FELINE HA ST/OX HYPOALLERGENIC™

Complete dietetic pet food for cats of all lifestages for the reduction of ingredient and nutrient intolerances, formulated with hydrolysed protein sources.

RECOMMENDED FOR

- ✓ Adverse Food Reactions (AFR)
- ✓ Elimination diet for food trials
- ✓ Long-term management of food allergy
- ✓ Dermatitis and/or gastroenteritis associated with food allergy
- ✓ Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
- ✓ Food intolerance
- ✓ Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI)
- ✓ Hyperlipidaemia
- ✓ Lymphangiectasia
- ✓ Malabsorption
- ✓ Protein losing enteropathy
- ✓ Chronic diarrhoea (associated with food intolerance)
- ✓ Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO)
- ✓ Pancreatitis
- ✓ Triaditis

1.3 kg and 3.5 kg

KEY BENEFITS

Limited hydrolysed protein with low molecular weight
to help avoid allergic responses

Purified carbohydrates
to reduce potential antigenicity of the diet and help avoid allergic responses

Great taste
thanks to high quality ingredients and hydrolysed digest (feline palatability booster)

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS & CHARACTERISTICS

Helps maximise natural anti-inflammatory processes to minimise allergic responses
Achieved through supplementation with omega-3 fatty acids

Helps maintain epidermal integrity
Specifically formulated with a complex of nutrients: zinc, omega-3 and -6 fatty acids and vitamin A

Helps support cats with compromised GI function
Very high protein digestibility and overall digestibility (>90%) to maximise nutrient absorption, essential to helping support cats with compromised GI function

Helps minimise the development of struvite and oxalate uroliths
RSS metastable for struvite and oxalate (ST/OX urinary security)

Neutralises free radicals produced in allergic/inflammatory reactions
Added vitamin E

COMPOSITION

Purified rice starch#, hydrolysed soya protein##, soybean oil, minerals, cellulose, hydrolysed digest##, pork fat, fish oil.

Purified carbohydrate sources.
Protein source.

KEY NUTRIENT VALUES*	
Moisture	6.5%
Protein	35%
Fat - Omega-6 fatty acids - Omega-3 fatty acids - EPA + DHA	10% 4.0% 0.7% 0.16%
Carbohydrate	37.5%
Crude fibre	3.0%
Crude ash	8.0%
Vitamin E	561 IU/kg
Metabolisable energy (ME)[1]	364 kcal/100g

* Typical analysis in the final product as fed.
[1] Calculated following NRC 2006 equations.

FEEDING GUIDELINES

Elimination diet trial: PURINA® PRO PLAN® VETERINARY DIETS HA ST/OX Hypoallergenic™ should be exclusively fed for 8 to 10 weeks. In most cases, positive responses are likely to be seen within 3-6 weeks (improvements in GI signs should start to be seen within 2-3 weeks; improvements in dermatological signs should start to be seen within 6-8 weeks). If clinical signs resolve, this diet can be used initially up to one year, and is suitable for long term feeding where appropriate.

The patient should be evaluated before extending the period of use.
Water should always be available.

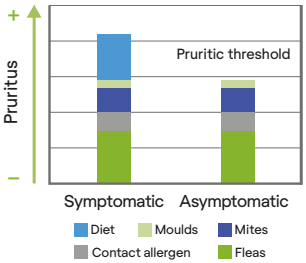
ADULT MAINTENANCE	
Body weight (kg)	Daily feeding quantity (g/day)
2	30
3	45
4	60
5	80
> 5	+ 15 g per additional kg of BW

KITTEN GROWTH	
Age (weeks)	Daily feeding quantity (g/day)
6 – 12	25 – 80
12 – 26	50 – 110
26 – 52	110 – 55

The diagnosis of **cutaneous adverse food reactions (CAFRs)** in cats relies on the performance of an elimination diet, +/- provocation with the suspect allergen(s). Knowing the most common offending allergens can help to determine which food challenges should be performed first in order to confirm the diagnosis of CAFR[1]. In cats, the overall prevalence of CAFR is less than 1% (0.2%). It is found in 3-6% of cats with skin diseases; it is higher in cats with pruritus (12 to 21%) than in cats with allergic skin disease (5 to 13%)[2].

Food allergy (dietary hypersensitivity) is an important cause of dermatological and gastrointestinal disease in cats[3]. Up to 30-50% of cats with chronic non-specific diarrhoea may also have either a food allergy or food sensitivity[1,2]. Unfortunately, differentiating a true allergic response (immunological reaction resulting in dermatological or GI signs) from an intolerance or sensitivity (i.e. non-immunologically mediated reaction) can be difficult.

Food allergy is caused by a reaction to proteins or glycoproteins in the food, and in cats the **most commonly reported allergens are: beef, fish and chicken**[1]. Cats with food allergy may also have other concurrent hypersensitivities such as flea allergic dermatitis and atopy. Reducing or eliminating the food allergy component can help to reduce the 'allergic threshold' and help manage the other conditions too.



DIAGNOSIS OF FOOD ALLERGY

The diagnosis of a food allergy relies on an elimination diet trial, ideally followed by recurring signs on re-introduction of the original diet. Data suggests that the majority of proteins inducing an allergic response are in the region of 20-80 kDa in size[4,5]. Hydrolysis of proteins to smaller, low molecular weight (Mw) fractions is a potent means of reducing the antigenicity of a diet. Importantly, hydrolysis also reduces the antigenicity through altering protein structures[3]. The average Mw of soy hydrolysate in Feline HA ST/OX is 15.6 kDa.

CLINICAL ADVANTAGES WITH THE USE OF FELINE HA ST/OX HYPOALLERGENIC™

The protein hydrolysate used in PURINA® PRO PLAN® VETERINARY DIETS HA Feline ST/OX Hypoallergenic™ dramatically reduces antigenicity by producing lower molecular weight peptides and by disrupting antigenic determinants. Protein hydrolysis is the most reliable way to produce a "hypoallergenic diet". Furthermore, Feline HA ST/OX Hypoallergenic™ provides:

A highly restricted source of proteins, with a highly purified carbohydrate source.

Enhanced essential fatty acid and vitamin E levels to help manage inflammation and enhance the cutaneous barrier.

PURINA® PRO PLAN® VETERINARY DIETS HA Feline ST/OX Hypoallergenic™ has been clinically proven to help avoid adverse reactions to food.

1. Mueller RS, *et al.* (2016) Critically appraised topic on adverse food reactions of companion animals (2): common food allergen sources in dogs and cats. *BMC Vet Res.* 12:9.
2. Olivry T, *et al.* (2017) Critically appraised topic on adverse food reactions of companion animals (3): prevalence of cutaneous adverse food reactions in dogs and cats. *BMC Vet Res.* 13:51.
3. Carlotti D. (2017) Food Allergy in Dogs and Cats: Current Dermatological Perspectives. http://www.ddlzagreb.hr/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/food-allergy-in-dogs-and-cats.pdf
4. Guilford WG, *et al.* (2001) Food sensitivity in cats with chronic idiopathic gastrointestinal problems. *J Vet Intern Med.* **15**;7-13.
5. Guilford WG, *et al.* (1998) Prevalence and causes of food sensitivity in cats with chronic pruritus, vomiting or diarrhoea. *J Nutr.* **128**; 2790S-2791S.