

Be prepared
for an attack
of laminitis

Application
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English



FIRST AID



Libertin[®]
stops laminitis attacks



***Libertin* FIRST AID**

The 4-component immediate relief for laminitis

Libertin FIRST AID

Immediate relief for acute laminitis

Lets you act straight way

Use **Libertin FIRST AID** with the first clear signs of an attack of laminitis. The sooner you use **Libertin FIRST AID**, the faster the regulating ingredients can return the horse's body to its equilibrium.

Libertin FIRST AID supports the energy, metabolic and detoxification system of the horse's own body. It detoxifies, neutralises fructanes and harmonises the endogenic immune system. In this way, it supports and protects your horse's internal organs. **Libertin FIRST AID** thus quickly and naturally regulates the processes in a horse's body.



**For immediate relief
Libertin and nothing else!**

Any kind of medication in combination with **Libertin** may have a negative effect on the rapid effect of **Libertin** and thus prolong your horse's suffering.

If used in due time, **Libertin FIRST AID** helps stop attacks of laminitis in their initial stages.

Libertin FIRST AID lets the horse's body enter its recuperation phase after a very short time.

This means that **Libertin FIRST AID** pre-empts the use of painkillers and even makes them completely unnecessary.

If the attack of laminitis is already in an advanced stage, you should still start administering **Libertin FIRST AID** immediately, unless your horse is already taking painkillers and anti-inflammatory drugs. In this case, you should consult the product advice service at **Libertin** beforehand.



The **Libertin FIRST AID** dosage can be individually adapted to the progression of the disease. However, this has to be discussed in detail by calling our product advice service. In extreme cases, painkillers may have to be administered. However, this also has to be clarified in detail and discussed with your vet.

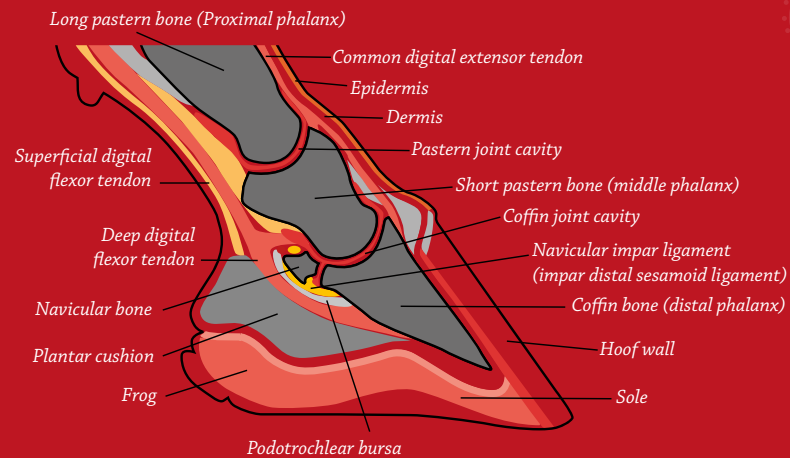
*You are now
ready to act »*

Don't waste valuable time, take action now.

Libertin FIRST AID buys you valuable time when every hour counts. Its long shelf life, achieved through special oxygen preservation, means that you can always keep a supply of **Libertin FIRST AID** in your fridge.

Libertin FIRST AID is only construed as immediate relief for a maximum of 21 days. Depending on the situation and the progress of the disease, continued administration of **Libertin** may be sensible. This is sometimes the only way to fully cure affected horses.

The large **Libertin-treatment** is hereby offered in a special follow-up version, **Libertin FIRST AID next**, which is only available in combination with a purchase of **Libertin FIRST AID**.



Laminitis is an over-reaction of the horse's physiological system, a kind of short-circuit. It is manifested in circulatory and coagulation disorders, ultimately leading to an inflammation in the hoof.

There are hardly any cases of death through laminitis in wild horses. Wild horses' diets follow the cycle of the season. They gather strength in summer and store fat deposits, without which they could not survive winter. The storing fat deposits is a completely normal process in nature, as is the depletion of these fat deposits.

A horse living in the wild constantly experiences stress. It is programmed by nature to take flight in the herd in the event of any danger. This readiness for flight consumes a lot of energy and is something our pampered domestic horses have lost completely. What's more, wild horses are constantly on the move.

By contrast, our domestic horses stand around in fields or stables, where peace and quiet, and a lack of movement, prevail. Ponies in particular no longer have a function. Too small to ride, too weak to pull larger carriages. They enjoy full board and lodging or even "All you can eat" the whole year round.

As a result, our domestic horses accumulate fat deposits all year round, and these are not depleted. This surplus has a negative effect on the digestive tract, so that horses, depending on their disposition, can no longer burn up the first green grass of summer. This leads to a short-circuit in the horse's physiological system. Problems appear particularly in spring, because the fresh pasture grass contains a large number of pectins and sugar derivatives, leading to strong fermentation in the intestines.

