MARON &

# THE SIGN OF LIVER SUPPORT IS OBVIOUS... Zentonil®



Zentonil®

**Palatable** & **divisible** tablet range of SAMe for cats and dogs.

Vétoquinol

Signe de Passion

# Introduction

The liver performs a central role in a diverse array of critical functions, including the synthesis and metabolism of various substances, immunity, storage of vitamins and detoxification.

Although the liver has a tremendous reserve capacity, it is critical to everyday life and so maintaining normal liver function is vital.



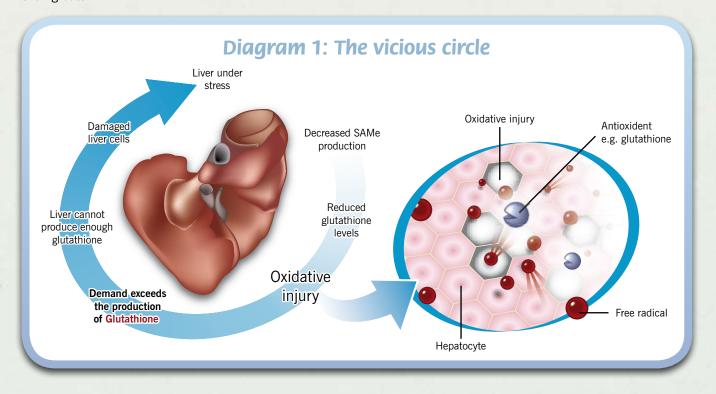
#### **Oxidative stress**

Whatever the underlying cause of the liver problem, the compromised liver undergoes oxidative stress due to the production of free radicals or Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS). ROS are unstable, high-energy molecules with a missing or unpaired electron. They cause damage when they remove electrons from other, nearby molecules.

The role of an antioxidant is to donate electrons to a ROS molecule and stabilise it. Oxidative stress occurs when the number of ROS exceeds the antioxidant capacity leading to damage.

#### Glutathione

The healthy liver produces an abundance of antioxidants to help preserve normal function. The major antioxidant is glutathione but unfortunately glutathione production is decreased in liver problems<sup>1</sup> when the need for production is even greater.

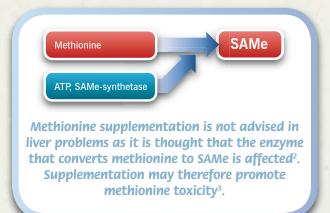


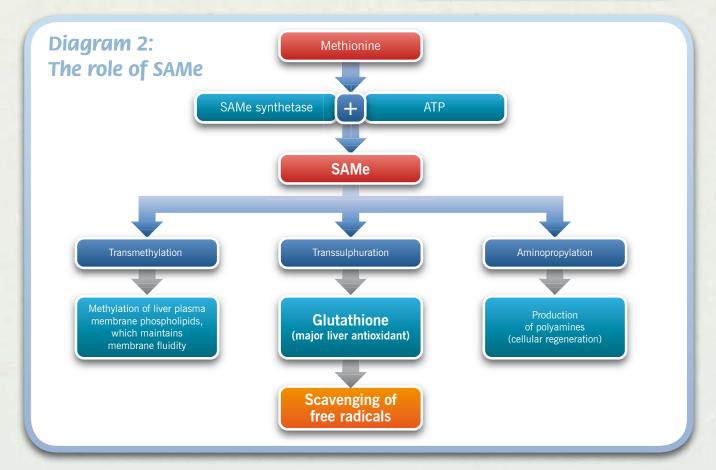
## S-adenosylmethionine (SAMe)

SAMe is a nucleotide-like molecule that is synthesised by all living cells. It is derived from methionine and ATP and initiates 3 metabolic pathways, one of which is essential for glutathione production.

