

LYPEX[®]

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Pancreatic support
for dogs and cats



VetPlus

A Global Leader in Veterinary Nutraceuticals

LYPEX®

LYPEX® can significantly increase weight gain in dogs with pancreatic disorders¹



Chronic Pancreatitis and EPI

“It is very important for clinicians to consider effects of chronic pancreatitis and to investigate the potential for EPI in older dogs and cats with consistent clinical signs. Affected animals usually respond very well to treatment whereas failure to recognise and treat the disease can lead to cachexia and ultimately euthanasia of affected animals. It is now strongly recommended to use enzyme supplementation in cases of chronic pancreatitis with weight loss, with or without a low TLI test. This is due to a limited sensitivity of the test in these cases.” - Dr. Penny Watson

Please see our ‘VetPlus Clinical Focus’ handout for more information about this topic.

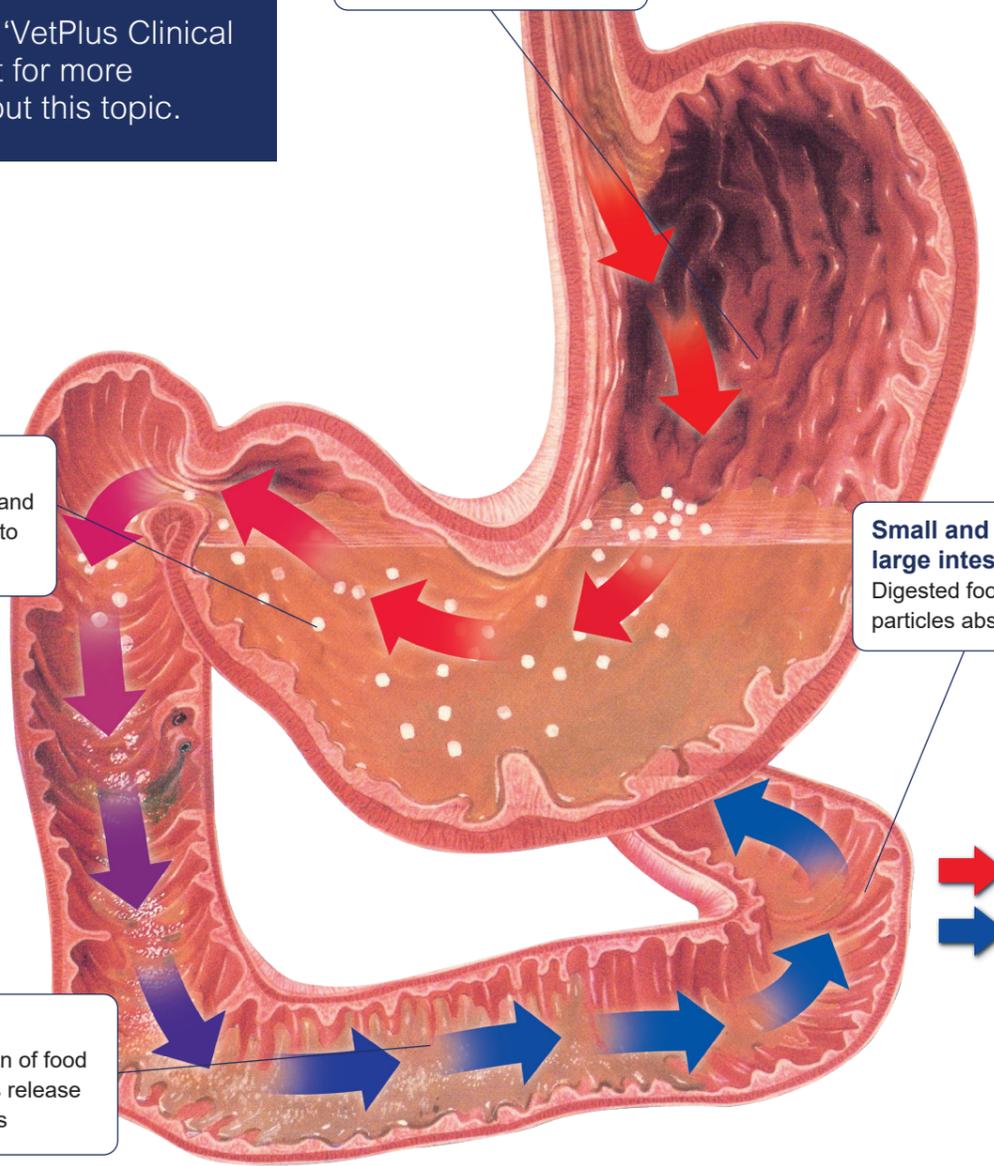
Fundus of the stomach
The LYPEX® micro-pellets mix with the stomach's food particles

