

Elitox

Toxin binder + antioxidants + vitamin C + enzymes

Elitox by Impextraco works by not just binding and deactivating a wide range of mycotoxins but also contains detoxifying enzymes that are naturally found in some plants and bacteria. Elitox will support the immune system by removing toxins that are immunosuppressive. A key ingredient chitosan is known for its antibacterial and antifungal properties.

There are two types of toxins depending on their chemical structure. One group is called polar toxins, they have a positive or negative charge. Common polar toxins include Aflatoxins and Fumonisin. The second group don't have a positive or negative charge and are non polar toxins. Examples include T-2, Trichothecenes and Zearalenone. Non polar toxins are best managed through deactivation.

If you are concerned about your hay being mouldy or are experiencing a fungal outbreak in your pasture, for example, Paspalum ergot fungus or certain strains of endophyte perennial Ryegrass, consider a toxin binder.

These fungal toxins are renowned for causing photo sensitivity; signs are sunburn and blistering on pink skin on faces and pasterns (generic term, greasy heel or mud fever). When an animal consumes a plant or chemical containing these pigments (for example, polyphenolic), the pigments circulate to the skin where they are exposed to UV light, fluoresce and cause oxidative injury to the cells of the skin. Liver damage in a horse might not be noticed until the animal develops photosensitisation.

For an explanation of the process:

Quinn et al (2014) *Secondary plant products causing photosensitization in grazing herbivores: their structure, activity and regulation*

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3907879>

Elitox has other advantages, including:

- A low effective inclusion rate

- Broad spectrum reach and component broad spectrum reach
- High efficacy
- Binds mycotoxins without **binding nutrients**
- Excretion of toxins via the faeces
- Supports recovery of the immune system

Can be fed with minerals and salt.

Feeding rate (per day):

Affected horses for 500 kg horse, 10 - 20 g per day (2 - 4 g per 100 kg)

Prevention for 500 kg horse, 5 - 10 g per day (1 - 2 g per 100 kg)

Mix with feed. Ideally divide amount between meals if feeding more than once per day

Storage: Moisture and air sensitive keep container closed and in a cool, dry area.

Manufactured in Australia.

Animal consumption only

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