Healthy bladder, happy home

How to help your dog have both

Hill’s Pet Nutrition offers a complete line of therapeutic pet foods for urinary tract health

Hill’s® Prescription Diet® c/d® Canine
For the nutritional management of dogs with struvite-related urinary tract disease

Hill’s® Prescription Diet® s/d® Canine
To help dissolve struvite urinary crystals and stones in dogs

Hill’s® Prescription Diet® u/d® Canine
For the nutritional management of dogs with calcium oxalate, urate, purine and cystine urinary stones

Hill’s® Prescription Diet® c/d® Multicare Feline
For the nutritional management of cats with struvite- or calcium oxalate-related urinary tract disease or feline idiopathic cystitis

Hill’s® Prescription Diet® s/d® Feline
To help dissolve struvite urinary crystals and stones in cats

Hill’s guarantees Hill’s® Prescription Diet® pet foods for quality, consistency and taste. If you are not completely satisfied with any purchase of Hill’s® Prescription Diet® pet food for any of these reasons, simply return the unused portion to your veterinarian for a full refund or replacement.

To learn more about Hill’s Prescription Diet pet foods for urinary tract health, call Hill’s Consumer Affairs at 1-800-445-5777 or visit HillsPet.com.

Urinary tract health checklist

Signs that prompted the veterinary visit:

Date I first noticed the signs:

Date of veterinary appointment:

Tests performed:

Diagnosis:

Food recommended:

Feeding instructions:

Medication recommended:

Other care and instructions:

Follow-up appointment date:

My dog’s condition at follow-up:

Veternarian’s instructions:


Hill’s Pet Nutrition
A LONG TRADITION OF INNOVATION

In the 1930s, veterinarian Mark Morris, Sr., and his patient, a guide dog named Buddy, showed that nutrition makes a difference in the health and longevity of pets. Hill’s has been advancing the field of veterinary nutrition ever since.

The first time nutrition was used to help manage disease in a pet was in 1939 when Dr. Morris developed a pet food to help with Buddy’s kidney disease.

Buddy’s condition quickly improved. Following this success were foods to help pets lose weight, foods for dogs with heart disease, foods to help cats with feline lower urinary tract disease (FLUTD), and foods to dissolve canine urinary stones.

Developing new foods for the nutritional management of pet health is still the driving force at Hill’s. Today over 150 veterinarians, PhD nutritionists and food scientists continue Dr. Morris’s work to ensure that Hill’s® brand pet food helps pets live better, healthier lives.

Contents

Foreword_________________________________________2
Acknowledgements________________________________4
Introduction_______________________________________5
What is canine lower urinary tract disease (LUTD)?_6
What are the causes & risk factors of canine LUTD? 7
Nutrition__________________________________________7
The home environment_____________________________8
Pet factors________________________________________9
What are the signs of canine LUTD?______________10
How you can help your dog___________________________11
Feeding a dog with canine LUTD_______________________12
Enhancing the home environment to help your dog _____15
How to manage your dog’s behavior and routine_____17
8 tips to help break problem elimination habits _____17
Changing your dog’s food or feeding routine_________22
Encouraging your dog to drink more water___________25
More dog behavior resources______________________26
How to be your dog’s best health ally_______________27
Monitoring and follow-up___________________________28
Feeding instructions_______________________________29
Frequently asked questions________________________30
Urinary tract health checklist______________________32

Urinary tract health checklist

Signs that prompted the veterinary visit:

Date I first noticed the signs: ___________________________
Date of veterinary appointment: ________________________
Tests performed: ______________________________________
Diagnosis: __________________________________________
Food recommended: _________________________________
Feeding instructions: _________________________________
Medication recommended: _____________________________
Other care and instructions: ___________________________
Follow-up appointment date: __________________________
My dog’s condition at follow-up: _______________________
Veterinarian’s instructions: ___________________________
We can do a lot to shrink that percentage. Scheduling regular daily bathroom outings is an important first step. Installing a pet door or arranging for a pet sitter to take your dog for walks are good solutions. Regular exercise helps a dog maintain a strong bladder. Access to fresh, clean water is essential. And one of the best ways to keep your dog’s body functioning at its healthiest is to serve a nutritious, high-quality pet food.

