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We, FATRO S.P.A., with legal officia in Via Emilia n.285, 40064 Ozzano Emilia, Bologna, Italy,

### DECLARE

that NEUVA is only a Division of FATRO S.P.A and not a company. In particular, NEUVA has been the trademark of our poultry vaccines range in a number of countries since now.

We wish to inform you that from now on the NEUVA logo will be replaced by the FATRO logo on the documents and packaging of our poultry vaccines registered and sold in MALAYSIA.

THIS AND THE NEW GRAPHIC WILL BE THE ONLY CHANGES IN THE NEW PACKAGING OF THE POULTRY VACCINES. VACCINE CONTENTS AND APPROVED TEXTS REMAIN UNCHANGED.

Best Regards,

  
FATRO S.P.A

Silvana Dal Magro - Vice President



# IBA-VAC ST



Infectious Bursa Disease (IBD) is an acute and highly contagious viral disease of young chicken, generally between 3 and 6 weeks of age. Maternally derived antibodies (MDA) protect chicks against early infection for few weeks but interfere with the development of an active immune response from vaccination.

传染性华氏囊炎 (IBD) 是年幼小鸡一种急性和高度传染性病毒疾病，感染阶龄一般介于3和6周龄，母源抗体 (MDA) 保护小鸡免受早期几周的感染，但是，它会干扰疫苗注射后所产生的主动免疫反应。

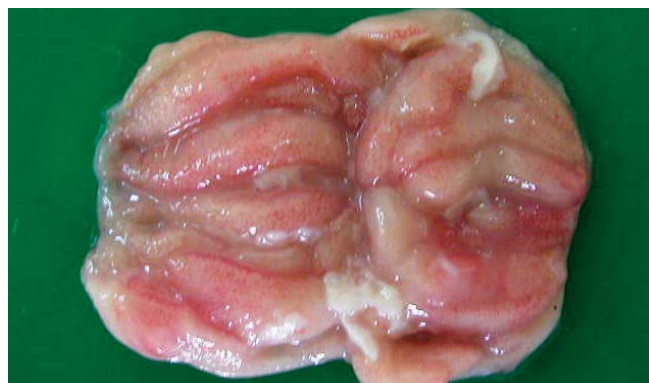


Fig 1: Swollen & haemorrhagic bursa  
图1：华氏囊肿胀和出血



Fig 2: Thigh muscle haemorrhages  
图2：腿肌肉出血

**IBA-VAC ST** has a powerful invasive and immunogenic effect in the presence of maternally-derived antibodies with no undesirable effects or depressive action on the immune system.

在母源抗体的存在下，**IBA-VAC ST** 依然具有强劲的侵入性和诱发免疫效力的效果，并不会对免疫系统造成不良影响或抑制作用。

**IBA-VAC ST** contains the Winterfield-2512 strain. It is considered an “Intermediate Plus” strain.

**IBA-VAC ST** 含有 Winterfield -2515 病毒株。它被认为是一种“中强”型的毒株。

**IBA-VAC ST** is suitable to control very virulent IBDV wild strains.

**IBA-VAC ST** 适合用于预防致病性非常强的传染性华氏囊炎野毒株。

**IBA-VAC ST** does not reduce the response of the immune system against other vaccine antigens.

**IBA-VAC ST** 不会降低免疫系统对其他疫苗抗原的反应。

## • EFFECT OF **IBA-VAC ST** ON THE IMMUNE RESPONSE TO ND VACCINE ON COMMERCIAL BROILERS WITH MATERNAL IBD ANTIBODIES (~ 650 ELISA UNITS)

**IBA-VAC ST** 对具有传染性华氏囊炎母源抗体 (~650 ELISA 单位) 的商业饲养肉鸡，注射新城鸡瘟疫苗产生免疫反应的影响。

VACCINE 疫苗	Age at vacc. (in days) 免疫注射 阶龄 (天数)	Serological Response in commercial broiler chicks 商业饲养肉鸡的血清反应	
		Arith. mean of IBD ELISA antibody titres IBD Elisa 抗体力价的数学平均值	Geom. mean (log <sub>2</sub> ) ND HI antibody titres ND 血球凝集抑制抗体力价的几何 (log <sub>2</sub> ) 平均值
1) <b>IBA-VAC ST</b> IBA-VAC ST	8	1310	n.d.
2) <b>IBA-VAC ST</b> + ND vaccine IBA-VAC ST + ND 疫苗	8 22	1270	6.9
3) ND vaccine ND 疫苗	22	n.d. 没有测得	7.1
4) NON-vaccinated control chicks 没有注射对照组小鸡	---	< 100	< 2.0

The titres of ND antibodies in chicks pre vaccinated with **IBA-VAC ST** (group 2) did not differ significantly from those of the group which had only been vaccinated with ND vaccine (group 3).

