Animal Nutrition
Animal Health

aldivet

acts as a liver protector
and purifies the body

SANILIVER

PROTECTION AGAINST HEPATIC DAMAGE

IMPROVED DIGESTIVE FUNCTION

IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY

SANILIVER

SANILIVER supports the liver, so that it accelerates its recovery in periods of intense activity or overload, improving production.
SANILIVER is a food that contains several substances with hepatoprotective properties, that is, they are responsible for protecting hepatocytes (liver cells) against toxic agents. Hepatotropic agents are inserted into the group of hepatoprotectors, that is, they have a special tropism for the liver, and also, lipotropic agents, which lead to the elimination of lipids or decreased deposition in the liver.
SANILIVER contains among others, vitamin E, vitamin C, vitamin B12, methionine and choline.
Vitamin E and Vitamin C: These two agents are believed to have an antioxidant effect and therefore will have an antinecrotic effect;
Vitamin B12: it is a lipotropic agent that favors the synthesis of liver proteins. This vitamin is also involved in the formation of choline and in the biotransformation of labile methyl radicals;
Methionine: is a donor of the methyl radical, which favors the methylation of different chemical substances, which facilitates its elimination from the body. Methionine donates methyl radical even for choline synthesis. Methionine also appears to have an antinecrotic effect on the liver;
Choline: This agent is considered lipotropic. It is believed to be able to promote the conversion of liver fat into choline-containing phospholipids, which can be rapidly transferred from the liver to the bloodstream, thus preventing liver stenosis.

INDICATIONS

SANILIVER is indicated for fatty liver, liver infections and problems, food retention, enterotoxemia and poisoning, mycotoxicosis and medications.

HOW TO USE

Oral route, mixed in the feed, in accordance with the indications expressed in the instructions for use.

DOSAGE

Preventive
Between 1-4 kgs./Tm
Treatment
1 to 2g per kg of feed for 5 to 7 days, for: chickens (1st and 4th week); free-range chickens (1st, 4th and 9th week); turkeys (1st, 4th, 8th and 12th week); ducks (1st and 5th week); quail (1st and 3rd week); rearing birds (1st and 5th week); breeders and spawning (beginning of spawning, peak of spawning and 45th week); piglets and rabbits.
10 to 15g per kg of feed for 5 to 7 days, for: Calves and pigs, breeders and boars.
2g per 50 kg of live weight for 5 to 7 days - Sheep.
20 to 30g per 100 kg of live weight for 5 to 7 days - Adult cattle.

PRESENTATION

25 kgs.

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