



Facilitates Adaptation to Changes in their Environment and Helps Avoid Unwanted Behaviors Associated with Stress



Characteristics:

- Reinforced Formula: with Feline Facial Pheromone Analog (F3) that, in synergy with Valerian Extract, enhances its action and contributes to the well-being of the cat in situations associated with stress.
- Suitable for all breeds and ages.
- 3 presentations to adapt to all situations and needs.
- For short term or long term use.
- Valerian's characteristic smell.
- ACALMA[®] Cats is not a medicine and does not produce sedative effects.

Composition:

Feline Facial Pheromone Analog (F3)	5 %
Valerian Extract	1 %

How do Pheromones and Valerian work?

PEROMONES



Pheromones are chemical signals that living beings transmit in order to communicate with their environment and with the individuals around them.

Cats naturally secrete pheromones through glands in their body; these are located around their mouth, chin, forehead, cheeks and pads. Depending on their location, they will secrete different types of pheromones which, when perceived by the Vomeronasal Organ (VNO) and processed by the nervous system (through the olfactory bulb), will produce a particular message or another.

Through **feline facial pheromones**, secreted by facial glands, cats mark the environment (for example, by rubbing their heads against objects). Later, after the perception of these, they will be able to recognize the environment as their own, creating a message of calm and wellness in the animal.

VALERIAN



On the other hand, **valerian**, perceived through smell, acts as a natural relaxant thanks to the essential oil extracted from the root and to some oxygenated compounds in it, helping to keep the animal calm and quiet; in addition, it has been demonstrated that, thanks to its composition rich in homobaldrinal, it helps reduce aggressive behavior in cats.

ACALMA[®] presents a simultaneous double action through two complementary channels (VNO and smell), which significantly potentiates the calming effect of the feline facial pheromone analog.

Recommended Uses:



Urine Marking



Changes



Travels



Fears



Conflicts



Scratches



Excessive Vocalization

Efficacy Tests*:



↓87.5% URINARY MARKING

After 4 weeks of use, **87.5%** of reduction of urinary marking.

100% of the cats significantly reduced the marking from the 1st week.



↓80% SCRATCHES

Reduction of **80%** in the 1st week, successfully modifying behavior and choice of scratching area in **100%** of cats.



↓86% Signs associated with: CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

86% decrease in scratching and urinary marking related to changes in their environment.



↓80% Signs associated with: TRAVEL BY CAR

80% reduction of unwanted behaviors signs from the 1st trip.

* Test 1 "Product VN22ES" Urinary marking -> 24 cats: study carrying out only 1 spray/day.
 Test 2 "Product VN22ES" Scratches -> 10 shelter cats: study carrying out only 1 spray/day.
 Test 3 and 4 "Product VN22ES" Changes in the environment -> 20 cats: study carrying out only 1 spray per site marked with scratches or urinary marking.
 Test 5 "Product VN22ES" Travel by car -> 22 cats: study carrying out only 10 sprays in the car 10 minutes before the trip.

How to use*:



Diffuser and Refill

Connect the diffuser 24-48 hours before a potentially stressful situation for the cat where the animal spends most of its time. Press the button to start it; to stop, press the button again.



Spray

Hold the container upright and spray 10 cm from the desired surface. Do not spray directly on the animal.

*Read the leaflet before use.

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 Ogata N, Takeuchi Y. Clinical trial of a feline pheromone analogue for feline urine marking. J Vet Med Sci. 2001 Feb;63(2):157-61. doi: 10.1292/jvms.63.157. PMID: 11258451.
 Sarría, P, Artigas, C, Rama, J, Soler, R, & Tomás, M. (2014). Organovomeronal. Estudio anatómico de prevalencia y su función. Revistade otorinolaringología y cirugía de cabeza y cuello. 74(2), 115-122.
 Graña, N. (2018). Feromonas felinas. En G. d. AVEPA. Boletín de Etología(págs. 6-7). Barcelona: AVEPA.
 Responsiveness of cats (Felidae) to silver vine (Actinidia polygama), Tatarian honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica), valerian (Valeriana officinalis) and catnip (Nepeta cataria) Bol et al. BMC Veterinary Research (2017) 13:70 DOI 10.1186/s12917-017-0987-6.

