

## RABBIT-MAINT™ (Wet)



Rabbit-MAINT™ feline wet diet contains a limited number of highly digestible ingredients, a nutrient profile that supports gastrointestinal health, and is appropriate for elimination diet trials, with novel protein sources, in cats suspected of having allergic dermatologic or gastrointestinal disease.<sup>1</sup> Rabbit is a novel protein that is naturally low in sodium and

is an excellent source of niacin, vitamin B12, iron, phosphorus, and selenium. Algae provides a unique, plant-based omega-3 source in order to manage the most sensitive allergy patients.<sup>1</sup> The addition of prebiotics, to restore beneficial intestinal flora, helps to maintain gastrointestinal health.<sup>2</sup>

### Features:

- Single animal protein source (rabbit)<sup>1,3</sup>
- No animal fat, corn, or wheat (potential allergen sources)
- High palatability
- High quality protein for lean body mass
- High digestibility
- Added prebiotics (fructooligosaccharides)
- Unique, plant-based omega-3 source (marine microalgae)

### Therapeutic Indications:

- Adverse reactions to food (dermatologic and gastrointestinal)<sup>1,4-7</sup>
- Pancreatitis<sup>8,9</sup>
- Diabetes mellitus (or cats at risk) with concurrent gastrointestinal disease or pancreatitis<sup>10-12</sup>

## RABBIT-MAINT™ (Wet)



### INGREDIENTS (Wet):

Rabbit, water, potatoes, potato starch, potato protein, guar gum, glycine, cassia gum, tricalcium phosphate, dextrose, marine microalgae, fructooligosaccharides, potassium chloride, vitamins (vitamin E supplement, niacin supplement, L-ascorbyl-2-polyphosphate, vitamin A supplement, d-calcium pantothenate, thiamine mononitrate, riboflavin supplement, pyridoxine hydrochloride, vitamin D3 supplement, folic acid, inositol, biotin, vitamin B12 supplement), calcium carbonate, minerals (zinc sulfate, ferrous sulfate, zinc proteinate, manganese sulfate, iron proteinate, copper sulfate, manganese proteinate, potassium iodide, copper proteinate, cobalt proteinate, sodium selenite, magnesium chloride), salt, taurine, choline chloride.

### NUTRITIONAL DETAILS (Calculated \*\*) & AMOUNT/CAN:

#### Wet (354 g)

**ME:** 1,174 kcal/kg as is; 4,266 kcal/kg dry weight

**kcal/can:** 415

#### Percentage of Metabolizable Energy from:

Protein 40.6%

Fat 38.7%

Carbohydrates 20.7%

# RABBIT-MAINT™ (Wet)



Nutrient	% As Is	% Dry Matter	g/1000 kcal
Protein	13.6	49.5	116.0
Fat	5.4	19.4	45.6
Crude Fibre	0.14	0.53	1.2
CHO-NFE#	6.9	25.2	59.1
Calcium	0.36	1.31	3.1
Phosphorus	0.26	0.94	2.2
Potassium	0.31	1.1	2.6
Sodium	0.09	0.31	0.72
Magnesium	0.03	0.11	0.25
Vitamin D IU/kg	1,370 IU/kg	4,980 IU/kg	1167 IU
EPA/DHA*	0.07	0.26	0.60

# Carbohydrate Nitrogen-Free Extract

\* Omega-3 fatty acids: eicosapentaenoic acid/docosahexaenoic acid

\*\*The values listed represent expected numbers and are based on thorough analysis of diet ingredients; some lot-to-lot variation due to ingredient-related factors is expected. Strict attention to nutrients of clinical concern is upheld with quality assurance analyses prior to product release.

## FEEDING GUIDELINES:

- Always follow your veterinarian's instructions, as feeding amounts can vary by as much as 50% between cats.<sup>13, 14</sup>
- The tables below can be used to estimate the amount to feed using the cat's optimum weight.
- Avoid free feeding (unless there is a specific medical reason); it may promote obesity over time.<sup>16</sup>
- Always introduce new foods gradually over 5-7 days by substituting larger amounts of the new food in place of the old diet.
- It is ideal to feed cats multiple smaller meals per day and provide fresh water at all times.

## RABBIT-MAINT™ (Wet)

415 kcal/354g can



Weight Class		Cans to Feed Per Day
LB	KG	
3 - 5	1.4 - 2.3	1/4 - 1/3
5 - 7	2.3 - 3.2	1/3 - 1/2
7 - 10	3.2 - 4.5	1/2 - 2/3
10 - 15	4.5 - 6.8	2/3 - 3/4

Feeding guidelines are from the AAHA 2010 Nutritional Assessment Guidelines for Dogs and Cats.<sup>13</sup> The above tables should be used as a starting guide-line and the actual amounts fed may need to be increased or decreased based on each cat/kitten's individual energy requirement. Energy requirements will vary depending upon such factors as age, breed, gender and neuter status, activity level, and underlying disease state.

