

For responsibly rewarding, while supporting the dietary
food for dogs and cats



*I want to give my dog or cat something extra
besides dietary food... what do I do now?*



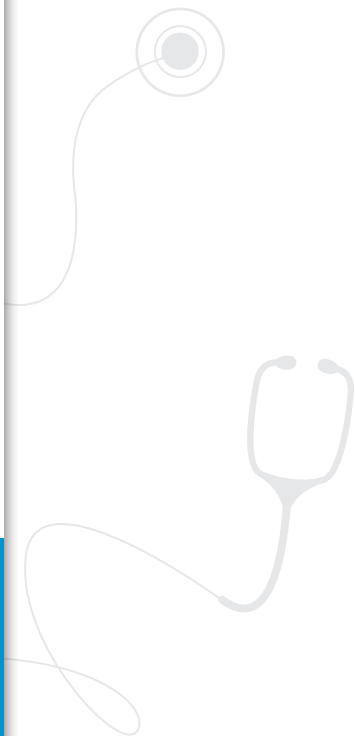
Veterinary exclusive



reliable and affordable dietary pet food



Veterinary exclusive



The dietary food of your dog or cat meets certain properties in order to avoid worsening the condition of your pet. For example, a weight loss diet has relatively little energy, an anti-struvite diet has an acidifying effect on the urine and a diet for gastrointestinal problems is easily digestible. Giving 'normal' treats to dogs or cats that receive dietary food, may negatively affect the efficacy of the diet. Therefore, the veterinarian recommends rewarding your dog or cat with responsibility formulated treats.

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TROVET has a very wide range of treats for dogs and cats. The properties of the different TROVET treats do not affect the functionality of the corresponding TROVET dietary foods.

The treats are suited for pets that get dietary foods as healthy dogs and cats. Not all treats are suitable for growing animals. Always ask your veterinarian for more information and advice.

Struvite urolithiasis

Struvite is the most common bladder stone in both dogs and cats. Struvite is formed from magnesium, ammonium and phosphate. If too many of these particles are present in the urine, they may fuse together and form crystals. These crystals can then grow into stones. Struvite crystals will not be able to coalesce in acidic urine.

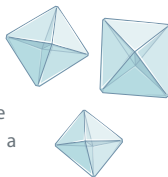


The suited TROVET treats have a lower content of magnesium, phosphorous, and protein and/or have an acidifying effect on the urine. They contribute to lowering of the urine pH, causing the body to excrete calcium. Young animals have an increased calcium requirement, in addition to a correct dietary calcium/phosphorous-balance, for the growth of bones. Because the treats that are suited for animals that are prone to struvite formation, have an acidifying effect on the urine or a calcium/phosphorous imbalance, these treats are not recommended for growing animals.

Calcium oxalate urolithiasis

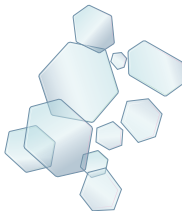
Ingredients high in oxalate should preferably be avoided in animals with calcium oxalate urolithiasis, because it is possible the body absorbs the oxalate in the intestines. The oxalate must leave the body via the urine. The actual calcium content of the treat only plays a minor role in calcium oxalate urolithiasis.

Potassium citrate is added to Low Calorie Treat, in order to neutralise the urine pH and to bind calcium that is present in the urine.



Urate en cystine urolithiasis

Urate and cystine develop more rapidly in acidic urine (low pH). These stones are not able to be dissolved. Once formed, these stones have to leave the body via the urine or be surgically removed.



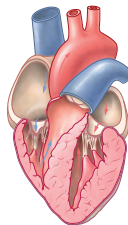
Kidney problems

In addition to palatability, a low phosphorous and protein level are the main features of a kidney diet. A lower phosphorous level helps to slow the progression of kidney wear. A lower protein content reduces the accumulation of waste products in the body.

The suited TROVET treats have limited protein content and/or a lower phosphorous level, in order to reduce the burden on the kidneys.

Heart problems

In heart problems, the heart is no longer capable of sufficiently pressurising the blood, for it to be pumped around the body. The intake of too much dietary sodium causes high blood pressure. Due to the elevated blood pressure, fluid may egress from the blood vessels into the abdominal cavity. Diuretics may be prescribed to prevent unwanted fluid retention. The use of antihypertensives reduces the workload of the heart.



The suited treats have a low sodium level and can be used safely with heart problems.

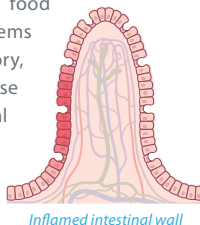
Liver problems

In dogs with liver problems, it is often advised not to give any treats, next to the dietary food, to minimise the burden on the liver.

Depending on the type of liver disease, a dog is allowed treats. When a dog has steatosis, as treat low in carbohydrates is the best choice. In dogs with hepatitis or hepatic encephalopathy a suited treat has to be low in protein.

Gastrointestinal problems

We speak of food hypersensitivity when certain food ingredients are not tolerated. Gastrointestinal problems such as vomiting and diarrhoea may result. In theory, each component of the diet can be the cause of these symptoms. The cause can differ in each individual animal. The most common causes in dogs and cats are proteins of cattle. The suited treats contain animal protein sources that rarely cause hypersensitivity reactions. Depending on the severity and cause of the gastrointestinal disorders, it is sometimes possible to give treats with a different protein and/or carbohydrate source.



Start with one treat and do not change too much between the different variants.

Food allergy and food intolerance

We speak of food allergy and food intolerance when certain food ingredients are not tolerated. Not only gastrointestinal problems, like vomiting and diarrhoea, but also skin and coat problems can be the result. In theory, each component of the diet can be the cause of these symptoms. The cause can differ in each individual animal. The most common cause in dogs and cats are proteins of cattle. The suited treats contain animal protein sources that rarely cause hypersensitivity reactions.

