EasyPill Gingiva Cat
For cats with gingival upsets

INSIGHTS
- Diagnostic of an eosinophilic granuloma in cat
- Descaling (tartar removal)

WHEN DO I NEED EASYPILL GINGIVA?
- In the case of acute inflammation of the cat’s gingiva
- In the case of chronic inflammation of the cat’s gingiva
- After a descaling, to prevent inflammation of the gingiva

COMPOSITION
- Willow (1.32mg of salicylates per pellet)
- Fish oil rich in omega-3
- Vitamin E
- EasyPill base

PACKAGING
- Sachet of 30 pellets of 2g in a carton box (60g)

HOW DOES EASYPILL GINGIVA WORK?
Omega-3 from fish oil (DHA, EPA)
Salicylates from willow extract
Acetylsalicylic acid* (aspirin)
Vitamin E

Inflammatory stage
• Alarm
• Elimination process of the trigger factor

Resolution stage
• Turn-off alert signal
• Stimulation of healing process
• Stimulation of the site clean-up

WHAT CAN I EXPECT?
Cats
- Makes food intake easier (less pain)
- Less swelling of gingiva
- Less ptyalism (less drooling)

Vets
- Natural efficient solution (instead of corticoids …)
- Post-operative care after descaling

Cats owners
- Less food waste
- Makes contribution to its cat welfare
- Better smell of the cat
- Cleaner cat (salivates less)

HOW TO USE EASYPILL GINGIVA?
• Cut out one of the upper corner of the bag so that the bag can be easily closed again with a clip.
• Give 1 pellet per day
• Duration:
  • Gingivitis further to eosinophilic granuloma: 60 days
  • After descaling: 15 to 30 days according to descaling intensity.

INVESTMENT
- 1 box = 1 supplementation for 1 cat for one month.
- Standard supplementation: 2 boxes


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Eosinophilic granuloma complex in few lines

Clinical signs

- A skin lesion
- Idiopathic (no idea of origin) – maybe hypersensitivity reaction
- Common sites of the wounds: mouth, especially along the gums and palate
- Wounds can appear on other areas of the body.

Source: https://vcahospitals.com/

Diagnosis

- Cells collection from the wound with a needle or a biopsy gun.
- Observation under a microscope.

Stages of inflammation

- **Stage 1: Damage to the body** (trauma, bacteria, virus, parasite ...)
- **Stage 2: Inflammation**: Elimination of the trigger factor
  - Alert (chemical signals to attract inflammatory cells and produce edema)
  - Attraction of inflammatory cells to eliminate the trigger factor
    - Macrophages: produce alert chemical signals and incorporate and destroy inflammatory reaction remains
    - Other white blood cells such as eosinophils ...
- **Stage 3: Resolution**: Healing and repair
  - Turn off signals that trigger inflammation
  - Maturation of scar tissue (fibroblasts recruitment to produce connective tissue growth (collagen fibers)
  - Cleaning of the site (macrophages...)

Cat’s gingivitis