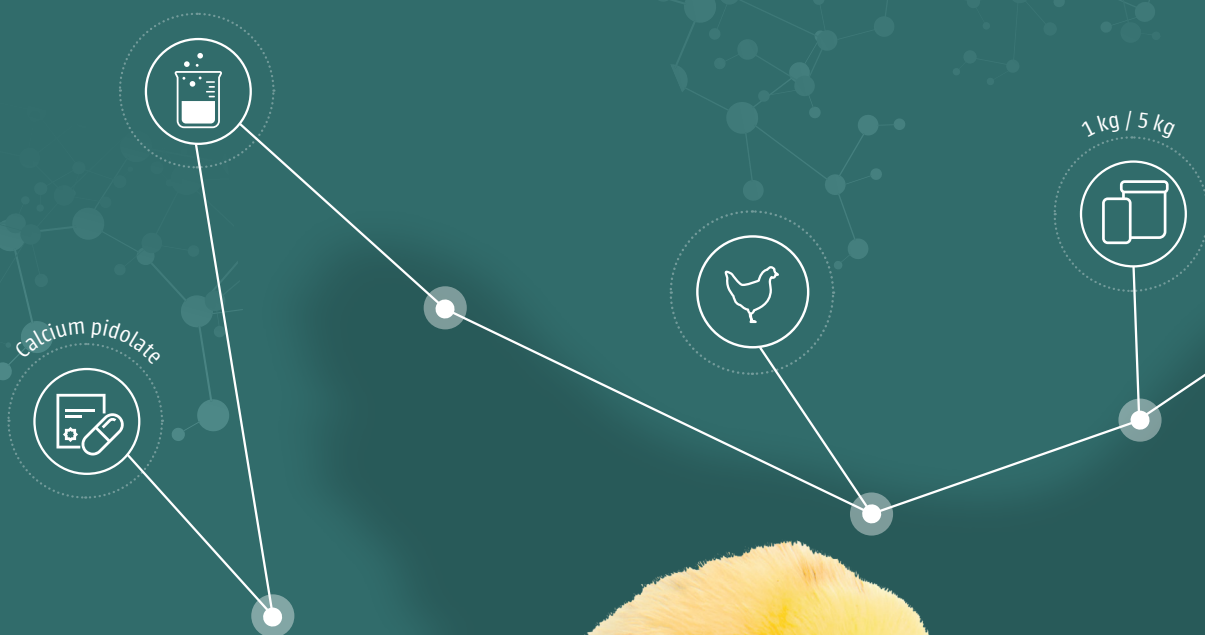


Pid'Vet® Mineral power



The smart choice
for healthy livestock







Pid'Vet®

Mineral power

In modern poultry business the production of meat and eggs are the main goals. The laying hens that are producing these eggs are real athletes with a laying period of up to 80 weeks and a production of up to 500 eggs. This is an enormous effort for the metabolism of the hens and they will need optimal conditions to achieve that performance and remain healthy.

Eggshell production

One of the key elements in the production of eggs is the calcium metabolism that is essential for production of the eggshell, which consists of around 2.3 gram calcium per produced egg. This means on average that for the production of these 500 eggs, 1.15 kilogram of calcium is necessary. This calcium has to be available through feed or drinking water to prevent the laying hen from using her own calcium deposit in the bone as reserve. This depletion could lead to certain health issues like weak bones and lameness, impairing welfare.

The eggshell has as function to physically protect the valuable egg contents and assures that the

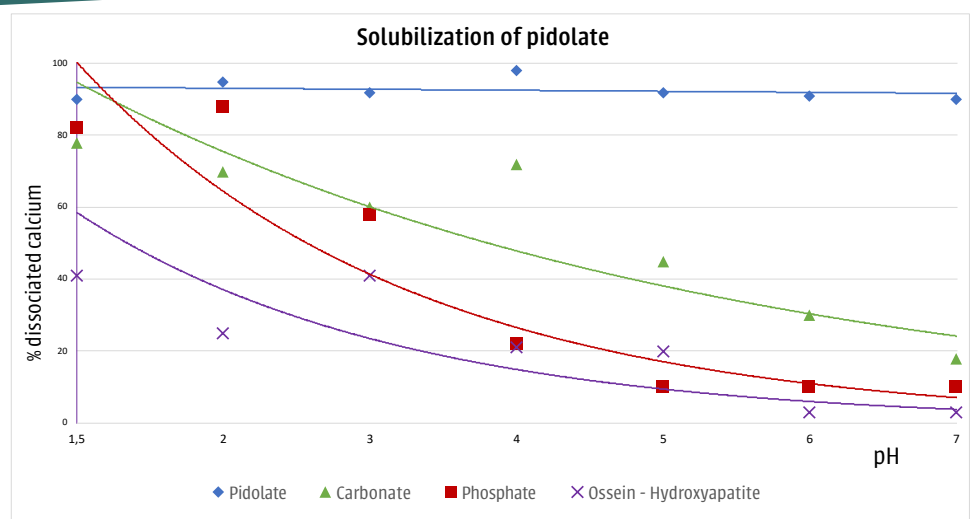
egg can be consumed a prolonged period after production. A weak eggshell could result in breakage and loss of the egg. A thin and malformed eggshell could result in downgrading of eggs. This has a serious financial impact. Normally in the last period of laying, the eggs that are produced by the hen will become larger and the eggshell will become more fragile; therefore the risk on above mentioned deviations is higher.

