

CLIENT NUTRITION INFORMATION SHEET

Pet nutrition is one of the most complex and wide-ranging aspects of pet health.

Your pet's nutrition forms the foundation of their overall well-being and, in some cases, can contribute to serious health issues. On the other hand, certain diets, such as veterinary-prescribed foods, can help prevent or manage medical conditions. Understanding what you're feeding your pet and the impact it can have is essential to responsible pet ownership. This document is intended for informational purposes only and should not be used as a substitute for a veterinary examination or professional medical advice.

Richmond Veterinary Clinic's guide to pet nutrition:



What purpose is my pet's food serving?

Your pet's food serves a greater purpose than simply keeping them fed. Just like humans, the quality and type of food your pet eats builds the foundation for their health and well-being. Pets with health concerns need diets that support their medical needs and provide proper nutrition. These diets are called prescription diets.

Pets without health concerns typically eat a diet that supports their life stage and breed size. For example, a 12-year-old Dachshund may eat a senior diet for small breed dogs, while a 10-month-old Boxer may eat a puppy diet for large breed dogs. For cats, foods are mainly separated by life stage, as breed size doesn't vary as much. Many foods are considered appropriate for "all life stages." These diets are great for adult pets (aged 1-7), but puppy/kitten (under 1 year old) and senior (dogs over 7 and cats over 9) specific diets are recommended, as they include extra vitamins and nutrients tailored to those life stages.

Cats are obligate carnivores, so they require a diet primarily consisting of meat to meet their nutritional needs. A good guideline for feeding cats is ½ cup of dry food or 5.5 oz of wet food per day.

Your veterinarian can guide you in creating a specific diet plan for your pet. A diet plan should include:

- Food type, name of food, and caloric density
- Amount to be fed per meal
- Frequency of feeding
- Treat type, name of treats, and caloric density



Quality matters

When shopping for pet food, quality is an important factor in the decision-making process. While expensive foods are not always higher in quality, it's common for inexpensive options, such as those found at dollar stores, to contain lower-quality ingredients. That said, there are many foods with quality ingredients that are also budget-friendly. When choosing food for your pet, consult your veterinarian or a certified pet nutritionist to determine what's best for your pet's needs.



What kind of diet does my pet need?

The 4 main types of pet diets are kibble, canned food, “fresh frozen” food, and home-cooked.

Let's break down each type:

1. Kibble (\$-\$\$)

Kibble is the most common type of pet food. It consists of dry, brown pellets packaged in bags for easy storage and long shelf life. It's convenient, generally affordable, and available in a wide variety of formulas.

2. Canned Food (\$-\$\$)

Also popular among pet owners, canned food is a hydrated option that typically comes in pâté or stew form. It is stored in cans and should be refrigerated after opening. This type of food is often more palatable to pets and provides added moisture to their diet.

3. “Fresh Frozen” Food (\$\$)

Fresh pet foods are a newer option and often resemble human food, but are complete diets formulated for pets. These diets are usually frozen and often consist of cooked meats and vegetables ground into small pieces.

4. Home-Cooked (\$\$\$)

Home-cooked meals are the least common but can be highly nutritious when done correctly. This method requires daily effort, guidance from a veterinarian, and careful balancing of nutrients. It's essential to include all necessary supplements to ensure your pet receives complete nutrition.

So, which food does my pet need?

Your pet's dietary needs will vary based on factors such as breed, age, lifestyle, body condition score (weight), and any medical conditions. For example, most pets can eat kibble without issue, but a pet with kidney problems may benefit from a canned or frozen diet, which helps increase moisture intake.

Ultimately, the best diet for your pet depends on what you, as the owner, are comfortable managing in terms of maintenance and cost. There are quality food options in every category listed above. The most important step is to have a conversation with your veterinarian to determine what will work best for both you and your pet.



FEEDING GUIDE



BODY WEIGHT (LBS.)	AMOUNT PER DAY
5 lbs.	5.3 oz (150 g)
10 lbs.	8 oz (226 g)
20 lbs.	16 oz (453 g)
40 lbs.	24 oz (680 g)
60 lbs.	32 oz (907 g)
80 lbs.	40 oz (1133 g)

Some animals prefer the diet be divided into 2 meals.



