

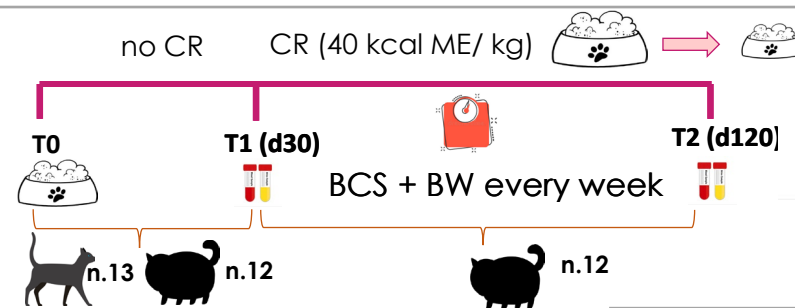


# Blood and clinical parameters of obese and lean cats, and the effects of a caloric restriction

**Objective** to compare blood parameters of obese (OB n=12; BCS $\geq$ 7/9) and lean cats (CTRL n=13; BCS=4-5/9) and evaluate the effect on the same parameters of a caloric restriction (CR) in OB cats.

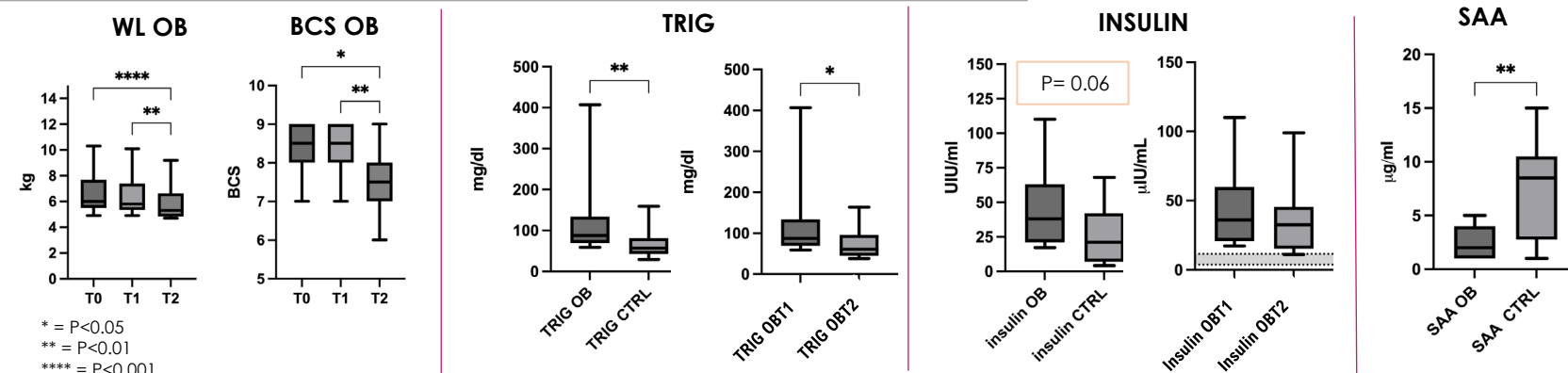
## Materials and Methods

- = mix feeding diet (dry food: CP 50%, EE 9.4%, CF 5.7%; wet food: CP 63%, EE 23%, CF 0.2% on DM basis).
- WL=weight loss; BW=body weight; BCS=body condition score; CR=caloric restriction based on ideal weight (IW); CH=cholesterol, TRIG=triglycerides; APPs=acute-phase proteins; HP=haptoglobin; SAA=serum amyloid A



**ANALYSIS:** Triglycerides, cholesterol, APPs (SAA, APT), IGF-1, Insulin

Statistical analysis [significance set at  $p < 0.05$ ]



**Results** CR resulted in WL for all OB, none reached the IW.

**OB vs CTRL** TRIG was  $\uparrow$  in OB, within the reference range; CH, HP and IGF-1 did not differ. Insulin tended to  $\uparrow$  in OB  
SAA was  $\downarrow$  in OB

**OB T1 vs OB T2** TRIG was significantly  $\downarrow$   
Insulin, IGF-1, SAA, HP and CH remained unchanged.

**Conclusions** Even few months of CR can be effective in achieving a safe and successful WL. SAA in cats was previously reported to remain unchanged after WL [1]  $\rightarrow$  metabolic and inflammatory status of OB needs to be further investigated. Obesity can result in dyslipidemia and higher serum insulin in cats [2]  $\rightarrow$  Dyslipidemia seems to be reversible after a few months of CR.