Alcolyte *Pro*

Veterinary Electrolyte & Probiotic Oral Powder

Class: Fluid Therapy / Probiotic **Protocol:** Phase 2 (Restore) **Species:** Canine & Feline

1. DESCRIPTION

Alcolyte Pro provides a dual-action oral support system: balanced electrolyte replenishment for effective rehydration via sodium-glucose cotransport, and multi-strain probiotic supplementation. It is engineered to restore gut microbial balance and intestinal homeostasis, accelerating physiological recovery in dogs and cats during gastrointestinal stress, including the post-FPV (Feline Panleukopenia) discharge phase.

2. QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Format: Water-soluble Oral Powder | **Pack Size:** 10 × 5 gm Sachets

Active Component	Clinical Function
Sodium (Na+)	Primary extracellular cation; drives active water absorption via SGLT-1 cotransport even during active secretory diarrhoea.
Potassium (K+)	Replaces rapid faecal/emetic losses (critical in preventing/treating hypokalaemia associated with FPV); supports normal GI motility.
Chloride (Cl-)	Principal extracellular anion; maintains acid-base equilibrium and supports the osmotic gradient for oral rehydration.
Glucose	Essential co-substrate for SGLT-1 mechanism. Drastically improves electrolyte uptake efficiency (WHO ORS principle).
Multi-Strain Probiotics	Restores microbial diversity, competes with pathobionts, supports mucosal barrier integrity, and modulates intestinal immunity.

**Excipients and exact quantitative assays/CFU counts available upon specific veterinary request.*

3. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY & MECHANISM OF ACTION

Gastrointestinal disturbances rapidly deplete electrolytes, compromise mucosal integrity, and disrupt the microbiome, creating a cycle of poor absorption and delayed recovery. Alcolyte Pro utilizes the **Sodium-Glucose Linked Transporter 1 (SGLT-1)** mechanism. Because the SGLT-1 protein remains intact even during many secretory diarrhoeal states, the precise equimolar ratio of sodium to glucose facilitates the active transport of water from the intestinal lumen into the enterocytes. Concurrently, the multi-strain probiotics act synergistically to recolonize the disrupted gut flora, expediting Phase 2 GI restoration.

4. CLINICAL INDICATIONS

Alcolyte Pro is indicated for oral rehydration, electrolyte replenishment, and gut microbiome support in:

- **Post-parvoviral (FPV) recovery:** Oral support during the home recovery phase, once IV fluid therapy is complete and oral intake is tolerated.
- **Acute diarrhoea:** Dietary-induced, stress-related or post-infectious.
- **Mild to moderate dehydration:** Resulting from GI fluid losses.
- **Post-vomiting support:** Supportive replacement once vomiting has subsided.
- **Post-antibiotic microbiome disruption:** Probiotic restoration following broad-spectrum antibiotic courses.
- **Dietary transition & Environmental stress:** Prophylactic gut stabilisation.

5. CONTRAINDICATIONS & WARNINGS

Seek Urgent Veterinary Care — When ORS Alone is Insufficient:

- **Severe dehydration (>8% body weight loss)** — requires IV fluid resuscitation.
- **Active FPV with persistent vomiting** — requires inpatient IV therapy; Alcolyte Pro is for the post-discharge phase only.
- **Haemorrhagic diarrhoea or melaena** — requires systemic diagnostic evaluation.
- **Suspected GI obstruction or intussusception** — oral fluids are contraindicated.
- **Systemic collapse, shock, or altered mentation.**

6. DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION

Route of Administration: Oral (Reconstituted). Dissolve the powder in fresh drinking water as directed. May also be offered alongside food.

Administration Guidelines:

- Use freshly prepared solution for each administration. Do not store reconstituted solution.
- In FPV recovery, administer in small, frequent volumes throughout the day (particularly in the first 24–48 hours post-discharge) to prevent gastric distention.
- *See product packaging for exact weight-based dilution ratios.*

7. PROTOCOL INTEGRATION (ALCOVET GI LADDER)

Alcolyte Pro represents **Phase 2 (Restore)** in AlcoVet's GI Therapy Ladder. It follows digestive enzyme stabilisation (Phase 1 — *Alcozyme*) and prepares the gut for appetite restoration and nutritional rebuild (Phase 3 — *OrexiGuard*).

8. SELECTED CLINICAL REFERENCES

- Marks SL, Rankin SC, Byrne BA, Weese JS. Enteropathogenic bacteria in dogs and cats: diagnosis, epidemiology, treatment, and control. *J Vet Intern Med.* 2011;25(6):1195–1208.
- Schmitz S, Suchodolski J. Understanding the canine intestinal microbiota and its modification by pro-, pre- and synbiotics. *Vet Med Sci.* 2016;2(2):71–94.
- Truyen U, Addie D, Belák S, et al. Feline panleukopenia. ABCD guidelines on prevention and management. *J Feline Med Surg.* 2009;11(7):538–546.
- Vaden SL, Knoll JS, Smith FWK, Tilley LP, eds. *Blackwell's Five-Minute Veterinary Consult: Canine and Feline.* 5th ed. Wiley Blackwell; 2011.