

How to use electrolytes correctly

Dr David Marlin



Why are many people scared of feeding electrolytes to horses?



What is an electrolyte?



Common name = Salt

Chemical name = Sodium Chloride

Chemical formula = NaCl

Salt (NaCl) = Sodium (Na) + Chloride (Cl)

Salt is a mix of two different electrolytes....Na & Cl

What is an electrolyte?

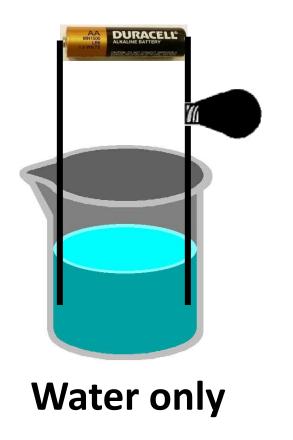
"an electrolyte is a single, pure chemical substance that can have

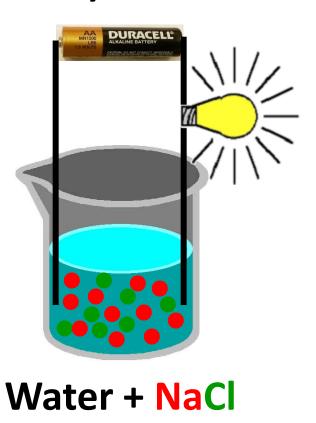
a positive (+) or negative (-)charge"

So we could write salt as Na⁺Cl⁻ or just as NaCl

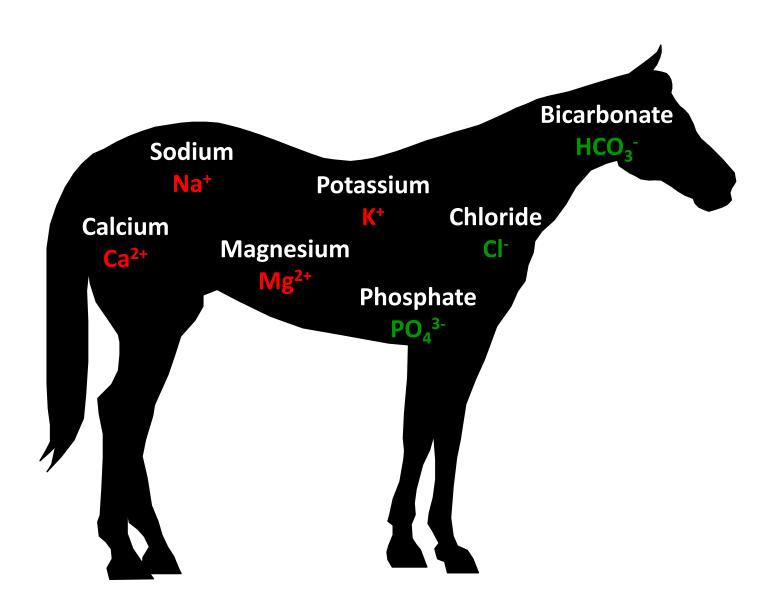
What is an electrolyte? ...in biology

"an electrolyte is a substance that when dissolved in water produces a solution that will conduct electricity"





What are the main electrolytes?



What do electrolytes do?

- Regulate thirst e.g. Na
- Allow nerves to work e.g. Na, K and Ca
- Help muscles contract e.g. Na, K and Ca
- Bone and tooth formation e.g. Ca
- Energy and chemical reactions e.g. Mg
- Making DNA and RNA e.g. Mg, PO₄
- Making stomach acid e.g. Cl
- Digestion e.g. Cl

