

(保胎散)

Chinese Herbal Miscarriage Prevention (中草药保胎安胎)





Sows (母猪)

- With the large-scale breeding industry and the rapid development of modern breeding technology, the role of sows in breeding has become more and more obvious. (随着养殖业的发展,母猪在养殖业中的作用越来越明显。)
- Studies have shown that the number of litters of 8 per sow and 12 per sow are similar in terms of the labor, feed and other costs required for sow breeding and pregnancy. Therefore, producing more litters and producing strong litters is the top priority in pig production. (研究表明,无论每头母猪产8头或12头仔猪,在繁育和怀孕所需的人工,饲料和其他费用的成本都是相近的,因此产多仔与壮仔非常的重要。)
- It can be said that the success or failure of the operation of a pig farm depends on the performance of the sow herd of the farm! (所以猪场经营的成败,取决于该农场母猪群生产性能的高低!)

Health care (养身保健)

- The reproductive performance of sows is affected by many factors such as genetics, nutrition, environment, and health. (母猪的繁殖性能受基因、营养、环境、健康状况等诸多因素影响。)
- With the rapid development of the breeding industry, these factors have reached their optimum. Therefore, the key to improve the pregnancy rate of sows is health care. (随着养殖业的高速发展,可以影响母猪繁殖性能的因素已经达到最佳状态,因此提高母猪怀孕率的关键在于养身保健。)
- To increase the pregnancy rate of sows, it is necessary to start with the miscarriage prevention with the help of suitable technologies and products, reducing the stillbirth rate and increasing the number of live piglets. (为了提高母猪的怀孕率,可以借助合适的技术以及产品来预防母猪流产,降低死胎率,提高产活仔猪的数量。)

Chinese herbal medicine (中草药)

- Chinese herbal medicine additives have the functions of promoting growth, preventing diseases, protecting fetuses, etc. After use, they have no residues, no toxic side effects on animals and their products, and are not easy to develop drug resistance. (中草药添加剂具有促进生长,预防疾病,保护胎儿等功能,加上中草药无残留,对使用的动物及其产品无毒副作用,不易产生耐药性。)
- According to the analysis of modern nutrition theory, the alkaloids, polysaccharides, glycosides, volatile fatty acids, organic acids, etc contained in Chinese herbal feed additives are all biologically active substances, which have a good effect on sow reproduction. (从现代营养学理论分析,中草药饲料添加剂所含的生物碱、多糖、甙类、挥发性脂肪酸、有机酸等均是生物活性物质,对母猪繁殖保胎有良好作用。)

PREGNACARE (保胎散)

- With regards, Win Men's R&D Department changed its research thinking and started to use Chinese herbal medicine to improve the pregnancy rate of sows. (为此,云门研发部转变研究思路,着手利用中草药来提高母猪怀孕率。)
- Through extensive research and development, Win Men's Herbal Series presenting PREGNACARE, a miscarriage prevention product. (通过广泛的研发,云门的草药系列推出保胎散,一种保胎安胎产品。)
- PREGNAÇARE is formulated based on the knowledge in Chinese herbal medicine recorded for thousands of years. (保胎散是根据数千年来所记载的中草药知识而制定的配方。)
- The primary function is Miscarriage Prevention. (主要功能是预防流产。)

Immune recognition (免疫识别)

- Sporadic spontaneous abortion, recurrent spontaneous abortions, early pregnancy loss or implantation failures pose serious lost to a pig farm. (偶发性自然流产,反复性自然流产,早期怀孕流产或着床失败给养猪场造成严重损失。)
- Successful pregnancy has been attributed to the self/non-self model of immune recognition during sow pregnancy. (成功怀孕已被归因于母猪怀孕期间的免疫识别。)
- Maternal immune suppression and the balance of Th1/Th2 cytokines is very important for the acceptance of the fetuses by the maternal immunity. (母体免疫抑制和Th1 / Th2细胞因子的平衡在母猪怀孕期间非常重要,这让母体的T细胞能够对胎儿的同种异体抗原免疫。)

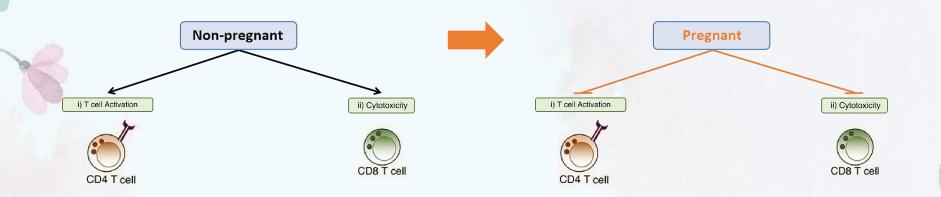
Maternal immune suppression (母体免疫抑制)

• Maternal T cells are aware of fetal alloantigens during pregnancy. (母体T细胞在怀孕期间会意识到胎儿同种异体抗原。)

• Lymphocyte counts in the uterus change from early to late pregnancy. (子宫中的淋巴细胞计数从怀孕早期到晚期都有变化。)

• The decline in lymphocytes is a combined effect resulting from a decrease in CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. (淋巴细胞的减少是CD4+ 和CD8+ T细胞减少的综合作用。)

Maternal immune suppression (母体免疫抑制)



Mode of action (作用模式)

• PREGNACARE prevents miscarriage by reducing the number of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. (保胎散减少CD4+和CD8+ T细胞的数量来保胎安胎。)

Mode of action (作用模式)