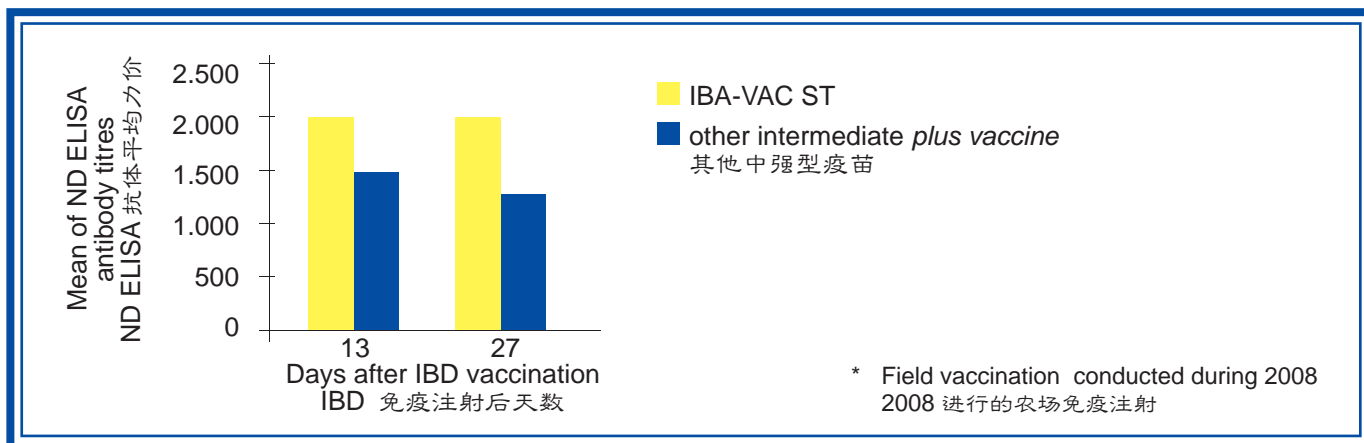
预先免疫注射 **IBA-VAC ST** (第2组) 鸡只的ND抗体力，与只免疫注射ND疫苗鸡只(第3组)的，有显著的差别。

Comparison trials have shown low interference of **IBA-VAC ST** with the immunological response against subsequent vaccinations (graph 1).

比较试验已证明IBA-VAC ST只低微的干扰往后其他免疫注射的免疫反应。(图表1)

- Graph 1: COMPARISON OF NDV ANTIBODIES TITRES IN GROUPS VACCINATED AT 14 DAYS WITH **IBA-VAC ST** AND ANOTHER COMMERCIAL "INTERMEDIATE PLUS" VACCINE AND SUBSEQUENTLY VACCINATED WITH A ND LIVE VACCINE AT 19 DAYS OF AGE

(图表1)：两组在14天龄分别注射IBA-VAC ST 与另一商业“中强”型疫苗的鸡只，在往后19天龄免疫注射ND活菌疫苗后，鸡只ND抗体力价的比较。



Chicks vaccinated with **IBA-VAC ST** responded better to ND vaccination with **IBA-VAC ST** 免疫注射的鸡只，对ND免疫注射产生更好的反应。

Age at IBA-VAC ST vaccination (Day) 免疫注射 IBA-VAC ST 阶龄 (天)	No. of non-vaccinated SPF birds 没有免疫注射无特定病原体鸡的数目	Level of maternal antibodies 母源抗体的含量	CHALLENGE 挑战		
			Age (Day) 阶龄 (天数)	No. protected/No. challenged 受保护/挑战的鸡只数	Protection 保护作用
8	---	High (500-800 ELISA units) 高 (500-800 ELISA 单位)	22	28/30	93.33%
8	---	Very high (1500-2000 ELISA units) 非常高 (1500-2000 ELISA 单位)	22	18/30	60%
---	10	---	22	0/10	0%

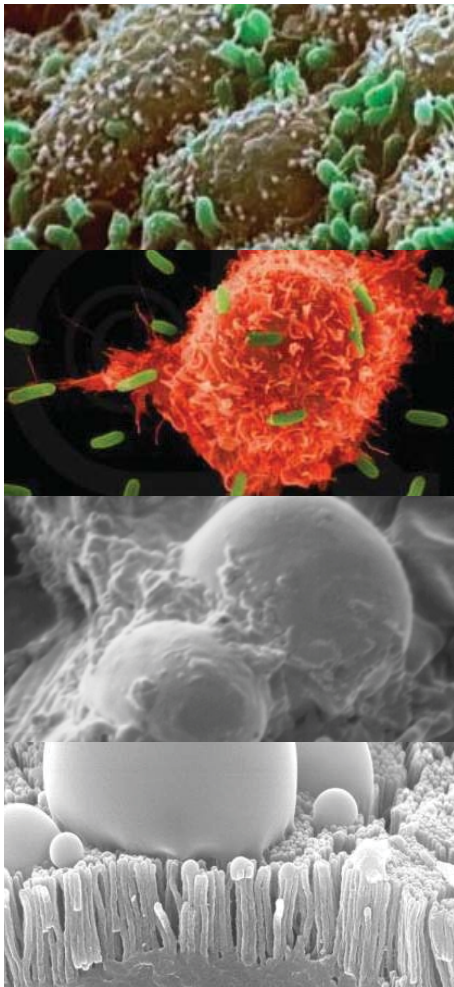
Only a very high maternal antibody level can reduce protection index.  
只有非常高的母源抗体才可降低免疫保护的指数

**IBA-VAC ST** is able to overcome the barrier of maternally-derived antibodies and induce protection against IBD even in broilers with high levels of maternal IBD antibodies.