I invite you to paw through these pages and discover how you can truly be your dog’s best friend. Just be prepared to receive some sloppy kisses and wags of gratitude.

It’s easy to love dogs. We show off their photos to friends — even to strangers. We give them treats. We take them on road trips and tolerate their fur (and drool) on our sofas.

All dogs share a common need: safe outdoor access for bathroom breaks. In my two-dog household, bathroom outings serve as joyous occasions. My happy declarations of “Good potty!” to Chipper and Cleo reinforce my appreciation — and occasionally draw chuckles from my listening neighbors.

But let me share some statistics that are no laughing matter. Urinary tract health problems, such as urinary tract infection (UTI), rank among the top ten reasons dogs require veterinary care. In fact, about 14% of all dogs will experience at least one UTI episode during their lifetime.
Inappropriate elimination is a behavior problem that can be very frustrating for dog owners. In fact, sometimes the problem is so hard to live with, pet owners may feel they have to give up their dogs to shelters.

But often, this problem is caused by a treatable medical condition called lower urinary tract disease (LUTD). If your dog is diagnosed with LUTD, you’re not alone — this type of disorder is not uncommon.

LUTD is serious and requires medical attention. Fortunately, you can help your dog recover from both the physical and behavioral effects of this illness with treatment from your veterinarian and the information in this guide.

**Permanent ID**

*No dog should be without a microchip. If your dog loses his collar, his chances of being reunited with you become slim. But a microchip can’t be lost, and many veterinary clinics and animal shelters are equipped to detect and read them to retrieve the pet’s contact information.*
What are the causes and risk factors of canine LUTD?

**Nutrition**

**MINERALS**
Dogs need the right balance of minerals to maintain good urinary tract health. Too much of certain minerals can encourage the formation of crystals in the urine, which sometimes leads to urinary stones.

**PROTEIN**
All dogs need protein, but too much protein isn’t good for a dog who has urinary stones.

**URINE pH**
Food influences the pH, or acidity, of urine. Urine’s acidity is directly related to urinary tract health.

**BODY WEIGHT**
The pet food you feed should help your dog maintain a healthy body weight, because obesity can increase the risk of urinary tract problems.

What is canine LUTD?

Canine LUTD is actually not a single disease; it’s a category that includes several disorders. In young to middle-aged dogs, the most common of these conditions are urinary tract infections and urinary stones.

Urinary tract infections can lead to urinary stones. In fact, struvite stones, one of the most common types in dogs, is usually caused by a bacterial infection.

Urinary stones can be painful and very dangerous — even life threatening if they create a blockage in the urethra, the passageway for urine to exit the bladder.

Less common forms of canine LUTD include anatomic defects and behavioral disorders. A dog who urinates inappropriately must be thoroughly examined by a veterinarian to rule out all of the physical causes before the urination problem can be defined as a behavioral (psychological) disorder.
The home environment

Did you know a dog’s surroundings can have a direct effect on urinary tract health?

EXERCISE
Indoor dogs may have a higher risk for LUTD, especially if they don’t get enough exercise. This is another reason to provide plenty of outdoor access. Walks, toys and playtime with you are also important for your dog.

OUTDOOR ACCESS
It’s important for dogs to have enough opportunities to go outside to eliminate. Dogs who spend long periods of time indoors may develop LUTD if they frequently have to “hold it” for too long.

THE WATER BOWL
Not drinking enough water can increase the risk of LUTD. All dogs should always have access to fresh water.

Pet factors

Some characteristics may increase the risk of canine LUTD.

AGE
Dogs between the ages of 2 and 10 years have the highest risk. Older dogs are more likely than younger dogs to have a urinary tract infection, incontinence, bladder cancer or a type of stone called calcium oxalate.

