

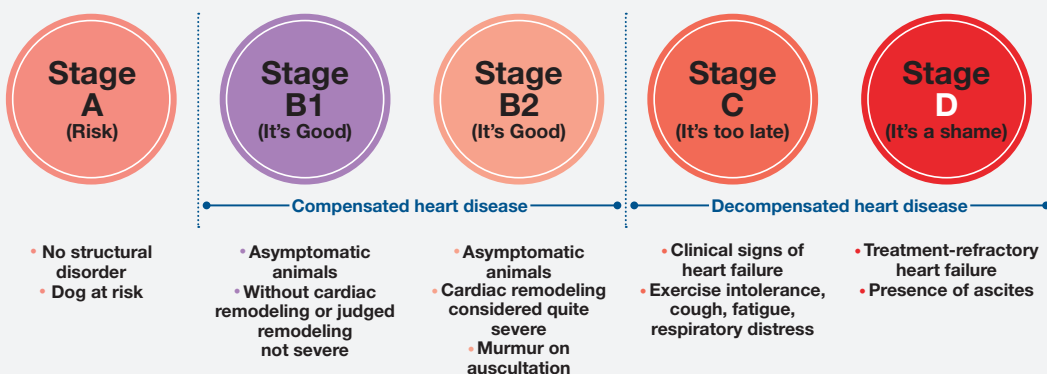


Nutrition - supporting an improved quality of life for cardiac dogs from stage B1

ADAPTING THE DIET OF ANIMALS WITH CARDIAC DISEASE CAN IMPROVE THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE AND REDUCE THE INTENSITY OF CLINICAL SIGNS.

Adequate feed intake from the earliest stages is essential to ensure optimal weight, and to avoid overweight in predisposed animals and wasting of the heart once the pathology has been diagnosed.

NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT MUST TAKE PLACE BEFORE THE ONSET OF SYMPTOMS

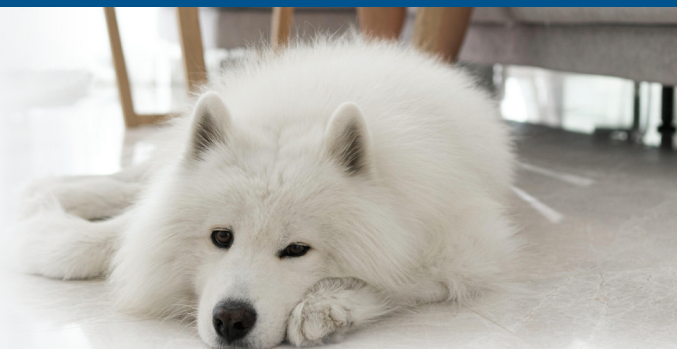


IMPORTANT NUTRIENTS

Nutritional management of the disease aims to:

Ensure the optimal weight of the animal

Slow the disease progression



AT ALL STAGES



Proteins

To avoid cardiac cachexia and protein catabolism

- Importance of meeting needs and preserving lean body mass and muscles
- Restriction not indicated except for concomitant CKD

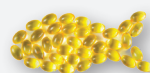


Sodium

To compensate for loss of sodium excretion capacity

- B1 : avoid excess, <0,4% MS
- B2 : moderate restriction, 0,2-0,3% MS
- C and D : more severe restrictions, 0,1-0,2% MS

FROM STAGE B1



Omega-3

Provide energy to heart cells and combat cachexia

- Covering energy needs
- Omega-3 EPA and DHA associated with longer survival¹, fewer arrhythmias² and reduced cachexia



Taurine/L-carnitine

For their role in the energy metabolism of muscle cells, particularly the heart

- Contribution may be beneficial for all heart disease

SPECIFIC™ DIETS TO SUPPORT HEART DISEASE :

