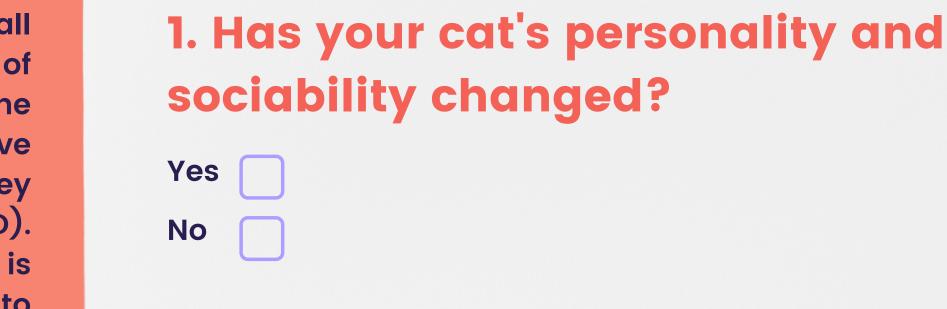


Could my cat have Chronic Kidney Disease?

2. Has your cat's urination or defecation

It is estimated that 2-20% of all cats and 30% of cats over the age of 10 have Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD). This checklist is designed to help with the recognition of signs of CKD with your cat.



Increased drinking/thirst

Weight loss

Decreased appetite

Increased urination

Vomiting

Diarrhea

Lethargy/Anorexia/Weakness

Bad breath

If you said 'Yes' or checked any of these changes in behaviour, your cat may have underlying CKD. Share these with your veterinary healthcare team. They will fully evaluate your cat to confirm the diagnosis.



Feline Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Checklist

Your Cat's Name:



Your Name:

Does your cat have CKD?

This checklist will help your veterinary team identify your cat's activities and behaviors that might be signs of CKD.

This questionnaire is not a medical diagnostic tool and is not intended to replace discussions with an animal healthcare professional. Discuss medical concerns with your veterinarian.

CKD Prevalence

CKD is a major health problem in 1 in every 30 cats. As cats age, their risk of CKD goes way up. 30% of cats 15 and older are suffering from chronic kidney disease.

Cats with early stage CKD don't show any signs at all! The only way to know is with blood and urine tests with your veterinarian.

What can I do about it?

Being a vigilant cat parent, spotting early signs and symptoms and taking your cat for routine checkups is the key to the prevention of progressive chronic kidney disease.

Early detection is key to slow down CKD.

What is CKD?

Chronic kidney disease is a set of signs and symptoms that are caused by progressive degeneration of functional kidney tissue. Although we do not know the exact cause of CKD, the disease progression can be slowed down with proper care and your cat can live a happy and healthy life.

Can CKD be treated?

Your veterinarian will discuss treatment options that are tailored to your cat's needs, as each case is unique.

In general, treatment may include:

- Nutritional therapy / diet changes to slow progression of disease
- Fluid therapy to rehydrate and normalize electrolyte and acid-base levels
- Drug therapy for possible underlying conditions like anemia
- Medications to lower blood phosphorus levels, if increased
- Treating high blood pressure

Participate in Basepaws CKD research

Has your cat been clinically diagnosed with CKD by a veterinarian?

Apply to our CKD Citizen Science Program for a free DNA + Dental Health test today!