GENDER
Female dogs are more prone to struvite stones, and neutered males are more prone to calcium oxalate. The risk of a urethral blockage is higher in male dogs.

LIFESTYLE
Dogs who don’t exercise much or who don’t have opportunities to urinate often enough (for example, because they are kept indoors for long periods of time) are more likely to get LUTD.

OTHER HEALTH PROBLEMS
Urinary tract infection, obesity, diabetes or a history of urinary stones may increase the risk of LUTD.

BREED
Some breeds are at a higher risk for certain types of urinary stones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRUVITE</th>
<th>CALCIUM OXALATE</th>
<th>CYSTINE</th>
<th>AMMONIUM URATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beagle</td>
<td>bichon frise</td>
<td>basset hound</td>
<td>Dalmatian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bichon frise</td>
<td>Lhasa apso</td>
<td>dachshund</td>
<td>English bulldog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocker spaniel</td>
<td>miniature poodle</td>
<td>English bulldog</td>
<td>miniature schnauzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lhasa apso</td>
<td>miniature schnauzer</td>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>shih tzu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miniature poodle</td>
<td>shih tzu</td>
<td>Staffordshire bull</td>
<td>shih tzu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miniature schnauzer</td>
<td>standard schnauzer</td>
<td>terrier</td>
<td>Yorkshire terrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shih tzu</td>
<td>toy poodle</td>
<td>Welsh corgi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yorkshire terrier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
What are the signs of canine LUTD?

It’s important to watch for these warning signs, especially if your dog is at risk of LUTD. They may signal a problem or flare-up that needs medical attention. If you notice any of the following behaviors or signs, contact your veterinarian.

- Incontinence or “accidents”
- Behavior changes, such as listlessness or loss of interest in usual activities
- Reduced appetite
- Frequent licking around the urinary opening
- Blood in the urine
- Trying more often to urinate, without producing much urine
- Straining to urinate

How you can help your dog

“For the best success, I think it’s very important to use a holistic approach for dogs with LUTD. Address all aspects of the problem by feeding the right nutrition, making changes to the home environment and routine, and finding constructive ways to correct behavior issues.”

Dr. S. Dru Forrester,
Associate Director, Scientific Affairs
Hill’s Pet Nutrition
Feeding a dog with LUTD

Good nutrition is important for any pet. When a dog has LUTD, it is especially critical to feed the right pet food.

ANTIOXIDANTS
Free radicals are atoms or molecules that can cause oxidation, a type of cell damage associated with many diseases. Research shows a connection between LUTD and excess free radicals. That's why antioxidants are important in the nutrition fed to dogs with LUTD.

As the name suggests, antioxidants help control oxidation. Examples of antioxidants are vitamins E and C, and beta-carotene. A pet food that's rich in these nutrients is recommended for dogs with LUTD.

URINE pH
Your veterinarian may test the pH, or acidity, of your dog's urine. For a dog prone to or at risk for struvite stones, urine pH should be moderately acidic because it's harder for these crystals to grow in an acid environment.

For dogs with other types of stones including calcium oxalate, ammonium urate and cystine, non-acidic urine is the goal. Your veterinarian can recommend the right food to help achieve and maintain an ideal urine pH for your dog's condition.

BODY WEIGHT
Excess weight can lead to many health problems for dogs, just as it can for humans. It's one of the risk factors for LUTD, so be sure to feed a measured amount of a healthy, balanced pet food, and don’t overfeed or give table scraps, “people food,” or too many treats. To determine the correct amount to feed, consult the product packaging or ask your veterinarian.

MINERAL LEVELS
Minerals serve a variety of functions including helping body systems work properly and supporting strong bones and teeth. However, high levels of certain minerals aren’t good for dogs with LUTD. Ask your veterinarian to recommend a food with appropriate mineral levels.

Phosphorus
Phosphorus is one of the main ingredients in struvite crystals, which can develop into urinary stones.

Magnesium
- Magnesium is another component of struvite crystals and stones.
- Limiting magnesium will encourage a urinary pH level that's healthier for dogs prone to or at risk for developing struvite stones.

