

Electro-G



Ideal support for sick, dehydrated or stressed calves.

**NEW
PRODUCT**

- Highly palatable, rapidly absorbed, immediate energy source, corrects dehydration and metabolic acidosis, and replaces vital electrolyte salts.
- **Bonus feature:** Does not contain Sodium Bicarbonate, so can be fed immediately before or after a milk feed – suitable for calves still on cows.

DOSAGE

- 50g per 1 litre of warm water.



ZERO BI-CARB
CAN BE IMMEDIATELY FED
BEFORE/AFTER MILK

Available in –

1.75KG PC: ELG1

4KG PC: ELG4

8KG PC: ELG8

16KG PC: ELG16



For more information – 1800 666 269 • daviesway.com.au

Electro-G – is formulated as a high-performance electrolyte supplement for young calves and lambs.

- Readily dissolves in water, and is easily absorbed.
- Releases a rapid energy source.
- Fed as a supplement alongside normal milk/milk replacer ration.
- Stores for extended periods without hardening or product colour change.

QUICK FACTS

Rehydration therapy needs to ideally start before the dehydration process gathers momentum. It is vital to check calves every day, and treat them quickly if you are concerned about dehydration.

Quick check: Calves can lose 5% to 10% of their bodyweight as water within a day of scouring. As a quick hydration check using skin tenting, gently pinch a fold of skin (best done on the neck) and count the seconds it takes to flatten.

If it happens within two seconds, it indicates normal hydration. If it takes two to six seconds to flatten, the calf is about 8% dehydrated. If it takes more than six seconds it indicates dehydration above 10%.

Normal gums in a calf are pink and damp; gums that are white and dry signify a 8% to 10% dehydration. Attitude is the final and most telling cue with regard to illness and dehydration. Calves may show no symptoms of dehydration, but if they need encouragement to drink, they should be monitored closely for impending scouring, or another illness.

Why potassium? During dehydration, a profound amount of potassium is lost in the faeces and urine, which can lead to metabolic acidosis. This is different to the acidosis found in the rumen of dairy/beef cattle. Metabolic acidosis in calves is an acidotic condition affecting the entire animal – brought on by a loss of water and electrolytes. A common clinical sign of potassium loss in calves

that have chronic scouring is extreme muscle weakness, loss of their suckle reflex, and depression. It is imperative that any oral electrolyte solution includes an alkalising agent – such as Sodium Acetate (see below). Both potassium and chloride are needed to maintain pH of the blood and for muscle contractions, especially in the heart.

Why can Electro-G be fed directly after milk? Because it doesn't include sodium bicarbonate, a buffer which will neutralise the calf's stomach acid, and therefore interfere with the normal digestion of milk/milk replacer. Sodium Acetate is the buffer in Electro-G (see below).

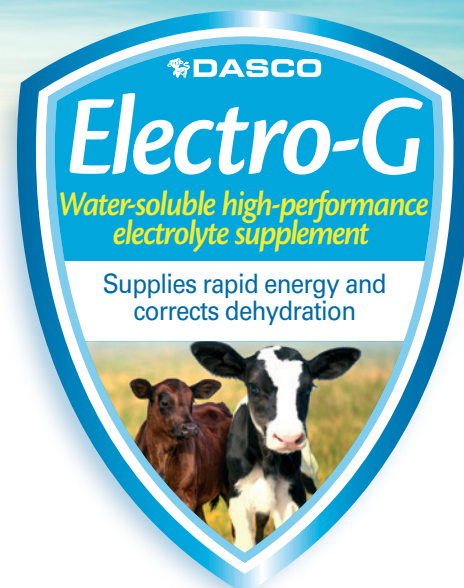
Milk and electrolytes: The University of Illinois found that by sustaining full feeding of milk – in addition to feeding rehydrating electrolytes (fed separately and according to label instructions) – resulted in a higher calf bodyweight than if milk was withheld for the first two days (or partially withheld) during the treatment period.



ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Dextrose: Efficiently replenishes blood glucose levels to correct hypoglycaemia and stimulates electrolyte and water assimilation.

Sodium Acetate: Rapidly metabolised, it gives an immediate energy hit (sodium bicarbonate doesn't) and it has adequate alkalising levels to correct acidosis without inhibiting milk clotting. Acetate are volatile fatty acids which can facilitate sodium and water absorption in the calf's small intestine. It also inhibits the growth of Salmonella species.



Sodium Chloride: Restores sodium and is a major factor in the assimilation of water to effectively correct dehydration.

Glycine: Promotes intestinal absorption of water and sodium, and it is a non-essential amino acid, which is used to transport energy to the calf.

Potassium Chloride: Restores normal intracellular potassium levels to correct hypokalemia (low potassium in the bloodstream).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

General notes: The initial dose does not have to coincide with a feed time. It is vital to offer Electro-G as soon as a sick calf is found, to avoid dehydration.

Feed Electro-G to support and promote hydration before feeding milk or milk replacer.

If you offered milk before you realised the calf was sick (and it refuses milk), offer Electro-G mixed in WARM WATER immediately, and resume milk feeding at the next meal.

Mixing rate: Prepare Electro-G JUST BEFORE USE. Use 50gm (1 scoop) of Electro-G per litre of WARM WATER, and stir thoroughly until dissolved.