

 Veterinary Channel / OTC

# ALCOZYME

## Alpha Amylase & Pepsin Digestive Enzyme Syrup

**Class:** GI / Exogenous Enzyme **Protocol:** Phase 1 (Stabilise) **Species:** Canine & Feline

### 1. DESCRIPTION

**Alcozyme** provides targeted exogenous enzyme support through Alpha Amylase and Pepsin. Adequate enzymatic activity is fundamental to gastrointestinal health. When endogenous enzyme production is insufficient — due to dietary transitions, stress, illness, post-surgical recovery or age-related decline — macronutrient breakdown becomes incomplete, leading to malabsorption, nutrient loss, and loose stools. Alcozyme addresses both carbohydrate and protein digestion to reduce GI load and improve nutrient bioavailability.

### 2. QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

**Format:** Palatable Oral Syrup | **Pack Size:** 200 ml Bottle

Active Ingredient	Clinical Function
<b>Alpha Amylase</b>	Carbohydrate-digesting enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of starch and glycogen into maltose and simpler sugars.
<b>Pepsin</b>	Gastric acid protease that facilitates the breakdown of dietary proteins into peptides and amino acids in the stomach.

*\*Excipients and exact quantitative assays available upon specific veterinary request.*

### 3. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY & MECHANISM OF ACTION

Alcozyme provides a complementary dual-action mechanism:

- **Carbohydrate Digestion:** Alpha Amylase supports efficient digestion when salivary and pancreatic amylase output is reduced, a common occurrence during acute illness or rapid dietary transitions.
- **Protein Digestion:** Pepsin supports protein breakdown in patients with reduced gastric secretory activity, including senior animals and those recovering from GI illness.
- **Synergy:** Together, they address the two primary macronutrient digestion pathways in a single oral formulation, reducing overall digestive load and improving assimilation efficiency even when the gut's own secretory capacity is compromised.

## 4. CLINICAL INDICATIONS

Alcozyme is indicated as digestive enzyme support in the following clinical scenarios:

- **Acute indigestion:** Impaired macronutrient digestion, nutrient malabsorption and post-prandial GI discomfort.
- **Dietary transition support:** During food changes or the introduction of new ingredients.
- **Post-illness GI recovery:** Following gastroenteritis, parvoviral enteritis or systemic illness.
- **Post-antibiotic digestive disruption:** Restoring enzymatic activity following broad-spectrum antibiotic courses.
- **Senior patients:** To combat age-related decline in pancreatic and gastric enzyme secretion.
- **Post-surgical GI stasis:** Enzyme supplementation to aid early enteral nutrition recovery.

## 5. CONTRAINDICATIONS & WARNINGS

### Clinical Note & Assessment:

Digestive enzyme supplementation provides symptomatic and supportive benefit. Persistent, recurrent or severe GI signs require full diagnostic evaluation. Alcozyme does not replace disease-specific veterinary treatment.

*\*If the patient presents with steatorrhea (fatty stools), chronic flatulence, or confirmed EPI, escalate to **Alcozyme Plus** (Phase 1+) for complete 5-enzyme coverage including Lipase and Alpha Galactosidase.*

## 6. DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION

**Route of Administration:** Oral Syrup. Administer directly or mix into food.

### Administration Guidelines:

- Dosage should be adjusted by species, body weight, and clinical presentation. *See product packaging for exact dosing ratios.*
- Suitable for short-term acute support and longer-term adjunct use in chronic conditions under veterinary guidance.
- Store below 25°C, away from direct sunlight. Shake well before use.

## 7. PROTOCOL INTEGRATION (ALCOVET GI LADDER)

Alcozyme represents **Phase 1 (Stabilise)** in AlcoVet's GI Therapy Ladder. It is the foundation step, reducing digestive stress before rehydration (**Alcolyte Pro** — Phase 2) and appetite recovery (**OrexiGuard** — Phase 3) are introduced. It is fully compatible with concurrent use of probiotics and electrolytes.

## 8. SELECTED CLINICAL REFERENCES

- Steiner JM. Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency in dogs and cats. *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract.* 2012;42(2):355–367.
- Simpson KW, Jergens AE. Pitfalls and progress in the diagnosis and management of canine inflammatory bowel disease. *Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract.* 2011;41(2):381–398.
- German AJ, Hall EJ, Day MJ. Chronic intestinal inflammation and intestinal disease in dogs. *J Vet Intern Med.* 2003;17(1):8–20.

- 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.
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