Calcium
Though dogs need calcium, it's best to feed nutrition that contains a controlled amount in order to minimize the risk of calcium oxalate stones.
PROTEIN
Reduced protein is important in the nutrition of dogs with both struvite and non-struvite stones for several reasons. For example, protein contains phosphorus, so less protein in a dog’s food will result in less phosphorus in the dog’s urine — and remember, phosphorus is one of the building blocks of struvite stones.

For dogs with calcium oxalate and other types of stones, feeding less protein also helps them produce lower levels of urinary stone building blocks, such as calcium and ammonia, in their urine.

FEEDING LESS PROTEIN CAN HELP REDUCE CALCIUM AND AMMONIA IN URINE

![Graph showing calcium and ammonia in urine produced with each food](image)

- The yellow columns show the levels of calcium and ammonia in the urine produced by dogs who ate the high-protein food.
- The blue columns show the levels of calcium and ammonia in the urine produced by dogs who ate the low-protein food.

As you can see, more protein in the pet food corresponds with more calcium and ammonia in the urine.

Enhancing the home environment to help your dog

CREATE A DOG-FRIENDLY HOME
Try to take a look at your home from your dog’s point of view. Is it comfortable and easy to live in? Here are some important considerations for your dog’s urinary tract health and overall well-being.

- **Exercise, toys and playtime**
  Take time each day to play with your dog. Rotate your dog’s toys to keep them interesting, always keeping some favorites available. When you leave your dog alone, provide a chew toy or a puzzle toy with treats hidden inside.

  Consider your dog’s individual needs for exercise. Some breeds have extra-abundant energy and need vigorous exercise. Some highly intelligent breeds thrive on activities that offer a mental challenge, too.

- **Outdoor access**
  When you leave your dog alone indoors, be sure to arrange opportunities to go outside to eliminate.
  - Hire a dog walker or ask a friend to help.
  - Enroll your pet in “doggie daycare.”
  - Install a pet door if you have a fenced yard.

★ Similar to the protein level of Hill’s® Prescription Diet® u/d® Canine pet food.
Water

Make sure your dog always has access to plenty of fresh water, both indoors and outdoors. Never restrict access to water in an attempt to prevent an “accident” while you are away and your dog is alone indoors.

Remember to keep water dishes clean and out of the sun so they don’t get too warm. Some dogs even appreciate ice cubes in their water on a hot day.

Drinking from the toilet is not likely to make a dog sick, but many dog owners find this behavior unpleasant. If you want to keep your dog out of the toilet, your best recourse is to try to keep the lid down or the bathroom door closed, and if you use plastic water dishes, consider switching to ceramic or stainless steel. Plastic can absorb odors and make water taste bad.

Emergency help
If you ever suspect your dog has swallowed human medication or any toxic substance, call the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center Hotline toll-free at 1-888-426-4435. Saving your pet’s life is worth the small consultation fee you’ll be charged.

How to manage your dog’s behavior and routine*

8 tips to help break problem elimination habits

Dogs are not born housebroken. However, most puppies do have a “den concept,” a desire to avoid eliminating in their den, or core living area. If your dog is eliminating indoors even after the LUTD is resolved, you can use the den concept along with these behavior modification tips to successfully re-train your dog to eliminate outdoors.
1. HAVE REALISTIC EXPECTATIONS
   Not all dogs have the same ability to “hold” their urine or feces. Realistic expectations for your dog's abilities will help you define and achieve success. Consult with your veterinarian to establish realistic elimination expectations for your dog.

2. PROVIDE A “DEN”
   By crate training or confining your dog to a small room, you can use your dog’s natural den concept to help prevent indoor elimination. This will only work if your dog still has a den concept. This tip is not appropriate for dogs with confinement anxiety.

3. STOP USING PUNISHMENT
   Punishment for any behavior is only effective for dogs if it’s given consistently and within one or two seconds of the behavior — that is, it only works when the dog is literally “caught in the act” every single time. That’s why punishment doesn’t work for inappropriate elimination. Instead, focus on the tips provided here.