#### SAMe

- Increases hepatic glutathione concentrations<sup>4</sup>
- ► Helps maintain plasma membrane ?uidity and function<sup>5</sup>
- Is involved in many biochemical pathways that can help maintain normal liver cell function (see diagram 2)





## Silybin

Silybin is the most active component of milk thistle (silymarin)<sup>6</sup> and it:

- ► Helps support glutathione synthesis<sup>5</sup>
- Has direct antioxidant activity<sup>7</sup>
- Helps maintain cell membrane structure 7
- Helps maintain liver regeneration<sup>8</sup>



# The Zentonil® Range

Vetoquinol have understood the difficulties associated with SAMe administration that lead to decreased absorption and compliance and have provided the solutions.

Introducing the **first divisible** & **palatable** tablet range of SAMe available in the UK & Ireland, with **proven bioavailability**.

Zentonil® contains a pure, stabilised salt of SAMe in tablet form.

Enteric coating -Surface coating only

Microencapsulation -Small particles are coated individually

#### Problem:

SAMe should be given on an empty stomach<sup>5</sup> and therefore manual administration (pilling) is required.

#### The solution is new Zentonil<sup>®</sup>:

Proven palatability<sup>9</sup> makes administration without food, and therefore 'compliance', easier.

#### Problem:

Enteric coating is required as digestion by stomach acid may reduce bioavailability<sup>10</sup>. This means tablets cannot be split or chewed.

#### The solution is new Zentonil®:

Patent pending microencapsulation technique coats tiny particles of SAMe, allowing tablets to be split and chewed whilst protecting the SAMe molecules from the harmful effects of stomach acid.

#### **Problem:**

Inability to split tablets due to enteric coating:

- a) makes administration expensive for certain weights of animal
- b) leads to a wide variation in SAMe levels received between different weights of animal

#### The solution is new Zentonil<sup>®</sup>:

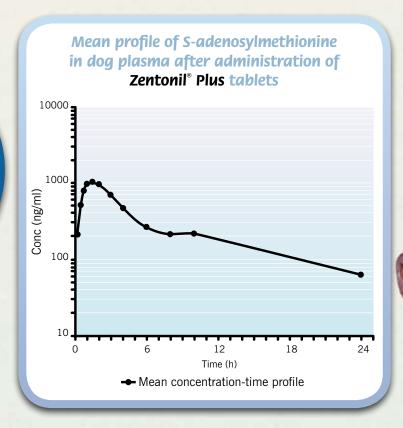
Divisible, scored tablets allowing accurate tablet-to-weight administration which limits costs.

#### Problem:

Lack of data on bioavailabilty

## The solution is new Zentonil®:

# Proven bioavailability<sup>11</sup>



After oral administration of **Zentonil**\*, SAMe is available for use by the body within **10 minutes** of administration<sup>11</sup> and peak levels are achieved between 1 to 4 hours after administration. The bioavailability curves were constant between test subjects.

SAMe should be given on an empty stomach for optimal effectiveness<sup>5</sup>. Feeding one hour after administration of **Zentonil**<sup>®</sup> allows optimal SAMe absorption and the levels will be at their highest to support the liver through the time when digestion is occurring.







# Zentonil® Plus

contains the single pure ingredient, SAMe, in our divisible, palatable formulation.

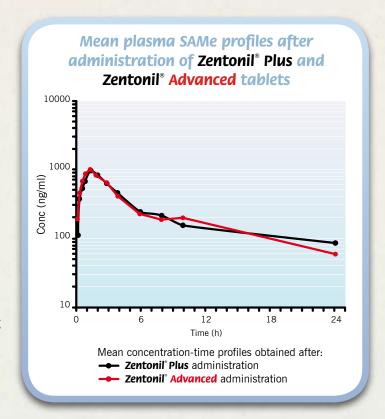
# Zentonil® Advanced

is a divisible, palatable formulation of SAMe giving all the bene?ts of **Zentonil® Plus** with the additional bene?ts of silybin.

Silybin in **Zentonil**<sup>®</sup> **Advanced** is complexed with phosphatidylcholine.

