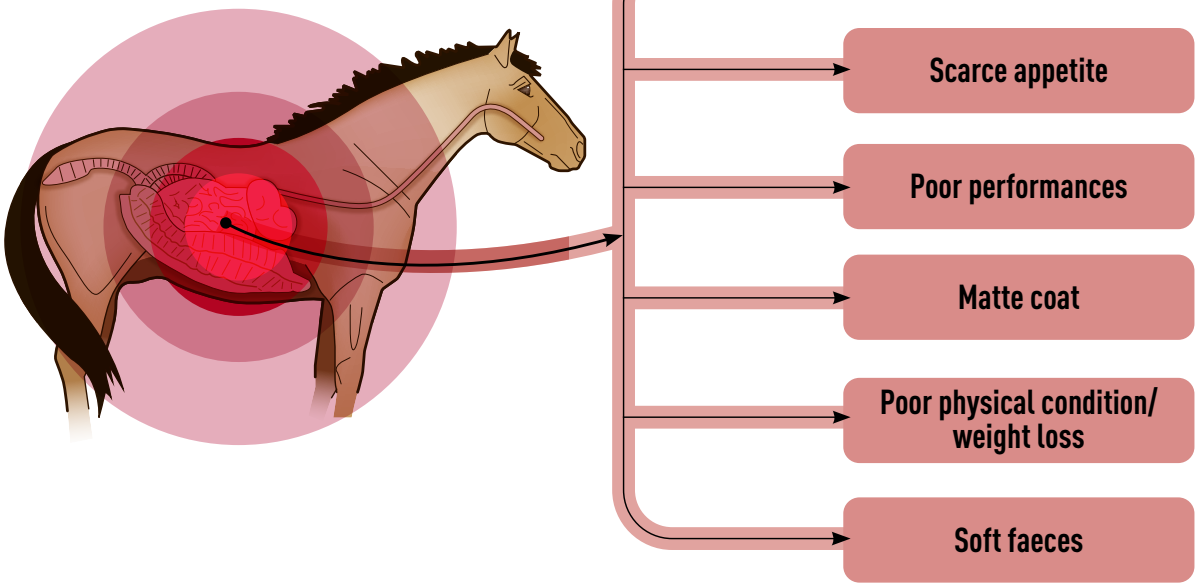
This condition has been defined as Equine Squamous Gastric Disease (ESGD)



Anatomical conformation of the horse's stomach



ESGD main causes in horses



ESGD main signals in horses

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Effects of a nutraceutical supplement in the management of mild equine squamous gastric disease in endurance horses

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Equine squamous gastric disease (ESGD) may require prolonged treatment with acid suppressants; therefore, interest in complementary feeds with anti-ulcerogenic properties has increased. This study investigated the efficacy of Trophogast Pellet for the treatment of ESGD in endurance horses.

15 endurance horses were included based on their gastroscopic examination and randomly assigned to a treatment group, which received Trophogast pellets for 30 days along with management changes, or to a control group, which only underwent management changes.

At the end of the treatment, the gastroscopy was repeated. Scores were assigned according to the Equine Gastric Ulcer Council scoring system. All horses were weighed at the start and end of the study. ESGD grades and weight before and after treatment were compared.

Horse	Group	Age	Gender	Race	Weight (kg)	ESGD grade day 0	ESGD grade day 30
1	T	12	M	ARABIAN	428	2	1
2	T	11	M	ARABIAN	383	2	1
3	T	9	M	ARABIAN	396	2	1
4	T	8	M	ARABIAN	420	2	1
5	T	9	G	ARABIAN	400	2	0
6	T	7	G	ARABIAN	443	1	1
7	T	10	G	ANGLO-ARABIAN	472	1	1
8	T	9	M	ANGLO-ARABIAN	525	2	1
9	T	14	G	ARABIAN	425	2	0
10	T	9	G	ANGLO-ARABIAN	415	2	0
11	C	10	M	ARABIAN	458	1	1
12	C	9	G	ANGLO-ARABIAN	475	1	2
13	C	10	G	ANGLO-ARABIAN	460	1	0
14	C	16	G	ANGLO-ARABIAN	400	2	2
15	C	11	G	ANGLO-ARABIAN	515	2	2

General information on the horses enrolled in the study, including age, sex (M = Mare, G = Gelding), breed, body weight, grade of equine gastric squamous disease (ESGD) at day 0 and the ESGD grade on day 30.

