

PURINA® PRO PLAN® Vet Nurse Symposium 2024

Empowering the Vet Nurse Journey

Practical Uses of Probiotics - How to Include Probiotics in your Daily Life in Clinic

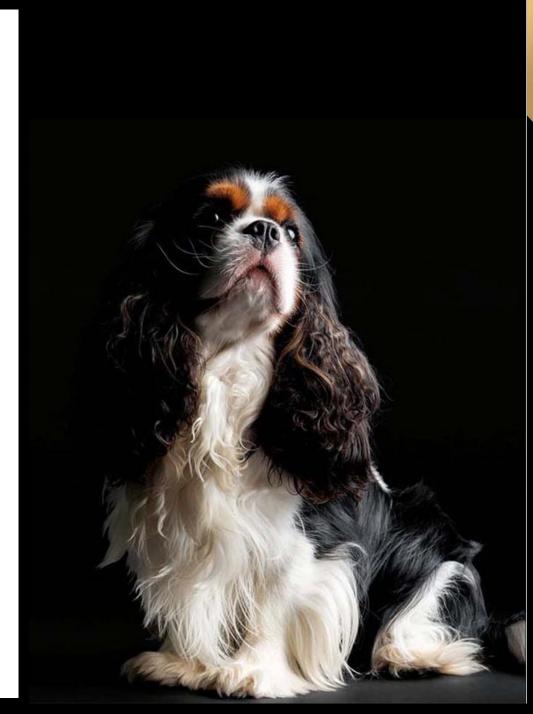
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Learning objectives:

- 1. What are probiotics?
- 2. How are they different to pre-biotics and post-biotics?
- 3. What products are available and how are they made?
- 4. Which one to choose, what is the evidence and can a nurse recommend them?
- 5. How do we monitor a patient's response to treatment?





Probiotics



- "good" gut bacteria
- Microbiome
- balance can be disrupted by illness, medications, stress or nutrient/food/water intake changes
- balance can be disrupted by illness, medications, stress or







Prebiotics

REVIEW

Dietary fibres
Digested, broken down
into SCFA
Growth and activity of
when they ferment prebiotic
beneficial bacteria
fibres
within the colon
Energy source for
enterocytes

