FLUTD

Efficacy of Two Commercially Available, Low-Magnesium, Urine Acidifying Dry Foods for the Dissolution of Struvite Uroliths in Cats


Key Points:

- First randomized, controlled clinical trial to show rapid dissolution of struvite uroliths in cats using dry therapeutic foods with a sodium content ≤0.1% (dry matter basis).
- Nutritional management dissolved struvite uroliths in as little as 1 week (mean of 13 days for Hill's™ Prescription Diet™ c/d™ Feline food, and 27 days for Hill's™ Prescription Diet™ c/d™ Multicare Feline food).
- Dissolution of struvite uroliths in cats using these therapeutic dry foods has been proposed as the primary modality of treatment at the most recent ACVIM Annual Meeting.

A Year-Long Prospective, Randomised, Double-Masked Study of Nutrition on Feline Idiopathic Cystitis


Key Points:

- Compared with a control food, consistently feeding a dietetic urinary food (Hill's™ Prescription Diet™ c/d™ Multicare) was associated with an 89% reduction in recurrent episodes of feline idiopathic cystitis (FIC) signs during a 12-month study.
- This is the first study to definitively show that foods of different nutritional profiles impact the expression of acute episodes of FIC signs in cats.

Summary

- Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic+Mobility has the nutritional attributes of Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic and Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ c/d™ Canine.
  This nutrition has been clinically proven to improve mobility in as little as 21 days in dogs with osteoarthritis and reduce body weight by 13% in 60 days.
- Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic+Urinary has the nutritional attributes of Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic and Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ c/d™ Multicare Feline.
  This nutrition has been clinically proven to dissolve struvite uroliths in cats in as little as 7 days (average 27 days); reduce the recurrence of FIC signs by 89% and reduce body weight by 11% in 60 days.

Clinical Evidence Review

For Parent Products of Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic+Urinary Feline and Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic+Mobility Canine

General Background

Forty percent of dogs with osteoarthritis (OA) are obese. The biomechanical stress of excess weight is thought to be a primary contributor to the pathogenesis and progression of OA. In addition to the biomechanical stress, the constant low-grade inflammation associated with obesity may play a role in the development and progression of OA.

Weight loss has been shown to improve the signs of OA in dogs. Omega-3 fatty acids from fish oil provide clinical benefit by helping control inflammation and by reducing the expression and activity of cartilage proteoglycan-degrading enzymes.

In cats, being overweight or obese has been identified as a risk factor for feline lower urinary tract disease (FLUTD). While 14.5% of overweight/obese cats have signs of lower urinary tract disease, only 1% to 3% of the total population display signs of FLUTD. Foods formulated with increased levels of Omega-3 fatty acids from fish oil, antioxidants, and specific targets for minerals and urinary pH have been shown to reduce signs of FLUTD. Cats would benefit from eating a food formulated for weight loss and containing the nutrient profile for management of feline idiopathic cystitis and urolithiasis.

Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic+Mobility has the nutritional attributes of Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic and Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ c/d™ Multicare Feline.

Hill’s Evidence-Based Clinical Nutrition

Weight Loss

A Reduced Calorie, High-Fibre Food with Added Coconut Oil, L-Carnitine, Lysine, and Leucine Increases Basal Metabolic Rate in Overweight and Obese Dogs


Key Points:

- Obese dogs lost 1.4% body weight per week during first four months.
- Compared to the start of the study, after four months of maintenance feeding, lean body mass increased 2.6%.