VEGETARIAN DIET



INGREDIENTS

2 ½ Cups Rice

5 Cups Water

½ Sunflower oil

1 tsp Salt

DIRECTIONS

Mix all ingredients and bring to a boil. Reduce heat and simmer until water is absorbed. Allow to cool. Thaw 1 pint of the vegetable puree and add to the rice. Mix thoroughly.

Feed ½ to ¾ cups for every 10 lbs. of body weight, twice daily.

****Monitor weight weekly

****This diet is not balanced. Calcium and vitamin supplementation is required if you wish to feed this diet long term.



**RESTRICTED
PROTEIN/PHOSPHORUS
DIET**

INGREDIENTS

¼ lb. Ground beef

2 Cups cooked rice without salt

1 Large egg (hard boiled)

3 Slices white bread, crumbled

1 tsp Calcium carbonate

DIRECTIONS

Braise the meat, retaining the fat. Combine other ingredients and mix well. This mixture is somewhat dry. Palatability can be improved by adding water

Yield: 1.25lbs



SWEET POTATO AND PINTO BEAN DIET

INGREDIENTS

2 cups pinto beans (boiled)

2 cups sweet potatoes (boiled)

1 tsp safflower oil

½ tsp calcium phosphate tribasic

¼ tsp Morton's lite salt

DIRECTIONS

Mix above ingredients well and serve.

***This diet is not balanced. Calcium and vitamin supplementation is required if you wish to feed this diet long term.



INGREDIENTS

2 ½ Cups cooked rice

2 tbsp vegetable oil

1 Large egg (hard boiled)

¼ tsp Potassium chloride

¼ tsp Calcium carbonate

DIRECTIONS

Cook rice per package instructions, except only use ¼ tsp of salt. Add other ingredients and mix well.

Yield: 1.1lbs



HIGHLY DIGESTIBLE DIET

INGREDIENTS

½ Cup Farina (cream of wheat) cooked to make 2 cups	1 tbsp vegetable oil
1 ½ cups of creamed cottage cheese	1 tsp Potassium chloride
1 large egg (hard boiled)	1 tsp Dicalcium phosphate
2 tbsp brewer's yeast	1 tsp Calcium Carbonate
3 tbsp sugar	

DIRECTIONS

Cook farina according to package instructions, including salt. Cool, and add remaining ingredients to farina and mix well.

Yield: 2.2 lbs.



LOW FAT / HIGH PROTEIN DIET



INGREDIENTS

1 ½ Cups of boiled potatoes-no skin	½ tsp of lite salt
2 Cups of enriched egg noodles, cooked	½ tsp Dicalcium phosphate
½ Cup of non-fat cottage cheese	1 600mg tablet calcium carbonate
½ Cup of cooked egg whites from 4 eggs	1 Tablet of pet vitamins (Pet Tabs®)
1 tsp of corn oil	½ Tablet centrum adult vitamin
½ of a 50mg tablet zinc gluconate	½ of a 50mg tablet selenium
½ of a 250mg tablet of GNC chlorine bitartrate	

DIRECTIONS

Cook potatoes, egg noodles, and egg whites. Crush tablets and combine. Mix and refrigerate for up to 7 days.

*190 Kcal per cup



LAMB AND RICE DIET



INGREDIENTS

1 lb. diced or ground lamb

6 Cups of cooked brown rice

4 tsp safflower oil

DIRECTIONS

Cook rice according to package instructions using purified water. Brown the lamb into a frying pan or microwave. Combine lamb and all juices with the rice. Do not season the meat during cooking.

This mixture can be stored in the refrigerator for 3 days or may be frozen. Warm prior to serving. Quantities can be increased or decreased depending on the size of your pet. If you wish to feed snacks, please use unseasoned rice cakes or boiled lamb chunks.

Yield: 4 lbs.

***This diet is not balanced. Calcium and vitamin supplementation is required if you wish to feed this diet long term.