



Understanding your dog's

URINARY CONDITION

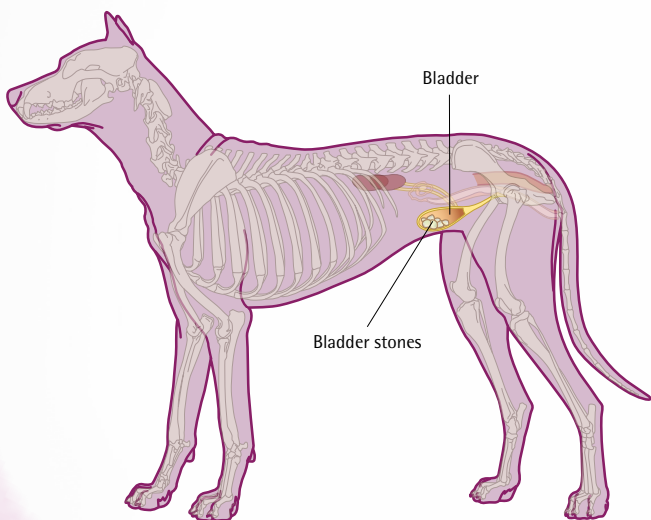


Your Pet, Our Passion.

It's not uncommon.

Some dogs develop stones in their bladder (or occasionally elsewhere in their urinary tract). The reason why this happens is complex and not always fully understood. Bladder stones are painful and can result in a blockage preventing your dog passing urine. Management with an appropriate diet is a part of treating bladder stones and helping to prevent their recurrence.

Anatomical location of your dog's bladder and where stones can form:



Some breeds more than others.

Whilst all dogs have the potential to develop bladder stones, some breeds are more at risk than others. The higher risk breeds are shown below:



Miniature Schnauzer



Welsh Corgi



Dachshund



Shih Tzu



Bichon Frise



Miniature Poodle



Cocker Spaniel



Lhasa Apso



Labradors

What are the signs of bladder stones?

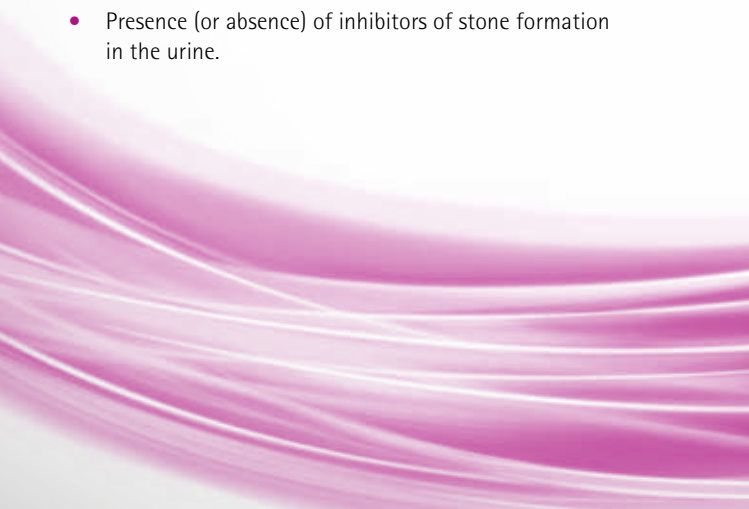
When stones form in the bladder, they cause irritation to the bladder wall. This can be painful and cause bleeding. The most common signs are:

- Blood in the urine.
- Increased frequency of urination.
- Increased urgency to urinate.
- Pain and/or difficulty when passing urine.

The severity of these signs varies between different dogs. The presence of stones in the bladder is usually detected or confirmed by X-ray or ultrasound. Your veterinary surgeon will probably also recommend some urine and blood tests to look for underlying causes.

How does a dog get bladder stones?

There are many factors that can contribute to the formation of bladder stones:

- Infections.
 - Variation in the acidity of the urine (pH).
 - High concentrations of certain minerals in the urine such as calcium, magnesium, phosphate and ammonium.
 - Presence (or absence) of inhibitors of stone formation in the urine.
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Are there different types of bladder stones?

The two most common forms of bladder stones in dogs are called 'struvite' and 'calcium oxalate'. Struvite stones tend to be more common in female dogs and calcium oxalate stones tend to be more common in males.