4. REWARD APPROPRIATE ELIMINATION
   When your dog eliminates outdoors, give praise or a treat as a reward within one or two seconds of the act. This strengthens the likelihood of repeating the behavior, and your dog will start to prefer outdoor elimination.

Sense of humor
Dogs may not laugh, but they do show amusement. Instead of giggles, they display a distinct rapid panting to convey pleasure and playfulness. Look for it the next time you play a game of fetch.
5. ACCOMPANY YOUR DOG OUTSIDE
Go outside with your dog as often as you can during the relearning process. You’ll have more opportunities to immediately reward outdoor elimination and reinforce this good behavior.

6. TAKE WALKS
Take your dog for a walk about 15 to 30 minutes after each feeding. There are several good reasons to do this:

- Dogs are likely to defecate shortly after eating.
- Some outdoor scents can encourage a dog to eliminate, and going for a walk may give your dog exposure to them.
- Walking your dog provides opportunities to reward outdoor elimination.

7. DISCOURAGE INAPPROPRIATE PREFERENCES
Has your dog developed a new habit of eliminating in a particular place indoors? This can happen when a dog with LUTD has an “accident” and is attracted to the spot by the residual odor even after it’s cleaned up. Temporarily make the inappropriate site less accessible; for example, try stacking boxes or books on it.

8. SUPERVISE CLOSELY
Dogs usually signal the need to eliminate by sniffing, circling or acting restless. Some stand by the door or bark when they need to go out. Watch to learn your dog’s signals so you can respond in time to prevent an accident. As your dog relearns the correct behavior, you can gradually reduce your supervision.

*Courtesy of Dr. Jacqueline C. Neilson
WHEN THERE’S MORE THAN ONE DOG TO FEED

If you live in a multi-dog household, it would be ideal to feed all of your dogs the same food. However, it may not be advisable because they may not all have the same nutritional needs.

When one or more dogs are on a therapeutic pet food for LUTD, but there are other dogs who aren’t, it can be challenging to ensure that each dog eats the right food. These tips may help:

- Ask your veterinarian if there’s a Hill’s® Prescription Diet® pet food that will help the dog with LUTD, yet provide the appropriate nutrition for your other dogs as well.
- If you currently feed your dogs free-choice (food is available to them at all times), switch to meal feeding to make it easier to monitor the dogs’ food intake.
- Segregate the dogs at feeding time. For example, provide their meals in separate rooms with closed doors.

TRANSITIONING TO A NEW FOOD

If your veterinarian has recommended a Hill’s® Prescription Diet® therapeutic pet food for your dog’s urinary tract health, gradually transition to the new food over at least seven days by mixing more of the Hill’s® pet food with less of the old food every day.

Some dogs may need more than seven days to adjust, so don’t worry if the transition takes a little longer. If your dog seems reluctant to eat the new food, try these tips:

- Rub some oregano between your hands and sprinkle it in the food.
- Use fresh food at room temperature, or warm canned food by placing it in a microwave-safe dish and heat on the high setting for 5-7 seconds. Be careful not to overheat the food. Do not place the can in the oven.
- Try adding warm water or a little bit of low-sodium chicken broth to dry food.
SWITCHING FROM FREE-CHOICE TO MEAL FEEDING
If you currently feed your dog free-choice (food is available all day), consider dividing up the daily recommended amount of pet food into two or more meals instead.

By controlling when your dog eats, you can encourage a predictable pattern of elimination and more easily anticipate when your dog will need to go out.

Your dog may not find it easy to make the transition from free-choice feeding to eating meals at specific times. For a successful switch, have patience and follow these steps:

1. Start by limiting food access to two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening for at least a week. Feed half of the dog’s recommended daily amount of food at each meal, but remove the dish and any uneaten food after two hours.

2. When your dog is used to this schedule, cut each feeding time by 30 minutes.

3. As your dog adjusts, keep cutting down the feeding times until the food is available for only 30 minutes in the morning and 30 minutes in the evening.

