

# RED CELL<sup>®</sup> Care



Complete Vitamin-Mineral Supplement for the Management of Anemic Conditions, Poor Appetite, Recovery and Convalescence in Dogs and Cats.

## Data Sheet

### Active ingredients (per ml):

Copper (Cu)	0.07 mg
Iron (Fe)	2.58 mg
Manganese (Mn)	0.24 mg
Potassium (K)	0.18 mg
Selenium (Se)	1.6 µg
Zinc (Zn)	1.72 mg
Vitamin A	342.93 UI
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (Thiamine)	0.15 mg
Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> (Riboflavin)	0.09 mg
Vitamin B <sub>3</sub> (Niacinamide)	1.03 mg
Vitamin B <sub>5</sub> (Calcium-D-pantothenate)	0.05 mg
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> (Pyridoxine)	0.016 mg
Vitamin B <sub>9</sub> (Fólic a.)	8.6 µg
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (Cyanocobalamin)	3.4 µg
Vitamin D	49.45 UI
Vitamin E	1.6 UI
Vitamin K <sub>3</sub> (Menadione)	0.35 µg
Choline	0.88 mg



### Features

Rich in iron, copper, vitamins B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>9</sub>, B<sub>12</sub> and K<sub>3</sub>, essential for the synthesis of red blood cells.

Complete and balanced formula of 18 nutrients that promotes the synthesis of red blood cells.

Provides other vitamins (A, D<sub>3</sub>, E, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>5</sub>, y Colina) and minerals (K, Mn, Se and Zn) that stimulate appetite and metabolism and that have antioxidant properties.

Indicated in anaemic, convalescent, post-operative, pregnant and lactating females, puppies and geriatric conditions, etc.

Administer with food or orally through a syringe.

200 ml container with measuring cap.

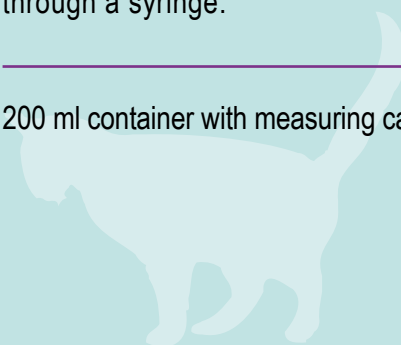
### Composition (in descending order):

Concentrated beef liver, sodium bicarbonate.

**Analytical constituents:** Protein 1.6%; crude fat 0.65%; crude fibre 0.3%; crude ash 1.2%; moisture 95.8%; potassium 0.017%.

**Mechanism of action:** RED CELL<sup>®</sup> provides 19 vitamins and trace elements. Iron, copper and vitamins B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>9</sub>, B<sub>12</sub> and K<sub>3</sub> are essential for the synthesis of haemoglobin and red blood cells. Vitamins A, D<sub>3</sub>, and B<sub>6</sub> contribute to optimal bone and muscle development. A third group (Vitamins B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>5</sub>, choline and potassium) are essential for metabolic processes that transform nutrients into energy. Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> is also an appetite stimulant. Finally, manganese, selenium, zinc and vitamin E are key factors in numerous metabolic processes, as they boost the immune system and protect cells by neutralizing free radicals (antioxidant properties).

- Iron (absorbed mainly in the proximal small intestine) is an essential component in the formation of haemoglobin. Haemoglobin is responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood and for controlling the division of erythrocytes and their release from the bone marrow. When there is an iron deficiency haemoglobin production is insufficient, leading to anaemia. This iron deficiency is usually associated with inadequate dietary intake or with chronic blood loss.
- Copper, B-group vitamins and vitamin K perform different essential roles in the proper formation of haemoglobin and erythrocytes as well as the optimal function of the physiological coagulation mechanisms. Anaemia associated with copper and vitamin B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>9</sub> and B<sub>12</sub> deficiencies have been described. Furthermore, vitamin K deficiency can cause severe haemostatic problems.
- With iron administration an increase in haemoglobin concentrations is achieved, resulting in a hematocrit increase. It is important that iron deficiency therapy is continued until the hematocrit returns to normal (at approximately 4 weeks from starting treatment). The hematocrit increases before the body's iron stores have been recovered, consequently, if therapy is stopped early (at least 4 weeks, but supplementation may be necessary for several months, depending on the severity of the anaemia), the animal



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runs the risk of suffering from anaemia again.

- In animals that donate blood, it has been observed that iron supplementation increases the average volume of blood they can donate (16-18 ml/kg every 21 days without supplementation; 22 ml/kg every 21-28 days with supplementation).
- Benefits have been shown in iron supplementation treatment in patients with Chronic Renal Disease.

### Indications:

- Nutritional support in animals with anemia due to iron or nutritional deficiencies.
- Convalescence, poor appetite and recovery states.
- Nutritional deficits.
- Blood donors.
- Nutritional support in pregnant and lactating females.
- Performance improvement and delay in the appearance of fatigue in sport or work animals.

**Target species:** Cats and dogs.

**Directions of use:** Shake before use. Mix it with food or orally through a syringe. Daily dose:

- 1 ml/kg body weight.
- In case of iron deficiency anaemia, a dose of up to 4 ml/kg body weight.

**Warnings:** Keep the container tightly closed in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight and out of reach of children and animals.

**Presentation:** 200 ml container with measuring cap.

### Bibliography:

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- Vieira J et al, Hematocrit Monitoring in Blood-donor Dogs, 34th World Small Animal Veterinary Congress 2009, São Paulo, Brazil

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VN-PUB-0070EN