

# WeJoint<sup>®</sup> +plus

**NEW**  
with  
**NATIVE Type II  
Collagen**

A **step further**  
in the support  
of the **joint  
function**



**wepharm<sup>®</sup>**  
Animal Welfare

wepharm.pt

## WeJoint<sup>®</sup> Tasty Tablets




It is a nutritional supplement for dogs and cats, developed to provide nutritional support and strengthening of joint health.

It is recommended for young and growing animals, animals with high physical activity, and in any situation of joint disease (inflammatory, traumatic, degenerative or when there is joint immobilization).

### Presentation:

**WeJoint Plus<sup>®</sup> Small Breed and Cats** 30 tasty tablets  
**WeJoint Plus<sup>®</sup> Small Breed and Cats** 120 tasty tablets  
**WeJoint Plus<sup>®</sup> Medium Breed** 30 tasty tablets  
**WeJoint Plus<sup>®</sup> Medium Breed** 120 tasty tablets  
**WeJoint Plus<sup>®</sup> Large Breed** 30 tasty tablets  
**WeJoint Plus<sup>®</sup> Large Breed** 120 tasty tablets

### Composition per WeJoint Plus<sup>®</sup> tablet:

WeJoint <sup>®</sup> Plus	Large Breed	Medium Breed	Small Breed and Cats
Glucosamine Hydrochloride	500	360	250
Native Type II Collagen 	40	20	10
Chondroitin Sulfate	200	135	100
Methyl Sulfonyl Methane	125	90	60
Krill Oil	100	70	40
<i>Harpagophytum Procumbens</i> (Standardized Purified Extract)	4.8	3.36	1.6
Vitamin C	50	35	22
Zinc Sulfate / Zinc	30 / 10.92	20 / 7.28	15 / 6.64
Manganese Sulfate / Manganese	6,2/2	6,2/2	6,2/2

### Therapeutic recommendations and doses:

Animal Size	Dose
Animals up to 5kg	1/2 tablet WeJoint <sup>®</sup> Plus Small Breed and Cats per day
Animals up to 10kg	1 tablet WeJoint <sup>®</sup> Plus Small Breed and Cats per day
Animals from 10-25kg	1 tablet WeJoint <sup>®</sup> Plus Medium Breed per day
Animals from 25-40kg	1 tablet WeJoint <sup>®</sup> Plus Large Breed per day
Animals over 40kg	2 tablets WeJoint <sup>®</sup> Plus Large Breed per day

In acute situations or early treatment doubling the recommended dose may be necessary for a period of 15 days.

Store in a dry place in the original packaging and at a temperature below 25°C. Preserve from light and heat.



### References:

(a) Gruenwald J et al 2009. Adv Ther. Effect of glucosamine sulphate with or without omega-3 fatty acids in patients with osteoarthritis. Vol. 26(9), pp. 858-871. (b) Anderson et al 1999: Preventive Vet. Med Vol.38: 65-73. (c) McCarthy G, O'Donovan J, et al Veterinary Journal (2007) Randomised double-blind, positive-controlled trial to assess the efficacy of glucosamine/chondroitin sulfate for the treatment of dogs with osteoarthritis. 2007 Jul; 174(1):54-61. (d) Park JS et al 2010. Nutrition and metabolism Vol. 7:18. Astaxanthin decreased oxidative stress and inflammation and enhanced immune response in humans. (g) Clegg D.O. et al 2006 New Eng. J. Med. Glucosamine, chondroitin sulfate and the two in combination for painful knee osteoarthritis. Vol.354 No.8 pp. 795-808. (d) Roush J.K. et al 2010. J Am Vet Med Assoc, Evaluation of the effects of dietary supplementation with fish oil omega-3 fatty acids on weight bearing in dogs with osteoarthritis. Vol. 236, No.1, pp. 67-73. (e) Deutsch L. et al 2007. Journal of the American College of Nutrition. Evaluation of the Effect of Neptune Krill Oil on Chronic Inflammation and Arthritic Symptoms. Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 39-48. (f) Ezaki, Junko, Journal of Bone and Mineral Metabolism, Assessment of safety and efficacy of methylsulfonylmethane on bone and knee joints in osteoarthritis animal model. 2013 Vol 31, Issue 1, pp 16-25. (g) Aragon, Carlos L., JAVMA, Systematic review of clinical trials of treatments for osteoarthritis in dogs Vol 230, No. 4, February 15, 2007. (h) Gupta, R.P. Journal of Animal Physiology and Animal Nutrition. Comparative therapeutic efficacy and safety of type-II collagen (uc-II), glucosamine and chondroitin in arthritic dogs: pain evaluation by ground force plate. 96 (2012) 770-777. (i) Tong T. et al (2010) Chicken type II collagen induced immune balance of main subtype of helper T cells in mesenteric lymph node lymphocytes in rats with collagen-induced arthritis Inflamm Res. 2010 May;59(5):369-77. (j) Di Cesare Mannelli L. et al. 2013 Low dose native type II collagen prevents pain in a rat osteoarthritis model. BMC Musculoskelet Disord. (k) Trc.T. & Bohmova,J. et al.(2010) Efficacy and tolerance of enzymatic hydrolysed collagen (EHC) vs. glucosamine sulphate (GS) in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis (KOA). Int. Orthopedics. (l) Vandeweerd et al (2012) Systematic Review of Efficacy of Nutraceuticals to Alleviate Clinical Signs of Osteoarthritis. J Vet Intern Med 2012;26:448-456. (m) "Dietary of omega-3 fatty acids was the only nutraceutical that showed a high level of evidence for treatment" BSAVA Congress Proceedings, Birmingham 2015 pag. 131. (n) Abdul Hasseb et al (2017) Harpagoside suppresses IL-6 expression in primary human osteoarthritis chondrocytes J Orthop Res. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2018 February 01.