In broiler and pullet flocks with serious IBD problems, **IBA-VAC ST** is able to produce a solid protection.

**IBA-VAC ST** 能克服母源抗体障碍，甚至于对拥有高IBD母源抗体的肉鸡，它也能诱发对IBD免疫的保护作用。

对有严重IBD感染的肉鸡和童鸡，**IBA-VAC ST** 能产生一个坚固的免疫保护作用。



# Focusing on Animal's Gut Health & Immunity to Improve Production Performance

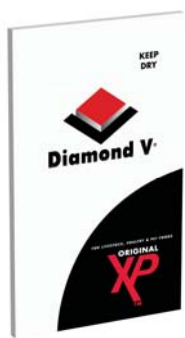
## 针对动物肠道健康和免疫力以改善生产表现

It is well documented that antibiotics benefit animals' growth, performance, and health. However, there are several issues such as antibiotic resistance, non-selective killing of gut bacteria and withdrawal period have prompted alternative to the use of subtherapeutic antibiotics in production diet.

Yeast is a natural growth promoter for animals. There are various categories of yeast-related products, differing in the production process and hence are marketed at different price. Apart from price difference, different products may serve different functions when they are included into the feed.

有据可查，抗生素对动物生长，表现和健康是有益的。然而，有数个问题如抗生素的抗药性，非选择性杀灭肠道细菌和停药期，已促使饲料内添加替代预防性抗生素的产品。

酵母菌是一种天然的动物生长促进剂。市场上有多种与酵母菌有关的产品，这些产品的生产过程不一样，因此，市场的售价也不一样。除了不同的价格，当它们添加于饲料内，不同的产品可能发挥不同的功能。



**Diamond V XP™** is a unique yeast culture product manufactured by one of world leading company- **Diamond V®**. **Diamond V XP™** is composed of yeast cell walls (beta-glucans and mannan-oligosaccharides or MOS), yeast cell solubles and metabolites. The fermentation metabolites or sometimes called "nutrilites" is the principle behind yeast culture fermentation product. Hence, yeast culture product shall be evaluated from the undefined factors - "nutrilites", and not based on its "known nutrient" profile like protein, vitamin and amino acid profile.

Unlike active dry yeast that may require specialized packaging and storage method to maintain viability of yeast cells, yeast culture product metabolites are stable that even pelleting at high temperature will not be a problem. In addition, the "nutrilites" can also withstand the low pH environment in the stomach.

**Diamond V XP™** can improve not only production parameters such as daily body weight gain and feed conversion ratio, it is more valuable when it comes to "stress" condition in animals. Feeding your animals with yeast culture product could help to alleviate "stress" condition such as heat stress, mycotoxicosis, coccidiosis, *Salmonella sp.* and *E. coli* challenge. Apart from that, improvement in both the innate and acquired immunity could further improve the disease prevention strategies such as vaccination and competitive exclusion.

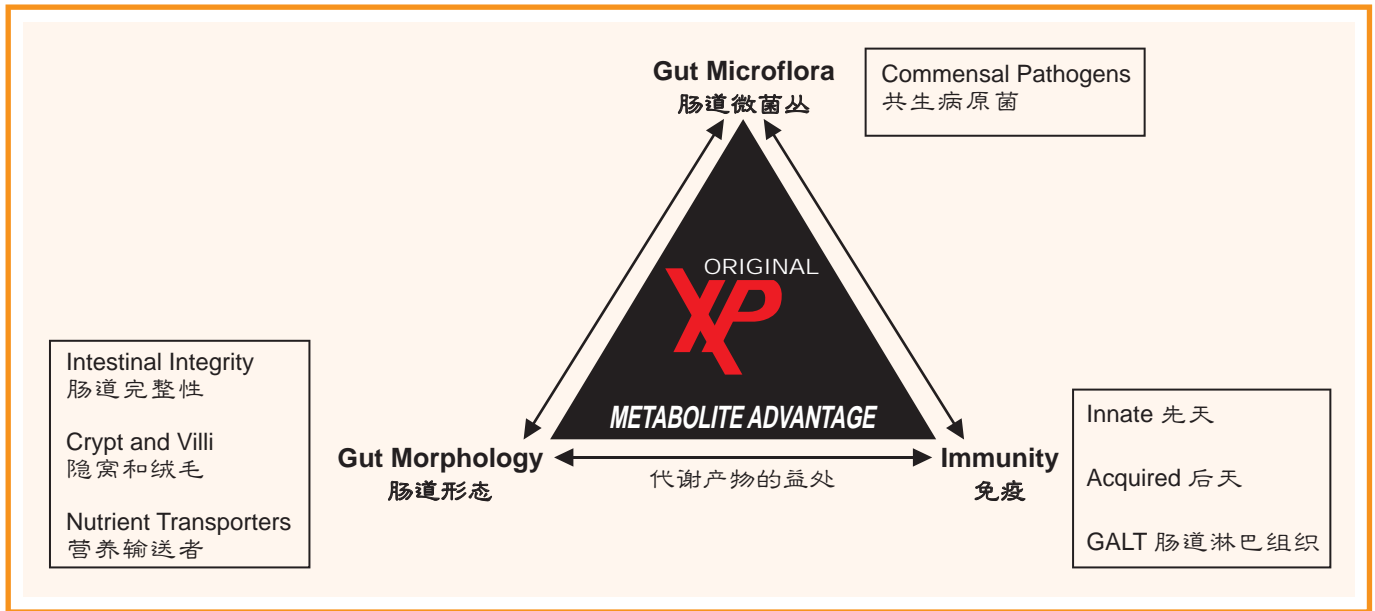
**Diamond V XP™** 是一个独特的酵母菌培制产品，由其中一家世界领导公司 - **Diamond V®** 生产。**Diamond V XP™**是由酵母菌细胞壁(β-葡聚糖和甘露寡糖或MOS)，酵母菌细胞溶解物和代谢物所组成。发酵代谢物或有时称为“营养物”是酵母菌发酵产品的主要物质。因此，酵母菌培制产品应以未定义因素“营养物”来评估，而不是以其“已知营养成分”，如蛋白质，维生素和氨基酸层面来加以评价。