A Reduced Calorie, High-Fibre Food with Added Coconut Oil, L-Carnitine, Lysine, and Leucine Increases Basal Metabolic Rate in Overweight and Obese Cats


Key Points:

- Obese cats lost 1.25% body weight per week during first four months.
- Compared to the start of the study, after four months of maintenance feeding, lean body mass increased 4.4%.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF HILL’S™ PRESCRIPTION DIET™ METABOLIC IN DOGS AND CATS IN A LABORATORY SETTING

KEY POINTS:
• Foods with the nutrition of Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic have been shown to produce successful weight loss in dogs and cats
• In two studies, overweight dogs lost an average of 13% of their body weight over 60 days

EFFECTIVENESS OF HILL’S™ PRESCRIPTION DIET™ METABOLIC FOR WEIGHT LOSS IN CLIENT-OWNED PETS

KEY POINTS:
• Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic works with the way households, under normal management conditions, dogs lost weight at a rate of 0.8% of body weight per week and cats lost weight at a rate of 0.5% per week
• Owners agreed that Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic is an easy way for pets to lose weight, keeps their pet full and satisfied, and the majority would recommend it to a friend with an overweight pet.

EFFECTIVENESS OF A NEW DIETETIC WEIGHT MANAGEMENT FOOD TO ACHIEVE WEIGHT LOSS IN CLIENT-OWNED OBSESE DOGS

KEY POINTS:
• 94% of the dogs (n=153) fed Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic lost weight with an average weight loss of 14.5% over 6 months and an average weekly weight-loss rate of 0.73%
• BCS and BFI decreased significantly over time compared to baseline
• 55% of dogs ate more Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic than the recommended DER for weight loss and 94% of these dogs still lost weight
• Owners perceived a significant increase in energy and happiness in the dogs after weight loss without changes in appetite or begging behaviour, and significant improvements in dog’s quality of life.

EFFECTIVENESS OF A NEW DIETETIC WEIGHT MANAGEMENT FOOD TO ACHIEVE WEIGHT LOSS IN CLIENT-OWNED OBSESE CATS

KEY POINTS:
• 83% of the cats (n=110) fed Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic lost weight with an average weight loss of 11% over 6 months and an average weekly weight loss rate of 0.45%
• A significant decrease in BCS from week 12-24 and in BFI from week 8-24 compared to baseline was observed
• 79% of cats ate more Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ Metabolic than the recommended DER for weight loss and the majority of these cats still lost weight
• Owners perceived a significant increase in energy and happiness in cats after weight loss without changes in appetite or begging behaviour, and significant improvements in cat’s quality of life.

OSTEOPATHIRITIS
EFFECTS OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTATION WITH FISH OIL OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS ON WEIGHT-BEARING ABILITY IN DOGS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS

KEY POINTS:
• At the conclusion of the 90-day feeding trial, 82% of dogs with osteoarthritis (OA) fed Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ j/d™ Canine showed increased weight-bearing ability
• Based on clinical orthopaedic exams, a significantly greater percentage of dogs fed Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ j/d™ Canine exhibited reduction in pain when the affected joint was palpated vs. dogs fed a control food
• Mean vertical peak force increased significantly in dogs fed Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ j/d™ Canine, indicating greater ability to bear weight on the affected limb.

A MULTI-CENTRE STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF A THERAPEUTIC FOOD SUPPLEMENTED WITH FISH OIL OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS ON THE CARPROFEN DOSAGE IN DOGS WITH OSTEOARTHRITIS

KEY POINTS:
• NSAID mean dosage was 25% lower in dogs fed Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ j/d™ Canine
• Significantly greater reductions in NSAID dosage were possible in dogs consuming Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ j/d™ Canine compared with dogs fed a control food with lower levels of Omega-3 fatty acids from fish oil.

A MULTI-CENTRE VETERINARY PRACTICE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF OMEGA-3 FATTY ACIDS ON CANINE OSTEOARTHRITIS

KEY POINTS:
• Dogs fed Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ j/d™ Canine had significantly higher serum concentrations of Omega-3 fatty acids EPA and DHA
• Dogs fed Hill’s™ Prescription Diet™ j/d™ Canine had significantly improved ability to rise from a resting position and play at six weeks as well as improvements in walking at 12 and 24 weeks compared to dogs fed the control food
• Dogs fed the control food showed no significant improvement in the clinical variables assessed by dog owners.