



Frequently asked Questions About ENHANCE DIGESTIVE AID

Enhance Digestive Aid was specially formulated to include a “four-in-one” beneficial combination of enzymes, probiotics, prebiotics and herbs. It is very helpful in restoring and maintaining proper levels of friendly bacteria in the gut, reducing digestive upset, gas and bloating, and easing dietary transition. It also helps in cases of pancreatitis and irritable bowel conditions, fights yeast infections, and improves overall nutrient absorption and health.

What are enzymes?

Enzymes play a role in practically all body functions, including the production of energy, repair of tissues, organs, and cells, and digestion of our food. Enzymes are necessary even when there are sufficient amounts of vitamins, minerals and other nutrients already present. Digestive enzymes are secreted in the gastrointestinal tract, where they break down food particles, enabling nutrients to be absorbed into the bloodstream. Anytime you change your pet’s diet, or your pet experiences stress from showing, illness or breeding, or as your pet ages, he/she can benefit from extra enzymes. The enzymes are derived from both plants and animal. The pancreatin is from pork sourced in the US.

What are Probiotics and Prebiotics?

Probiotics are “friendly” bacteria, which support digestion as well as vaginal and urinary tract health. Probiotics are effective in combating yeast overgrowth, irritable or inflamed bowel conditions, stress, and negative effects of antibiotics, as well as helping prevent bloat, and restoring proper pH levels throughout the digestive tract. Thanks to their antimicrobial properties, they have also been shown to fight food poisoning and relieve flu-like symptoms. Prebiotics function as a food source for probiotics that helps increase the number and/or activity of these “friendly” bacteria. Prebiotics may also increase the absorption of some minerals, like calcium and magnesium; help protect the digestive system from cancerous lesions; and decrease the risks involved in colorectal disease.

What herbs are in this product? Are they safe for my pet?

Herbs have been used for their medicinal value for many centuries. Herbs that are ok for people are not always ok for pets! Our Digestive Aid contains herbs gathered via environmentally-friendly harvesting methods, and specifically chosen for their safety of use as well as their positive effects during digestion, for both humans and pets:

- *Marshmallow Root* (Poland) soothes the internal tissues and possesses antimicrobial properties.
- *Slippery Elm* (USA) provides an overall soothing aspect, and lubricates the entire digestive tract.
- *Peppermint Leaf* (USA) reduces flatulence and colic, and helps relieve irritable bowel syndrome.

My dog is healthy. Should I still add a Digestive Aid?

Yes. Even healthy animals can benefit from our Digestive Aid. It will help ensure the complete digestion of nutrients as he/she transitions to a raw diet, soothing any digestive upsets that may occur. Our Digestive Aid will also assist pets as they begin the aging process, or recover from illness or antibiotic use. The body loses some of its ability to produce the needed amounts of enzymes as it ages. Enzymes as well as probiotic organisms are also reduced during times of stress or illness, which may lead to digestive upset and other problems. Antibiotic use will destroy all bacteria, including the good ones needed for proper digestion. Continual use of our Digestive Aid will combat system fluctuation, maintaining a healthier animal.

How much should my dog/cat receive per meal? Can too much hurt my animals?

You should determine the appropriate dose by using the dosage chart on the product label. None of our ingredients can cause toxicity or harm to your pets. Any excess provided to the system will be excreted without any ill effects.



Ingredient Breakdown ENHANCE DIGESTIVE AID

Enzymes:

Protease breaks down proteins, such as those found in meats, into their individual amino acids. Without the proper amount of protease, the body cannot use the protein ingested. Protease also has the ability to aid the immune system by getting rid of cell debris and toxins, including some bacteria and viruses.

Amylase breaks down sugars and starches, such as those found in vegetables, fruits and grains. It is useful for clearing dead white cells (pus) thereby reducing the possibility of abscess and inflammation.

Lipase breaks down fats, or lipids, so the body may build cell membranes and other structures. Lipids help carry other particles in and out of the cells, aiding absorption of vitamins and minerals as well as the removal of waste.

Glucoamylase, also known as amyloglucosidase, aids amylase and other enzymes to further break down starch and sugar into free glucose.

Cellulase breaks down plant cell walls, aiding in the digestion of fruits and vegetables. It provides the ability to utilize nutrients such as glucose from otherwise indigestible material.

Pancreatin is derived from the pancreatic gland of animals. The pancreas is responsible for the production of many important digestive enzymes, including amylase and trypsin.

Prebiotics

Fructooligosaccharides (FOS) Prebiotics function as a food source for probiotics that helps increase the number and/or activity of these “friendly” bacteria. Prebiotics may also increase the absorption of some minerals, like calcium and magnesium; help protect the digestive system from cancerous lesions; and decrease the risks involved in colorectal disease

Probiotics

Bifidobacterium Infantis produces acids that may slow down the colonization of the colon by certain foreign or harmful bacteria. It also helps to reduce diarrhea.

Bifidobacterium Bifidum works in the large intestine and colon. It produces acids to decrease the colonization of bacteria such as *E. coli*, *Clostridium*, and *Salmonella*. It has also been used to aid digestive disorders, inflammation of the colon and constipation.

Lactobacillus Acidophilus, the most common probiotic, is naturally found in yogurt and other fermented milk products. It creates an acidic environment in the digestive tract, which aids in fighting off harmful bacteria. It helps with the production of vitamins and minerals while also controlling yeast overgrowth.

Streptococcus Thermophilus is very temperature stable and has been shown to protect against *E.coli* and *Salmonella* while aiding in overall digestion.

Bacillus Coagulans is a lactospore-producing bacterium. It is very stable, able to survive both attack from antibiotics and the harsh environment of the digestive tract. It also has an ability to fight many pathogenic diseases including yeast infection, staph infections, and gastro-intestinal illness.

Lactobacillus Salavarius is another of the most stable probiotics, which can survive in environments with or without oxygen. It has the ability to break down protein fragments, which provides a powerful cleansing effect. Helps to reduce the symptoms of bowel toxemia and food poisoning. Also helps to produce B and K vitamins.