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**THE RIGHT
POTASSIUM SOURCE
OF DIETARY
ELECTROLYTE BALANCE
IN POULTRY DIET .**

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The primary role of electrolytes lies in the maintenance of body ionic and water balance. Different environmental conditions, heat stress regimens, feeding regimens and source of electrolyte salts are factors that influence the requirements of a particular electrolyte as well as their balance in the diet. Therefore, the maintenance of dEB is important to maximize poultry performance and productivity.

The proportions of the electrolytes majorly sodium, potassium and chloride in poultry diets determine the dietary electrolyte balance (DEB). Na and K are cations, carrying a positive charge. Cl is an anion and carries a negative charge. Strong anions and cation salts (Examples: Sodium sulfate, sodium chloride, potassium sulfate and potassium chloride) result in neutral salts but do not produce the benefit of increased DEB. A better way to increase DEB is to feed a combination of strong cation and weak anion. (Examples: Sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate). Since Na cannot be included beyond a certain limit, inclusion of potassium becomes more important. K_2CO_3 if used takes water and releases heat, ultimately reducing the feed efficacy which is a big negative point.

DCAD+ (powder feed supplement) containing (Potassium Carbonate Sesqui Hydrate is a stabilized K source that doesn't overheat. It is the right K to boost cation-anion difference (CAD) of the feed, support peak production and control fecal moisture. DCAD+ corrects K imbalances and buffers blood which leads to maximum production and improves egg shell quality. It doesn't contain chloride, which counteracts the positive CAD effects of K, and is so often found in other K sources. DCAD+ offers different benefits to all categories of poultry birds.

For more details, click: <https://saifvetmed.com/products.php?procat=Poultry&pid=44&psc=26>