Struvite stones



Oxalate stones

How are 'struvite' stones treated?

A bacterial infection is involved in most cases of struvite bladder stones and so requires a course of antibiotics. However, irrespective of whether an infection is present or not, the stones will need to be removed. Depending on your individual dog, your vet may recommend either:

- A surgical operation or
- A specially formulated diet to help dissolve the stones.



Food is important.

PURINA® PRO PLAN® VETERINARY DIETS Canine UR Urinary is a diet specially formulated to help reduce the concentration of minerals found in bladder stones, and help control urine acidity. This diet helps dissolve struvite stones over a few weeks.

Whether the stones are removed by surgery or dissolved using a diet like Canine UR Urinary, preventing their recurrence is important. Since Canine UR Urinary is a nutritionally complete and highly palatable diet, it is suitable for long-term feeding to help prevent recurrence.

Benefits of feeding Canine UR Urinary to your dog:

CONTROLLED pH



Controlled pH

Formulated to promote an acidifying urine to help dissolve bladder stones and help reduce the risk of their formation.

MODERATE PROTEIN



Moderate protein

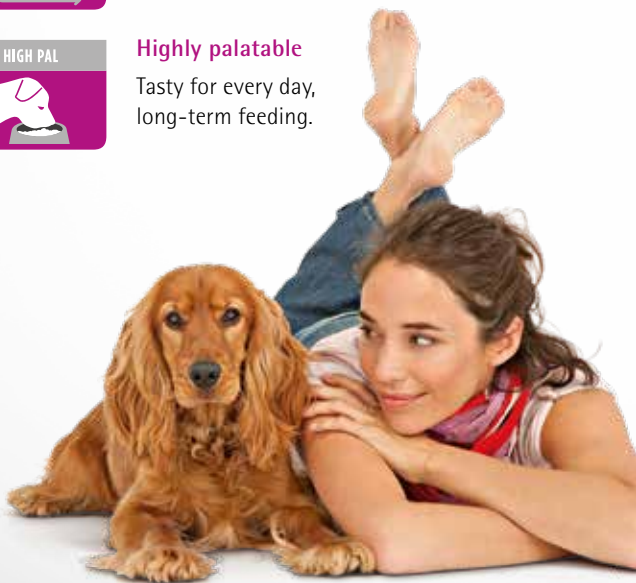
To help minimise an environment favourable to harmful bacteria in the urine.

HIGH PAL



Highly palatable

Tasty for every day, long-term feeding.



Other types of bladder stones.

Most other stones (including calcium oxalate) cannot be dissolved effectively by using a diet, and so these usually have to be surgically removed. Different diets may be appropriate to help prevent recurrence of different types of stones (for example, Canine NF Renal Function for calcium oxalate and urate stones). Speak with your veterinary surgeon to determine what is best for your dog.

PURINA®: a name you can trust.

With Canine UR Urinary, you can be confident that your dog will benefit from optimum nutrition. PURINA® PRO PLAN® VETERINARY DIETS are backed by strong science, and the latest nutritional findings are applied to bring you some of the most innovative and effective formulas.

Feeding guidelines for Canine UR Urinary.

The following is recommended as a guideline only. You may need to adjust the amount fed to maintain your dog's optimal weight, due to factors such as environment, activity, body condition and breed. Provide fresh water in a clean container daily.

FEEDING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Body weight (kg)	Daily feeding quantities (adult maintenance – g/day)
2.5	65
5	105
10	165
15	215
25	300
35	380
45	445
70	600

For each additional 5 kg of body weight, feed an additional 35 g of food per day.

PURINA®
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VETERINARY
DIETS



Your veterinary clinic details:

**For more information about PURINA® PRO PLAN® Veterinary Diets,
contact your local sales representative or visit www.purina-proplan.co.uk/veterinarydiets**

Ask the Experts

**UK: 0800 212 161 IE: 1800 509 368 8am – 6pm, Monday to Friday
Nestlé Purina UK Commercial Operations Limited, 1 City Place, Gatwick, RH6 0PA**

Please note that all indications for PURINA® PRO PLAN® Veterinary Diets mentioned in this leaflet are for the dietary support of dogs with the listed conditions and do not preclude appropriate medical management. The veterinary diets should be used under veterinary supervision. ®Reg. Trademark of Société des Produits Nestlé S.A.



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