

Ospedale Veterinario Universitario Didattico Servizio di Nutrizione e Dietetica Clinica

RICHIESTA DIETA CASALINGA

DATI PROPRIETARIO		
COGNOME NOME		
INDIRIZZO N° CAP		
COMUNE PROVINCIA		
DATI ANIMALE		
NOME SPECIE		
RAZZA TAGLIA		
SESSO DATA DI NASCITA PESO		
DATA ULTIMA SVERMINAZIONE TEMPERAMENTO		
MOMENTO FISIOLOGICO PARTICOLARE		
TIPO DI DIETA RICHIESTA		
MOTIVO DELLA RICHIESTA		

BCS MCS MCS (Vedi immagini di riferimento riportate in calce alla pagina)

ANAMNESI AMBIENTALE

AMBIENTE IN CUI VIVE	ORE DI ATTIVITA' FISICA
TIPO DI ATTIVITA' FISICA	
ANAMNESI ALIMENTARE	
APPETITO DIETA ATTUA (Marca, prodotte	LE o, materie prime se casalinga e quantità)
RECENTI CAMBI DI DIETA	
PUO' AVERE ACCESSO A CIBO NON C	CONTROLLATO
ANAMNESI PATOLOGICA	
VOMITO DIARREA	FECAL SCORE (Vedi immagine in fondo alla pagina)
RIGURGITO ALLERGI	E/INTOLLERANZE
Indicare gli allergeni:	
PATOLOGIE IN ATTO	
Allegare eventuali esami ematobiochimici	, urine, referi diagnostica per immagini etc

TRATTAMENTI FARMACOLOGICI (indicare quali)

NOTE

ELENCARE ALMENO 3 FONTI DI CARBOIDRATI

ELENCARE ALMENO 3 FONTI DI PROTEINE

ELENCARE ALMENO 3 FONTI DI FIBRA



_|

Body Condition Score



UNDER IDEAL

- Ribs, lumbar vertebrae, pelvic bones and all bony prominences evident from a distance. No discernible body fat. Obvious loss of muscle mass.
- Pribs, lumbar vertebrae and pelvic bones easily visible. No palpable fat. Some evidence of other bony prominences. Minimal loss of muscle mass.
- Ribs easily palpated and may be visible with no palpable fat. Tops of lumbar vertebrae visible. Pelvic bones becoming prominent. Obvious waist and abdominal tuck.

General A et al.: Comparison of a bisingedance monitor with dual-energy s-ray absorptionetry for nonineasive elimitation of pre-metation body for index AVR2010(-1303-398). Joussette (et al.: Effect of threed on body composition and comparison between various methods to estimate body composition in dogs. Res Med 2010(2012 27-202). Keity R0, et al.: Effects of determinication on its span and age-related changes in dogs. JAMAR 2002;202:115-1202 Jalamane DF. Betweingeners and validation is a body conclusion service system for dogs. Cancer Res (1997):22:10-15.



IDEAL

- 4 Ribs easily palpable, with minimal fat covering. Wais easily noted, viewed from above. Abdominal tuck evident
- S Ribs palpable without excess fat covering. Waist observed behind ribs when viewed from above. Abdomen tucked up when viewed from side.



OVER IDEAL

- 6 Ribs palpable with slight excess fat covering. Waist is discernible viewed from above but is not prominent. Abdominal tuck apparent.
- Ribs palpable with difficulty; heavy fat cover. Noticeable fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail. Waist absent or barely visible. Abdominal tuck may be present.
- Ribs not palpable under very heavy fat cover, or palpable only with significant pressure. Heavy fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail. Wait absent. No abdominal tuck. Obvious abdominal distention may be present.
- Massive fat deposits over thorax, spine and base of tail. Waist and abdominal tuck abser Fat deposits on neck and limbs. Obvious abdominal distention.



sava oro



Body Condition Score



UNDER IDEAL

- Ribs visible on shorthaired cats. No palpable fat. Severe abdominal tuck. Lumbar vertebrae and wings of ilia easily palpated.
- Pibs easily visible on shorthaired cats. Lumbar vertebrae obvious. Pronounced abdominal tuck. No palpable fat.
- Ribs easily palpable with minimal fat covering. Lumbar vertebrae obvious. Obvious waist behind ribs. Minimal abdominal fat.

Bjormed CR, et al. Evaluation of a new-point body condition accent system in physically inactive per Loat. AUR (2011) 17 403-437 Laflamme CR. Development and validation of a body condition acces system for case. A clinical toxit / Anime Phat 1987;25:13-18.

275

and DAM

IDEAL

- Fibs palpable with minimal fat covering. Noticeable waist behind ribs. Slight abdominal tuck. Abdominal fat pad absent.
- Well-proportioned. Observe waist behind ribs. Ribs palpable with slight fat covering. Abdominal fat pad minimal.



OVER IDEAL

- Ribs palpable with slight excess fat covering. Waist and abdominal fat pad distinguishable but not obvious. Abdominal tuck absent.
- Ribs not easily palpated with moderate fat covering. Waist poorly discernible. Obvious rounding of abdomen. Moderate abdominal fat pad.
- Bibs not palpable with excess fat covering. Waist absent. Obvious rounding of abdomen with prominent abdominal fat pad. Fat deposits present over lumbar area.
- Fibs not palpable under heavy fat cover. Heavy fat deposits over lumbar area, face and limbe Distention of abdomen with no waist. Extensive abdominal fat deposits.



Muscle Condition Score

Muscle condition score is assessed by visualization of the spine, scapulea, skull and wings of the ilia. Muscle loss is typically first noted in the epaxial muscles on each side of the spine; muscle loss at other sites can be more variable. Muscle condition score is graded as normal, mild loss, moderate loss, or severe loss. Note that animals can have significant muscle loss even if they are overweight (body condition score >5/9). Conversely, animals can have a low body condition score (>4/9) but have minimal muscle loss. Therefore, assessing both body condition score and muscle condition score on every animal at every visit is important. Palpation is especially important with mild muscle loss and in animals that are overweight. An example of each score is shown below.

Muscle Condition Score

Muscle condition score is assessed by visualization of the spine, scapulea, skull and wings of the ilia. Muscle loss is typically first noted in the epaxial muscles on each side of the spine; muscle loss at other sites can be more variable. Muscle condition score is graded as normal, mild loss, moderate loss, or severe loss. Note that animals can have significant muscle loss even if they are overweight (body condition score >5). Conversely, animals can have a low body condition score (>4) but have minimal muscle loss. Therefore, assessing both body condition score and muscle condition score on every animal at every visit is important. Palpation is especially important with mild muscle loss and in animals that are overweight. An example of each score is shown below.



FECAL SCORE CHART

Fecal consistency is primarily a function of the amount of moisture in the stool and can be used to identify changes in colonic health and other problems. Ideally, in a healthy animal, stools should be firm but not hard, pliable and segmented, and easy to pick up (Score 2).



Score 1 Very hard and dry; requires much effort to expel from the body; no residue left on ground when picked up. Often expelled as individual pellets.



Score 2 Firm, but not hard; should be pliable; segmented in appearance; little or no residue left on ground when picked up.



Score 3 Log-like; little or no segmentation visible; moist surface; leaves residue, but holds firm when picked up.



Score 5 Very moist but has distinct shape (piles rather than distinct logs); leaves residue and loses form when picked up.



Score 4 Very moist (soggy); distinct lag shape visible; leaves residue and loses form when

picked up.

Score 6

Has texture, but no defined shape; occurs as piles or as spots; leaves residue when picked up.



Score 7 Watery, no texture, flat; occurs as puddles. Leaves residue.