



Overview/description

Approach to weight loss and poor appetite in cats

Weight loss and poor appetite are common clinical signs of acute and chronic illness in feline patients. To ensure optimal care, it is important to include nutrition as a key part of the therapeutic plan.

In this presentation, internationally renowned internal medicine specialist, Dr. Jessica M. Quimby will discuss:

- strategies for nutritional assessment and management of weight loss and appetite in feline patients; and,
- the use of mirtazapine - a newly veterinary-approved drug in Canada for body weight gain in cats with a poor appetite and experiencing weight loss.

Speaker's bio and credentials



Jessica M. Quimby, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ACVIM

Bio Dr. Quimby is board certified in small animal internal medicine and completed a PhD studying feline CKD. She was on faculty at Colorado State University until 2017 and is now an associate professor of small animal internal medicine at the Ohio State University. Her current research areas include the study of renal pathophysiology, novel treatment strategies and evidence-based supportive care strategies. She has an interest in feline clinical pharmacology focusing on improving supportive care and quality of life in cats with CKD. Dr. Quimby has received the International Renal Interest Society Award and the AVMF/Winn Feline Foundation Research Award for her contributions to nephrology and feline medicine.



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Questionnaire

- 1. Which of the following statements about weight loss in feline patients is incorrect.**
 - Lower body weight is associated with poorer prognosis
 - A large number of feline CKD patients exhibit weight loss
 - Feline patients must lose 10% of their body weight before it should be addressed
 - Weight loss is commonly associated with abnormal appetite
- 2. Nutrition is not a clinical problem that needs to be addressed until the patient has stopped eating.**
 - True
 - False
- 3. Which of the following is not an anorexigenic substance that contributes to cessation of eating?**
 - leptin
 - cholecystokinin
 - obestatin
 - des-acyl ghrelin
 - ghrelin
- 4. Which of the following should be included in a nutritional assessment?**
 - body weight
 - body condition score
 - muscle condition score
 - caloric intake
 - diet
 - all of the above
- 5. Which phrase is a better history-taking question to gain information about food intake?**
 - Is your pet eating?
 - How is your pet eating?



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- 6. Abnormal appetite is an important clinical sign to address as it has prognostic implications and is a quality of life concern for caregivers.**
 - True
 - False

- 7. Which of the following scenarios represents adequate nutritional intake for a patient with weight loss (based on 50 kcal/cat per day requirement):**
 - 4 kg cat eating 1 can of a 185 kcal/can diet a day
 - 5 kg cat eating ¼ cup twice daily of a 300 kcal/cup dry food
 - 4 kg cat eating two 3 oz cans of 85 kcal/can diet a day
 - None of the above

- 8. Hospitalizes feline patients may not eat in hospital due to which of the following factors?**
 - decreased appetite due to illness
 - stress of hospital environment
 - unfamiliar caretakers
 - all of the above

- 9. Which of the following is not a common adverse effect of mirtazapine?**
 - sedation
 - increased vocalization
 - hyperactivity

- 10. Clients should be instructed on how to monitor caloric intake of their feline companion**
 - True
 - False



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PERSONAL INFORMATION:

First name:

Last name:

Type:

(Veterinarian, Technician)

Licence number:

Province where you practise:

Telephone:

Email:



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Educational webcast

Approach to weight loss and poor appetite in cats

Presented by

Jessica M. Quimby

This document confirms that

Dr. Lorem Ipsum

has viewed the above-mentioned webcast and has answered and submitted the questionnaire meant to evaluate the understanding of the content.

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