**Start of a classic laminitis
(carbohydrate overload) »**

The horse's entire energy metabolic and detoxification system becomes destabilised. Toxins are no longer removed correctly, incorrect amounts of messenger substances are produced. The resulting false signals are the start of a chain reaction that runs through the horse's body and is manifested as an inflammation in the hoof corium.

Act proactive » If laminitis is not identified in due time and a serious coffin bone rotation has already set in, the consequences are grave. In this case, the laminitis has to be stopped as quickly as possible by all available means. Only when this has been achieved is a generally very lengthy recovery possible. The destroyed hoof tissue has to grow out and be replaced by a new, functioning hoof horn apparatus. Many months will pass and it will take a lot of patience, effort and money before the hoof can fulfil its complete function again.



The hoof's supporting structure is intact. The coffin, short pastern and long pastern bones are in a single line. The coffin bone and wall of the hoof are parallel to each other.



The inflammation of the hoof corium between the coffin bone and hoof capsule causes an extremely reduced circulation of blood. The lamellar interdigitation between the hoof capsule and coffin bone dissolves. The continuous tension of the large flexor tendon rotates the coffin bone (see arrow). The coffin bone loses its load-bearing function. The horse's weight presses down onto the hoof sole through the tip of the coffin bone.

Horse that have already suffered from laminitis will always react very susceptibly.

In particular, differences between the **daytime and night-time temperature up to 20°C** can affect the vegetation (grass) throughout the entire year and thus lead to laminitis problems.

Pasture grazing should be emphasised.

It is of great concern to us to encourage horse owners to exercise their horse regularly and to adapt their amount of feed to the horse's performance. The long-term goal is to see healthy and vital horses on our pastures. If they are kept properly and appropriate for the species, there should be hardly any need for medication or additional feedstuffs.

Identifying laminitis

It is important that you identify laminitis as early as possible so that you can use *Libertin FIRST AID* at the right time.

Diagnosing laminitis is, unfortunately, always a learning process. Horse owners often have to have seen or experienced a number of cases of laminitis before they develop an eye for the symptoms.

So if you are not sure whether your horse is suffering from acute laminitis, consult an acknowledged specialist from the field of laminitis.

We know from numerous talks and our own experience that not every vet is automatically the right person to contract. Human medicine knows in excess of 50 fields of specialisation. A vet, on the other hand, has to be at home in almost every field for different animals and species. Understandably, a vet cannot be a specialist in all fields.

This is why we want to try and give you some tips on identifying laminitis at an early stage. The sooner you identify a laminitis, the quicker you can intervene and ward off serious consequences.

How to identify an incipient laminitis (carbohydrate overload)

- First signs »
- › Your horse acts strangely, it stands arounds apathetically; it display a distinct reluctance to exercise and can hardly be moved.
 - › Your horse avoids stony ground and prefers cooling mud or soft ground.
 - › Your horse appears tense, uptight or acts strangely by acting as if it is standing on hot coals.
 - › Your horse shows signs of lameness and cannot turn at short notice.
 - › The hoofs that are affected (usually at the front) are warmer and display a noticeable pulse in the fetlock.
 - › Can the front hoof that is not so affected by laminitis be raised?
 - › Does the horse react to pressure on the sole of the hoof or is a prolapse visible here?

Are there signs of a laminitis that has gone unnoticed in the past?

- › Does the coronet look intact, does the hoof display equal growth or does it already show transverse grooves? Is there a tendency to a "banana hoof"?

Laminitis (carbohydrate overload) in an early stage and with a slight attack

- › Put the horse in its stable with no litter.
- › Stop feeding immediately for the next 48 hours. Do not give the horse any treats either, only sufficient amounts of clear cool water.
- › Cool the hoofs (e.g. with **Libertin pastern bone gel** and **Libertin pastern bone bandages**)
- › Inform the other owners in the stables and hang a sign on the stable "Warning laminitis! Please do not feed".
- › **Start administering Libertin FIRST AID for at least 11 consecutive days.**
- › The condition of your horse should improve dramatically over the next 5-7 days.

Acute laminitis (carbohydrate overload)
with clear signs in an advanced stage

- › Put the horse in its stable with a litter of wood shavings covering approx. 50% of the area. Your horse will decide for itself in which area it prefers to stand. Stop feeding immediately for the next 48 hours. Do not give the horse any treats either, only sufficient amounts of clear cool water.
 - › Cool the hoofs (e.g. with **Libertin pastern bone gel** and **bandages**)
 - › Inform the other owners in the stables and hang a sign on the stable “Warning laminitis! Please do not feed”.
 - › **Start administering Libertin FIRST AID for at least 21 consecutive days.**
 - › **Remember that administering medication greatly slows down and reduces the effect of Libertin FIRST AID!**

- › If you have not yet consulted a vet familiar with laminitis, now is the right time. Clarify the horse’s condition and discuss the administration of anti-inflammatory drugs and/ or painkillers.

