

# A HEALTHY WEIGHT STARTS WITH HEALTHY HABITS

Tailored nutritional solutions to support healthy weight and the management of cats and dogs with diabetes mellitus

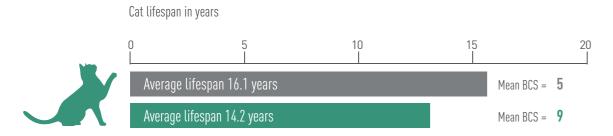
# **BEING OVERWEIGHT** HAS HIDDEN COSTS THAT OWNERS **MAY NOT BE AWARE OF**

## **REDUCED** LIFESPAN

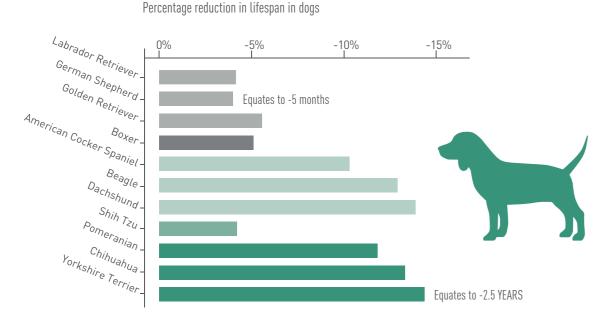
STUDIES REVEAL THAT CATS AND DOGS WITH EXCESS WEIGHT MAY LIVE SHORTER LIVES<sup>12</sup>

### OBESE CATS MAY HAVE THEIR LIFESPAN SHORTENED BY 1.9 YEARS

COMPARED TO CATS WITH AN IDEAL BODY CONDITION SCORE (BCS)<sup>2</sup>



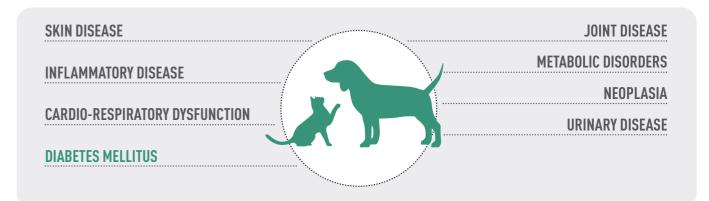
### OVERWEIGHT DOGS MAY LIVE UP TO **2.5 YEARS** LESS THAN THOSE AT AN IDEAL WEIGHT'



Retrospective study of 57,787 neutered dogs, age 5.5 to 9.5 years.

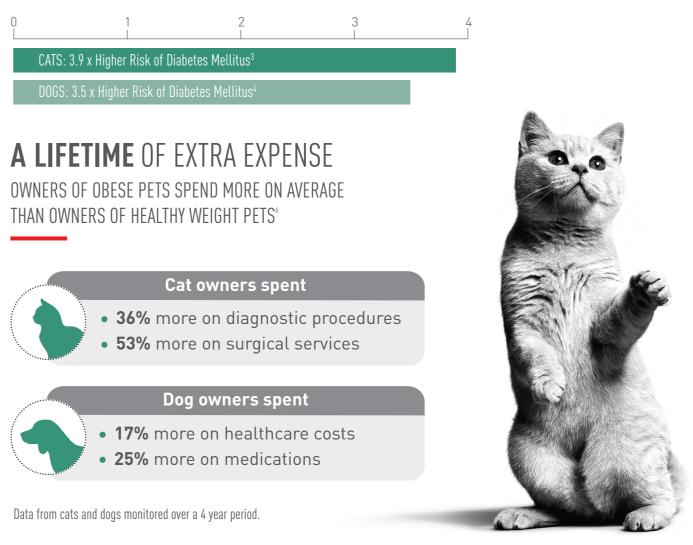
## **REDUCED** LONG-TERM HEALTH

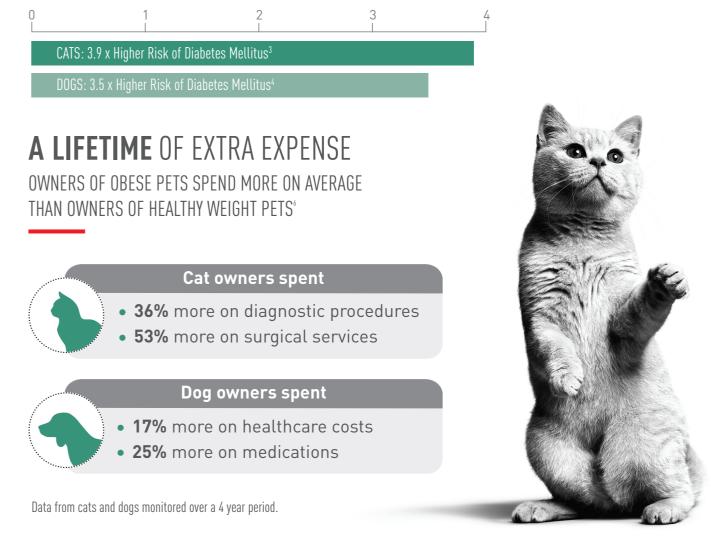
OBESITY IS A GATEWAY TO ASSOCIATED DISEASES AND CONDITIONS SUCH AS:<sup>35</sup>



## **INCREASED RISK** OF DIABETES MELLITUS

STUDIES REVEAL THAT BEING OVERWEIGHT IS A MAJOR RISK FACTOR FOR DIABETES MELLITUS IN CATS AND DOGS<sup>3,4</sup>



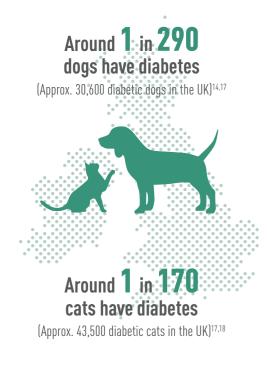


# **OBESITY AND DIABETES MELLITUS:** More prevalent than you think

## **OBESITY**

Obesity has now been classified as a **disease**, which is recognised as both chronic and incurable.<sup>74</sup>

The prevalence of overweight and obese cats and dogs in the UK is on the increase and it is recognised as the most common nutritional disease in dogs.<sup>113</sup>



### At least **65%** of all dogs are overweight or obese<sup>12</sup>

At least **39%** of all cats are overweight or obese

## **DIABETES MELLITUS**

Diabetes mellitus is a disease that occurs either due to insufficient insulin production or the body's failure to respond to the insulin which is produced. Already a relatively common disease, the incidences of Diabetes in cats and dogs is on the increase.<sup>556</sup>

Animals that are overweight are more predisposed to developing diabetes mellitus. Obesity can impact diabetic control by:

- **Decreasing insulin sensitivity**. Insulin sensitivity decreases by more than 50% in obese cats<sup>1350</sup>
- Contributing to insulin resistance<sup>7,9</sup>

# START ADOPTING HEALTHY HABITS TODAY



**Talk openly to your clients** about the hidden costs of being overweight and associated diseases such as diabetes mellitus



## THE ROLE OF NUTRITION

Nutrition has a key role in achieving weight loss and the management of pets with Diabetes Mellitus.

Feeding overweight pets less energy, not food, is what encourages weight loss whilst still meeting all the body's nutrient needs.

In the case of a diabetic pet, dietary management is of major importance along with appropriate medical care. A consistent dietary intake is key to achieving and maintaining glycaemic control.

Understand your clients current habits by discussing feeding and treating behaviours



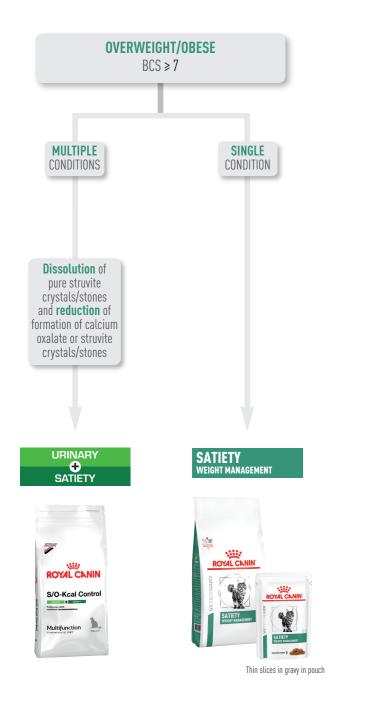
**Create healthy habits** for both you and your clients to help pets live longer and healthier lives





Support your clients in the process through tailored lifestyle and nutritional recommendations

# FELINE NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT **DECISION TREE**



NEWLY DIAGNOSED/NOT YET STABILISED DIABETES MELLITUS (INITIATE INSULIN & ASSESS BLOOD GLUCOSE)	
BCS ≥ 7	BCS ≤ 6
<b>STABILISATION</b> (Case dependent, 4-12 weeks)	STABILISATION (Case dependent, 4-12 weeks) and LONG TERM MAINTENANCE

DIABETIC

ADDED

BENEFIT

\*\*\*

ROYAL CANIN

ROYAL CANIN

N.

Thin slices in gravy in pouch

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### DIABETIC ANNER BENEFIT -ROYAL CANIN ROYAL CANIN

· 200 Thin slices in gravy in pouch

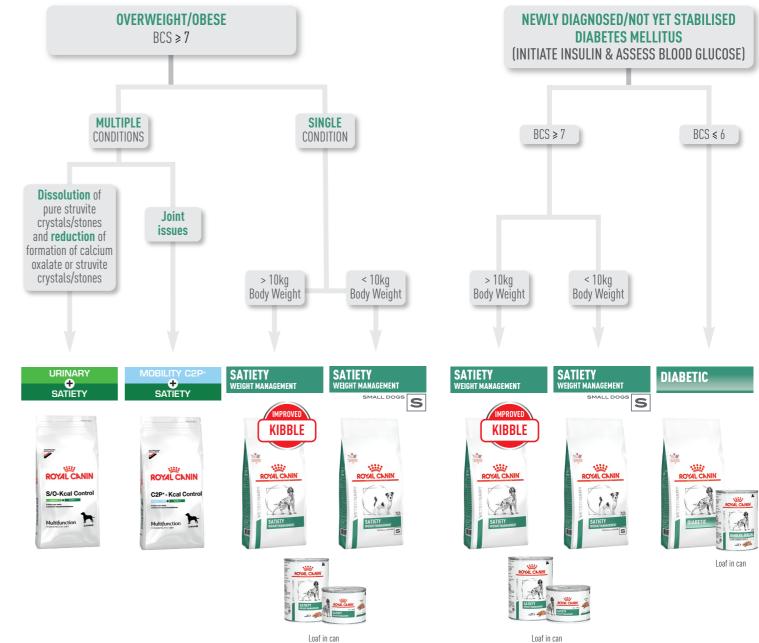
Once Diabetes Mellitus is stabilised, address overweight/obesity for long term management (following a 2 week diet transition)

### SATIETY WEIGHT MANAGEMENT



Thin slices in gravy in pouch

## **CANINE NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT DECISION TREE**





Loaf in can



**Please note:** If patients lose too much weight or struggle to stabilise, a transition to DIABETIC is recommended.

# INTRODUCING THE NEW ROYAL CANIN® SATIETY WEIGHT MANAGEMENT DOG X-KIBBLE



The new X-kibble provides a positive impact on eating behaviour. A study revealed that having a cross shaped kibble<sup>*n*</sup>:





SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED MEAL DURATION BY **57%**  SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED BEGGING BEHAVIOUR AFTER ONLY 15 DAYS ''II

SLOWED DOWN EATING AND ENCOURAGED INCREASED CHEWING

Significant decrease in begging behaviour

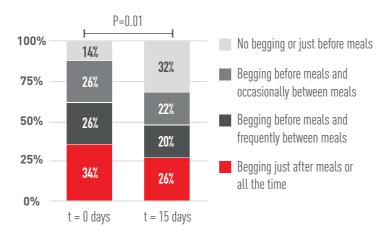


Fig. 2: Begging behaviour significantly improved for dogs in Europe (n=50; p=0.01) over the course of the study.

# **SATIETY WEIGHT MANAGEMENT**: OUR BEST RECOMMENDATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF OVERWEIGHT PETS

### **CLINICALLY PROVEN**

DIET FOR WEIGHT LOSS AND MAINTENANCE AFTER WEIGHT LOSS<sup>8,22,23</sup>



### **KEY** BENEFITS

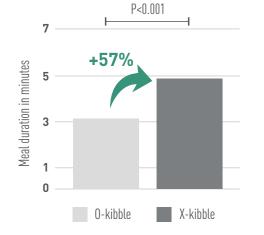


BEGGING CONTROL

High natural fibre level keeps cats and dogs satisfied between meals Adapted macronutrient profile provides safe weight loss and helps avoid weight regain



Significant increase in meal duration with the new X–kibble shape



**Fig. 1:** Median meal duration was significantly longer for the X-kibble than for the O-kibble (n=24; X-kibble: 292 sec, 103 - 900 sec; O-kibble: 186 sec, 89–900 sec; p<0.001).

**97%** of pets lost weight in 3 months<sup>223</sup>

Helped control begging in **82%** of pets<sup>228</sup>

The **NEW** SATIETY WEIGHT MANAGEMENT Dog X-kibble:

Increases chewing and meal duration<sup>a</sup>
Helps keep dogs satisfied between meals<sup>a</sup>

### EFFECTIVE WEIGHT MANAGEMENT



### MUSCLE MASS MAINTENANCE

High protein content helps support healthy weight loss while maintaining muscle mass



# **UNCOVER THE CLINICAL BENEFITS OF ROYAL CANIN® DIABETIC DIET**





**GLUCOMODULATION** SPECIFIC FORMULA TO HELP IN THE MANAGEMENT OF POST-PRANDIAL BLOOD GLUCOSE IN DIABETIC PETS



**HIGH PROTEIN** HELPS REDUCE NET ENERGY SUPPLY AND SUPPORT MAINTENANCE OF MUSCLE MASS. ESSENTIAL IN DIABETIC PETS



LOW STARCH FORMULA THAT CONTAINS A REDUCED LEVEL OF STARCH, <20% AS FED



## **ROYAL CANIN<sup>®</sup> DIABETIC**

IS SPECIFICALLY FORMULATED TO HELP IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GLYCAEMIA

DIABETIC's macronutrient profile supports glucomodulation, maintenance of lean muscle mass and optimisation of ideal body composition.

Research has shown that low carbohydrate and high protein diets, in combination with insulin, help manage Diabetes Mellitus.<sup>24,31</sup>

## **ROYAL CANIN<sup>®</sup> DIABETIC**

HAS AN ADAPTED FIBRE BLEND

A specific blend of dietary fibre can improve glycemic control, possibly by slowing down gastric emptying, reducing the rate of starch degradation and help flattening the postprandial glucose curve.<sup>28,32</sup>

ROYAL CANIN® DIABETIC is highly palatable, which is important to help ensure consistent intake, especially during stabilisation of the diabetic patient. Due to its moderate levels of fat and energy content, it meets the needs of patients with various caloric requirements, up to a BCS of 6/9.





# **4 STEPS** TO A SUCCESSFUL WEIGHT CONVERSATION WITH THE 30 MINUTE WEIGHT CONSULT

## TOGETHER,

WE CAN RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE RISKS TO OVERWEIGHT PETS AND HELP YOU TO MANAGE THE WEIGHT AND HEALTH OF PETS FOR LIFE

### 1 LOOK. FEEL. WEIGH.

HELP OWNERS UNDERSTAND THEIR PET'S IDEAL SHAPE AND WEIGHT

- Encourage the owner to **look at and feel** their pet to monitor its body condition
- Weigh the pet and record the weight

### 2 **MOTIVATE** EXPLAIN THE BENEFITS OF A HEAITHY WEIGHT



- Increased pet lifespan
- **Reduced risk** of associated diseases such as diabetes
- Improved quality of life

### **3** CONNECT

FIND COMMON GROUND AROUND BEGGING AND TREATING HABITS



- Is the owner **observing begging** behaviour?
- Acknowledge that begging is common and can be a **challenge** to manage
- Educate them on **begging behaviour** pets may be asking for attention, play or exercise rather than food
- Encourage the owner to adopt a new treat strategy
- Replace food with other rewards to keep the bond, e.g. playing, attention, grooming, exercise

### 4 SUPPORT

RECOMMEND A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO HEALTHY LIFESTYLE AND FEEDING



- Offer an **individual nutritional recommendation** to effectively manage overweight pets using the Royal Canin Weight Management diets
- Reassure the pet owner by informing them about how much to feed, how much it will cost and the **importance of measuring** with digital scales
- Discuss a realistic activity plan which could involve **regular exercise** and **play activities**
- Stress the importance of attending **regular review appointments** to monitor their pet's progress

References: 1. Salt C et al. Association between life span and body condition in neutered client-owned dogs. J Vet Intern Med 2018;1-11. **2.** Teng KT et al. Strong associations of 9-point body condition scoring with survival and life span in cats. J Feline Med Surg 2018;1-9. **3.** Scarlett JM and Donoghue S. Obesity in cats: Prevalence and prognosis. Vet Clin Nutr 1996. **4.** Popt AG et al. Canine diabetes melliturs risk factors: A matched case-control study. Res Vet Sci 2017;114:469-473. **5.** A.J. German et al. Obesity, its associated disorders and the role of inflammatory adipokines in companion animals. The Veterinary Journal 158 [2010] 4-9. **6.** Bomberg E et al. The financial costs, behaviour and psychology of obesity: a one health analysis. J Comp Path 2017; 15:63:10-325. 7. German, A.J., Huter, T., Hutter, L., Holden, S.L., Morris, P.J., Biourge, V. (10). 'Low-maintenance energy requirements of obese dogs filer weight loss', British Journal of Nutrition, 106 [11] p. 93-596. **9.** https://www.bsava.com/Resources/Neterinary-resources/Position-statements/Obesity. **10.** Kopelman, P.G. (2000) Obesity as a medical problem. Nature, Vol404, pp. 635-643. **11.** Courcier, E.A., O' Higgins, R., Meltor, S.L., Seronan, L. Burke, C. (2018). Dangerous trends in pet obesity. Veterinary Record; 182 [11]. **13.** German, A.J., Holden, S.L., Bissot, T., Hackett, R.M., Biourge V. (2001) "Dietary Energy Restriction and Successful Weight Loss in Obese Client-Owned Dogs". Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine 21; pp. 1174-1180. **14.** Mattin M, O'Neill D, Church D, McGreevy PD, Thomson PC, Brodbelt D, An epidemiological study of diabetes mellitus in dogs attending first opinion practice in the UK. Vet Rec 2014 Apr 5; 174(14):349. **15.** Prableh AJ, Guptil L, Glickman N, Time trends and risk factors for diabetes mellitus in cats presented to veterinary teaching hospitals. J Feline Med Surg. 2007 Oct; 9(5):351-8. Epub 2007 Apr, 151-80. **14.** Noty Method J. S. O'Neill d at L, Epidemiology OJ Diabets Mellitus among 193,435 Cats Attendin