





WHAT MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF STARCH PER MEAL ?

Find out more about starch in the article « [Starch](#) ».

Reminder: do not exceed 400 g of feed per 100 kg live-weight to limit gastric congestion.




Digestion & Digestive health



	Preventing gastric ulcers.	100 g /100 kg live-weight
	To accompany gastric ulcer treatments.	50 g /100 kg live-weight
	Preventing colics and hindgut acidosis.	150 g /100 kg live-weight




Muscles & Musculoskeletal Health



	Preventing exertional myopathy in the <u>non-predisposed</u> horse.	100 g /100 kg live-weight
	Preventing exertional myopathy in the <u>horse suffering from RER</u>.	50 g /100 kg live-weight
	Preventing exertional myopathy in the <u>horse suffering from PSSM</u>.	15 g /100 kg live-weight



Metabolism & Metabolic Health



	Preventing metabolic disturbances and laminitis in the <u>non-predisposed</u> horse.	100 g /100 kg live-weight
	Preventing metabolic disturbances and laminitis in the <u>horse suffering from a metabolic disorder (EMS, Cushing's)/predisposed</u>.	30 g /100 kg live-weight
	Accompany a case of acute laminitis if the horse is not overweight .	15 g /100 kg live-weight

Joint & Osteoarticular Health



	Preventing osteoarticular disorders in the foal from conception	100 g /100 kg live-weight
	Preventing osteoarticular disorders in the foal during growth	100 g /100 kg live-weight

TO LEARN MORE

1. Jansson, A., Sandin, A. & Lindberg, J. Digestive and metabolic effects of altering feeding frequency in athletic horses. *Equine Comp. Exerc. Physiol.* 3, 83–91 (2006).
2. Steelman, S., Michael-Eller, E., Gibbs, P. & Potter, G. Meal size and feeding frequency influence serum leptin concentration in yearling horses. *J. Anim. Sci.* 84, 2391 (2006).
3. Pratt-Phillips, S. et al. The Effect of Feeding Two or Three Meals Per Day of Either Low or High Nonstructural Carbohydrate Concentrates on Postprandial Glucose and Insulin Concentrations in Horses. *J. Equine Vet. Sci.* 34, 1251–1256 (2014).

“TO KNOW”

- Increasing the frequency of concentrate distribution improves assimilation of oils and minerals¹.
- Increasing the frequency of concentrate distribution lowers the postprandial glycaemia and insulinaemia, and normalises serum leptin (satiety hormone) concentrations¹⁻³. This allows the horse's metabolism to get closer to what it is when out at grass and grazing².