与需要特别包装和储存，以保存酵母菌细胞生存能力的活性干性酵母菌不一样，酵母菌培制产品的代谢产物稳定，并能在高温下制粒成饲料，都不会有问题。另外，“营养物”也可承受胃内高酸的环境。

**Diamond V XP™** 不仅能改善生产条件，如每日体增重和饲料转换率，当动物处在“紧迫”情况时，它更有价值。以酵母菌培制产品喂饲你的动物，可协助减轻“紧迫”状况，如热紧迫，霉菌毒素症，球虫病，沙氏杆菌属和大肠杆菌的挑战。除此之外，在先天性和后天性免疫两方面的改善，可进一步改进疾病预防策略，如免疫注射和细菌的竞争性排挤。



**Diamond V XP™** functions in these 3 aspects:  
**Diamond V XP™** 在这3方面发挥功能：

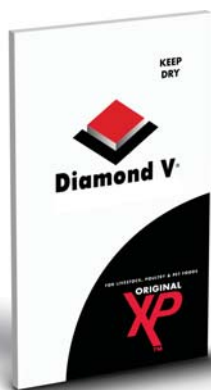


The livestock production systems nowadays are so intensive and the profitability of the farm is related to the husbandry, nutrition and disease management skills. Knowing that all these aspects are important while “stress” of any form can easily set in to incur losses, hence the best way is to improve all these aspects while buying an extra “insurance” by supplementing the animals with yeast culture product in the feed.

Keeping the animals in good health (gut & immunity) is always the best prevention, and prevention is always better than cure. So, start to improve your animals’ gut health and immunity with **Diamond V XP™** and achieve bigger success in this competitive livestock industry.

今日的禽畜生产系统非常密集，农场的盈利是与饲养管理，营养和疾病管理技巧息息相关。知悉这些层面都很重要，因任何型式的“紧迫”可容易发生，并造成损失，因此，最好的方法是改善这些层面，同时采取额外“保险”在饲料内为动物补充添加酵母培制产品。

保持动物于良好的健康(肠道和免疫)经常是最好的预防，而预防将胜于治疗。因此，开始以**Diamond V XP™**来改善您动物的肠道健康和免疫，以便在这具竞性的禽畜业达至更大的成就。



# MANAGING HEAT STRESS

## 管理热紧迫

Year-long high humidity and hot climate in Malaysia make heat stress in poultry farming an inevitable problem regardless of the housing type. Heat stress is not to be taken lightly as it does not only cause suffering and death in birds but also losses in production and hence the profit.

When the ambient temperature increases, birds will start panting and reduce their feed intake. Panting has a cooling effect as the bird expels water from its lungs through evaporation. However, panting triggers other physiological responses. First, the bird becomes thirsty because it loses water as it hyperventilates and causes the bird's water consumption to increase. Second, panting exhale more carbon dioxide and make the blood become more alkaline. The bird's kidneys will respond by excreting excessive electrolytes. The increased alkalinity of blood will also reduce the capability of the blood transporting calcium to the reproductive system for shell formation.

High humidity and high ambient temperature make it difficult for the birds to dissipate heat through evaporation. In broilers, the birds will feed less to decrease heat accumulation as heat is generated during digestion. Extra energy is also wasted to dissipate more heat resulting in poorer feed conversion and reduced growth rate. Laying birds will experience a drop in egg production, poor egg weight and reduced eggshell quality due to dietary deficiency and physiological effects of heat stress. Increased water consumption results in wetter droppings and litter.

