

# Mono Propylene Glycol (MPG)

Immediately post-calving, Dairy Cows have a high energy requirement. In many cases, even the highest density rations will not provide adequate energy.

To provide her body with energy, the cow will mobilise body fat in an attempt to bridge this energy shortfall in a process that involves the liver where ketones are produced, putting significant stress on the liver.

This results in ketones accumulating in the blood, milk and urine. What can follow, is referred to as ketosis or acetonaemia.

Often characterised by the smell of pear drops on the breath, accompanied by a loss of appetite, and marked fall in milk yield, ketosis is associated with fatty liver and displaced abomasums.

Mono Propylene Glycol (MPG) will provide an immediate, and concentrated energy source which aids in reducing body fat mobilisation. MPG is used in herds when animals are perceived to be 'at risk' of ketosis and in early lactation.

Available in:  
20L containers or 200L drums

*Pharmaceutical grade*



# How is MPG used?

Mono Propylene Glycol (MPG) is generally administered in two ways:

## *Drenching:*

In an ideal situation, MPG should be given as a drench immediately upon calving as either one 300ml drench once a day (do not exceed 500ml in one dose) or 250ml twice a day, and again on each of the successive two days.

## *Feed:*

Feeding 0.5 litres/head/day of MPG to dry cows in the 10 days prior to calving and, as far into lactation as practical (up to 6 weeks), may also be valuable.

Monopropylene Glycol is not particularly palatable and should be included within the feed, e.g. as part of the TMR mix.

