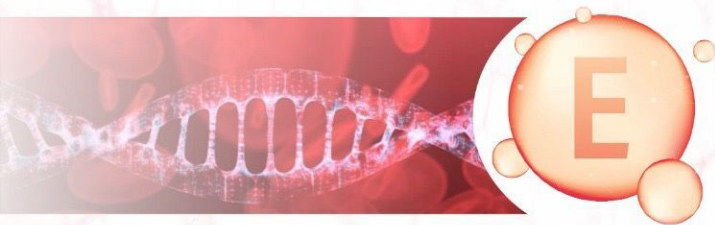


Nutrisell-E

20%

Veterinary Nutritional
Supplement

Supports immune system & muscle function
Enhances fertility & reproductive health
Improves skin, coat, & overall vitality



Nutrisell-E 20%

Vitamin E in Poultry Nutrition:

Composition in 1000 ml Oral Liquid.

Vitamin E (3a700)	200,000 mg
Selenium (3b801) (Sodium selenite)	2,500 mg
Zinc (3b605)	5,000 mg
Copper	2,000 mg

Functions of Vitamin E in Poultry:

Antioxidant Role – Protects cell membranes from Redox damage.

Immune System Support – Enhances disease resistance and vaccine response.

Growth and Reproduction – Essential for fertility and embryo development.

Neuromuscular Health – Prevents muscular dystrophy and other nerve-related disorders.

Lipid Absorption – Enhances lipid bioavailability.

Vitamin E Requirements for Poultry:

The recommended dietary vitamin E levels vary based on species, age, and reproduction stage.

Poultry Type	Vitamin E Requirement (mg/kg body weight)
Broilers (starter)	10-20 mg/kg
Broilers (grower/finisher)	8-12 mg/kg
Layers	10-30 mg/kg
Breeders	25-50 mg/kg
Turkeys	20-50 mg/kg

Recommended Dosage (in drinking water):

1 ml in 10 lit (1 lit/10000 lit water) of drinking water.

Supplementation and Overdose:

Vitamin E is often supplemented in poultry diets to ensure adequate levels, especially in high-fat diets.

Excess vitamin E (above 300 mg/kg body weight) is generally non-toxic but may interfere with vitamin A and K absorption.

Vitamin E is an essential fat-soluble vitamin that plays a crucial role in poultry health, growth, and reproduction. It acts as an antioxidant, supports immune function, and prevents various deficiency-related disorders.

Sources of Vitamin E for Poultry:

Natural Sources: Vegetable oils, green leafy forages, alfalfa meal, wheat germ, and sunflower seeds.

Synthetic Sources: DL-alpha-tocopherol, tocopheryl acetate (used in commercial poultry feed).

Vitamin E Deficiency in Poultry:

A deficiency of vitamin E can cause several health problems, including:

Encephalomalacia ("Crazy Chick Disease") – Brain damage leading to loss of balance and paralysis.

Exudative Diathesis – Leakage of fluid into tissues, leading to edema.

Muscular Dystrophy – Weakness and degeneration of muscle tissue.

Reduced Immunity – Increased susceptibility to infections.

Poor Fertility – Reduced hatchability and embryonic mortality in breeders.

Vitamin E and Selenium Relationship:

- Selenium works with vitamin E to prevent oxidative damage.
- Deficiency in either nutrient can lead to similar disorders.
- Supplementation of both improves overall poultry health and performance.