To combat heat stress, we must be able to recognize the signs of it. Birds experiencing heat stress will show signs of:

马来西亚常年湿度偏高和炎热的天气，使热紧迫成为无论何种鸡舍家禽饲养业不可避免的问题。热紧迫所带来的影响是不容轻视，因为它不仅伤害鸡只和引起死亡，也造成生产上的损失，因而降低利润。

当环境温度升高时，鸡只会开始喘气和减少饲料采食量。鸡只喘气的时候，将借助蒸发作用把水分从肺部排出，达到冷却的效果。然而，喘气也引发其他生理反应。首先，鸡只会口渴，因为在过渡散热时损失水分，促使鸡只饮水量增加。其次，喘气会使鸡只吸入更多二氧化碳，使血液变为更碱性。鸡只的肾脏也会因此排除过多的电解质。血液碱性的增加，也会降低血液运输钙至繁殖系统供蛋壳形成的能力。

高湿度和高环境温度，促使鸡只不容易介蒸发作用散热。肉鸡会减少采食量，以降低热能累积，因为消化过程会产生热能。欲散发更多热的过程中，鸡只也浪费了额外的能量，导致饲料转换率不高和生长率降低。热紧迫所造成的生理影响与因采食量降低而导致缺乏营养素会使蛋鸡面临蛋产量下降，蛋重量欠佳和蛋壳品质降低的后果。饮水量增加，引起更潮湿的粪便和垫料。

为了应对热紧迫，我们必须能够确认紧迫的症状。经历热紧迫的鸡只，将呈现以下的症状：

- ◆ Gaspings, panting, panting respiration - up to 250 breaths per minute 喘息，喘气，喘气呼吸-高达每分钟250次
- ◆ Wings spreading 翅膀张开
- ◆ Stupor, staggers, slowness and lethargy 恍惚，摇摆，缓慢和嗜睡
- ◆ Light body weight, poor coloring, non-uniformity and rough skin 体重轻，体色不佳，不均匀和皮肤粗糙



As the ambient temperature rises, we can alter the management and feeding to prevent or minimize heat stress in the birds. The first factor to consider would be the stocking density. Reducing stocking density during hot season will give more space to each bird and allow more heat to escape from the bodies. Less crowding also allows the birds to move to the water source more freely.

当环境温度上升时，我们可以改变管理和饲养，以预防或降低鸡只的热紧迫现象。需考虑的第一项因素是饲养密度。在炎热气候期间降低饲养密度，将为每只鸡只提供更多的空间，并且让身体能散发更多热量。较不拥挤的情况下，也让鸡只能更自由地走动至水源处。

**Proper ventilation** is crucial for heat stress management especially in closed housing system. A good ventilation system:

妥善的通风对热胁迫管理是重要的，尤其是封闭性的鸡舍。以下是一个良好通风鸡舍应具备的条件：

1. Removes moisture laden air from the poultry house. 从鸡舍移除含载水分的空气。
2. Brings in an **equal amount** of fresh outside air. 引进同等量外界的新鲜空气。
3. Directs incoming air to all areas equally. 把引进的空气平均地分布至所有地方。
4. Keeps inside air moving to flush hot, humid air from between the birds.  
保持鸡舍内空气的流动，以冲散鸡只之间热和潮湿的空气。



Other than that, to aid heat dissipation through evaporation, **sprinklers and foggers** can be used intermittently in open housing system. Some experienced farmers even recommend 6 to 8 times sprinkles or fogging daily when the birds are more than 28 days old. However, when the humidity is very high, heat dissipation by evaporation is very difficult and not efficient. In closed house, **evaporative cooling pads** may be used to reduce house temperatures. Some literatures recommend **slow flock walking** up and down a line at early to late afternoon to make birds release heat trapped under the body. If this is carried out before birds show signs of distress, there may be a benefit.

When a lot of water is lost through panting, providing **cold drinking water** will help to absorb the body heat and cool the birds. Adding **electrolytes** to the drinking water will help to replenish lost vital nutrients, balance blood pH level and stimulate the birds to drink more water.

**Feeding the birds at cooler periods** such as early morning and dusk can encourage the birds to eat more and help to maintain their performance. **Feed restriction** of 60% at early age of day 4 to 6 has demonstrated improved growth, survivability and heat tolerance at marketing age. **Early heat conditioning** by exposing broiler chicks to high temperature (36°C) at 3 to 5 day of age also enhances heat resistance at a later stage.

High temperature is a definite threat to poultry flocks. Nutritional strategies aimed to alleviate the disadvantage effect of heat stress by maintaining feed intake, electrolyte and water balance or by supplementing micronutrients to satisfy the special need during heat stress, such as vitamins and minerals, have been proven advantageous.

除此之外，若要介蒸发来协助热的散发，开放式鸡舍可间歇性地使用**洒水器**和**喷雾器**。当鸡只超过28日龄时，有些有经验的农友，甚至建议每天进行6至8次的洒水或喷雾。然而，当空气湿度非常高时，介蒸发散热是非常不容易，而且效率不高。对封闭式鸡舍，**蒸发冷却垫板**可用来降低鸡舍温度。有些文献建议在下午至傍晚时分，在鸡舍缓慢步行上下一条线，以促使鸡只释放聚集在身体下的热能。这可在鸡只未呈现窘迫状态时可能是有益处的。

鸡只当因喘气流失了许多水分时，提供**冰凉的饮用水**，将能协助摄取体内的热量，让鸡只凉爽。在饮用水内添加电解质，将协助补充流失的主要养分，平衡血液酸碱度，以及刺激鸡只饮用更多的水分。