Gastroscope images of one of the horses included in the study on day 0 (A) and day 30 (B)

At day 0, the median ESGD score in the treatment group was 2, while in the control group it was 1. After the period of treatment with Trophogast Pellet, a significant decrease in ESGD grade was observed in the treatment group (median 1, p = 0.0078), while there was no change in the control group (median 2). No significant weight changes were observed in either group.

The study showed that Trophogast Pellet was effective in promoting healing of mild ESGD in endurance horses.

HORSE WITH ESGD MANAGEMENT

Feeding management

- Good quality hay at will
- Evaluate the inclusion of alfalfa in ration (rich in natural antacids)
- Avoid excessive cereals in ration
- Split concentrates into multiple daily meals
- Use of feed with reduced starch content (FAT FIBER)
- Complementary feeds effective in promoting healing of moderate-grade ESGD (TROPHOGAST PELLET)

Environmental Management

- Leave the horse in the paddock
- Avoiding stress
- Workload reduction

TROPHOGAST PELLET

Complementary feed to promote healing of mild ESGD

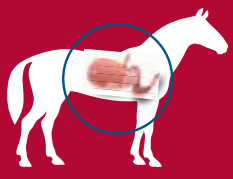
What can I do to help my horse avoid changes in the gastric mucosa?
From an ethological point of view, it is recommended to keep horses in the paddock as much as possible, avoid stabling for long periods and keep them in contact with other horses, since in nature horses are social animals, used to live in groups.

Can nutrition help counteract the onset of ulcers?
There are nutritional measures that are useful such as administering hay ad libitum. In the evening you can use the slow feeding nets to hang in the box, which allow a slower grasp of the food, preventing the horse from fasting during the night. Furthermore, care must be taken to divide the concentrates into several meals to be administered after the hay. Feeds with low starch content that contain gastric acidity as well as muscle acid are preferred, avoiding the production and accumulation of lactic acid.

Are there any particular products to supplement the diet with?
There are complementary feeds to be included in the ration to protect the gastric mucosa and favor its normal physiology.Horses that are stressed or engaged in intense training and competition should have diets supplemented with this type of product. They can possibly be administered in cycles, the minimum duration of which must be 25-30 days each.

What solutions does Equiplanet propose?
Equiplanet has been dealing with nutrition of sport horses for over 20 years, with particular attention to well-being. In the Tecnozoo plant, of which Equiplanet is a brand, feed such as Fat Fiber with reduced starch content and Trophogast Pellet are produced. The latter is a complementary feed based on pectins, lecithin and Castanea Sativa extract and is recommended to promote the normal function of the horse's stomach muscles.

Equine **performance** starts from **best quality nutrition**



TROPHOGAST PELLET

Complementary feed for horses to assist in protecting the gastric mucosa

Composition per kg:
Wheat flour, soy lecithin, pectin, beet sugar (sucrose), sugar cane molasses.

Analytical components:
Crude Protein 8% - Crude Fats 7% - Crude Fibre 5% - Crude Ash 15% - Sodium <0.1% - Ash Insoluble In HCl 12%.

Instructions for use:
administer: • 250 g a day for at least 20-30 days, repeat as required; • Competition: 250 g a day for 8-10 days
before every race. • Use in complete feed at: 4%.

Indications for use:
To improve the state of the gastric mucosa in periods of excessive stress, due to intense competitive activity, unbalanced feeding, weaning, transport. Causes that can lead to a drop in performance or a deterioration of the horse's general conditions.

Additives per Kg:
Oligo element compounds
3b801 Sodium selenite 5 mg
Binding agents, anti-agglomerates and coagulants
E554 Sodium and aluminium silicate
Botanically defined natural products
Castanea sativa Mill.: Chestnut extract 180,000 mg

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