

Estimated Energy Requirements

Resting Energy Requirements

Canine

Growth DER (kcal/day)

Up to four months = $3 \times RER$ Four months and older = $2 \times RER$

Maintenance DER (kcal/day)

Average, neutered adult = $1.6 \times RER$ Intact adult = 1.8 × RER Obese prone = $1.4 \times RER$ Weight loss = $1.0 \times RER$

Work DER (kcal/day)

Light work = $2 \times RER$ Moderate work = $3 \times RER$ Heavy work = $4-8 \times RER$

RER - Resting Energy Requirement represents the energy requirement for a normal animal at rest in a thermoneutral environment, and is based on body weight.

DER - Daily Energy Requirement represents the average daily energy expenditure of an animal, dependent on lifestage and activity (work, gestation, lactation and growth).

RER (k	cal/day) = 70 ×	wt _{kg} 0.75
lbs	kg	RER (kcal/day)
1	0.5	39
2	0.9	65
3	1.4	88
4	1.8	110
5	2.3	130
6	2.7	149
7	3.2	167
8	3.6	184
9	4.1	201
10	4.5	218
11	5.0	234
12	5.5	250
13	5.9	265
14	6.4	280
15	6.8	295
16	7.3	310
17	7.7	324
18	8.2	339
19	8.6	353
20	9.1	366
25	11.4	433
30	13.6	497
35	15.9	558
40	18.2	616
45	20.5	673
50	22.7	729
55	25.0	783
60	27.3	835
65	29.5	887
70	31.8	938
75	34.1	988
80	36.4	1037
85	38.6	1085
90	40.9	1132
95	43.2	1179
100	45.5	1225
105	47.7	1271
110	50.0	1316
	52.3	
115		1361
120	54.5	1405
125	56.8	1449
130	59.1	1492
135	61.4	1535
140	63.6	1577
145	65.9	1619
150	68.2	1661
155	70.5	1702
160	72.7	1743
165	75.0	1784
170	77.3	1824
175	79.5	1864
180	81.8	1904
185	84.1	1944
190	86.4	1983
195	88.6	2022
200	90.9	2061



5 Consider further treatment



Rehabilitation

Hydrotherapy, individualized exercise plan, referral to a canine rehab^{4,5,6}



Supplements

Omega-3, undenatured type II collagen (supplemented by Hill's j/d or Metabolic + Mobility)



Analgesic modalities

Laser therapy, electromagnetic field therapy, acupuncture, etc.



Intra-articular injectates

Hyaluronan, corticosteroids, tin-117m, platelet biologics

Brooks D, Churchill J, Fein K, et al. 2014 AAHA weight management guidelines for dogs and cats. J Am Anim Hosp Assoc. 2014;50(1):1-11. doi:10.5326/JAAHA-MS-6331 ²Deabold K, Montalbano C, Miscioscia E. Feline Osteoarthriti Management. Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract. 2023;53(4):879-896. doi:10.1016/j.cvsm.2023.02.015 ¹Su DK, Murphy M, Hand A, Zhu X, Witzel-Rollins A. Impact of feeding method on overall activity of indoor, client-owned dogs. J Small Anim Pract. 2019;60(7):438-443. doi:10.1111/jsap.13003 ⁴Ratsch BE, Levine D, Wakshlag JJ. Clinical Guide to Obesity and Nonherbal Nutraceuticals in Canine Orthopedic Conditions. Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract. 2022;52(4):939-958. doi:10.1016/j.cvsm.2022.03.002 Gamble LJ. Physical Rehabilitation for Small Animals. Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract. 2022;52(4):997-1019. doi:10.1016/j.cvsm.2022.03.005 Lotsikas PJ. Intra-articular Injectates: What to Use and Why. Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract. 2022;52(4):967-975. doi:10.1016/j.cvsm.2022.03.004

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steps to manage osteoarthritis and obesity

A multimodal approach to your patient's osteoarthritis and weight treatment plan provides comprehensive care, helping to manage your patient's condition so they can enjoy life to the fullest.

