

WeGastro®

**MUCOPROTECTIVE
ABILITY**

Gastric Protection and Relief



wepharm®
Animal Welfare

wepharm.pt

WeGastro®

WeGastro® is a **nutritional supplement** for dogs and cats, created with ingredients which contribute to **protect and maintain of the normal gastric function.**

Presentations:

Dropper bottle of 60ml and measuring syringe.
Net Volume: 60 ml



Composition WeGastro® (per ml):

Passiflora (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i> /Passion flower)	20 mg
Camomile (<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> /Chamomilla recutita)	1,34 mg
Sodium alginate	6 mg

Therapeutic recommendations and dosages:

Administer 1 ml per 5 kg of the animal's weight.

It is recommended to **attach the dosing syringe to the bottle, withdraw the desired amount** and, with the syringe, **administer directly** into the animal's mouth.

Administer after meal or medication, 2 to 3 times a day. Shake well before use.

Store in a dry place in the original packaging and the temperature below 25°C. Keep away from light and heat. Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

References:

- (1) Stanley L. Marks, Peter H. Kook (2018) ACVIM consensus statement: Support for rational administration of gastrointestinal protectants to dogs and cats. J Vet Intern Med. 2018;1-18.
- (2) Marjan Nassiri-Asl (2007) Anticonvulsant effects of aerial parts of *Passiflora incarnata* extract in mice: involvement of benzodiazepine and opioid receptors. BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine 2007, 7:26.
- (3) Saied Karbalay-Doust (2009) Antilcerogenic Effects of *Matricaria Chamomilla* Extract in Experimental Gastric Ulcer in Mice. Iran J Med Sci 2009; 34(3): 198-203.
- (4) Janmejai K Srivastava (2010) Chamomile: A herbal medicine of the past with bright future. Mol Med Report. 2010 November 1; 3(6): 895-901.
- (5) Mustafa Cemek (2010) Protective effect of *Matricaria chamomilla* on ethanol-induced acute gastric mucosal injury in rats. Pharmaceutical Biology, 2010; 48(7): 757-763.
- (6) Wilson Andrade Carvalho (1999) Náuseas e Vômitos em Anestesia: Fisiopatologia e Tratamento. Revista Brasileira de Anestesiologia 65 Vol. 49, Nº 1, Janeiro - Fevereiro, 1999.
- (7) Marc Strasser (2014) Antilcerogenic Potential Activity of Free and Nanoencapsulated *Passiflora serratodigitata* L. Extracts. BioMed Research International. Volume 2014, Article ID 434067, 7 pages.
- (8) Frutuoso Ayala Guerrero (2017) Effect of a medicinal plant (*Passiflora incarnata* L.) on sleep. Sleep Sci. 2017;10(3):96-100.

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Gastric Protection and Relief

The gastrointestinal mucous barrier is continuously exposed to harmful toxins, oxygen reactive species, microorganisms, and medicine, which lead to the development of inflammatory and erosive diseases, as well as ulcerative lesions.

The initial stages of these alterations are difficult to identify. The animal only presents loss of appetite and a generalized discomfort, associated with indigestion and gastroesophageal reflux sometimes accompanied by abdominal pain.

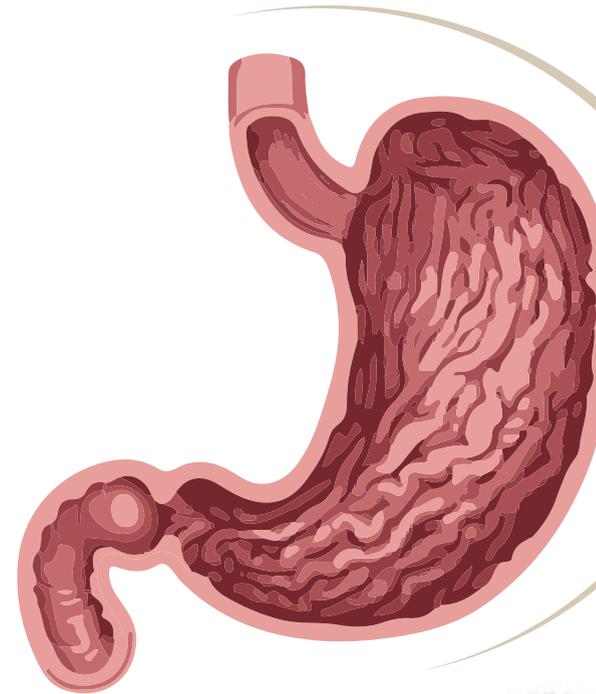
The continuous reflux of gastric acid to the esophagus promotes the development of esophagitis and the escalation of the problem and symptomatology.

In more advanced stages the animal may present vomit with varying frequency, according to the evolution and severity of the process.

The most common causes of gastric issues in companion animals are:

- Use of certain medications that may lead to an increased production of acid or the risk of ulceration;
- Treatments with substances or pharmaceuticals with a nauseating effect;
- Improper feeding
Feeding habits, type, or amount of food;
- Overweight;
- Other problems, individual or associated to other pathologies.

WeGastro® acts through its direct **MUCOPROTECTIVE ABILITY** and through the formation of a barrier on top of the stomach content, avoiding the gastric reflux. Furthermore, its relaxing effect decreases the local and central vomit stimulus.



Sodium alginate

When in contact with stomach acid, sodium alginate acts by two different mechanisms:

- Protective and healing activity of the gastric and esophageal mucosa associated with the decreased adhesive capacity of the cells, as well as with the stimulation and migration of repair cells.
- Formation of an adhesive gel with a buffer effect at the top of the gastric content, reducing the gastroesophageal reflux.

Passiflora

Passiflora incarnata has the ability to bind to the GABA receptors causing a relaxation effect and the decrease central vomit stimulus.

It is yet associated with an anticholinergic effect, resulting in the relaxation of gastrointestinal smooth muscles. Studies show that some species of *Passiflora* present an antiulcerogenic capacity by protecting the mucosa from the ulcerogenic effects of certain substances, namely HCL.



Camomile

Camomile (*Matriarca chamomilla*) has a gastroprotective activity which is the result of antioxidant properties, as well as various defence mechanisms of the gastric mucosa. Here can be included the gastric sulphidric protection and their neutralizing effect over some intracellular mediators such as free iron and hydrogen peroxide.

Some studies show Camomile's antiulcerogenic activity when associated with other components such as flavonoids, fatty acids, amino acids, and polysaccharides. Camomile contributes to the reduction of spasms in the smooth muscles related with several gastrointestinal inflammatory disturbances.