



Less stress. More focus.

- Zylkène Equine is a natural product you can trust!
- Zylkène Equine is supported by studies published in scientific veterinary journals.
- Zylkène Equine is manufactured by a veterinary pharmaceutical company with over 80 years of experience in animal health. Vetoquinol proudly stands behind the quality and safety of our products, and provides full customer support.
- Zylkène Equine is registered with an NN number – this assures the highest quality manufacture standards.



Please note: Zylkène Equine is not a sedative or narcotic. For any further information contact your veterinarian.



Zylkène Equine supports your horse

- Zylkène Equine is a natural product derived from milk protein casein, with calming properties for short or long term use.
- Zylkène Equine helps keep horses calm without drowsiness; no sedative or tranquilizing effects.
- Zylkène Equine helps your horse overcome difficult or stressful situations by supporting a change from negative to positive behaviour; it contributes to the animal's ability to focus and learn.
- Zylkène Equine is well accepted by horses; it is a highly palatable apple flavoured powder and has no known side effects.
- Zylkène Equine can be used in conjunction with other therapies.
- Zylkène Equine can be given to pregnant and lactating mares.
- Zylkène Equine is lactose and preservative free.
- Zylkène Equine is sold through licensed veterinarians only.



Dosage and administration

Zylkène Equine is easy to administer as a top dress on feed, or diluted in water.

Feeding directions: Thoroughly mix the contents of the pre-measured packet(s) with a small amount of feed. Dampen feed prior to mixing if necessary. The recommended daily amount should be given in one intake. Can also be diluted in water and syringed directly into mouth.

Body weight < 500 kg

1 - 2 pouches daily

Body weight > 500 kg

2 - 4 pouches daily

A typical riding horse requires 2 to 4 pouches a day.

Short term use:

Begin adding to feed once daily approximately 3 days prior to stressful event – farrier, transport, dental work. Continue as needed.

Long term use:

- Suggested period 2 to 4 weeks, once a day.
- Modify as necessary
- Extend as required

INTRODUCING ZYLKÈNE® EQUINE



Help your horse take life's ups and downs in stride, inside the box... and out

— Weaning
Stall confinement
Transportation
New experiences



Less stress. More focus.



Horses are often confronted with stressful situations

Although they can withstand some of them naturally, stress tolerance levels vary and, once exceeded, behavioural changes or even health problems may be the result.

There are many stressful situations that make horse owners decide to consult their veterinarian.



Transport



Veterinarian visits



Stall confinement



Rehabilitation



Training



Farrier care

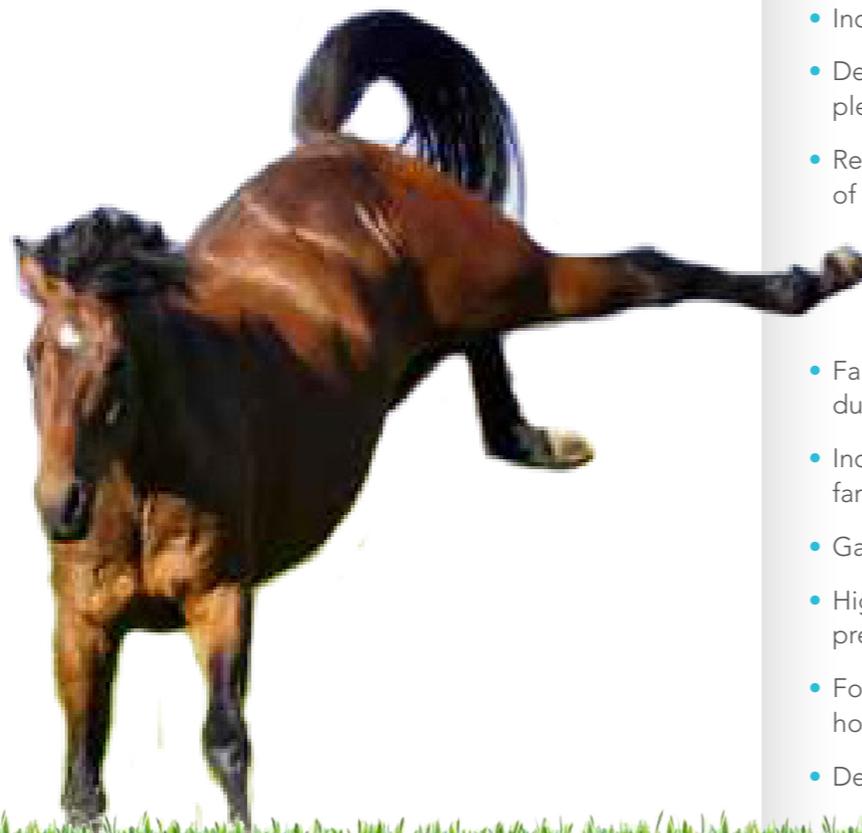


Transition to a new facility or new owner

Horses can also exhibit anxiety and phobia in many everyday situations

Anxiety: a stress response to an anticipated event: your horse shivers seeing a trailer parked by a barn. Stress is experienced long before the travel. This can lead to “burn out” and exhaustion which may result in poor performance during a competition.

Phobia: an exaggerated response to a non dangerous event, for example horses afraid of flopping tapes and ribbons. This triggers a sudden “fight or flight” response, which can be dangerous for both the horse and rider!



Did you know that stress in a horse can lead to:

- Poor performance and lack of focus
- Increased risk to a rider
- Decrease in horse-owner bond and pleasure from riding
- Resale, abandonment or euthanasia of a horse
- Increased risk of injuries during transport, or when moving to a new facility
- Failure of stall rest and re-injury during rehabilitation
- Increased risk to veterinarian and farrier
- Gastric ulceration
- Higher incidence of tying-up in predisposed horses
- Founder, especially in high stress horses treated with corticosteroids
- Decrease in mare fertility

Reactions to stress

By natural instinct, a horse will try to escape as a first reaction to increased levels of danger/stress.

When escape is not an option, stress hormone (cortisol) levels rise and exhibit negative consequences to the horse's health. If the situation persists long enough, bad habits are created and negative behaviours become engraved. Horses become difficult to work with, their performance is decreased because energy is used up on fear, rather than exercise or focus, and all this results in a poor quality relationship with the rider or handler.



How to help your stressed horse

First consult with your veterinarian to find out if a medical reason is the cause of the change in behaviour. Your veterinarian would also be able to discuss management options in terms of training, environmental changes and nutritional support.