Electrolytes

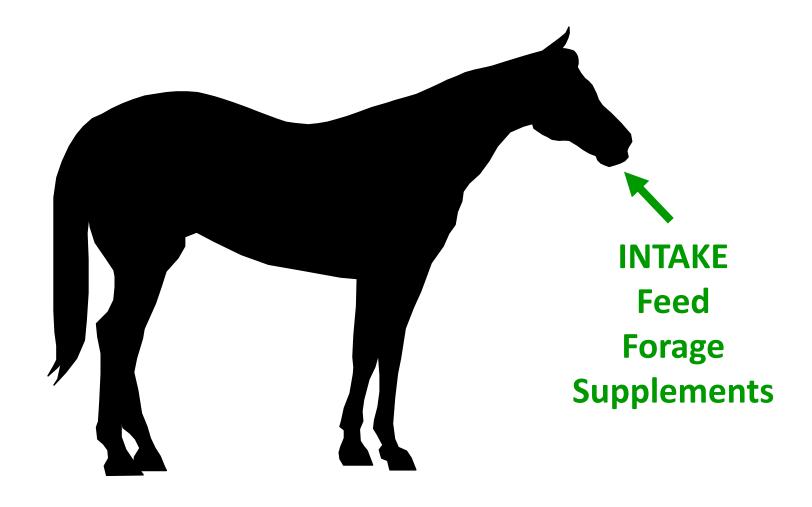
- Horse diets are HIGH in POTASSIUM (K)
- Horse diets are LOW in SODIUM (Na)
- ALL horses should receive a little salt each day (25g)
- Horses in work require supplemental electrolytes
 - SODIUM, POTASSIUM, CHLORIDE, CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM

Electrolytes

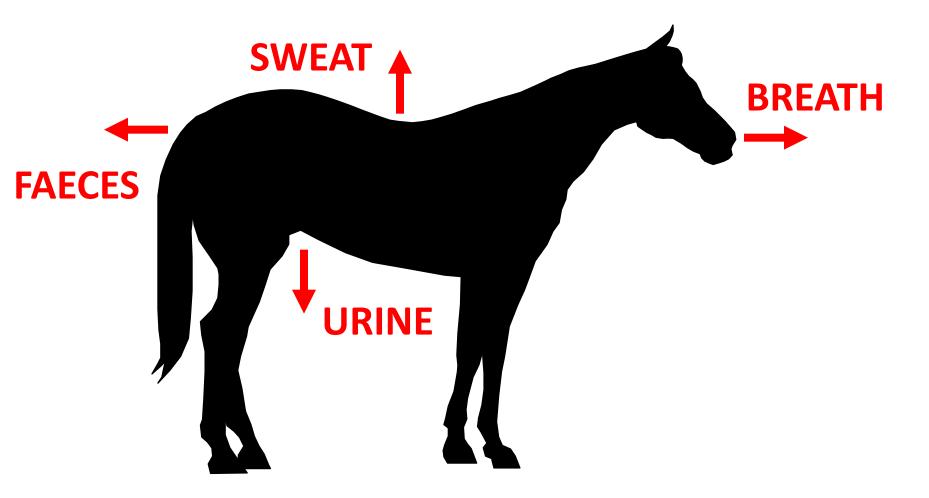
 Horses DO NOT take in the correct amount of salt from salt blocks



