THE BENEFITS OF PRE & PROBIOTICS

FOR ALL ANIMAL STAGES OF LIFE

D.O.C PROBIOTICS

FIRST MOST FOLKS DO NOT KNOW THAT

- All baby mammals are born with a completely sterile GI tract.
- The GI tract is inoculated after birth by nursing on the mother and ingesting bacteria found on the teats. Not all bacteria introduced is a good bacterai.
- Newborn ruminants are not ruminants at birth. The rumen is undeveloped and milk bypasses the rumen and goes directly into the stomach using the esophageal groove that forms when the animal nurses. The rumen does not start developing until the animal is about a week old.
- Thus saying a probiotic given to a newborn is protecting the rumen is false.
- In adult ruminants the rumen is populated with bacteria but also with a large number of protozoa and most of the species of bacteria used in probiotics are not found in the rumen. The bacteria is in the GI tract and colon as well.

"The direct benefits of colostrum that have been observed to date are numerous and they include overall good health, prevention of disease, improved performance, reduced healing period, increased recovery, and improved immune protection."

Michail Borissenko
Chief Scientist
Institute of Colostrum Research

WHAT IS A PREBIOTIC?

- A prebiotic is a carbohydrate that is not digestible by animals but is digestible by bacteria.
- Prebiotics are commonly called FOS which stands for fructoogilosaccharides.
- There are several different sources that FOS can come from
- Providing a prebiotic along with the probiotics is helpful to the bacteria in the probiotic because it offers them an immediate source of food. This means they do not have to breakdown other foodstuffs before they can start dividing and multiplying.
- You can feed the wrong bacteria so start with the good ones.

"It has recently been discovered that colostrum is a significant source of antioxidants. One such antioxidant – Glutathione - has been described as the "Ultimate Antioxidant."

Michail Borissenko
Chief Scientist
Institute of Colostrum Research

CONTINUED ON BACK >

OUR PRODUCTS

- All In One Natural Ingredients
- 8 Macro Encapsulated Probiotics & Prebiotics
- Electrolytes
- Yeast
- Colustrum
- 3 Gut Sugars
- Increase Immunity
- Helps Fight Viral, Bacterial Fungal and Allergenic conditions
- Speeds Healing
- Boost Gut Health - Protects The Entire Digestive System
- Fight Scours & Stress
- Protects Against Ecoli, Coccidia and Salmonella
- Helps Build Lean Muscle
- Helps Repair Muscle
- Bloating Relief
- Helps In Calming
- Maximize Nutrition Absorbtion
- Increase Apptetite - Keeps Them Eating
- Great Taste Makes It Easy To Give

D.O.C PROBIOTICS

DANNY BURCH 830.928.7001 - KERRVILLE, TEXAS - WWW.DOCPROBIOTICS.NET

"Bovine colostrum may have direct antimicrobial and endotoxin-neutralizing effects throughout the alimentary tract as well as other bioactivities that suppress gut inflammation and promote mucosal integrity and tissue repair under various conditions related to tissue injury."

Dr Mathias Rathe, Dr Klaus Müller, Dr Per Torp Sangild, and Dr Steffen Husby
Nutrition Review Denmark

WHAT IS A PROBIOTIC?

• Probiotics are live naturally occurring microorganisms.
• This means that they are bacteria that are naturally found in the GI tracts of animals
• There are only certain bacteria that are approved for use in animals
• Not all bacteria occur in all species—some are only found in ruminant animals others are only found in birds so selection can be important for an efficient product. This is why we have multiple bacteria to cover all species.
• Probiotics function primarily in the intestinal tract. They do not function in the stomach. They do condition the stomach for good health and pH.

WHAT DO PROBIOTICS DO?

• **Probiotics** have been shown to improve immunity, produce compounds that help fight disease, improve digestion and absorption in the gut, alter gut pH to produce improved conditions for other naturally occurring bacteria that colonize the gut.

• **DOC 1** - Can aid in intestinal health and help prevent infection. It is normally found in the intestines and is able to break down sugars into lactic acid. This bacteria is also ableto use some "indigestible" plant compounds, including some proteins and cellulose, for fuel. Its ability to use many different compounds as food allows it to thrive in the digestive tract and compete with potentially harmful bacteria for space and resources in the gut.
• **DOC 2** - One of the most common bacteria found in the gut of animals. This bacteria is a very helpful because it maintains a normal digestive tract, inhibits the growth of harmful bacteria, and also boosts the immune system. Other benefits include, "diarrhea prevention in antibiotic treated animals, alleviation of lactose intolerance symptoms and immune stimulation. It has what is considered a symbiotic relationship with mammals. This means that the relationship between this bacteria and animals is mutually beneficial it ferments sugars into lactic acid thereby lowering pH levels in the intestine. This means that it assists the body in maintaining a healthy balance of intestinal flora by producing organic compounds—such as lactic acid, hydrogen peroxide, and acetic acid—that increase the acidity of the intestine and inhibit the reproduction of many harmful bacteria.

• **DOC 3** - This bacteria lives in the colon. It aids in the synthesis of B-complex vitamins and vitamin K in the intestines. Vitamin K is necessary to improve bone health, prevent bone fractures and reduce the risk of bleeding associated with long-term antibiotic use.

• **DOC 4** - This bacteria is found in soil, water and the intestinal tracts of humans and animals. It is a spore forming bacteria which means it has a very hard outer shell protecting it from harsh conditions.

• **DOC 5** - Naturally occurring bacteria in the intestinal tract of animals. They produce bacteriocens which like antibiotics kill harmful bacteria. These bacteria produce three bacteriocens where two frequently act together making them very effective antibiotics. This strain of bacteria will also remain in the gut much longer than others when given as a probiotic.

• **DOC 6** - Naturally occurring bacteria in the intestinal tract of animals. It is resistant to antibiotics which means that it will continue to populate the gut even when an animal is on antibiotics while other bacteria may die. It also prevents harmful bacteria from attaching to the mucosal lining and competes for the nutrients the bad bacteria need to survive. With no food and no room to live, the harmful bacteria pass harmlessly through the body.

• **DOC 7** - A naturally occurring bacteria in the gut. It is commonly used to restore natural flora in the gut following antibiotic treatment, diarrhea or other conditions where the gut flora has been depleted.

• **DOC 8** - This bacteria is commonly used to restore natural flora in the gut following antibiotic therapy. Some studies have indicated that it will help to prevent diarrhea and may aid in the prevention of ulcers.

• **DOC 9** - This organism helps protect the body from disease and illness by restricting the growth of various types of harmful bacteria that cause infection. It is able to improve and promote digestion. It may help control diarrhea, and have an anti-inflammatory effect on the gut and may improve the immune system.

• **DOC 10** - This naturally occurring microorganism functions to prevent the colonization and growth of pathogens as well as regulating and optimize the functions of all of the other natural micro flora. It also increases the energy value of the feed and digestibility of nutrients.