

The sweet itch

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Sweet itch is an allergic type I reaction (immediate reaction) to the saliva of blood-sucking and biting insects, especially the blackfly. It is ultimately the trigger for the massive itching. Once the skin has been attacked, further infections can follow. This leads to healing problems and further itching. Fungal diseases of the intestinal tract can also show up in the skin.



What can additional risk factors be?

- 1. Keeping:** low wind or wooded terrain, humid environment with high insect pressure
- 2. Genetics:** the genetic disposition of some breeding lines is proven today.
- 3. Stress:** anything that weakens the immune system also makes it more susceptible to disease.
- 4. Feeding:** damage to the liver and kidneys (detoxification organs), lack of vitamins and trace elements, overacidification (for example due to too much starch)

Healthy gut – healthy skin

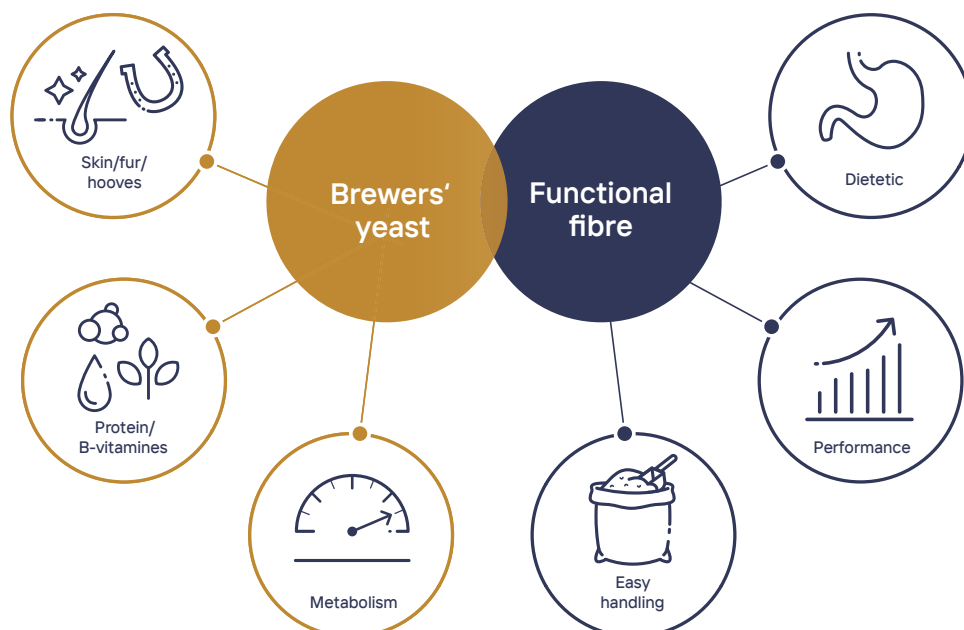
If the microbiome in the colon is imbalanced (dysbiosis), so-called metabolic toxins can be produced. In addition to the kidneys and liver, these are also excreted through the skin. The result: damaged skin.

In humans, too, we now know that neurodermatitis, for example, can be caused by a fungal disease in the intestine.

Brewers' yeast in combination with spent grains (Leiber YeaFi® BT), apple pomace, and unmolassed beet pulp (Leiber YeaFi® AB) can support the build-up of positive microflora. A perfectly functioning gastrointestinal tract with a balanced microbiome is the best prophylaxis for metabolic imbalances and thus also for the skin metabolism.

Microbes in the intestine use brewers' yeast as a nutrient substrate and form metabolites such as butyrate, propionate, or acetate. These support energy production, but also have a direct effect on intestinal health. More than 70% of immune cells are located in the intestine or, more precisely, in the gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT). Thus, they also have a direct influence on lowering inflammatory processes, such as the secretion of proinflammatory interleukins.

Leiber YeaFi® product features





Each healthy horse produces biotin

Biotin assumes a key function as a coenzyme for the metabolism of carbohydrates, fatty and amino acids and is essential for skin and hair formation. Each horse with a healthy and balanced intestinal microbiome produces sufficient water-soluble vitamins itself, such as biotin (vitamin H). If biotin is fed continuously, the body forgets to produce biotin itself. Better is to feed the gut microbiome so that more of the body's own biotin can be produced.

Brewers' yeast promotes digestion and serves as a nutrient substrate for the microbiome. In addition, brewers' yeast is a high-quality protein supplier with a very good amino acid pattern. The building blocks of protein, the amino acids, and here in particular the essential sulphur-containing amino acids such as methionine and cystine, but also lysine and tryptophan are jointly responsible for healthy skin and good hair growth. Essential amino acids cannot be produced by the body itself, but must be supplied through the daily diet.

Brewers' yeast can strengthen the skin from the inside out, so to speak, through the feeding.



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