Electrolyte balance

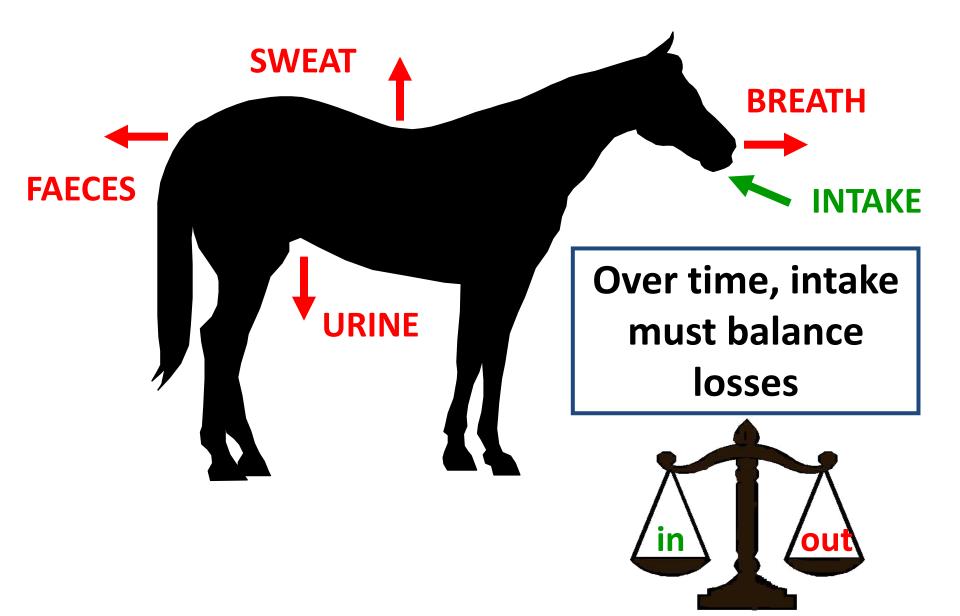


Electrolyte balance



ELECTROLYTES are lost each day

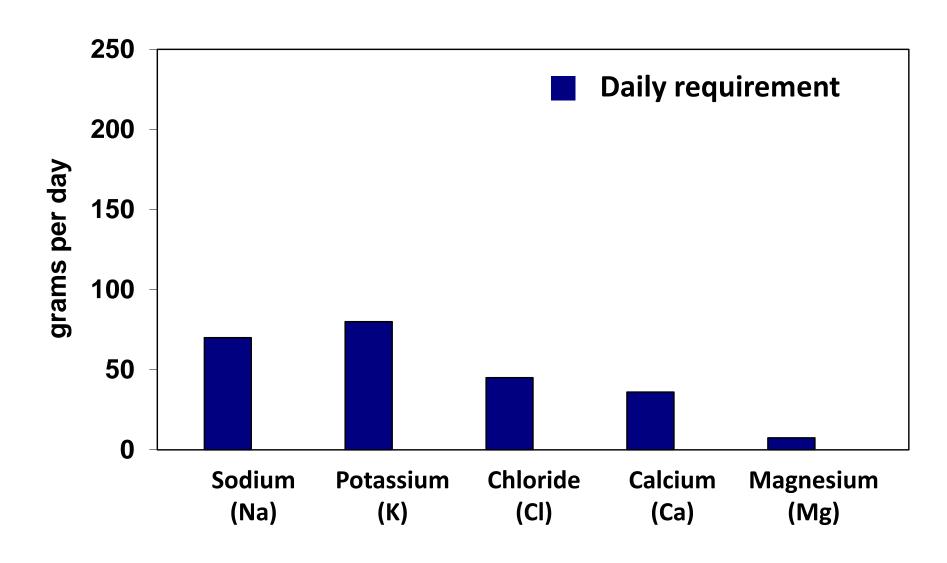
Electrolyte balance



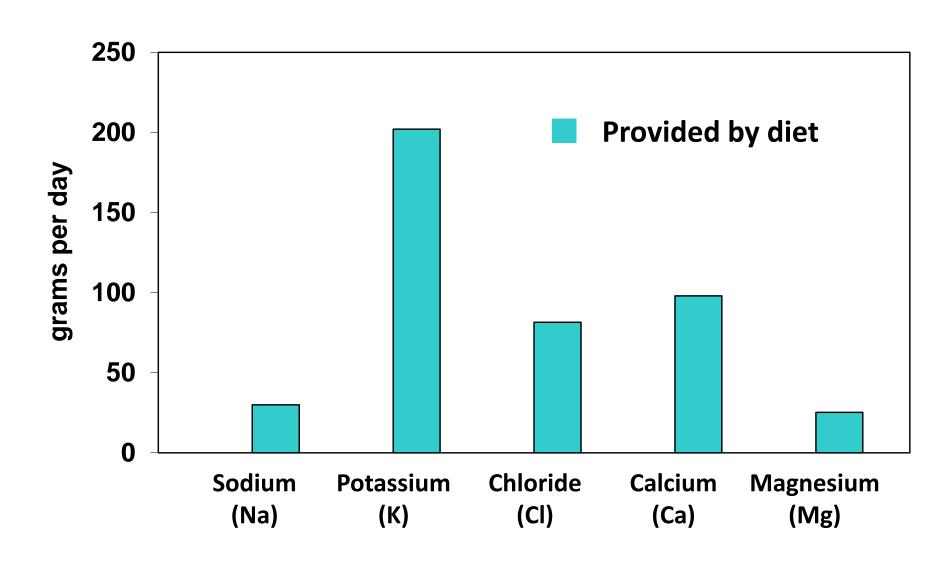
What are the consequences of excessive electrolyte loss or imbalance?