在**较凉爽的时间**如清晨和傍晚时刻喂饲鸡只，可鼓励鸡只采食更多饲料，协助保持着生长表现。在**4至6日**的早期阶段，**限制性的提供60%饲料**，证实可改善鸡只于出售阶段时的生长率，活存率和耐热适应度。在**3至5日**龄时进行早期热调理，让肉小鸡暴露于**36°C**高温状况下，也可提高往后阶段的耐热适应度。

高温对鸡群确实是一个威胁。各种为了缓和紧迫不良效果的营养性策略，如：保持饲料摄取量，电解质和水的平衡，或提供微量营养素—维生素和矿物质，来满足热紧迫下的特殊需求，已被证实是有益的。



# HALAMID<sup>®</sup>-AV

THE UNIVERSAL DISINFECTANT  
环 球 性 消 毒 剂

# The Professional Disinfectant with Over 60 Years Proven Efficacy

## 超过60年证明有效的专业消毒剂

Effective against all major problematic microorganisms, **Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV** is widely used as a professional disinfectant in veterinary hygiene, aquaculture, food processing, institutional and health care areas, cooling towers and many other applications. A truly versatile product, **Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV** is the universal disinfectant.

With its outstanding properties **Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV** meets all the properties a professional disinfectant must have whether you are active in veterinary hygiene, aquaculture, food processing, institutional areas or all the other applications. **Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV** is an effective powder disinfectant.

因能有效的对抗所有主要的顽强微生物，**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**在禽兽卫生，水产，食品加工，保健护理地区，冷却塔和其他许多运用上，都被广泛当作专业消毒剂来使用。**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**确实是一个多功能的消毒剂。

以其卓越的特征，不管是在禽兽卫生，水产，食品加工，机构处在地区，或所有其他运用上，**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**都能迎合一个专业消毒剂应有的特征。**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**是一个有效的粉状消毒剂。

**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**, a unique product 一个独特产品:

- Powder disinfectant 粉状消毒剂
- Versatile disinfectant with large activity spectrum 具有广泛效力的多功能消毒剂
- Non corrosive in solutions for materials 消毒剂溶液不会对物质产生腐蚀作用
- Stable 稳定
- Easy to handle and with a responsible ecological profile 容易处置，并且附有信誉良好的生态学档案
- No risk of building up resistant microorganisms 没有产生抵抗性微生物的危害
- Registered and approved 经注册和被批准使用

### Disinfection By Oxidation Based On Chloramine-T

以氯胺-T(Chloramine-T)借助氧化产生消毒作用

**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV** is an oxidizing product based on Chloramine-T. Its action is based on an irreversible destruction of the envelope and cell material of microorganisms by Chloramine-T. This disinfection by oxidation ensures that microorganisms are effectively killed and do not have a chance to develop resistance to **Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**.

Some bacteria are prone to develop resistance to certain disinfectants, in particular with some quaternaries ammonium compounds. In applications such as food industry and hospitals where disinfectants are used on a daily basis, this is obviously a major problem not encountered with the Chloramine-T based **Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**.

**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV** 是以氯胺-T为基础的氧化产品。其作用是以氯胺-T对微生物外膜和细胞物质发挥不可逆转的摧毁作用为基础。这种借助氧化产生的消毒作用，确保微生物有效被杀灭，并且使病原菌没有机会对**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**产生抵抗性。

有些细菌倾向于对某些消毒剂产生抵抗性，尤其是某些四胺化合物(quaternary ammonium compounds)。在应用上，当消毒剂是以每天使用为基础时，如在食品工业和医院里，以氯胺-T为基础的**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**消毒剂，将不会面对这重大的问题。



#### A UNIQUE PRODUCT

一个独特产品

**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV** is a white crystalline powder, easily soluble in water. **Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV** large activity spectrum and range of applications, make it a versatile disinfectant.

**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**是一种白色结晶粉末，易溶于水。**Halamid<sup>®</sup>-AV**具有广泛效力的多功能消毒剂。





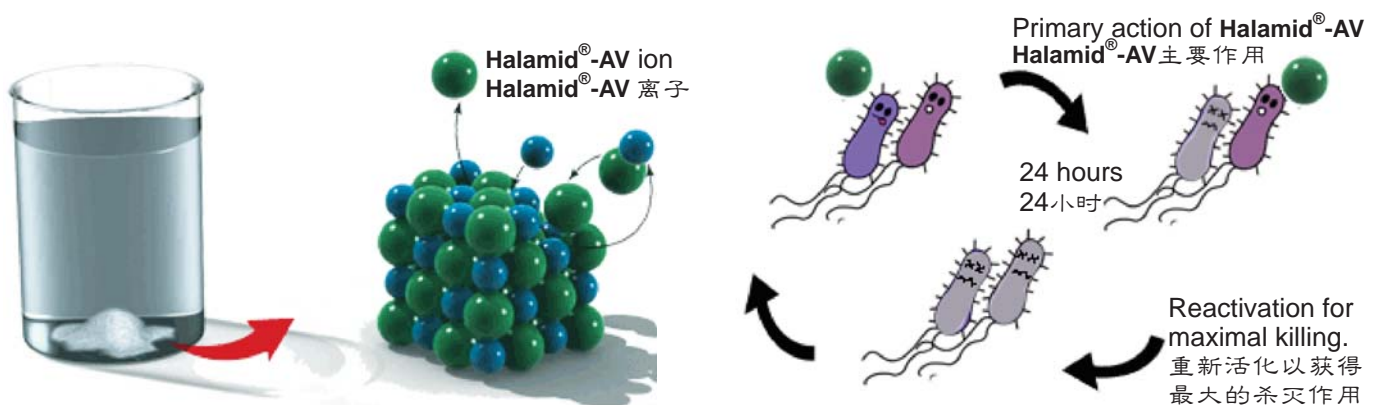
## Mode Of Action And Reactivation 作用机序和重新活化作用

