



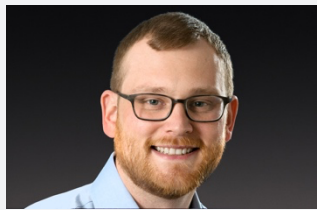
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## Overview/description

### **Managing Feline Chronic Kidney Disease**

This presentation by Dr. John Loftus will focus on the management of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in cats. Participants will explore the process from initial diagnosis and staging through to treatment planning. Emphasis will be placed on the role of nutrition in supporting kidney health, strategies to maintain appetite, and practical approaches to improving quality of life for cats living with CKD.

## Speaker's bio and credentials



### **John Loftus, PhD, DVM, Dipl. ACVIM (SAIM & Nutrition)**

Dr. Loftus is board-certified in both Small Animal Internal Medicine and Nutrition, and most recently served as the section chief of the Internal Medicine Department at Cornell University. He was raised in Massachusetts and attended the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. He earned a BS in Animal Science and his PhD in Animal Biotechnology and Biomedical Science, focusing on immunology. He is currently a practicing specialist at Integrity Veterinary Center and is an Adjunct Associate Professor at Cornell University. He moved to Ithaca in 2008 to attend Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine, graduating with his DVM degree in 2012. He completed a small animal rotating internship, clinical nutrition residency, and small animal internal medicine residency at Cornell University Hospital for Animals. He is delighted to return to Western Massachusetts and join Integrity Veterinary Center. He's looking forward to developing long-term relationships with clients and their pets. When not working, he spends his time with his wife, two young boys, their dog, and two cats.



## Questionnaire

- 1. CKD in cats is due to tubulointerstitial nephritis in about 70% of cases.**
  - True
  - False
- 2. What is the first step in the pathogenesis of CKD?**
  - Activation of RAAS
  - Decreased urine output
  - Decreased nephron number
  - Increased single nephron GFR
- 3. Which of the following contribute to secondary hyperparathyroidism in CKD?**
  - Increased FGF-23
  - Hyperphosphatemia
  - Vitamin D resistance
  - All of the above
- 4. Which of the following typically detects CKD the earliest, i.e., is abnormal with the lowest amount of kidney function loss?**
  - Creatinine
  - SDMA
  - Urine specific gravity
  - BUN
- 5. A UPC ratio > 0.4 in cats always indicates IRIS Stage 4 CKD.**
  - True
  - False
- 6. Which of the following is true of renal diets in cats?**
  - They have high protein levels because cats are carnivores
  - They have restricted levels of phosphorus
  - Omega-3 fatty acids are restricted
  - They have restricted levels of calcium



7. Which of the following is true about capromorelin?
- It is a ghrelin receptor agonist
  - It never causes hypersalivation or other GI signs
  - It is a ghrelin receptor antagonist
  - There is no approved drug formulation for cats
8. Which of the following is NOT a phosphate binder?
- Epakitin®
  - Naraquin™
  - Fish oil
  - Aluminum hydroxide
9. Systemic hypertension can be treated with single-agent amlodipine in cats.
- True
  - False
10. Which of the following is an oral, once-daily medication conditionally approved by the FDA for treating anemia in cats with CKD?
- Darbepoetin alfa
  - Iron
  - Packed red cell transfusions
  - Varenzin-CA1 (molidustat)



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**PERSONAL INFORMATION:**

**First name:**

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**Last name:**

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**Type:**

*(Veterinarian, Technician)*

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**Licence number:**

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**Province where you practise:**

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**Email:**

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## **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION**

**Educational webcast**  
**Managing Feline Chronic Kidney Disease**

**Presented by**  
**John Loftus, PhD, DVM, Dipl. ACVIM (SAIM & Nutrition)**

**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.

Date:

Province of licensure:

Licence number:

**CE credit (s) earned: 1**