- Reduced performance
- Dehydration (e.g. Gl disturbance)
- Nerve dysfunction (e.g. SDF)
- Muscle dysfunction (e.g. fatigue, rhabdomyolysis)
- Compromised renal function/damage

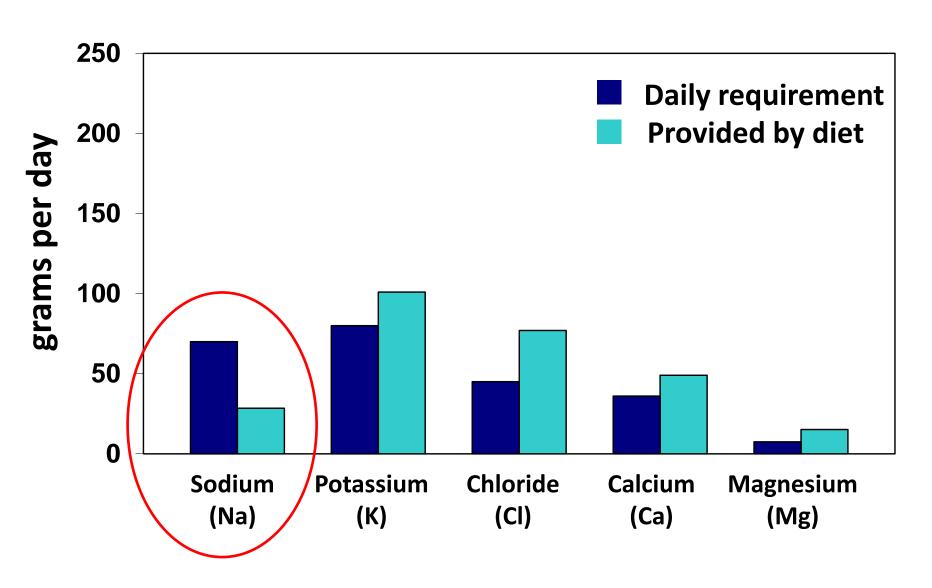
Electrolyte needs for a horse in light work



Electrolytes provided by a hay, alfalfa, oil diet



Electrolytes provided by a hay, alfalfa, oil diet...adjusted for "availability"



What determines how much electrolyte my horse needs?

- How hard its working (distance, speed, hills, going)
- How much your horse sweats
- The weather
- What you feed
- Individual variation



Electrolytes

- Electrolyte problems
 - Poor performance
 - Tying-up (muscle)
- Take 1-2 months to develop
- Often seen in late Spring-Summer
- Take at least 2-3 weeks to correct
- Electrolyte deficiency is VERY COMMON
- Over-feeding electrolytes is VERY RARE

How to feed electrolytes

- Feed a balanced electrolyte supplement
- Feed in feed, NOT in water
- Feed every day
- Feed same amount every day
- Do not try to load for comeptition
- Split between 2-3 feeds
- Feed a slight excess allow kidney to sort out what the body needs!



Electrolytes





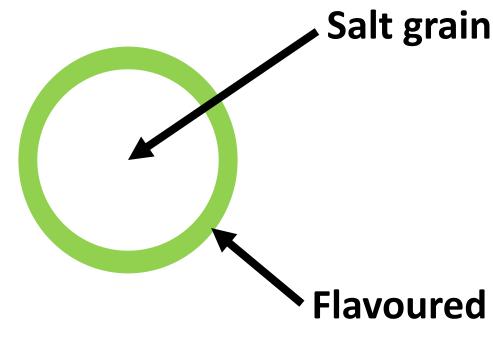




Electrolytes with MicrobeadTM Technology







Flavoured oil outer coating

In independent trials, electrolytes with Microbead Technology increased feed and water intake by on average 33% compared with ordinary electrolytes

FAT COATED ELECTROLYTES FOR IMPROVED PALATABILITY, **BETTER APPETITE & LESS GASTRIC IRRITATION**





Ordinary electrolytes arrive in stomach and rapidly dissolve

> Some electrolyte uptake occurs from stomach

Small Intestine

Stomach

ordinary electrolytes and stomach lining can lead to inflammation and

Contact between

ulceration...

Electrolytes with Microbead™ technology are coated and do not dissolve in the stomach so cannot irritate the stomach lining

> The coating around the electrolytes is digested by enzymes in the small intestine and the electrolytes are then taken up into the blood

..even when the stomach empties and the electrolytes in solution move to the small intestine



Ulcer

■ Electrolytes with MicrobeadTM technology

Electrolytes With Microbead Technology™

Proven to cause no more irritation to the stomach than water. Highly palatable - no salty taste reduces food refusal. Increases food and water intake compared to ordinary electrolytes



....