Depending on the severity and cause of the food sensitivity, it is sometimes possible to give treats with a different protein and/or carbohydrate source. The treats are easily digestible and hypoallergenic. This minimises the chance of a hypersensitivity reaction. Start with one treat and do not change between the different variants.

Gluten-related disorders

Gluten-related disorders are a group of disorders, in which gluten plays a central role. These disorders can be either symptomatic or asymptomatic and can induce an autoimmune reaction or an allergic reaction. Gluten is protein from cereals such as wheat, oats, rice and corn. Wheat protein consists for about eighty percent of gluten. Sometimes there is confusion about the cause of gluten-related disorders. Gluten consists out of glutelins and prolamins. Only prolamins can be the cause of gluten-related disorders. Rice and corn also contain prolamins, however there is only a very small chance that the animal reacts to this. An alternative to these carbohydrate sources includes potato. Soya beans, sunflower seeds and animal products do not contain gluten.



The suited treats are formulated with a single animal protein source and with rice, potato starch or no carbohydrate source.

Epilepsy

A hypoallergenic and gluten-free diet can help animals with epilepsy. Epilepsy is a distortion of the communication between brain cells.

Aspartic acid and glutamate are neurostimulators, which increase the sensitivity of nerve cells. Ingestion of foods, rich in aspartic acid and glutamate, increase the chance of an epileptic attack, in animals with epilepsy. Gluten is rich in glutamine (glutamate precursor) and aspartic acid.

Obesity

The cause of obesity is in most cases an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. In other words, too much food intake combined with too little exercise. Giving treats and table scraps to dogs or cats contributes to obesity. This seems harmless, but provides extra energy over the already acquired energy from the daily food.



All TROVET Treats can be used in obese dogs or cats. Do you want to keep your dog or cat in perfect condition? Decrease the daily amount of food, based on the energy content of the treats. Never reduce the daily amount of food more than ten percent, to prevent vitamin and mineral deficiencies.

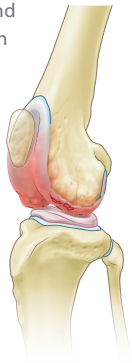
Dental problems

Indications for dental problems in dogs and cats can be eating less or handling treats that have a firmer structure in a different way. Basically all TROVET treats can be used in dental problems. However, preference is given to one of the Hypoallergenic Treats (ear, neck, stomach or tendon). These treats have properties which are similar to dental care diets, the so-called 'mechanical cleaning'. Structure and shape of the treats promote a scrubbing effect and thus reduce the formation of dental plaque.



Joint problems

Joint wear, also called osteoarthritis is very common in dogs and cats that are older. More than ninety percent of dogs older than five years and cats older than twelve years have some form of osteoarthritis. Genetic predisposition and obesity play a role in the development of joint wear. The treatment is focused on slowing down the degeneration of the cartilage tissue, to inhibit inflammations and to lose excess weight. Regular exercise is an important part of the therapy.



All TROVET treats can be used in joint problems, but do not support the joints. Mobility is a supplement, available in two different variants (powder and bites). Mobility Bites are suitable as a joint support treat, to give next several dietary foods. Mobility Bites are a treat based on green-lipped mussel, abalone and fish cartilage.

Note: Mobility Bites are not suited for animals with gluten-related disorders.

Mobility Bites: Treat for dogs and cats with glucosamine, chondroitin, heparin and dermatan sulphate, which have joint supporting function.

Recipe for making treats yourself

Do you want to make a treat for your pet? Below you will find a recipe for making cookies for your pet!

Requirements:

- > 400 grams TROVET Unique Protein sausage (available in 6 different variants)
- > 80 grams rice flour
- > Sharp knife
- > Baking plate and parchment paper



Preparation instructions:

Pre-heat the oven on 150°C. Mix the Unique Protein with the rice flour, until you have a dough-like structure. Flatten the dough as much as possible on a thin layer of rice flour, to prevent it from sticking to the countertop. Cut the cookies from the thin layer of dough. Place the cookies on the parchment paper covered baking plate and bake the



cookies for about 60 minutes. Let the cookies cool down to room temperature, before feeding them to your pet. Once prepared, preferably store the cookies in an airtight box.

The benefit of these self-made cookies is that you have absolute control over the ingredients. For animals with food hypersensitivity, these cookies are a responsible addition to the prescribed dietary food.

0g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	rabbit --- 44 9	RT	(Rabbit)
100g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	rabbit --- 17 3.4	HRT	Hypoallergenic Treat (Rabbit) - <u>ear</u>
250g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	venison --- 95 30	HVT	Hypoallergenic Treat (Venison)
200g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	venison --- 30 30	HVT	Hypoallergenic Treat (Venison) - <u>tendon</u>
400g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	--- 15 4.6	LCT	Low Calorie Treat
400g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	potato, wheat 14 4.4	MHT	Multi Purpose Treat (Hydrolysed Protein)
400g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	fish (hydrolysate) 8 2.4	MLT	Multi Purpose Treat (Lamb)
400g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	rice 8 2.5	MRT	Multi Purpose Treat (Rabbit)
125g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	chicken 7 2.6	UCT	Unique Protein Treat (Chicken)
125g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	rice starch 12 4.6	UDT	Unique Protein Treat (Duck)
125g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	duck 11 3.9	URT	Unique Protein Treat (Rabbit)
75g	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	rice starch 1.3 0.4	MFT	Multi Purpose Treat (Fish)
	Protein source Carbohydrate source Calories per treat (kcal) Average weight per treat (g)	fish, chicken (hydrolysate) wheat, corn		

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