

# Can you afford not to protect your herd?

Mycotoxins are secondary metabolites of mould growth and are some of the most poisonous materials known. In pigs they can result in:

- Weight loss and poor growth.
- Poor feed conversion.
- Vomiting and diarrhoea.
- Reduced litter size.
- High litter mortality.
- Immune disorders.
- Fertility problems.
- Unthriftiness.
- Death.

Testing for mycotoxins is useful but localised colonies of aspergillus or fusarium can be found at condensation points. Grinding mouldy grains distributes millions of propagules each capable of starting a new fungal colony. Ventilating bins or chemical treatment does not remove toxins.

Veterinary investigations identify:

- Impaired immune response.
- Vaccine and drug failures.
- Decreased white cell count.
- Reduced white cell activity.

- Increased disease risk.
- Reduced serum concentrations of antibiotics.

Mycotoxin damage can be prevented by irreversibly binding to an indigestible matrix.

Silica minerals can be very effective. Those claiming to bind all mycotoxins with equal efficacy may also absorb vitamins, amino acids and medications.

In absorption tests Kiotechagil's Sorbatox binds toxins with no loss of availability of either fat soluble or water soluble vitamins.

Sorbatox is highly effective in minimising the impact of aflatoxins and the common fusarium mycotoxins such as zearalenone and vomitoxin.

In trials with zearalenone Sorbatox was 20% more efficient than a yeast product and 30% better than other mineral binders. Mineral binders are non-toxic, non-allergenic and cost-effective. Can you afford not to protect your herd?

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