Please see our website to locate our Feeding Calculator. The calculator can assist with caloric requirements, feeding volumes, and includes combinations of the wet and dry diets.

## COMPATIBLE DRY DIET

Rabbit-MAINT dry diet is available and can be fed as a complete and balanced maintenance food or in combination with the Rabbit-MAINT wet diet.



## COMPATIBLE TREATS

Rayne Rewards S.I.T. Rabbit treats are appropriate in otherwise healthy patients throughout an elimination diet trial and in stable allergic or non-allergic patients. All Rayne Rewards jerky treats are single protein, aligned with the proteins used in Rayne diets. They undergo rigorous quality control to ensure purity. Ensure that energy intake from treats does not exceed 10% of daily kcal intake and that the total kcal from treats is subtracted from the calculated daily kcal requirement when determining the volume of diet to be fed.<sup>15</sup>

## NUTRITIONAL ADEQUACY STATEMENT FOR DIFFERENT LIFE STAGES

The feline Rabbit-MAINT wet diet has been formulated to meet the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) nutrient requirements for all life stages, including growth.

## HELP

For veterinarians or clinic staff wanting to discuss individualized patient recommendations, obtain additional diet information, access the veterinary login, or any other questions, please call or email for a consult. One of the Rayne clinical consult team members will be pleased to communicate with you: [consults@raynenutrition.com](mailto:consults@raynenutrition.com) or 1-800-816-1763.

## References to support the above clinical indications and aid client discussions about the benefits of the above veterinary exclusive diets include:

1. Gaschen FP and Merchant SR. Adverse food reactions in dogs and cats. *Vet Clin Small Anim* 2011(41): 361-379.
2. Cave N. Nutritional management of gastrointestinal diseases. In: Delaney SJ, Fascetti A (eds). *Applied Veterinary Clinical Nutrition*. Chichester, UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012: 175-219.
3. Wills J and Harvey R. Diagnosis and management of food allergy and intolerance in dogs and cats. *Aust Vet J* 1994;71(10):322-326.
4. Marsella R, Miller WH, Griffin CE, et al. Hypersensitivity Disorders. In: Miller WH, Griffin CE, Campbell KL (eds). *Muller and Kirk's Small Animal Dermatology*. 7th ed. S. Louis, US: Elsevier; 2013: 363-431.
5. Guilford WG, Jones BR, Markwell PJ, et al. Food Sensitivity in cats with chronic idiopathic gastrointestinal problems. *J Vet Intern Med* 2001; 15: 7-13.
6. Verlinden A, Hesta M, Millett S, et al. Food allergy in dogs and cats: a review. *Crit Rev Food Sci* 2006;46:259-273.
7. Bryan J and Frank L. Food allergy in the cat: a diagnosis by elimination. *J Feline Med Surg* 2010; 12(11): 861-866.
8. Zoran D. Management of concurrent pancreatitis and inflammatory bowel disease. In: Little S (ed). *The Cat – Clinical Medicine and Management*. St. Louis MO: Elsevier Saunders, 2012: 1114-1116.
9. Davenport DJ, Remillard RL & Simpson KW. Acute and Chronic Pancreatitis. In: Hand MS, Thatcher CD, Remillard RL, Roudebush P, Novotny BJ (eds) *Small Animal Clinical Nutrition*, 5th Edition. Mark Morris Institute, Topeka Kansas 2010: 1143-1153.
10. Bennett N, Greco DS, Peterson ME, et al. Comparison of a low carbohydrate – low fibre diet and a moderate carbohydrate – high fiber diet in the management of feline diabetes mellitus. *J Feline Med Surg* 2006; 8(2): 73-84.
11. Peterson ME, Eirmann L. Dietary management of feline endocrine disease. *Vet Clin Small Anim* 2014; 44(4): 775-778.
12. Sparkes AH, Cannon M, Church D, et al. ISFM consensus guidelines on the practical management of diabetes mellitus in cats. *J Feline Med Surg* 2015;17(3): 235-250.
13. Baldwin K, Bartges J, Buffington T, et al. AAHA nutritional assessment guidelines for dogs and cats. *J Am Anim Hosp Assoc*. 2010 Jul-Aug; 46(4): 283-296.
14. Subcommittee on Dog and Cat Nutrition, Committee on Animal Nutrition, National Research Council. *Nutrient requirements for dogs and cats*, 2006.
15. Fascetti AJ, Delaney SJ. Feeding the healthy dog and cat. In: Delaney SJ, Fascetti A (eds). *Applied Veterinary Clinical Nutrition*. Chichester, UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012: 75-94.

Last updated: February 4, 2021