Developed in conjunction with Erin Miscioscia, DVM, DACVSMR, CVA; Clinical Assistant Professor and Service Chief, Integrative and Mobility Medicine; Department of Comparative, Diagnostic & Population Medicine; College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Florida





history

- > Diet: caloric density, protein content, form, frequency, treats
- > Activity: general activity level and targeted exercise
- > Analgesic Plan: medications
- > Adjunct Therapies: supplements, other nutraceuticals



client

- > Flexibility in adjusting diet (type, cost, frequency) and exercise plan
- > Environmental factors: yard, stairs, boarding
- > Feeding habits: frequency, number of people involved in feeding



physical exam

- Pain. lameness and/or osteoarthritis score
- Muscle condition score (MCS)
- Body weight (BW)
- Body condition score (BCS)
 - Body Fat Index (BFI)

Continue inside

2 Calculate¹



Current calorie intake: from primary diet, treats and supplements



> Ideal BW: to calculate, use Hill's Body Fat Index tool



- Goal calories for weight loss:
- 80% of daily calories
- Resting Energy Requirement for ideal BW

			DEAL BODY	WEIGHT II B	1	
Current						
Weight		Body Fat %			Body Fat %	Body Fat %
	20	30	40	50	60	70
10	10	8.8	7.5	6.3	5.0	3.8
11	11	9.6	8.3	6.9	5.5	4.1
12	12	10.5	9.0	7.5	6.0	4.5
13	13	11.4	9.8	8.1	6.5	4.9
14	14	12.3	10.5	8.8	7.0	5.3
15	15	13.1	11.3	9.4	7.5	5.6
20	20	17.5	15.0	12.5	10.0	7.5
25	25	21.9	18.8	15.6	12.5	9.4
30	30	26.3	22.5	18.8	15.0	11.3
35	35	30.6	26.3	21.9	17.5	13.1
40	40	35.0	30.0	25.0	20.0	15.0
45	45	39.4	33.8	28.1	22.5	16.9
50	50	43.8	37.5	31.3	25.0	18.8
55	55	48.1	41.3	34.4	27.5	20.6
60	60	52.5	45.0	37.5	30.0	22.5
65	65	56.9	48.8	40.6	32.5	24.4
70	70	61.3	52.5	43.8	35.0	26.3
75	75	65.6	56.3	46.9	37.5	28.1
80	80	70.0	60.0	50.0	40.0	30.0
85	85	74.4	63.8	53.1	42.5	31.9
90	90	78.8	67.5	56.3	45.0	33.8
95	95	83.1	71.3	59.4	47.5	35.6
100	100	87.5	75.0	62.5	50.0	37.5
105	105	91.9	78.8	65.6	52.5	39.4
110	110	96.3	82.5	68.8	55.0	41.3
115	115	100.6	86.3	71.9	57.5	43.1
120	120	105.0	90.0	75.0	60.0	45.0
130	130	113.8	97.5	81.3	65.0	48.8
140	140	122.5	105.0	87.5	70.0	52.5
150	150	131.3	112.5	93.8	75.0	56.3
160	160	140.0	120.0	100.0	80.0	60.0

