

What's in REHYDRA?

Each litre of REHYDRA provides:

Sodium ions (Na)	40.98g
Potassium ions (K)	31.38g
Chloride ions (Cl)	65.56g
Phosphate ions (PO4)	23.94g
Magnesium ions (Mg)	2.93g
Sulphate ions (SO4)	11.95g
Glucose	260g

Directions for Use

The dose given varies with work level, sweat loss, environmental conditions. As a guide:

Light Work: 40mL over tongue or 40mL diluted in about 2 litres fresh clean water as first drink.

Moderate Work: 60mL over tongue or 60mL diluted in 2-3 litres fresh, clean water as first drink.

Heavy Work, Heavy Sweat Loss & Dehydration: 80mL over tongue or 80mL diluted in about 4 litres fresh clean water as first drink.

Stomach Tube: If required REHYDRA may be administered using 40mL concentrate per litre of water via stomach tube in a volume of 6-8 litres fresh clean water.

Always make sure adequate fresh, clean drinking water is available immediately after using REHYDRA.

Electrolyte supplementation is also valuable in winter

In cold conditions, when horses tend not to drink as much water, electrolyte deficiencies and dehydration can often occur. If horses are reluctant to drink sufficient cold water they may benefit from addition of REHYDRA to a small amount of slightly warmer water. This will often encourage them to drink more fresh water.

Pack Sizes

1L, 5L and 20L.

Ranvet's got Electrolytes covered!

Salkavite

The Market Leader in B vitamins and Electrolytes.

Electropaste

Oral paste concentrate with B Vitamins, Vitamin E and Folic acid.

Ranvet's Electrolytes

Oral electrolyte replacer.

Lang's Solution

Intravenous use, encourages drinking.



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REHYDRA

Oral Liquid Rehydration Concentrate for Horses



Use as an aid to rapidly restore fluid and essential body salt levels depleted during strenuous exercise and sweat loss in all classes of horses

Electrolyte imbalance is the major cause of fatigue and poor performance!

Dehydration or the lack of sufficient body fluid is the single most significant factor involved in reduced performance in horses.

The essential minerals sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium and magnesium are collectively called electrolytes. Horses, like all mammals, depend on these electrically charged minerals to maintain the balance of vital body fluids, as well as the correct function of cells, nerve impulses, muscle contraction and the blood vessels, or circulatory system. When these minerals are dissolved in body water they adopt electrical charges. Some of these electrically charged minerals are found in high concentrations inside cells and others are found in fluids outside individual cells. This fine balance of electrically charged minerals or electrolytes, maintains normal body function, especially the transport of nutrients into and waste products out of individual cells.

pH is Important

During hard work the production of energy from food releases increasingly high amounts of acid by-products such as lactic acid as workload and intensity increases. As these acids accumulate in muscle cells and then in the blood, the body's pH drops. At the same time the efficiency of all of the metabolic processes drops markedly, resulting in fatigue and reduced performance. The correct electrolyte balance plays a major role in the body's ability to buffer excess acidity.

Body fluid losses can be high during exercise

Exercise generates a great deal of heat which must be lost from the body. In the horse, sweating is the primary method of losing excess body heat through evaporation. The problem is that sweating can result in huge electrolyte losses, as essential electrolytes are lost to the horse in sweat.

As workload increases, especially in hot humid conditions, sweat loss can reach 10-15 litres per hour in hard working horses such as endurance horses.

Even racehorses can lose 4-7 litres of sweat in the relatively short period before, during and after galloping.

About 65% of the horse's body is water; most of the water is found inside individual cells. Blood plasma (the fluid component which transports oxygen in red blood cells to tissues) is a large part of the fluid found outside cells. When horses sweat, much of the fluid lost in sweat comes from this blood plasma reserve. If sweat losses are large during prolonged hard work in hot, humid conditions, the blood plasma volume can reduce enough to affect the ability of the horse to maintain adequate blood flow to muscles during work.

Horse sweat contains many things besides water

Sweat contains high levels of the electrolytes and protein. It is not uncommon for an endurance horse to lose between 30-130g of sodium, 12- 40g potassium and 60-250g chloride in a 100km endurance ride in hot conditions.

Heavily sweating horses can therefore experience large electrolyte or body salt losses as well as large fluid losses. These losses can rapidly and profoundly reduce performance. At the very least, a shortage of electrolytes and body fluids rapidly leads to horses feeling weak and fatigued.

In a heavily sweating horse it can be difficult to fully replace lost electrolytes during work, but REHYDRA offers the ability to use a concentrated electrolyte solution during rest stops, at drinking points or as required, to reduce body salt loss and maintain thirst reflexes so animals continue to drink and rehydrate.

Travelling horses can become dehydrated

The stress of travelling long distances to competition venues can result in significant dehydration. REHYDRA offers an easily transportable concentrated electrolyte solution for easy administration at rest stops, either via dosage over the tongue or by administration in a small volume of drinking water.

Whenever REHYDRA is used make sure horses have immediate access to fresh, clean drinking water.

Hot, humid conditions increase fluid and electrolyte losses

As workload in hot, humid conditions increases, body fluid and electrolyte losses increase. Take every opportunity before, during and after competition or travel to ensure adequate electrolyte levels by administering REHYDRA.

Electrolyte replacement is a daily requirement

Horses don't store large amounts of electrolytes. Any horse that is being worked regularly requires daily oral electrolytes. Diets often don't contain sufficient electrolytes to maintain body fluid balances, so be prepared for electrolyte supplementation at all times.

Always use 'Rock Salt' in the ration

Regardless of the diet used, or electrolyte supplement used, Ranvet strongly recommends that rock salt (sodium chloride) be added to rations every day in working horses. Well formulated electrolyte supplements specifically designed for horses, such as Ranvet's SALKAVITE do not contain large amounts of salt. This simply increases the volume of the supplement. It is much cheaper for you to add simple rock salt to provide sodium and chloride. The sodium in rock salt helps to maintain appetite as well as acts as an essential electrolyte.

Use daily electrolytes plus oral liquid electrolyte supplementation

Use Ranvet's SALKAVITE as a routine daily electrolyte supplement in the ration, then use REHYDRA as an oral liquid electrolyte supplement at times of high fluid loss, such as during transport and before, during and immediately after hard physical exercise, as required. Make sure you always have REHYDRA available during hot, humid weather.

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