**Halamid®-AV** ionises if dissolved in water. The **Halamid®-AV** ion formed reacts with microorganisms, with which it comes into contact. The reaction is based on an oxidation of cell material, killing the microorganism quickly even though the solution may be very dilute. The high stability of the **Halamid®-AV** ion gives **Halamid®-AV** a kind of "reservoir capacity", so its activity is not spent at once but remains present over a longer period. Since the mechanism of the microbial destruction is basically an oxidation, there is no risk of building up of resistant organisms.

**Halamid®-AV** can be reactivated within 24 hours just with water and it will continue its activity giving out a greater result.

当 **Halamid®-AV** 溶解于水里, **Halamid®-AV** 将产生离子化作用。所形成的 **Halamid®-AV** 离子将会与其接触的细菌产生反应。这种反应是以细胞物质的氧化作用, 甚至于溶液非常稀释下都可快速杀灭细菌的作用为基础。**Halamid®-AV** 离子的高度稳定性能, 促使 **Halamid®** 离子提供一种“储存能力”, 因此, 其作用效力不是一次用尽, 而是保持一段较长的期限。鉴于细菌的摧毁机序基本上是一种氧化作用, 因此它没有抵抗性细菌产生的危害。

**Halamid®-AV** 可在24小时内, 用水让它重新活化, 然后继续发挥其作用, 提供更大的效果。



## Application – Intensive Farming 应用 – 密集饲养



### Building disinfection 鸡舍的消毒

- For poultry, pig, cattle, ... 供家禽, 猪, 牛...
- All in, all out (if possible) 统进统出 (如有可能)
- Clean first then disinfect 先清洗然后消毒
- Control efficacy with dip slides 以浸片控制效力



### Disinfect by spraying 喷雾消毒

Dissolve **Halamid®-AV** in water **Halamid®-AV** 溶于水里

- Manual disinfection, labour intensive 需人工消毒, 劳动密集
- Done by the farmer 农友可亲自动手消毒
- Concentration: 0.5-1% 浓度: 0.5 – 1%
- Volume: 0.3 L/m<sup>2</sup> 体积: 每平方米0.3毫升



### Disinfect by Nebulization 喷雾消毒

- Cost effective 经济/成本效益
- Fast and easy 快速和简易
- Concentration: 2-3% 浓度: 2至3%
- Volume: 40-50 ml/m<sup>3</sup> 体积: 每立方公尺40至50毫升



### Other farm applications 其他在农场的应用

- Vehicle disinfection 车辆消毒
- Water system disinfection 水供系统消毒
- Foot bath 脚浸浴消毒
- Cow teat disinfection 乳牛奶头消毒
- Drying powders for stables 供畜舍用的干燥粉末

Safe and Save  
安全和节省

# FATTY LIVER HEMORRHAGIC SYNDROME

## *Don't Neglect the Importance of Liver*

### 脂肪肝出血性症候 不要忽略肝脏的重要性

Hepatic pathology is one of the most common diseases seen by poultry practitioners. Often, liver is involved in disease processes that also affect other organ systems. Fatty Liver Hemorrhagic Syndrome (FLHS) is described when large amount of fat is deposited in the hen's liver and abdomen associated with varying degrees of hemorrhages.

肝脏病理是家禽饲养者见到的其中一个最普遍的疾病。影响其它器官系统的疾病经常也会波及肝脏。当大量脂肪聚集在鸡只肝脏和腹部，并有不同程度的出血现象时，这状态将称为脂肪肝出血性症候 (FLHS)。

#### **Etiology** 病因

1. Caged bird fed high energy diets. 1. 笼饲鸡只喂于高热能饲料
2. High temperature, lack exercise. 2. 高温，缺乏运动
3. Strain of bird. 3. 鸡只品种
4. High estrogen. 4. 高量雌激素

#### **Clinical Signs** 临床症状

1. Sudden drop egg production. 1. 产蛋突然下降
2. Mortality <5%. 2. 死亡率低过5%
3. Overweight birds. 3. 鸡只体重过重
4. Large pale combs & wattles 4. 大以及苍白的鸡冠和肉垂

#### **Post Mortem Findings** 剖检结果

1. Large amount of fat in abdomen. 1. 腹部有大量脂肪
2. Blood clots in abdomen. 2. 腹部有血块
3. Enlarged, pale, friable liver. 3. 肿胀，苍白，脆弱的肝脏
4. Subcapsular hepatic hemorrhage. 4. 肝脏囊里出血

