

Article

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RESEARCHES REGARDING THE PARACLINICAL CORRELATIONS BETWEEN URINALYSIS AND WATER INTAKE IN CATS WITH FELINE UROLOGIC SYNDROME

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Abstract

The research aimed the direct correlations between the water composition and feline urological syndrome prognosis. The study was conducted on 60 patients aged between 1 and 10 years divided into two batches of 30 each. The first batch (LOT1) was represented by 30 oliguric patients, with a value of urinary specific gravity (USG) >1.055, an acidic pH and a urinary protein/creatinine ratio (UPC) >0.2, and the second batch (LOT2) was represented by 30 polyuric patients, with a urinary specific gravity (USG) <1.035, a neutral or alkaline pH and a urinary protein/creatinine ratio (UPC) <0.2 or borderline (0.2-0.4). In the first batch (LOT1), alkaline water without sodium and potassium, was administered. The water was based on a salt-free formula with a pH of 8.0 and 10 ppm of potassium. In the second batch (LOT2), a neutral water with potassium was used. The water was based on a formula with salts (magnesium citrate, calcium acetate and sodium bicarbonate), with a pH of 7.0 and 12.5 ppm potassium. In both batches, the evaluation of the USG, the pH and the UPC was carried out for 180 days, at 30, 90 and 180 days. Hydration is an essential component in the management of patients diagnosed with feline urological syndrome. Administering an alkaline hydric diet in patients with aciduria is a solution to counteract the effect of metabolism on urinary pH. Potassium supplementation in polyuric patients is a beneficial solution in hypokalemia therapy. Potassium restriction in oliguric patients is a beneficial solution in the therapy of hyperkalemia.

Key words: urinalysis, water, feline, urological, syndrome