Oral bioavailability of silybin is very low but is signi?cantly increased when complexed with phosphatidylcholine<sup>12</sup>. By providing silybin in this form, bioavailability of silybin is up to 10 times higher than that achieved by giving silymarin<sup>13</sup>.

Whichever Zentonil® you choose, Vetoquinol's microencapsulation technique ensures optimal biovailability of SAMe<sup>11</sup>.





## When should I use Zentonil®?

**Zentonil**® can be used in all cases when the liver is known or expected to require support in both dogs and cats.

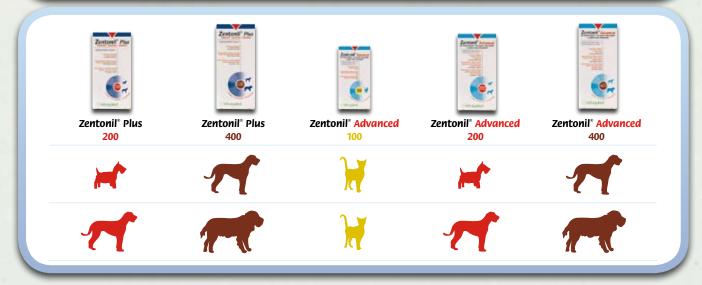
## **Administration**

Tablets should be given on an empty stomach<sup>5</sup> at least one hour before or two hours after feeding for optimal effectiveness.

# Specific recommendations (bodyweight) per day

Bodyweight	Zentonil <sup>®</sup> Plus SAMe		<b>Zentonil<sup>®</sup> Advanced</b> SAMe + Silybin		
	200	400	100	200	400
2.5 kg	-	-		-	-
5 kg		-			-
10 kg					
15 kg		-	-		-
20 kg			-		
30kg	-		-	-	
40 kg	-		-	-	

The tablets are scored for division into two parts but can be divided further if required.







#### Pack sizes:

Zentonil® Plus 200 contains 20 tablets, Zentonil® Plus 400 contains 20 tablets, Zentonil® Advanced 100 contains 22 tablets, Zentonil®Advanced 200 contains 30 tablets and Zentonil® Advanced 400 contains 30 tablets.

#### References:

1. Center SA: SAMe an antioxidant and anti-in/ammatory nutraceutical. Proc 18th ACVIM 550-552, 2000. 2. Ettinger, Feldman: Textbook of Veterinary Internal Medicine. Sixth Edition, Mosby Elsevier 393-406, 2007. 3. Toborek et al: Increased lipid peroxidation and antioxidant activity in methionine-induced hepatitis in rabbits. Nutrition 12:534-537, 1996. 4. Sartor L L et al: Rational pharmacologic therapy of hepatobiliary disease in dogs and cats. Compend Contin Educ Vet Pract 25: 432-447, 2003. 5. Flatland: Botanicals, vitamins and minerals in the liver: Therapeutic applications and potential toxicities. Compendium VetLearn 25(7):514-524, 2003. 6. Bonagura, Twedt: Kirk's Current Veterinary Therapy XIV. Saunders Elsevier 128:554-575, 2009. 7. Fraschini et al: Pharmacology of Silymarin. Clin Drug Invest 22(1):51-65, 2002. 8. Luper S: A review of plants used in the treatment of liver disease: part 1. Altern Med Rev 3 (6): 410-21, 1998. 9. Vetoquinol study number Zentpal0001. 10. Stramentinoli: Pharmacologic aspects of SAMe:Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. The American Journal of Medicine 83 (5A) 35042, 1987. 11. Vetoquinol study number 208NP2F2. 12. Barzaghi et al: Pharmacokinetic studies on IdB 1016. A silybin-phosphatidylcholine complex, in healthy human subjects. Eur J Drug Metab Pharmacokin 15(4):333-338, 1990. 13. Morazzoni et al: Comparative pharmacokinetics of silipide and silymarin in rats. Eur J Drug Metab Pharmacokinetics of silipide and silymarin in rats.



#### För beställning av Zentonil:

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