

**Fewer
off-seasons.**



Horses

Catosal[®]

The power for success.

CATOSAL SMOOTHES THE NATURAL ROUTE TO RESTORE HEALTH.

Catosal is the key to support specific therapy of diseases

Catosal acts as a safe and reliable stabilizing agent and beneficial metabolic stimulant. Depending on the indication, often in conjunction with antibiotics, Catosal is recommended as adjunctive therapy in diseases where the immune system is compromised by viral and bacterial agents as well as a backup in sterility treatment (Cockram et al., 1981; Rösch et al., 1992; Schulze, 1968).

In cases with metabolic disturbances, which are commonly present in a wide range of diseases, Catosal has also proven its worth as a metabolic stimulant. The successful supportive use of Catosal also in cases of uterine prolapse and grass tetany was reported by Cran (1975) and Rüggeberg (1980), respectively.

The impact of Catosal on recovery is striking

Exertion-induced phosphorus and vitamin B₁₂ deficiency causes reduced serum phosphate levels and/or macrocytic normochromic anaemia. Although

horses are less vulnerable to phosphorus deficiency than cattle, this can still contribute to skeletal damage and certain forms of lameness (Kaneko, 1980).

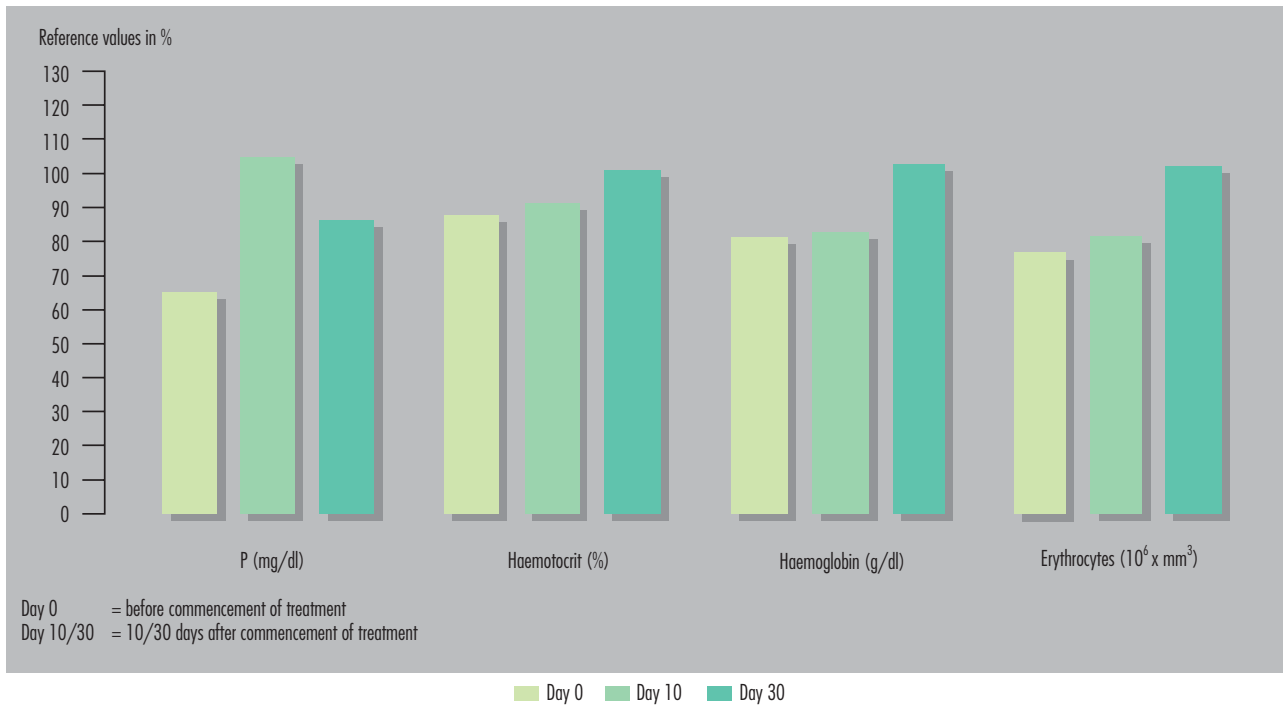
Horses face phosphorus loss not only via faeces and

urine but also sweat. This further increases phosphorus requirements during exertion (Schryver and Hintz, 1981). As demonstrated by Coppo and Gapel (1987) in thoroughbreds suffering from hypophosphataemia and/or macrocytic anaemia, Catosal treatment rapidly normalizes blood phosphorus levels, while steadily normalizing and maintaining haematological parameters. Improvement of the general clinical condition was another useful treatment effect of Catosal.

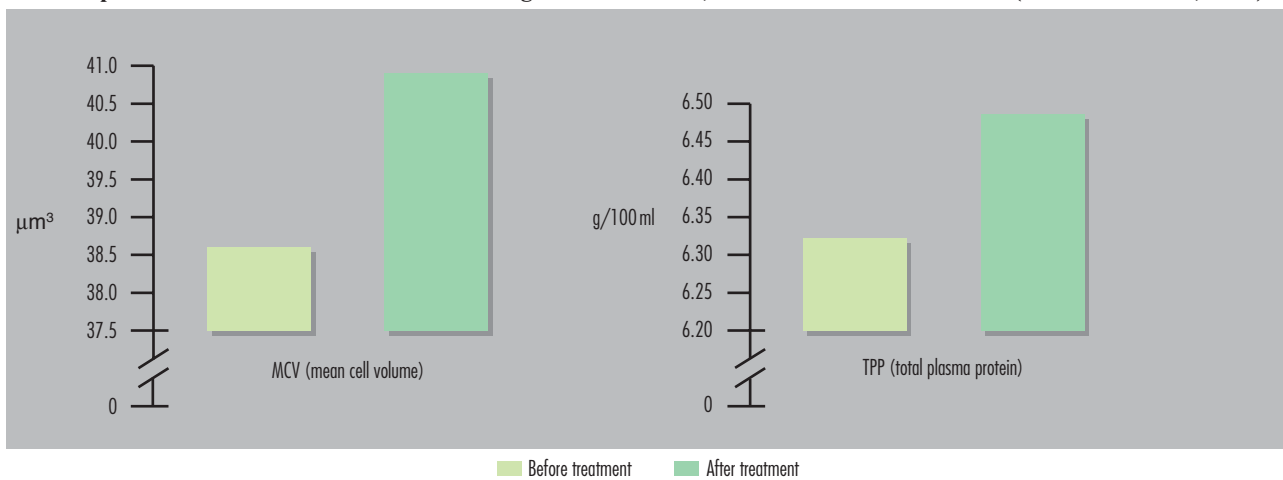
The positive therapeutic impact of Catosal on haematologic values was also shown in horses suffering from over-exertion. The steady decrease in haematopoietic function, caused by prolonged physical stress over time, was effectively counteracted by the active ingredients of Catosal. In this case, the best indicator of improvement proved to be Mean Corpuscular Volume (Marbach, 1978).



**Normalization of parameters in horses with hypophosphataemia/macrocytic anaemia after administration of Catosal.
(Source: Coppo and Gapel, 1987)**



Development of MCV and TPP in horses suffering from exhaustion, after treatment with Catosal. (Source: Marbach, 1978)



Horses

Indication	Dosage (i.v. or s.c./ i.m.)
Recovering from exhaustion	7,5-10 ml/100kg/every 2-3 days, for 14 days
Convalescence	15-20 ml/animal/day for 10 days

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