

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**



No structural disorder Dog at risk



 Asymptomatic animals · Without cardiac remodeling or judged remodeling not severe



Asymptomatic

Compensated heart disease

- animals
 Cardiac remodeling
 considered quite severe Murmur on auscultation
- Stage (It's too late

respiratory distress



- **Decompensated heart disease**
- Clinical signs of Treatment-refractory heart failure heart failure Exercise intolerance. Presence of ascites cough, fatigue,

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





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:

