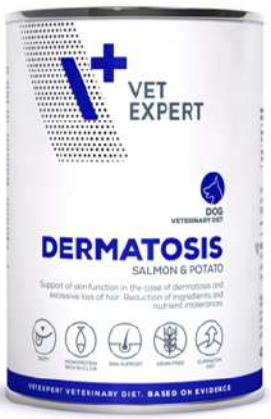
Vet Expert Veterinary Diet Dermatosis dog salmon & potato



400 g

Feeding instruction: The recommended period of administration in case of reducing the occurrence of feed intolerance is from 3 to 8 weeks. If the symptoms of intolerance subside, the feed may be given for an indenite period of time. In case of maintaining the normal functions of the skin in dermatoses and in case of excessive fur loss the feed should be given up to 2 months.

Fresh drinking water should always be available.

Serve at room temperature.

Once opened, store in the refrigerator up to 3 days.

Shelf life: 2 years.

Vet Expert Veterinary Diet Dermatosis

Nutritional characteristics	Benefits
One source of protein – salmon One source of carbohydrates - potatoes	help avoid the presence in food allergens, which may be the cause of the symptoms occurring in the animal
Fatty acids n-6 & n-3	High content has anti-inflammatory and supports the function of the skin
Grain free	It does not contain grains that could be a source of potential allergens and mycotoxins

Alimentary tract disorders responding to dietetic treatment

- Gastric regurgitation
- Gastritis
- Stomach motility disorders
- Enteritis (acute and chronic)
- Protein-loosing enteropathy
- Short bowel syndrome
- Colitis (acute and chronic)
- Antibiotic-responsive enteropathy

Alimentary tract disorders

- Main objective of the therapy:
  - Fulfilling the requirements
  - Preventing from deficiencies and under nutrition.
- In long-term view
  - Improvement of alimentary tract restoration,
  - Restoration of proper microflora,
  - Normal motility stimulation
  - Inhibition of inflammatory processes in intestine
  - Proper digestion and absorption

Alimentary tract diseases

- Basic management in acute conditions – fasting for 12-48 h and then administration of highly digestible diet for al least several days
- Recent studies show that the composition of diet and is much more important than feed withdrawal after first signos of the disease

Alimentary tract diseases – protein

- GIT diseases negatively influence digestion and absorption of protein. Its deficiency causes disorders of alimentary tract removal and of local intestinal immunity (protein-losing enteropathy)

- Incompletely digested protein from small intestine is transported to colon where it is digested by microflora and significant amounts of gases and ammonia are produced. This could lead to diarrhoea, colitis and could lead to local immunity disorders and allergy to specific nutrients

Alimentary tract diseases – carbohydrate

- Diet should contain carbohydrates from plant origin, which does not contain gluten.
  - White rice is good solution since it does not contain gluten and has low antigenicity;
  - Corn and potato are also good solution but they are less digestible than rice, and corn could induce hypersensitivity
- Wheat, oat and barley should be avoided.

Prebiotics – definition

Not digested diet component which exerts beneficial action of host by stimulating growth and/or activity of one or several probiotic bacteria in the colon.

Main probiotics

- Fructooligosaccharides
- Mannooligosaccharides
- Galactooligosascharides
- Transgalactooligosaccharides
- Lactose

Fructooligosaccharides - FOS

Fructooligosaccharides (FOS) are prebiotics being a natural nutrient for probiotic bacteria and they can not be used by harmful bacteria.

The molecule of FOS contains fructose and glucose (short chains of fructose with glucose molecule at the end)

Prebiotics by decreasing feces pH stimulate the growth of beneficial bacteria and inhibit the growth of harmful bacteria, such as *Clostridium perfringens*.

Action

- Prebiotics improve the feces consistency without increasing its volume (prevent constipation)
- inhibit production of endotoxins and decrease the level of putrescent substances within gut.
- Increase the number of beneficial bacteria i.e. Bifidobacterium
- Majority of Bifidobacterium, Lactobacillus, Bacteroides bacteria uses FOS as glucose whereas Salmonella, Clostridium is not metabolising FOS at all or in small amount

Mannooligosaccharides - MOS

Mannooligosaccharides (MOS) due to its adhesive properties block the sites of adhesion of harmful bacteria with alimentary tract endothelium what unables the colonization of intestines by pathogenic bacteria.

MOS increases the level of IgA antibodies in colon what stimulates the non-specific immunity of alimentary tract.

MOS molecule contains mannose and glucose

Not hydrolysed by digestive enzymes but only by *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* bacteria; not fermented on the level similar to FOS

Main role:

- Immunomodulation