Bone structure

Lameness and bone deformation can occur in hens of all ages when they are subject to a negative calcium uptake balance. This should be prevented and treated to secure an optimal production and animal welfare. Sufficient calcium supply is also important during the rearing period because the proper bone formation during this period of life is critical to prevent problems during the laying phase.

For all above reasons it is of importance to supplement calcium to animals in the critical period, both in life and during the day. Animals need most calcium during peak production and at the end of

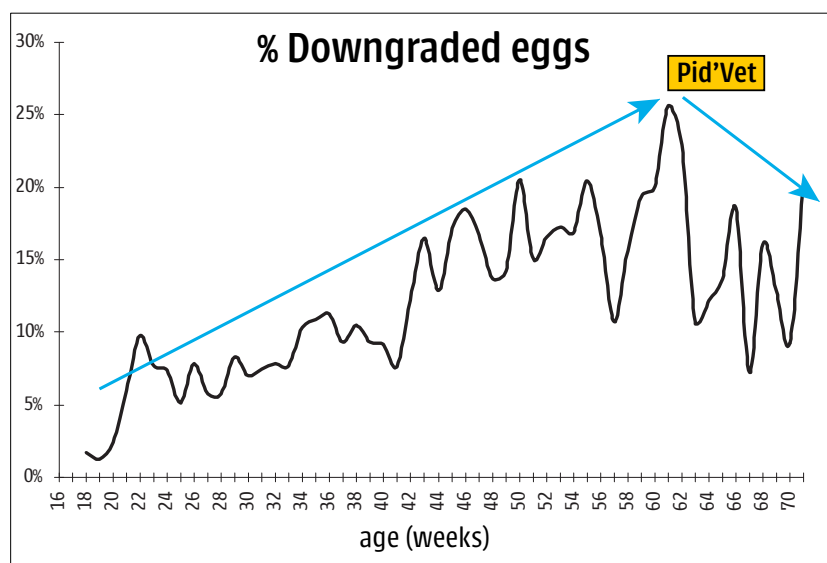
Source of graph: CAYON, E. et ROQUER, M. 1997. Solubility of calcium salts and their effect on osteoporosis. Methods and findings in experimental and clinical pharmacology. 1997, Vol. 19, 7, pp. 501-504.



the round, and specifically during the late afternoon, when the egg shell is being formed. That is the moment when a sufficient calcium level in the blood is essential. An administration through drinking water allows the correct dosing independent from feed uptake. The calcium itself should be delivered through a formulation that is highly soluble and is quickly absorbed by the intestine. This allows for quick action and makes it possible to provide the hens with calcium on the moment they need it.

Calcium pidolate is a powder which is highly soluble in water and is not affected by the pH of the drinking water or intestinal content. Pid'Vet contains calcium pidolate. The product is derived from a natural source (beets) and is highly palatable.

The easy and effective administration of Pid'Vet in field trials resulted in an enhanced eggshell quality and therefore a higher percentage of packed eggs, see graph below. A trial performed in France at a farm with 100.000 laying hens resulted in a direct effect of 6% more packed eggs after dosing of calcium pidolate.



Source of graph: Agblo, P., Duclos, J., Effet d'une supplementation en pidolate de calcium via l'eau de boisson sur les performances zootechniques et commerciales de poules pondeuses en fin de ponte: taux d'oeufs declasses, taux de ponte & oeufs boitables, Neuvièmes Journées de la Recherche Avicole, Tours, 29 et 30 mars 2011

Pid'Vet®

Pharmaceutical form

Oral powder

Composition

80% Calcium pidolate, concentrated beetroot juice, glucose.

Target species

Poultry

Usage

Complementary feeding stuff. Calcium pidolate contributes to the maintenance of strong egg shells and the normal development of the bone structure.

Route of administration and dosage

Orally, via the drinking water.

Layers and breeders:

20 g per 1000 kg body weight, for 5 - 7 consecutive days, repeat if necessary after one week stop.

To be given preferably in late afternoon.

Broilers:

1 – 15 days of age: 20 gram per 1000 kg bodyweight during 10 consecutive days.

> 15 days of age: 40 gram per 1000 kg bodyweight during 10 consecutive days.

One measuring scoop contains 20 gram.

Storage conditions and shelf life

Do not store above 25 °C.

Shelf life: 36 months.

Packaging

Jar 1 kg

Bucket 5 kg

Recognition number

α FR 35 068 012



Pid'Vet®

Calcium pidolate



5 kg

Characteristics:

- Administration via drinking water
- Provide calcium as calcium pidolate for rapid absorption
- Prevention and intervention
- Provide calcium for strong egg shells and strong bones
- Secure optimal production and animal welfare

For more information:

Dopharma International B.V. - Zalmweg 24 - 4941 VX Raamsdonksveer - the Netherlands

T: +31 (0)162 58 2000 - F: +31 (0) 162 58 2025 - cs@dopharma.com - www.dopharma.com