Pylorus
Gradual release of food and LYPEX® micro-pellets into the duodenum

Small and large intestine:
Digested food particles absorption

➔ Acid
➔ Alkali

Duodenum:
Improved digestion of food after micro-pellets release digestive enzymes

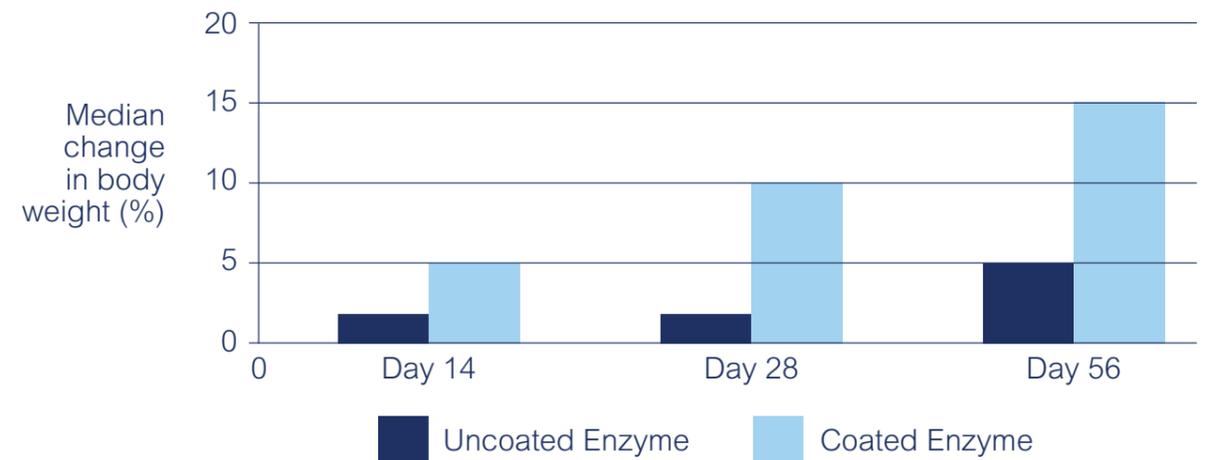


Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency (EPI) is recognised as both a primary, and a secondary, condition. Primary causes of EPI include Pancreatic Acinar Atrophy (PAA), which commonly occurs in German Shepherds, or congenital pancreatic hypoplasia. The most common secondary cause is as a sequel to chronic pancreatitis (CP). CP can cause fibrosis of the pancreas and lead to a reduction in functioning acinar cells.²

Chronic pancreatitis is the most common cause of EPI in cats. EPI may also manifest secondarily during acute inflammation or pancreatic neoplasia.

A randomised controlled trial found that dogs with EPI showed significant weight gain when given LYPEX®. This weight gain was significantly greater than in the control group, who had been given an uncoated enzyme product.¹

LYPEX®
enteric-coated
for maximum
effect



LYPEX® contains...

A highly active enteric coated porcine-derived enzyme combination

- Most pancreatic preparations contain uncoated enzymes, which are not protected from acid digestion in the stomach.

Leaving the enzymes uncoated can lead to various side effects such as:

- Causing erosion of the mucous membranes of the oesophagus and mouth of the animal
- Causing irritation to the skin surfaces of the owner of the animal

LYPEX® is a unique veterinary pancreatic enzyme supplement using technology developed in the human field. The purified and concentrated pancreatic enzymes are made into micro-pellets; each of these pellets is enteric coated.

The enteric coating means that the enzymes are released only once the pellets reach the small intestine, exactly where they are needed, maximising their digestive effects.

When should LYPEX[®] be used?

For any dog or cat with a pancreatic disorder leading to exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI).

Composition

Each LYPEX[®] capsule contains the following enteric-coated pancreatic enzymes:

Lipase	30,000 Ph.Eur.U.
Amylase	18,750 Ph.Eur.U.
Protease	1,200 Ph.Eur.U.

Administration

The contents of the capsule should be sprinkled on food. Do not administer capsules whole.

Body Weight	Dosage
Dogs and Cats <10kg	1 Capsule per Day
Dogs > 10kg	2 Capsules per Day

The total daily amount should be divided equally between feeds. The level may be adjusted as required.



LYPEX[®]

Available only from
Veterinary Surgeons

VetPlus

The advertisement features a photograph of a brown and white dog and a white and brown cat sitting together. The text is overlaid on the image, with the brand name 'LYPEX' at the top, a note about availability from veterinary surgeons, and the 'VetPlus' logo at the bottom.

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References

1. Mas A, Noble PJ, Cripps PJ, Batchelor DJ, Graham P, German AJ (2012). A blinded randomised controlled trial to determine the effect of enteric coating on enzyme treatment for canine exocrine pancreatic efficiency. BMC Vet Res. 28;8
2. Penny Watson (2012). Topical Review: Chronic Pancreatitis in Dogs. Topics in Companion Animal Medicine 27: 133-139