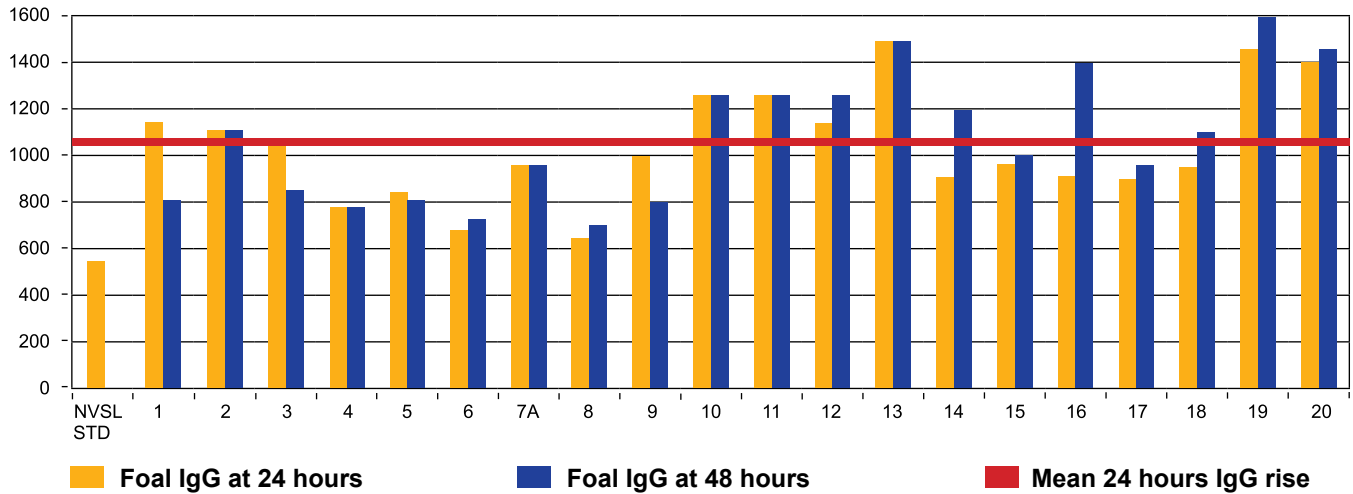


## HiGamm-Equi — IgG

### Proven effective in the prevention of Failure of Passive Transfer

A chart of 20 Colostrum Deprived Foals Receiving Equine IgG = 2000mg/dl  
 Mean 24 hour IgG rise = 1042mg/dl



All foals were separated from their dams at birth and kept separated for 24 hours. Foals were not allowed to nurse from the mare during the first 24 hours. Equine IgG was administered shortly after birth. Blood samples were taken prior to the administration of Equine IgG - 0 hour, at 24 hours, and at 48 hours for IgG determination. IgG values on all samples (0 hour, 24 hour and 48 hour) were determined by Radial Immunodiffusion (VMRD) Equine RID. The 24 and 48 hour IgG values are plotted along with the NVSL species standard. (IgG = 450 ml/dl). This standard is provided by the USDA as a reference for the minimum acceptable IgG level after FPT treatment.

**RESULTS.** All foals administered HiGamm-Equi exceed the USDA species standard, achieving a mean IgG rise to 1042 mg/dl at 24 hrs.

**CONCLUSION.** HiGamm-Equi provides effective treatment for FPT and there is no significant difference in IgG rise when foals nursed colostrum after 24 hours of age. The 48 hour IgG values resulting from this trial indicate that there is no further absorption of IgG when the foal is allowed to nurse its mare’s colostrum at 24 hours of age. The mares were not milked during the first 24 hour period.

This confirmed by a comparison of the 24 hour and 48 hour IgG values:

- Mean 24 hour IgG = 1042mg/dl
- Mean 48 hour IgG = 1074mg/dl

**Our Guarantee:** If you administer HiGamm-Equi at 20ml/kg of body weight to a clinically normal foal within 24 hours of birth, the foal will achieve an IgG greater than 600mg/dl as measured by Equine RID 24 hours after administration, or we will provide you with additional product free.