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	UNDERWEIGHT	IDEAL WEIGHT	OVERWEIGHT	-	OB	BESE	
		Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Serious Risk	Severe Risk	Extreme Risk
BODY CONDITION SCORE (BCS)	≤ 3	4-5	6-7	8-9	9	_*	_*
Laflamme DP. D	evelopment and validat	ion of a body condition s	coring system for dogs. (Canine Practice. 1997;22(4	4):10-15.		
BODY FAT Index (BFI)	_**	20	30	40	50	60	70
Witzel, AL, et al.	Witzel, AL, et al. Use of a novel morphometric method and body fat index system for estimation of body composition in overweight and obese dogs. J Am Vet Med Assoc. 2014;244:1279-1284.						
BODY FAT Percentage	<16%	16-25%	26-35%	36-45%	46-55%	56-65%	> 65%
		Ribs Slightly prominent. Easily felt. Thin fat cover. Shape From Above Well-proportioned lumbar waist. Shape From the Side Abdominal tuck present. Shape From Behind Clear muscle definition, smooth contour. Tail Base Bones Slightly prominent. Easily felt. Tail Base Fat Thin fat cover.	Ribs Slightly to not prominent. Can be felt. Moderate fat cover. Shape From Above Detectable lumbar waist. Shape From the Side Slight abdominal tuck. Shape From Behind Losing muscle definition, rounded appearance. Tail Base Bones Slightly to not prominent. Can be felt. Tail Base Fat Moderate fat cover.	Ribs Not prominent. Very difficult to feel. Thick fat cover. Shape From Above Loss of lumbar waist, broadened back. Shape From the Side Flat to bulging abdomen. Shape From Behind Rounded to square appearance. Tail Base Bones Not prominent. Very difficult to feel. Tail Base Fat Thick fat cover. May have a small fat dimple.	Ribs Not prominent. Extremely difficult to feel. Very thick fat cover. Shape From Above Markedly broadened back. Shape From the Side Marked abdominal bulge. Shape From Behind Square appearance. Tail Base Bones Not prominent. Extremely difficult to feel. Tail Base Fat Very thick fat cover. Fat dimple or fold present.	Ribs Not prominent. Impossible to feel. Extremely thick fat cover. Shape From Above Extremely broadened back. Shape From the Side Severe abdominal bulge. Shape From Behind Square appearance. Tail Base Bones Not prominent. Impossible to feel. Tail Base Fat Extremely thick fat cover. Large fat dimple or fat fold.	Ribs Unidentifiable. Impossible to feel. Extremely thick fat cover. Shape From Above Extremely broadened back, bulging mid-section. Shape From the Side Very severe abdominal bulge. Shape From Behind Irregular or upside down pear shape. Tail Base Bones Unidentifiable. Tail Base Fat Extremely thick fat cover. Large fat folds or pads.

3 Implement

diet plan^{1,2}

Reducing weight by just 6 – 10% may alleviate arthritic signs in dogs⁴

For overweight pets:

- Most OTC pet foods are not appropriately designed for weight loss
 - > Just decreasing food consumption is generally ineffective
 - > Nutrient profile not optimized for weight loss and may include high fats
 - > High in calories so the pet is often hungry and unsatisfied
 - > May put the pet at risk for nutrient deficiencies
- > Instead, feed nutrition specifically designed for weight loss, low in caloric density with high protein, fiber and omega-3s
 - » 7.9g / 100 kcal protein or >2.5g protein / kg ideal BW per day

Recommendation:

Hill's Prescription Diet Metabolic + Mobility

- > 88% of pets lost weight at home in 2 months when fed the nutrition of Metabolic + Mobility
- > Clinically proven nutrition to help dogs naturally lose weight by activating their metabolism and improve mobility in as little as 21 days
- How it works:
 - » Activates pet's metabolism for easy and effective weight loss
 - » Enriched with omega-3 fatty acids, and contains glucosamine & chondroitin sulfate
 - » Stimulates dog's natural ability to burn fat

Did you know?

Hill's Prescription Diet Metabolic + Mobility Dry Dog Food is specially formulated by nutritionists & veterinarians to help with weight loss and maintenance and joint health.



exercise plan^{2,3,4} (if appropriate for pet):

> Short walks, hydrotherapy, puzzle feeders, play

Targeted exercise examples:



forelimb

Decline walk, crawl, shake/swat



hindlimb

Incline walk, paws-up, dancing



core strength

3-legged stand,

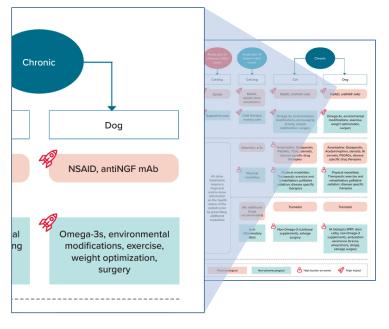


3 Implement (continued)

analgesic plan²

 Analgesic starting plan recommended by AAHA for chronic canine pain is NSAID or antiNGF/mAb

Recommended first tier osteoarthritis therapies



2022 AAHA Pain Management Guidelines for Dogs and Cats