

Table 36-6. Levels of key nutrients in selected commercial foods for cats with cardiovascular disease compared to the recommended levels.*

Dry foods						
	Energy density (kcal/cup)**	Na (%)	Taurine (%)***	P (%)	K (%)***	Mg (%)***
Recommended levels	-	0.07-0.30	≥0.3	0.3-0.7	≥0.52	≥0.04
Hill's Prescription Diet g/d Feline Early Cardiac-Healthy Aging	297	0.30	0.14	0.57	0.78	0.058
Hill's Prescription Diet k/d Feline Renal Health	492	0.24	0.27	0.49	0.76	0.058
Hill's Science Diet Mature Adult Active Longevity Original	499	0.31	0.28	0.66	0.86	0.077
Medi-Cal Mature Formula	372	0.44	0.39	0.83	1.01	0.088
Medi-Cal Reduced Protein	466	0.33	0.37	0.60	0.98	0.093
Medi-Cal Renal LP	428	0.32	0.23	0.37	1.00	0.046
Purina Veterinary Diets NF KidNey Function	398	0.20	0.18	0.41	0.88	0.100
Moist foods						
	Energy density (kcal/can)**	Na (%)	Taurine (%)***	P (%)	K (%)***	Mg (%)***
Recommended levels	-	0.07-0.30	≥0.3	0.3-0.7	≥0.52	≥0.04
Hill's Prescription Diet g/d Feline Early Cardiac-Healthy Aging	165/5.5 oz.	0.32	0.44	0.52	0.72	0.088
Hill's Prescription Diet k/d Feline Renal Health with Chicken	183/5.5 oz.	0.30	0.42	0.38	1.18	0.049
Hill's Science Diet Mature Adult Active Longevity Gourmet Turkey Entrée Minced	87/3 oz. 160/5.5 oz.	0.28	0.48	0.64	0.84	0.072
Iams Veterinary Formula Stress/Weight Gain Formula Maximum-Calorie	333/6 oz.	0.24	0.33	0.83	1.01	0.089
Medi-Cal Mature Formula	170/5.8 oz.	0.46	0.34	1.20	1.03	0.114
Medi-Cal Reduced Protein	215/5.8 oz.	0.30	0.83	0.47	1.18	0.118
Medi-Cal Renal LP Chunks in Gravy	85/2.5 oz.	0.42	0.79	0.49	1.40	0.061
Purina Veterinary Diets CV Cardiovascular Formula	223/5.5 oz.	0.20	0.31	0.92	1.33	0.070
Purina Veterinary Diets NF KidNey Function	177/5.5 oz.	0.20	0.35	0.55	1.22	0.120

Key: Na = sodium, P = phosphorus, K = potassium, Mg = magnesium, na = information not available from the manufacturer.

*Values are on a dry matter basis unless otherwise stated.

**As fed energy values (kcal/cup or can) are useful for determining amount to feed. These values can be converted to an amount of food to feed by dividing the energy density of the food (as fed basis) by the patient's daily energy requirement (DER). cup = 8-oz. measuring cup to convert kcal to kJ, multiply kcal by 4.184. Providing the right amount of food is vital for managing patients with cardiovascular disease. Overweight patients should be fed foods with reduced energy as part of a weight-reduction program (Chapter 27). Patients suffering from cardiac cachexia may need more energy than otherwise

normal pets. Body condition scoring should be used frequently to determine the patient's response to the amount of food fed.

***See discussion under "Adjunctive Management: Drugs and Supplements" in the "Feeding Plan" section if additional supplementation is required beyond that present in foods in this table.