

EQUISTRO®



Function:

Chlorine (Cl) normally accompanies sodium in the diet as the anion chloride. Chloride is an important extracellular anion involved in acid-base balance and osmotic regulation. It is an essential component of bile and is important in the formation of hypochloric acid, a gastric secretion necessary for digestion.

Sources: Common salt is 61% chloride and is often used to meet chlorine needs. Some chloride concentrations of common feedstuffs range from 0.05% for corn and soybean meal to 3% for molasses.

Daily requirements (NRC, 1989):

While the chlorine requirements of horses have not been strongly established, they are presumed to be adequate when the sodium requirements are met with sodium chloride. An average requirement for maintenance need would be 80 mg Cl/kg body weight.

Deficiency:

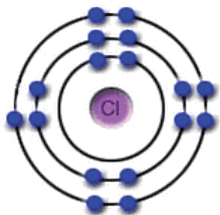
A chlorine deficiency is unlikely to occur without a sodium deficiency. It is clearly correlated to metabolic alkalosis. Clinical signs are decreased food intake, weight loss, muscle weakness, decreased milk production, dehydration, constipation and depraved appetite.

Excess:

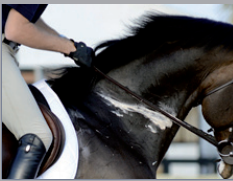
Horses are considered tolerant of high concentrations of salt in their diets if they have free access to fresh drinking water.

When problems may occur?

If horses are being administered too much sodium bicarbonate, a chlorine deficiency may occur.



CHLORINE



Vétoquinol
 *Signe de Passion*