



肾脏和泌尿系统疾病

犬慢性肾病 (CKD)



慢性肾病在犬只中的发病率约为 0.5% 至 1.5%。虽然 CKD 通常是老年犬的常见疾病,但这种疾病也可以遗传,例如凯恩梗这一犬种中的多囊肾病,还有可能因感染和药物不良反应而致病。¹

一旦确诊慢性肾病,就可以根据国际肾脏病学会 (IRIS) 制定的指南对患犬进行“分期”和治疗或监测。分期的初始依据是临床稳定患宠的空腹血肌酐或对称性二甲基精氨酸 (SDMA) 结果的重复值。但是,业界目前也在研究成纤维细胞生长因子23 (FGF23) 和胱抑素 C (CysC) 等生物标志物,以改善早期诊断。²⁻⁴ 提早确诊有助于更早地采取干预措施。

虽然 CKD 具有渐进性,但营养调整可对该疾病患犬的健康和寿命产生积极影响。饮食管理的目标是:维持充足的营养;减轻 CKD 的临床后果,包括尿毒症体征;解决因肾功能障碍导致的体内稳态变化;减缓疾病进展;以及改善生活质量。¹

重要信息

- 营养状况的连续评估以及为患宠定制的营养计划至关重要。⁵
 - 评估肌肉质量尤为重要,因为肌酐在肌肉质量下降的患宠中可能会产生误导性偏低的结果。⁶
 - 瘦体重的流失与 CKD 所致的死亡率增加有关。⁷⁻⁹
- 确保摄入足够的热量。如果能量需求得不到满足,身体组织就会发生分解代谢,导致瘦体重流失,并增加 CKD 患犬的发病和死亡风险。⁵
- 在饮食改变时要倍加谨慎,以降低因厌食症而导致拒绝特定饮食的风险。需要改变饮食时,请在犬感觉良好的情况下逐步进行。

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您知道吗?

犬的 CKD 发病率估计约为猫的一半。¹

重要信息 (续)

- 对于 CKD 患犬, 治疗性肾脏饮食比成犬维护期饮食更有利于临床结果。^{8,10,11}
 - CKD 患犬治疗饮食中的关键营养调整包括减少磷摄入量、采用蛋白质改良饮食方案, 以及添加钾、Omega-3 脂肪酸及碱化缓冲液。
 - 在 CKD 和高磷血症患犬中, 磷的调节作用被破坏, 并伴随甲状旁腺激素 (PTH) 或 FGF23 升高, 进一步加剧了现有肾脏疾病带来的持续损伤。根据 IRIS 分期, 通过限制饮食中的磷摄入量和使用磷酸盐结合剂来管理血清磷酸盐水平。¹
 - 犬肾小球疾病中的膳食蛋白质改良可能会降低肾小球内压、减少蛋白尿并降低尿毒症毒素生成速度。¹² 然而, 大多数研究不支持蛋白质限制对于 CKD 进展的作用。^{13,14}
 - 维持充足的钾对正常肾功能至关重要, 低钾会导致 CKD 或使 CKD 恶化。⁵
 - 通常建议为 CKD 患犬补充鱼油中的 Omega-3 脂肪酸。¹⁵
 - CKD 与代谢性酸中毒有关, 该疾病具有多种不良反应, 包括蛋白质代谢的改变。肾脏配方饮食方案中包括碱化剂, 以帮助解决这一问题。

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