

SELEKT Glycerol Plus

A glucogenic formulation to aid with the reduction of risk for ketosis in dairy cows. It contains glycerol and propylene glycol to deliver both a rapid and sustained increase in blood-glucose concentration.

Key Points

- SELEKT Glycerol Plus contains two sources of energy to utilize two different glucogenic pathways:
 - propylene glycol gives a sustained release of energy.
 - glycerol, which has a similar calorific value to propylene glycol but is much less toxic, provides a rapid release of energy.
- SELEKT Glycerol Plus contains yeast, to assist in the stimulation of the growth of bacteria that utilize lactate and digest cellulose.
- It is important to give SELEKT Glycerol Plus in water because it has been shown that glycerol is glucogenic only when given in water. This also helps to correct dehydration.
- Feed 1kg per head to cows every 8-12 hours mixed with 10 litres or more of warm water.
- Contains Glycerol 630g, Monopropylene Glycol 320g, Dry Yeast 46g.
- Can be used alongside SELEKT Restore sachet and fluid therapy.



1 litre

Glycerol.....	630 g
Monopropylene glycol	320 g
Dry yeast.....	46 g

SGP02

For the best results

1. If SELEKT Glycerol Plus is used on its own without other SELEKT formulae, it should be given with at least 10 times its own volume of water for maximum absorption.

This ensures the glycerol is absorbed rather than being degraded in the rumen.

2. When using SELEKT Glycerol Plus with other SELEKT formulae to aid dehydration, it can be added to the solution without any extra water. Always use SELEKT Glycerol Plus with water.

Tip: Add warm water to drain all the yeast which may have settled on the bottom of the container.



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How it Works

SELEKT Glycerol Plus has been formulated to give two sources of energy from:

- propylene glycol – commonly-used source of energy but can only be given in small amounts at any one time because of its toxicity;
- glycerol – similar calorific value to propylene glycol but much less toxic and can be given in larger amounts.

Propylene glycol must be converted to pyruvate before it enters the citric-acid cycle from where it is converted to glucose (Figure 1). Glycerol enters the same pathway several steps closer to glucose, so it yields glucose more quickly.

The effects of glycerol are therefore seen sooner than those of propylene glycol, and giving them in combination provides an extended therapeutic effect (Pethick *et al.*, 2000).

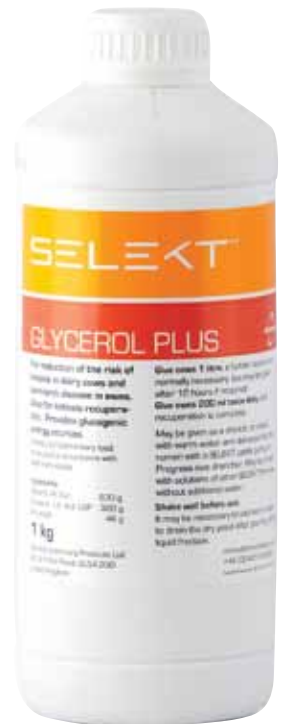
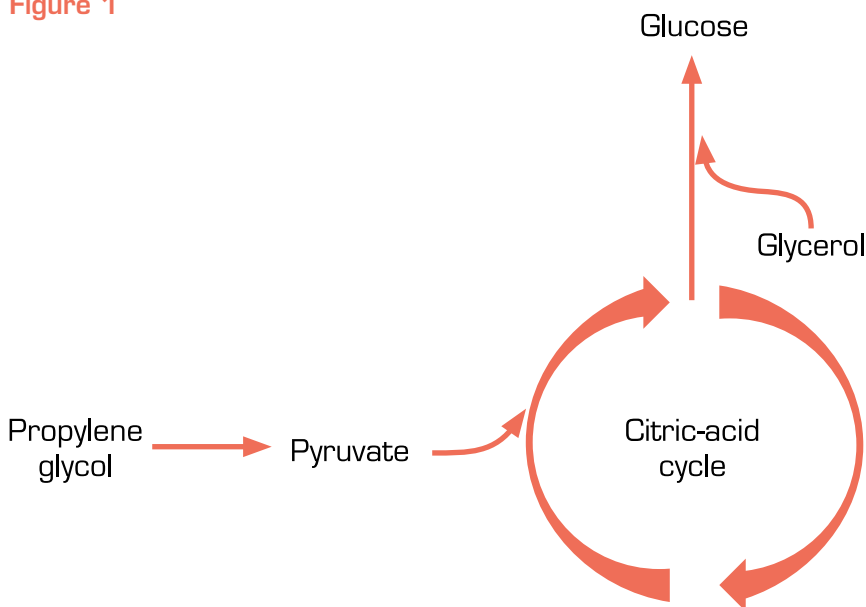


Figure 1



Overseas papers have suggested that glycerol plus may lead to less treatments than propylene glycol alone due to the toxicity of propylene glycol.

References

- Cal-Pereyra, L. *et al.* (2015) *Irish Veterinary Journal* **68**: 25-31
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McArt, JA. *et al.* (2012) *Journal of Dairy Science* **95**: 2505-2512
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Wood, S. (2014) *Cattle Practice* **22(2)**: 140