PREGNACARE

i) T cell Activation



ii) Cytotoxicity



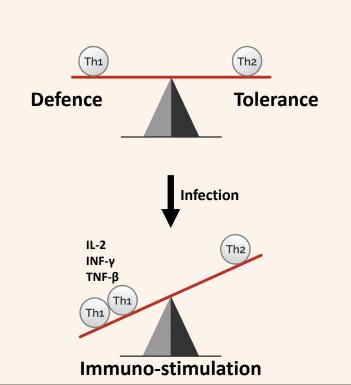
Balance of Th1/Th2 cytokines (Th1 / Th2细胞因子的平衡)

- Th1 cytokines drive the type-1 pathway ("cellular immunity") to fight intracellular pathogens, eliminate cancerous cells, and stimulate delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) skin reactions. (Th1细胞因子驱动1型途径("细胞免疫")来对抗细胞内的病原体,消除癌细胞并刺激皮肤迟发型超敏反应(DTH)。)
- Th2 cytokines drive the type-2 pathway ("humoral immunity") and up-regulate antibody production to fight extracellular organisms. (Th2细胞因子驱动2型途径("体液免疫")并上调抗体产生,来对抗细胞外生物。)
- Th2 cytokines dominance is credited with tolerance of the fetus during pregnancy. (Th2细胞因子的优势被认为是胎儿在怀孕期间的耐受性。)

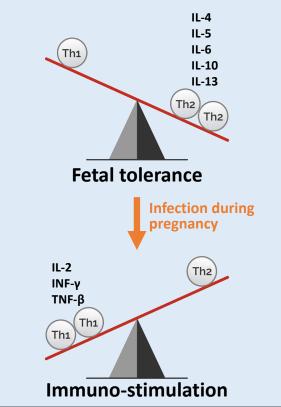
Balance of Th1/Th2 cytokines (Th1 / Th2细胞因子的平衡)

Pregnancy

Non-pregnant



Pregnant

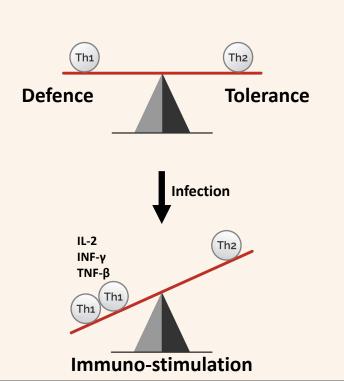


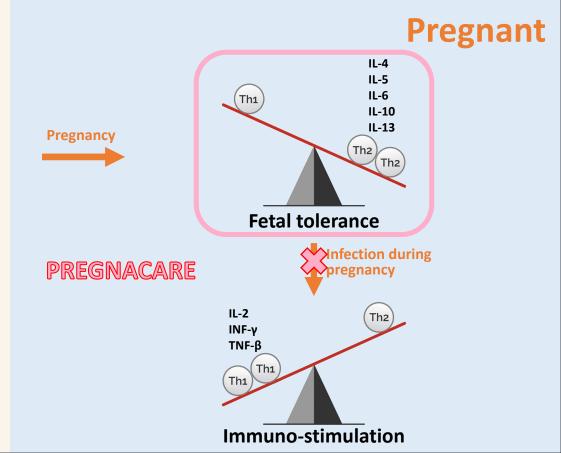
Mode of action (作用模式)

• **PREGNACARE** prevents miscarriage by enhancing the Th2-cytokine production and downregulating the expression of Th1-cytokines, steering the balance of Th1/Th2 towards a Th2-biased response. (保胎散提高Th2细胞因子的生产和下调Th1细胞因子的表达,将Th1/Th2的平衡偏向于Th2的反应来保胎安胎。)

Mode of action (作用模式)

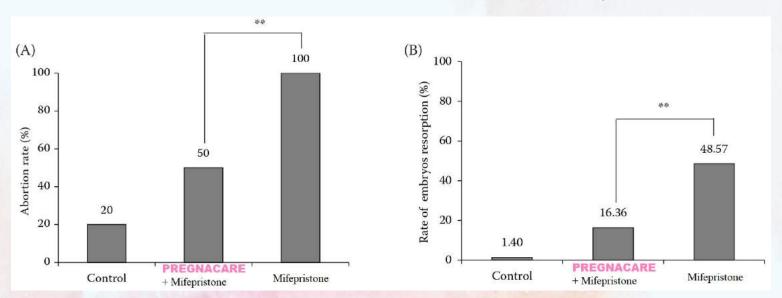
Non-pregnant





In vivo test (临床实验)

• PREGNAÇARE able to reduce abortion rate of Mifepristone induced abortion up to 50%, and reduce embryos resorption rate of Mifepristone induced up to 66.32%. (保胎散能够将米非司酮引起的流产率降低50%,并将米非司酮引起的胚胎吸收率降低66.32%。)



Conclusion (结论)

- Immunity is to protect self from non-self invasion and fetuses are non-self to the pregnant sows. (免疫是母猪保护自己不受非自我因子的入侵,毕竟胎儿对怀孕母猪而言是非自我因子。)
- The maternal immunity undergone certain changes in order to accept the fetuses. (怀孕期间母体免疫 发生某些变化使母体免疫能够接受胎儿。)
- PREGNAÇARE can prevent miscarriage by maintaining the acceptance of the fetuses by the maternal immunity during pregnancy. (保胎散能在母猪怀孕期间维持母体免疫对胎儿的接受以发挥其保胎安胎效果。)
- PREGNAÇARE, miscarriage prevention, for a more successful and profitable farm operation. (保胎 散,保胎安胎,使农场经营更成功更盈利。)

Directions for use (推荐使用指南)

• Mix 1 kg PREGNACARE in 1 ton of sow feed. (每公吨母猪饲料中添加1公斤保胎散。)

• No withdrawal period. (无停药期。)