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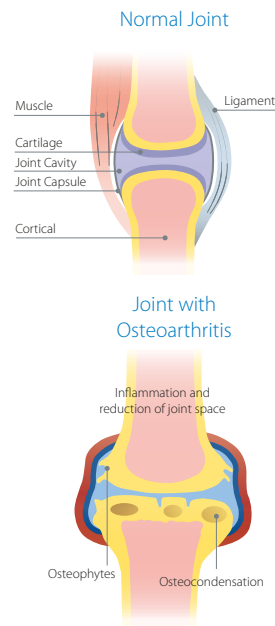
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# WeJoint® +plus

**WeJoint® Plus guarantees in a single product a joint reinforcement and a regeneration effect, as well as the control of pain and inflammation.**

The joint pathology has a high incidence. It may result from an over-charge in a healthy joint or from a normal load in a predisposed joint.

A correct approach, whether it is preventive or therapeutic, allows a recovery of the quality of life or the prevention of the development of a joint pathology in the animal. The key factor is the use of a quality-proven chondroprotector.



**NEW**  
with  
**NATIVE Type II Collagen**

**WeJoint® Plus has an increased and better control efficacy in situations of pain and inflammation.**

The joint surfaces are covered by cartilage which, in turn, is responsible for shock absorption, facilitates slipping and is essential for long bone formation and growth. The cartilage is composed by chondrocytes and extracellular matrix. Chondrocytes are responsible for producing the components of cartilage, namely collagen and matrix proteoglycans. The synovial membrane produces the synovial fluid with viscoelastic and lubricious characteristics. The good function of this complex keeps the joints healthy and functional.

Once the inflammation is installed, the inflammatory mediators and the enzymes released have a negative effect, reducing the production of the structural components of the cartilage and promoting degradation. This process leads to the loss of joint elasticity and high levels of pain.

It is essential to halt this process of degradation and inflammation, as well as controlling pain, giving the animal quality of life.

**WeJoint® Plus** combines the action of multiple components, which result in a complete approach to the treatment and management of joint pathology. It is also recommended for young and growing animals.

## **HARPAGOPHYTUM PROCUMBENS (Standardized Purified Extract)**

It has anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties, particularly in the treatment of painful joint manifestations. Studies indicate it can inhibit both arachidonic acid metabolism ways, the cyclooxygenase (COX) way and the lipoxygenase way (LOX), reducing the production of eicosanoids such as prostaglandins. Concerning the inhibition of the COX way, harpago appears to specifically inhibit COX-2 but not COX-1, which may explain its high tolerance and reduced side effects, unlike NSAIDs that inhibit both isoforms of the enzyme.

## **METHYL SULPHONYL METHANE (MSM)**

It is able to reduce and control pain resulting from joint disease processes. It allows for increased mobility of the joints and provides a clear improvement in the quality of life.

## **VITAMIN C**

It is the primary antioxidant of the body. The ascorbic acid neutralizes the effects of the free radicals produced in the joint structure. It also plays an important role as a metabolic cofactor in the joint processes.

## **NATIVE TYPE II COLLAGEN**

Collagen has a structural role in the joints, being the major constituent of cartilage. Native Type II Collagen has a specific action in the joints, reducing the inflammation as well as the degradation of the collagen already present in the joint. The presence of Native Type II Collagen leads to a decrease in the immunity response and expression of collagenase, responsible for the destructive cycle of cartilage.

## **GLUCOSAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE**

It is indispensable for the synthesis of glycosaminoglycans, components of the cartilage and synovial fluid. It allows increased mobility, elasticity and load capacity of the joint structures. It appears in the form of hydrochloride for increased bioavailability.

## **CHONDROITIN SULFATE**

It promotes the synthesis of glycosaminoglycans in chondrocytes, which gives the cartilage the ability to absorb shock. It also maintains the balance and water content of the cartilage and, together with collagen, ensures the tensile strength. It also has the function of keeping the synovial fluid liquid and healthy.

## **KRILL OIL**

Krill Oil is the most pure and essential bioactive fatty acids - Omega 3 - eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) - with demonstrated action in the control and expression of pro and anti-inflammatory mediators (cytokines and leukotrienes) and genetics of COX-2. It is also rich in astaxanthin, the most powerful antioxidant of carotenoids, with an anti-inflammatory and analgesic effect.

## **ZINC SULFATE**

It is a key trace element of the diet, essential for enzymatic processes in the whole body. It is especially important in the formation of cartilage.

## **MANGANESE**

This trace element is the most common cofactor for glycosyltransferases, essential enzymes in the synthesis of the proteoglycans, necessary to the formation of cartilage and bone.

