

CANINE HA ST/OX GASTROINTESTINAL™ SMALL & MINI

PURINA
PRO PLAN®
VETERINARY DIETS
FOR VETERINARY USE ONLY

NEW

Complete dietetic dry pet food for puppies and adult small dogs (<10 kg) for the reduction of ingredient and nutrient intolerances with hydrolysed protein and selected carbohydrate sources.



HYDROLYSED PROTEIN

With hydrolysed protein with low molecular weight to help reduce ingredient intolerances.



PURIFIED CARBOHYDRATE

Purified carbohydrate sources to help reduce allergenic load.



OMEGA 3

Omega 3 fatty acids to help support natural anti-inflammatory processes for healthy skin and gastrointestinal system.



St/Ox: formulated to help reduce mineral concentration in the urinary environment.

CH ID 55399729

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

SUPPORTS DOGS WITH COMPROMISED GI FUNCTION

Improved nutrient absorption thanks to high digestibility. Contains MCFA (medium-chain fatty acids).

Provides a lipid energy source which is much easier to digest and absorb (versus other lipid sources containing much less MCFA.)

Omega 3 fatty acids to help support natural anti-inflammatory processes for healthy skin and gastrointestinal system.

COMPOSITION

Corn starch*, hydrolysed soya protein**, minerals, coconut oil, sugar*, digest**, soybean oil, cellulose, animal fats, fish oil, monoglycerides.

**Purified carbohydrate sources. **Hydrolysed protein source.*

KEY NUTRIENT VALUES*

Moisture	8 %
Protein	24 %
Fat	11.5 %
- Omega 6 fatty acids	2 %
- Omega 3 fatty acids	0.5 %
- Medium chain fatty acids	2.5 %
Carbohydrate	47 %
Crude fibre	2 %
Zinc	16.3 mg. / 100 g.
Insoluble fibre	1.0 %
Vitamin A	21933 IU / kg
Vitamin E	262 IU / kg
Metabolisable energy (NRC 2006)	1055 kcal / kg

NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT PLAYS A KEY ROLE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL DOGS WITH NUTRIENT OR INGREDIENT INTOLERANCES.

The most common causes for owners to seek veterinary care for their pets are Gastrointestinal and skin problems¹. **Adverse food reactions** can provoke pruritic behaviors and skin changes and may cause gastrointestinal disturbances in dogs².

THE MOST COMMON SIGNS OF ADVERSE FOOD REACTIONS (AFR) IN SMALL DOGS

GASTROINTESTINAL^{2,6}

- Chronic diarrhea.
- Vomiting.
- Borborygmi.
- Increased bowel movements.
- Gas.

SKIN & COAT

- Non-seasonal pruritus³
- Secondary skin infections³
- Angioedema and urticaria^{4,5}
- Acute, recurrent, or chronic otitis^{2,6}

HOW TO CARRY OUT AN ELIMINATION DIET TRIAL?

An elimination-challenge diet trial **is the most important and only reliable** diagnostic test to screen for and diagnose afr in dogs.

1

The elimination phase of the trial consists in feeding a chosen elimination diet for at least 2 weeks for gastrointestinal signs and at least 8 weeks for skin signs.

2

In patients that improve, the challenge phase requires feeding the dog with the ingredients of previous diets to detect which ingredients result in recurrence of clinical signs.



WHY CHOOSE A HYDROLYSED DIET?

CH ID 204695198

Hydrolysed diets are a popular choice for a diet trial because:

- It can be challenging to find a novel protein that the animal hasn't been exposed to and doesn't cross react
- They are easy to feed compared to a home cooked diet and are nutritionally balanced

Most food allergens have a molecular weight >18000 daltons – large enough to cross-link IgE antibodies on mast cells. Hydrolysis breaks a protein down to a small molecular weight, reducing the risk of an allergic reaction*

PURINA® PRO PLAN®
VETERINARY DIETS HA
Hypoallergenic is hydrolysed
to 11,000 daltons



1 - Hill et al. (2006). Dermatological conditions in small animals: prevalence, diagnosis, and treatment. Veterinary Record, 158(16), 533–539.
 2 - Olivry & Mueller (2019). Adverse food reactions in dogs and cats: signalment and skin signs. BMC Veterinary Research, 15, 140.
 3 - Mueller & Olivry (2018). Noncutaneous signs of adverse food reactions in dogs and cats. BMC Veterinary Research, 14, 341.
 4 - Rostaher et al. (2017). Urticaria in dogs: triggers, risk factors, and clinicopathological features. Veterinary Dermatology, 28, 38–e9.
 5 - Declercq (2015). Urticarial vasculitis in a French bulldog. Veterinary Dermatology, 26, 72–73.
 6 - Favrot et al. (2010). Clinical features of chronic canine atopic dermatitis: a prospective study. Veterinary Dermatology, 21, 23–31.