

PUBLISHED RESEARCH HORSES

Glucosamine-Chondroitin, chondroitin or glucosamine oral joint supplementation

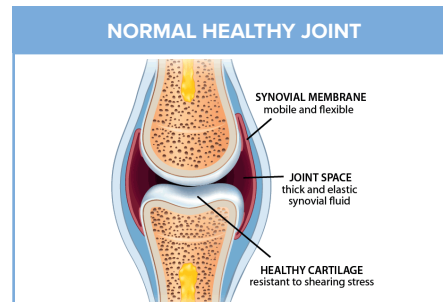
YOUNG HEALTHY HORSES (YEARLINGS)

- Increased glucosamine in synovial fluid
- Reduced the key marker of inflammation (PGE)
- Reduced the cartilage degrading enzyme (C2C)
- Increased the availability of collagen, a key component of cartilage

- ✓ Long-term pain relief
- ✓ Anti-inflammatory action (short & long term)
- ✓ Overall health benefit
- ✓ Aids in restoring synovial fluid lubrication
- ✓ Inhibits destructive enzymes
- ✓ Aids in stimulating cartilage maintenance & repair
- ✓ Provides the correct quality & quantity of building blocks for joint health

HORSES WITH JOINT DISEASE

- Improved lameness score
- Improved flexion test
- Improved stride length
- Improved range of joint motion
- Reduction in overall pain
- Reduced the frequency of intra-articular injections



References

1. Abedellaah, B 2020
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3. Du et al 2004
4. Forsyth et al 2006
5. Gupta et al 2009
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7. Hanson et al 2001
8. Kane et al 2003 (1)
9. Kane et al 2003 (2)
10. Keegan et al 2007
11. Leatherwood et al 2016
12. McIlwraith et al 2012
13. Meulyzer et al 2008
14. Moreira et al 2019
15. Montgomery, M 2006
16. Montgomery, M 2011
17. Schlueter et al 2004
18. Verde et al 2006



Equine Joint Support *Formula Two*

A natural supplement for joints where long-term use can assist in managing joint health and function.



APVMA Approval
Nº: 64740/126120

Freecall Australia: 1800 801 201

Charges may apply from some mobiles.

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THE SOLUTION FOR JOINT HEALTH

PACK SIZES

- 1.25 kg = 50 scoops
- 2.5 kg = 100 scoops
- 5 kg = 200 scoops
- 2x5 kg = 400 scoops



Active constituents per kg:

- 200g - Glucosamine Sulphate
- 60g - Chondroitin Sulphate

Each scoop (25g) provides:

- 5,000 mg - Glucosamine Sulphate
- 1,500 mg - Chondroitin Sulphate

Initial loading Dose:

- 50 g - (2 Level Scoops) per day for the first 4 - 6 weeks

Daily Maintenance Dose:

- 25 g - (1 Level Scoop) per day

Horses that will benefit from Equine Joint Support Formula Two

- ✓ Growing, breeding, spelling and performance horses.
- ✓ All disciplines - dressage, eventing, jumping, racing, showing, camp drafting, reining etc.
- ✓ Horses with a history of joint disease/injury.

Why Glucosamine Sulphate?

- ✓ Glucosamine sulphate is naturally found in the body.
- ✓ Building block required for cartilage maintenance and repair.
- ✓ Contains high grade co-crystallised glucosamine sulphate.
- ✓ Glucosamine sulphate is more bioactive than glucosamine hydrochloride.

Why Chondroitin Sulphate?

- ✓ Provides cartilage its ability to absorb impact and resist wear.
- ✓ Plays a role in preventing release of destructive enzymes and has an anti-inflammatory action.
- ✓ Contains chondroitin-4-sulphate, the major form of chondroitin found in healthy joints.
- ✓ Has a low molecular weight which is essential for efficient absorption

The glucosamine sulphate and chondroitin sulphate used in this product are pharmaceutical grade

EQUINE JOINTS

SYNOVIAL JOINTS

- The most common joints that help with movement and come in many different shapes
- Examples include the ball and socket of the hip joint or the hinge joint of the elbow.
- The exact shape of the joint determines how the joint moves; it may flex & extend or twist.

CARTILAGINOUS JOINTS

- Joints connected by cartilage, such as those between the vertebrae of a horse's backbone.
- Allow for limited movement.

FIBROUS JOINTS

- Less common, these joints do not allow for movement.
- An example would be those joints between the bones of a horse's skull.

LAMENESS IN HORSES

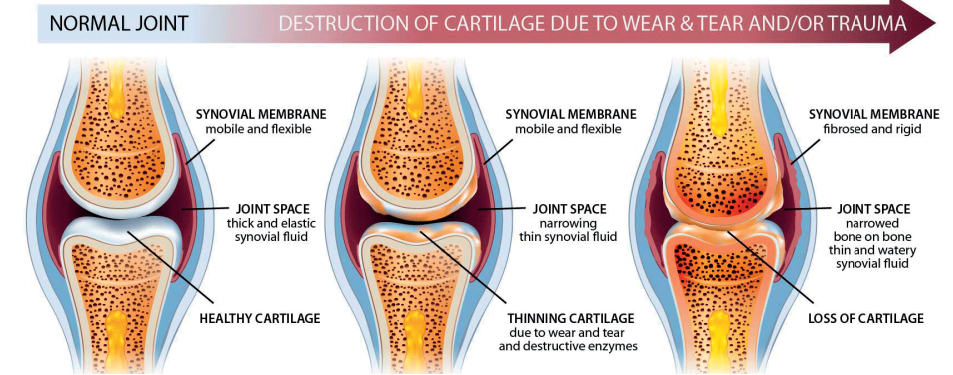
(abnormal stance or gait)

- Lameness is the most common cause of loss of use in horses.
- Most lameness occurs in the forelimbs as they carry 60-65% of the horse's weight.
- Up to 95% of forelimb lameness will be found in the carpus (knee) or below.
- Approximately 80% of hind limb lameness will be in found the hock or stifle.
- Osteoarthritis (OA) is the single most common cause of lameness.
- It is estimated that 60% of lameness is related to osteoarthritis.

WHAT IS OSTEOARTHRITIS (OA)?

- Joints begin to degenerate causing inflammation, breakdown and eventual loss of the cartilage of the joints.
- Commonly occurs in the knees, fetlocks, hocks, stifles but also can occur in the back, neck, feet & mandible.
- It is not just an old horse disease... A study found approximately 3% of Thoroughbred yearlings had osteoarthritis and of this group of yearlings 37% never had a race start.

EQUINE OSTEOARTHRITIS



Joint Support Formula Two...the solution for healthy joints throughout your horse's lifecycle



Treatments CANNOT reverse osteoarthritis but can reduce the inflammation in the joint, relieve pain, and slow further damage to the joint.