#### **Prevention & Treatment** 预防和治疗

1. Avoid high energy feed during hot climate. 1. 热气候避免高热能饲料
2. Prevent heat stress. 2. 预防热紧迫
3. Supplement with choline, vitamin B12 and vitamin E based products. 3. 提供胆碱，维生素B12和维生素E为基础的产品

# HEPATOREN

## *A Nutritional Formulation with Hepatoprotective, Diuretic & Energy Regulating Properties*

一种具有保肝，利尿和热能调节特性的营养性配方



### Dosage

Poultry: 1-2ml/L drinking water for 5 to 7 days  
Mammalian: 1ml/L drinking water for 7 to 10 days  
Withdrawal time: **NONE**

### Indications

1. Fatty Liver Hemorrhagic Syndrome
2. Hepatitis and nephritis due to mycotoxin
3. Post heavy use of antibiotic
4. Peak production
5. Stress conditions
6. Preventive measures against liver and kidney diseases

### 剂量

家禽 : 每公升饮用水 1 至 2 毫升, 供 5 至 7 天  
哺乳动物 : 每公升饮用水 1 毫升, 供 7 至 10 天  
停药期 : **没有**

### 适应症

1. 脂肪肝出血性症候
2. 由霉菌毒素引起的肝炎和肾炎
3. 大量使用抗生素后
4. 高峰生产期
5. 紧迫情况
6. 对付肝脏和肾脏疾病的预防措施

Ingredients 成分	Functions 功能
Choline 胆碱	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phospholipid &amp; phosphatidylcholine formation • 磷脂和磷脂酰胆碱的形成</li> <li>• Hepatic lipid transport • 肝脂质的运输</li> </ul>
L-carnitin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxidation of fatty acids • 氧化脂肪酸</li> <li>• Excrete metabolites • 排出代谢产物</li> <li>• Increase diuresis • 增加利尿</li> </ul>
Vitamin B12 维生素B12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antianaemic &amp; growth factor • 抗贫血和生长因素</li> <li>• Rapid synthesis of DNA • 快速合成脱氧核糖核酸</li> </ul>
DL-methionine DL-蛋氨酸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transform into cysteine • 转变成胱氨酸</li> <li>• Favours choline &amp; creatine synthesis • 增加胆碱和肌酸的合成</li> </ul>
Lysine 离氨酸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stimulates protein synthesis • 刺激蛋白质的合成</li> <li>• Cartilage formation &amp; ossification • 软骨的形成和骨化作用</li> </ul>
Sorbitol 山梨聚糖醇	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Choleric • 增加胆汁的分泌</li> <li>• Cholagogue effect • 刺激胆囊收缩和增加胆汁的流动</li> </ul>
Manitol 甘露糖醇	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diuretic &amp; osmotic • 利尿和渗透性</li> <li>• Stimulate water intake • 刺激水的摄取量</li> </ul>
Sodium & Potassium 钠和钾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of extracellular fluids • 保持细胞外的液体</li> <li>• Activation Na-ATPase &amp; K-ATPase • 启动钠-三磷酸腺苷酶和酸钾-三磷酸腺苷酶</li> <li>• Diuretic effect • 利尿作用</li> </ul>

# VIV ASIA SHOWCASE

## VIV亚洲展示

VIV Asia Showcase: Bangkok 13th - 15th March 2013

VIV Asia, is the international platform on animal production and meat processing. This important event was participated by some 770 exhibitors worldwide, and attracted a number of visitors totaled at 33,229 from 118 countries. (source: VIV Asia 2013 review, by TCEB)

We had a chance to visit our current suppliers as well as new and potential suppliers. It is a "one stop" event that we can develop good relationship as well as expand our company's profile by getting more exposure and recognition in the international platform.

VIV亚洲展示：曼谷 2013年3月13日-15日

VIV亚洲，是目前动物生产及肉类加工的国际平台。全球约770家参展商参与这项重要的展览会，并吸引了来自118个国家的访客，人数高达33,229人。（资料来源：VIV亚洲2013，TCEB）

远东联营的技术兽医们也有幸的到访参观我们当前的供应商，以及有潜能供应商的摊位。这是一个“一站式”的展览会，可以让我们和供应商建立良好的关系，通过在国际平台上得到更多的认可，来扩大公司的名望。



## TECHNICAL VISIT BY S.P VETERINARIA, S.A.

### S.P VETERINARIA, S.A.厂代表之技术访问

We had an opportunity to bring our principle from S.P Veterinaria (Spain) to visit some farms in Johor. Dr. Francisco Gomez, Mr. Joan Rius and our technical veterinarians attended to poultry disease cases in a few poultry farms to give them technical support. We also took this opportunity to promote S.P Veterinaria's product and to our customers and maintain good relationships with them.

我们有幸邀请到S.P VETERINARIA, S.A.厂兽医（西班牙）到访一些在柔佛州的农场。Dr. Francisco Gomez, Mr. Joan Rius和我们的技术兽医参观了几个家禽饲养场，并给予他们一些技术知识。我们也借此机会，介绍S.P VETERINARIA的产品给我们的客户，并与他们保持良好的合作关系。