Note › Please keep the administration of medication as low as possible. **Libertin FIRST AID** can usually develop its effect faster and better if no medication is administered.

- › During the treatment with **Libertin**, please do not order any hoof corrections from a blacksmith. You should only order hoof corrections from a blacksmith, if necessary, after a significant improvement in the signs of laminitis and once the **Libertin** course of treatment has come to an end.
- › The first feed after 48-60 hours should be low-energy roughage. If possible, give a little good hay – no silage!
- › The condition of your horse should improve dramatically over the next 7-10 days.



Very serious laminitis (carbohydrate overload)

- › Put the horse in its stable with a litter of wood shavings. It will be almost impossible to bring your horse into the stable without administering painkillers.
- › If you have not yet consulted a vet familiar with laminitis, now is the right time. Clarify the horse's condition with him or her and discuss the administration of anti-inflammatory drugs and/ or painkillers.
- › Stop feeding immediately for the next 48 hours. Do not give the horse any treats either, only sufficient amounts of clear cool water.
- › Cool the hoofs
(e.g. with **Libertin pastern bone gel** and **bandages**)
- › Inform the other owners in the stables and hang a sign on the stable "Warning laminitis! Please do not feed".
- › *Only start administering **Libertin FIRST AID** if you have not used any medication up until now.*
- › *Remember that administering medication greatly slows down and reduces the effect of **Libertin FIRST AID**!*

Pre-existing conditions

Horses that already suffer from pre-existing conditions such as equine cushing syndrome and EMS (equine metabolic syndrome) are particularly susceptible to laminitis.

EMS

Type 2 diabetes

According to the latest knowledge, EMS is caused by a constant over-abundance of energy (foodstuff) and is accompanied by a disturbed insulin balance, leading amongst other things to obesity.

Cushing syndrome

Cushing is a disease of the hypothalamus/ pituitary gland, which is/are responsible for the hormonal balance, and usually affects older horses. The consequence is a reduction of dopamine, causing an elevated level of cortisol. This is indicated by an elevated blood glucose level and has a negative effect on the immune system. Moreover, the body increases the production of fatty tissue and losses muscles.

*If the cushing syndrome is being treated with medication you should not start a **Libertin FIRST AID** course of treatment.*

*Remember that administering medication greatly slows down and reduces the effect of **Libertin FIRST AID**!*



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Libertin and nothing else!**

Any kind of medication in combination with **Libertin** may have a negative effect on the rapid effect of **Libertin** and thus prolong your horse's suffering.

Pregnant or lactating mares can be treated for laminitis with **Libertin FIRST AID** with no problems.

Content of a package

Libertin FIRST AID consisting of:

- 100 ml **Libertin FIRST AID-Paaro**
- 200 ml **Libertin FIRST AID-Desintoxicación**
- 200 ml **Libertin FIRST AID-Quattro**
- 200 ml **Libertin FIRST AID-Oktett**
- Dosing cap
- Plastic syringe
- Leaflet with instructions in German.

*Instructions in English can be found online on our website.
www.propolin.lu/Libertin*

The individual **Libertin** courses of treatment consist of mixtures of the following plant extracts:

Desintoxicación, Paaro, Quattro und Oktett.

Each mixture performs a specific task. The individual components interact with each other like cogs in a gear.

Application

After a laminitis has been diagnosed, start with the administration of **Libertin FIRST AID** immediately.



1

On the first day

Administer 50 ml of **Libertin FIRST AID-Paaro** into the horse's mouth with the syringe (without cannula) (e.g. in the morning). 6-12 hours later (e.g. in the afternoon or evening) a further 50 ml

2

+

3

On the second day, in the morning

Administer 10 ml of **Libertin FIRST AID-Desintoxicación** into the horse's mouth with the syringe (without cannula). After a short break, approx. 5 min., administer 10 ml of **Libertin FIRST AID-Quattro** into the horse's mouth in the same way.



4

Continue the course of treatment in the evening with

Libertin FIRST AID-Oktett.

On the second day, in the evening

Administer 10 ml of **Libertin FIRST AID-Oktett** into the horse's mouth with the syringe (without cannula).



Over the next 10-20 days. Continue the treatment with the administrations **2+3** and **4** as described.

Tip

If you have **Libertin pastern bone bandages** and our cooling **Libertin pastern bone gel**, use these as a supportive measure from the first administration of **Libertin FIRST AID**. The cooling effect does your horse good and combats the inflammation in the hoof.

Always fill syringes from the rear for hygiene reasons. All **Libertin** products should be kept in a **fridge** at all times.



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