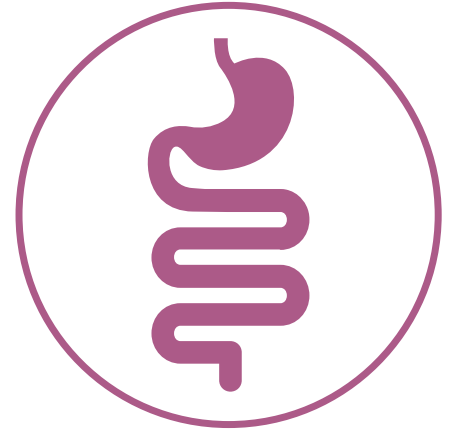




胃肠道疾病

猫慢性胃肠病



慢性肠病是指临床症状持续超过 3 周的胃肠道 (GI) 疾病, 并且没有已发现的肠道病原体、寄生虫、非胃肠道疾病 (例如肾脏疾病、甲状腺功能亢进)、持续的异物和/或毒素暴露, 或肿瘤。¹⁻⁴

猫慢性肠病包括食物反应性肠病 (包括食物过敏和食物不耐受)、抗生素反应性肠病、免疫抑制剂反应性肠病 (即类固醇反应性肠病或炎症性肠病), 以及消化性小细胞淋巴瘤。^{3,5-7}

患有慢性肠病的猫 (无论最终诊断结论如何) 可能会合并出现任何多种胃肠道症状。^{3,5,8,9} 慢性肠病患猫最常见的临床症状是体重减轻, 其次是呕吐、食欲变化和腹泻。^{3,4,9-11} 食物反应性肠病 (详见其他专题) 患猫可能更常以腹泻为主诉症状。^{5,9,12}

调整饮食可作为管理慢性肠病患猫的首要措施。营养干预应提供充足的营养素, 以满足猫的营养要求, 经胃肠道弥补任何营养损失, 并帮助管理临床症状。

您知道吗?

腹泻是犬^{13,14} 和人类¹⁵ 慢性肠病的主要临床症状, 但在猫中不太常见。体重减轻、食欲减退和呕吐是猫慢性肠病的主要临床症状。^{3,4}

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重要信息

- 管理慢性肠病患猫的常见营养策略包括饮食调整、补充维生素 B12 (如有需要) 和给予益生菌, 以帮助解决菌群失调问题并减轻黏膜炎症。^{3,7}
- 慢性肠病患猫应喂食极易消化、适口性强、高蛋白配方粮, 以最大程度地减少瘦体重流失, 解决宏量营养素 (例如蛋白质、脂肪或碳水化合物) 的消化和/或吸收功能受损以及菌群失调问题。
 - 与犬不同, 大多数慢性肠病患猫不需要限制饮食脂肪摄入。¹⁶
 - 市售治疗性胃肠道饮食经证实可有效管理猫的慢性胃肠道症状。¹⁶⁻¹⁸
 - 对于某些类型的慢性肠病患猫, 也可推荐使用水解蛋白质或新型蛋白质成分的饮食, 因为人们怀疑食物性抗原在胃肠道炎症中有一定的作用。⁵
- 在慢性肠病患猫中, 钴胺素 (维生素 B12) 缺乏已得到充分证实, 尽管在猫饮食中富含此类维生素。¹⁹⁻²¹ 如果经检测显示缺乏维生素 B12, 则应经胃肠外或口服途径予以补充。³
- 益生菌 (特别是那些经证明可调节免疫系统或具有抗炎特性的益生菌) 对某些慢性肠病患猫有益, 可纳入多模式治疗方法中。⁷
 - 慢性肠病患猫表现出与人类 IBD 患者相似的肠道菌群失调模式, 但需要进行深入研究。^{22,23}
 - 益生菌可对胃肠道功能产生积极影响。由于不同益生菌株对宿主的影响各不相同, 因此应根据预期目标选择特定益生菌。
- 最初, 慢性肠病患猫可受益于少食多餐的投喂方式 (例如, 每天 3 至 6 餐)。少食多餐有助于促进营养吸收并最大程度地减轻胃肠道不良反应。

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