COLIZIX®

Herbal blend to maintain intestinal health in piglets.

It promotes the microbiota balance.

Helps in Dysbiosis and Colibacillary processes.

COMPOSITION

Natural product based on natural plant and vegetable extracts.

Garlic (Allium sativum)
Essential oils: Carvacrol, Thymol, Eugenol, Cinalmaldehyde, Capsicum.
Bioflavonoids, Vitamin P.
Astringents.

FORMAT

Powder.

ACTIVITY

A combination of active phytobiotic products, which helps maintain the health of the intestinal tract of piglets, regulates the balance of the microbiota, and improves digestive physiology.
Regulates conditions favorable to the development of potentially pathogenic bacteria.
It favors the regulation of digestive phenomena in piglets, allowing optimal conditions of digestive and intestinal physiology.
Thanks to the synergy of the effects of its components, Colizix effectively prevents digestive inflammation, the proliferation of pathogenic flora, and malabsorption problems. The use of Colizix, therefore, maximizes intestinal health, increases the resistance of animals by protecting the immune system, optimizes the development of intestinal microvilli, decreases the incidence of diarrhea, increases the absorption of nutrients, as well as the reduction of wet feces. Reduces the conversion rate and improves growth by improving the efficiency of the piglets.

It intervenes in the level of reduction of the inflammatory process, intestinal integrity causing a barrier effect, maintenance of balance by reducing the proliferation of pathogenic bacteria. Colizix contains anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiviral, antioxidant agents. It consists of several groups of substances: essential oils, bioflavonoids, and astringent substances. They resist thermal processes such as granulation and are available in the intestine thanks to carriers and protection processes, some based on microbeads and microencapsulation.

Alliaceous substances, with antibacterial effects (E. Coli, Salmonella), antiparasitic (Coccidia), and their effects against Brachispira are also mentioned. Modulates the intestinal flora, promoting saprophytic flora. Improves blood circulation. Immunopotentiation and anti-inflammatory effect, inhibiting the synthesis of proinflammatory cytokines such as 1L1, 1L6, TNF alpha. Antioxidant and tissue regenerating effect. Allicin alters the permeability of the bacterial cell membrane and the alimentary pathways that carry cysteine and disulphides.

Carvacrol, thymol, with a marked antimicrobial effect (Salmonella, Coli, Staphilos, Vibrio, Lawsonia...).
Its mechanism of action is to alter, at different points, the permeability of the membrane and cell wall, and the impediment to the formation of flagella (Feng Zhou 2007). It has antioxidant activity by inhibiting lipid peroxidation, protecting it from damage by hydroxyl free radicals. Optimizes the growth of microvilli, increases the population of cellulolytic flora, consequently producing a greater amount of volatile fatty acids, including butyric acid, which in turn favors the development of lactobacillus. Improves palatability, intake, and immune response.

Cinnamaldehyde stimulates the appetite and the production of gastric juices® and enzymatic secretions. Great antioxidant capacity, free radical scavenger that increases the endogenous defense capacity against oxidation, stimulating the production of antioxidant enzymes, thanks to this intracellular action, and the decrease in the presence of nitrogen in the lumen, protects the microvilli and promotes its greater size and surface area. Demonstrated antimicrobial capacity against digestive pathogens Coli, Enterobacter, etc. It also has anti-inflammatory and antidiarrheal properties.

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Capsicum increases gastrointestinal secretions and the level of enzymes that act in the transport of nutrients to intestinal cells. It causes a thermogenic action that increases blood fluidity (vasodilation) in the digestive tract, favoring digestion and the absorption of nutrients. It stimulates the consumption of water. Additionally, it has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antibacterial effects. Increases the population of lactobacillus and reduces the incidence of diarrhea.

Eugenol stimulates the amylolytic and cellulolytic flora, increasing the proportion of propionate and butyrate, managing to stimulate the size of the intestinal microvilli. Decreases the production of proinflammatory cytokines and tumor necrosis factors (Wlordaska, Finlay, Bravo). It has gastroprotective, anti-edema, antiseptic and anti-pain, sedative, and flavoring properties.

Bioflavonoids, also known as vitamin P, are water-soluble plant substances made up of groups of bright pigments. They are essential in the absorption and bioavailability of Vit C, which they help to incorporate into the tissues for several days, which without them would be eliminated in 2 or 3 hours (Huet 19982). The union with Vitamin C makes it a very powerful antioxidant due to the sequestration of free radicals that has a cytotoxic effect and cell aging, thus protecting the enteric epithelium (Jenkins et al 1992); In the same way, with this association, they are capable of destroying nitrites and nitrosamines and reducing ammonia emanations (Vertommen 1993). Their antioxidant power is also due to the fact that they prevent the enzymes that bind copper from oxidizing vitamin C itself, multiplying its protective action by 20. Another action that they achieve is to keep collagen healthy, which is the intercellular cement, making the integrity of endothelia is greatly enhanced. They reinforce capillary strength by reducing the predisposition to bleeding, help maintain or reduce blood pressure, prevent the formation of platelet thrombi, and increase cell oxygenation. They reduce allergic responses by blocking the release of histamine. They have antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral action. Anti-stress effects are attributed to it.

Astringents, natural components extracted from chestnut wood, based on polyphenols, water-soluble, lignin, cellulose, hemicellulose, fructose, mannose, xylose, among others. It binds to the intestinal wall creating a protective film and decreasing peristalsis, causing greater absorption of nutrients. They have antimicrobial and antiviral effects. It is a good intestinal anti-inflammatory. It favors saprophytic flora such as Lactobacillus. Its actions mean that during its use the cases of diarrhea decrease.

USES

Premix for animal feed only. Feed for piglets lactoinitiator, prestater and starter. Especially indicated in piglets where intestinal dysbiosis and/or enteritis and dysbiosis are caused by viruses, Gram + and Gram - bacteria.

DOSAGE

Oral intake, mixed in the feed or the daily ration at a dose of 2.5 - 3 Kg / Tn of feed.

PRECUATIONS

Store in a cold, dry place. Minimum durability date is 12 months from the date of manufacture.

LEGAL

Feed Premix.

General registration number of animal feed establishments: 502090004

ENVASE

Paper bag	25 kg	50 bags/palet.	1.250 kg full pallet.	Big Bag 1.000 kg.

- It helps in colibacillary digestive disorders, rotavirus.
- It maintains the correct balance of the intestinal microbiota, stimulating the functions of digestion and absorption of nutrients.
- Barrier effect on the intestinal mucosa against opportunistic germs.
- Reduces the use of Zinc Oxide in prestater and starters.
- Improves the productive indexes in piglets.

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