Encouraging your dog to drink more water
All dogs need access to clean, fresh water at all times. It’s especially important for a dog with LUTD to drink plenty of water. Try these tips to encourage your dog to drink more water.

- Add a small amount of water to moist food.
- Divide daily food into several smaller meals to promote more frequent drinking.
- Place ice cubes in water or provide cold water.
- Offer water in dishes of various materials, shapes, sizes or depths to determine your dog’s preferences.
- Some dogs prefer moving water, so try using a pet fountain.
- Try giving your dog bottled or filtered water, or ask your veterinarian about using an additive in your dog’s water to improve the taste.
- Feeding canned food is a great way to increase your dog’s water intake.

What’s in a name?
Make sure your dog associates his name with positive experiences, like playing, eating and cuddling with you. Resist saying his name when you need to stop a behavior like digging or barking.
More dog behavior resources
Visit these websites to learn more about canine behavior or to seek professional assistance.

Visit this Hill's Pet Nutrition website to learn about LUTD and why the right pet food can make a difference. Read success stories from pet owners who have helped improve their dogs’ urinary tract health by feeding Hill's® Prescription Diet® therapeutic pet foods.

www.tufts.edu/vet/behavior
The website of the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University offers general information and guidance for common pet behavior issues, as well as a fee-based online behavioral consultation service.

www.apdt.com
The official website of the Association of Pet Dog Trainers, a professional organization of dog trainers who promote humane, dog-friendly training techniques, offers advice on choosing a trainer and a directory of APDT-member trainers.

www.AnimalBehavior.org
The website of the Animal Behavior Society explains what a Certified Applied Animal Behaviorist (CAAB) is and what these professionals do. A directory lists the names and contact information of practitioners who have this special certification.

www.iaab.org
The International Association of Animal Behavior Consultants is a professional association for the animal behavior consulting field. The website offers a user-friendly searchable database of practitioners who are certified by the IAABC.

How to be your dog’s best health ally

Advocating for your dog
Of course, pets can’t speak for themselves. Dogs rely on their owners to be their advocates. That’s why it is so important to take your time when you’re talking with your veterinarian and to make sure you understand the care instructions you receive.

Here are some tips for being a good advocate for your dog’s health.

• Don’t be afraid to ask your veterinarian questions or to ask for clarification.
• When your veterinarian gives you instructions on caring for your dog, be sure to write them down or ask for them in writing.
• Find out when your veterinarian wants you to bring your dog back for a follow-up, and schedule the appointment before you leave the clinic.
• If your veterinarian recommends a special pet food or medication for your dog, pick it up before you leave the clinic so you don’t have to make a special trip for it later.
Monitoring your dog

Even after your dog’s LUTD episode is over, continue to watch for these signs of recurrence or a flare-up. Contact your veterinarian if you notice any of these warning signs.

- Incontinence or “accidents”
- Behavior changes, such as listlessness or loss of interest in usual activities
- Reduced appetite
- Frequent licking around the urinary opening
- Blood in the urine
- Trying more often to urinate, without producing much urine
- Straining to urinate

If your dog doesn’t seem to be passing urine at all, it may indicate a blockage.

The blockage of urination by a urinary stone can be life threatening. It is an emergency that demands immediate medical attention.

Feeding instructions

If your veterinarian has recommended a Hill’s® Prescription Diet® therapeutic pet food for your dog’s urinary tract health, following this nutrition recommendation is a very important part of your dog’s care. Be sure you:

- Understand all recommendations and instructions completely, including how much to feed every day.
- Write down the instructions or ask for them in writing instead of relying on memory alone.
- Follow your veterinarian’s feeding instructions closely.
- Be sure to accurately measure your dog’s food with a measuring cup. Use one provided by your veterinarian or one for cooking that’s marked with standard fractions of a cup, so you don’t have to guess.
- Do not feed your dog anything other than the food your veterinarian has recommended. Topping or supplementing your dog’s recommended food with another food can dilute the effect of the therapeutic pet nutrition.
- Feed the therapeutic pet food for as long as your veterinarian recommends; in most LUTD cases, long-term therapeutic nutritional management is necessary.
Frequently asked questions

Q: After this episode is over, will my dog’s LUTD come back again?