Electrolytes





Coated with fat to increase palatability, to be gentler on the stomach and to preserve thirst and appetite



SafeSalt



22.4g NaCl per 25ml (28g) scoop (80%)
Fat 20%
No Sugar



Complete Electrolytes



22g electrolytes per 25ml (28g) scoop (78%)
Na 5.6g, K 2.2g, Cl 10.9g, PO4 1.1g, Ca 0.2g, Mg 0.1g
Fat 17%
Sugar less than 5%



Standard sizes





2kg and 10kg

2kg and 10kg



Complete Electrolytes Paste



- A highly concentrated and balanced electrolyte paste
 - Supplies sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium and magnesium in proportions lost in sweat
 - Each 60g syringe delivers 35g of electrolyte
 - Smooth flowing
 - Palatable with a strong mint flavour
- Sticky consistency to minimise loss from the mouth



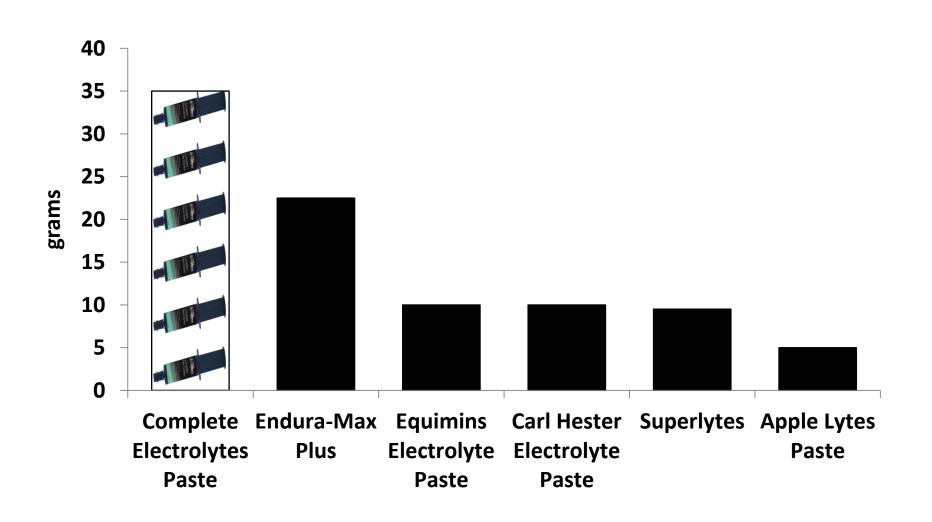
Complete Electrolytes Paste



- Each 60g syringe delivers
- Na 10.0g, CI 19.1g, K 3.8g, Ca 1.1g, Mg 0.2g
 - Glucose <5%

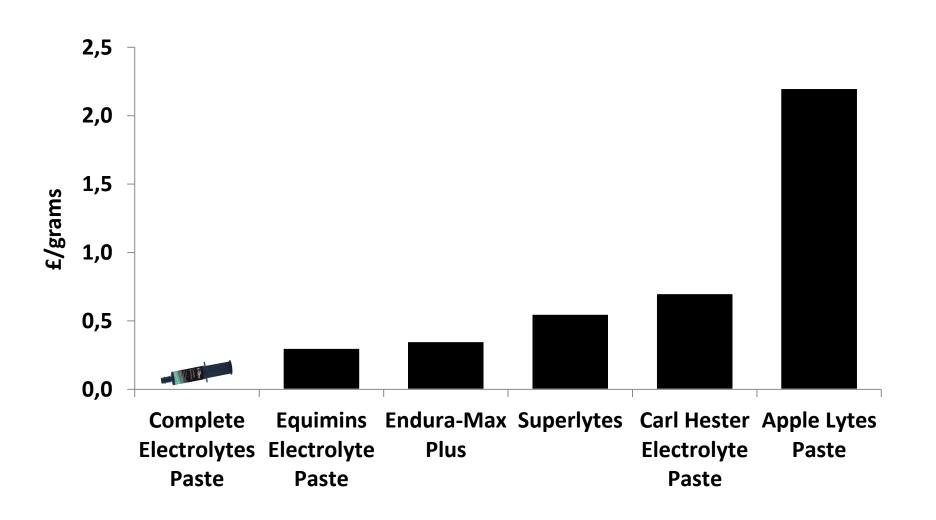


Electrolytes per Syringe





Value for Money



https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/ u/43852398/Electrolytes%20explain ed.pdf

Article on electrolytes by David Marlin