A: Even with the best care, some dogs may have recurring signs or episodes of LUTD. Many pet owners see improvements in their dogs’ health and discontinue the care and nutrition recommended by their veterinarians, often resulting in another LUTD episode. However, it is important to continue to feed the recommended pet food and monitor your dog closely.

Q: My veterinarian says my dog has a urinary stone. Does this mean he will need surgery to remove it?

A: Not necessarily. Depending on the type of stone, it may be possible to dissolve it by feeding a therapeutic pet food such as Hill’s® Prescription Diet® s/d® Canine — designed to dissolve sterile struvite urinary stones in as few as 3.3 weeks?

Other methods of stone removal are also available. Ask your veterinarian about all of your dog’s treatment options.

Q: My veterinarian recommended a therapeutic pet food to help manage my dog’s urinary tract health. How long will I need to feed this food?

A: Because LUTD is a recurring disease, it may require you to feed the recommended therapeutic pet food long-term.

It’s important to continue to feed Hill’s® Prescription Diet® pet food recommended by your veterinarian to help your dog get the maximum benefit from the food.

Hill’s® Prescription Diet® c/d® Canine pet food with reduced magnesium, phosphorus and protein helps limit formation of struvite building blocks and is appropriate for long-term feeding.

“Feeding the appropriate therapeutic pet food specifically designed for LUTD will minimize the risk of recurrence. In some cases, the dog may need to remain on it for long-term therapy.”

Dr. Jody Lulich
Professor, Internal Medicine
University of Minnesota
College of Veterinary Medicine
Urinary tract health checklist

Signs that prompted the veterinary visit: _______________________________________

Date I first noticed the signs: _______________________________________________

Date of veterinary appointment: ___________________________________________

Tests performed: _________________________________________________________

Diagnosis: _______________________________________________________________

Food recommended: _______________________________________________________

Feeding instructions: _____________________________________________________

Medication recommended: _________________________________________________

Other care and instructions: _______________________________________________

Follow-up appointment date: ______________________________________________

My dog’s condition at follow-up: ___________________________________________

Veterinarian’s instructions: _______________________________________________
Urinary tract health checklist

Signs that prompted the veterinary visit:

Date I first noticed the signs:

Date of veterinary appointment:

Tests performed:

Diagnosis:

Food recommended:

Feeding instructions:

Medication recommended:

Other care and instructions:

Follow-up appointment date:

My dog’s condition at follow-up:

Veterinarian’s instructions:

---

Hill’s Pet Nutrition offers a complete line of therapeutic pet foods for urinary tract health

- **Hill’s® Prescription Diet® c/d® Canine**
  For the nutritional management of dogs with struvite-related urinary tract disease

- **Hill’s® Prescription Diet® s/d® Canine**
  To help dissolve struvite urinary crystals and stones in dogs

- **Hill’s® Prescription Diet® u/d® Canine**
  For the nutritional management of dogs with calcium oxalate, urate, purine and cystine urinary stones

- **Hill’s® Prescription Diet® c/d® Multicare Feline**
  For the nutritional management of cats with struvite- or calcium oxalate-related urinary tract disease or feline idiopathic cystitis

- **Hill’s® Prescription Diet® s/d® Feline**
  To help dissolve struvite urinary crystals and stones in cats

Hill’s guarantees Hill’s® Prescription Diet® pet foods for quality, consistency and taste. If you are not completely satisfied with any purchase of Hill’s® Prescription Diet® pet food for any of these reasons, simply return the unused portion to your veterinarian for a full refund or replacement.

To learn more about Hill’s Prescription Diet pet foods for urinary tract health, call Hill’s Consumer Affairs at 1-800-445-5777 or visit HillsPet.com.