Postbiotics

Bio-active by-products Created by probiotic bacteria in the gut













Probiotic products available



- Natural, foods
- Manufactured; human, animal
- Storage









Probiotic manufacturing



- Laboratory
- Manufacturing
- Packaging
- Storage
- Shelf-life
- Palatability

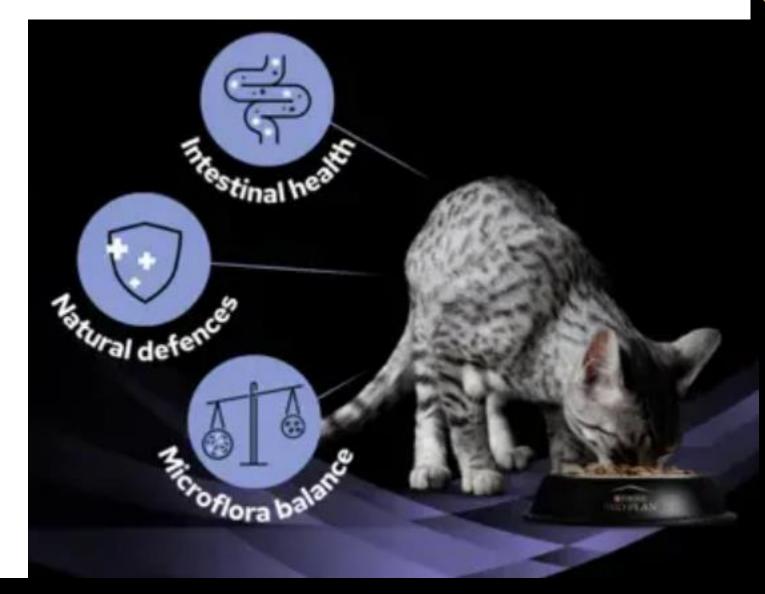




Probiotic protocol for your clinic



- GMP
- EBVM
- RVN role

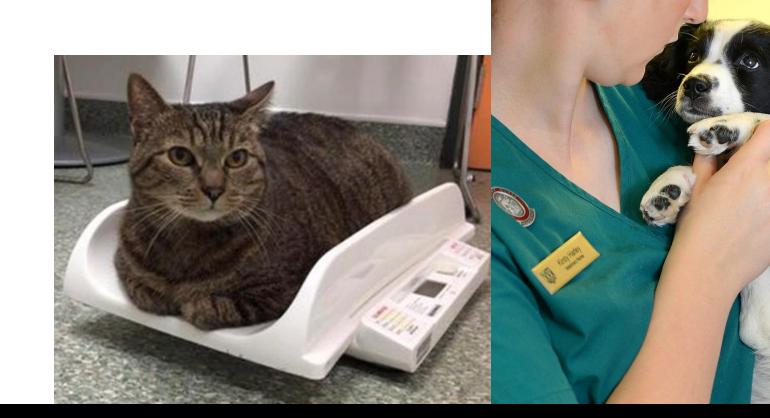




Probiotic treatment monitoring



- PE, BW, BCS, MCS, CC
- Faecal score
- CIBDAI score
- RVN clinic





Body condition score



×	Nestlé PURINA BODY CONDITION SYSTE	M Nestlé PURINA BODY CONDITION SYSTEM
TOO THIN	Ribs, lumbar vertebrae, pelvic bones and all bony prominences evident from a distance. No discernible body fat. Obvious loss of muscle mass. Ribs, lumbar vertebrae and pelvic bones easily visible. No palpable fat. Some evidence of other bony prominence. Minimal loss of muscle mass. Ribs easily palpated and may be visible with no palpable fat. Tops of lumbar vertebrae visible. Pelvic bones becoming prominent. Obvious waist and abdominal tuck.	1 Ribs visible on shorthaired cats; no palpable fat; severe abdominal tuck; lumbar vertebrae and wings of ilia easily palpated. 2 Ribs easily visible on shorthaired cats; lumbar vertebrae obvious with minimal muscle mass; pronounced abdominal tuck; no palpable fat. 3 Ribs easily palpable with minimal fat covering; lumbar vertebrae obvious; obvious waist behind ribs; minimal
ų.	Ribs easily palpable, with minimal fat covering. Waist easily noted, viewed from above. Abdominal tuck evident. Ribs palpable without excess fat covering. Waist observed behind ribs when viewed from above. Abdomen tucked up when viewed from side. Ribs palpable with slight excess fat covering. Waist is discernible viewed from above but is not prominent.	obdaminal fat. 4 Ribs polpable with minimal fat covering; naticeable waist behind ribs; slight abdominal tuck; abdominal fat pad absent. 5 Well-proportioned; observe waist behind ribs; ribs palpable with slight fat covering; abdominal fat pad minimal.
OO HEAVY	Abdominal tuck apparent. 7 Ribs palpable with difficulty; heavy fat cover. Noticeable fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail. Waist absent or barely visible. Abdominal tuck may be present. Ribs not palpable under very heavy fat cover, or palpable and palp	Ribs polpoble with slight excess fat covering; waist and obdaminal fat pod distinguishable but not obvious; abdaminal tuck absent. Ribs not easily palpated with moderate fat covering; waist poorly discernible; obvious rounding of abdamen; moderate abdaminal fat pad.
	grea and base of tail. Waist absent. No abdominal tuck. Obvious abdominal distention may be present. Massive fat deposits over thorax, spine and base of tail. Waist and abdominal tuck absent. Fat deposits on neck and limbs. Obvious abdominal distention. The SOFT CONDITION STREAM was developed at the hands from the Care Control and his home addition in the following publication. Handy II, fetting IN (November 1, of all Compensation of lends for extension by deal energy x one additional and the fetting publication. Handy II, fetting IN (November 1, of all Compensation of lends for extension to \$10.00 c. 2016 (1947-70 tallows) of Compensation and Middleton in allowed remark depth Compensation 2000, 2.2016 (1947-70 tallows) of the Compensation of the Compensation of the Compensation (1947-70 tallows) of the Compensation (1947-70 tallows) of the Compensation of Depth AMERICA 2002; 2001-110 for the Compensation of Depth A	8 Ribs not palpable with excess fat covering; waist absent; obvious rounding of abdomen with prominent abdominal fat pad; fat deposits present over lumbar area. 9 Ribs not palpable under heavy fat cover; heavy fat deposits over lumbar area, face and limbs; distention of abdomen with no waist; extensive abdominal fat deposits.



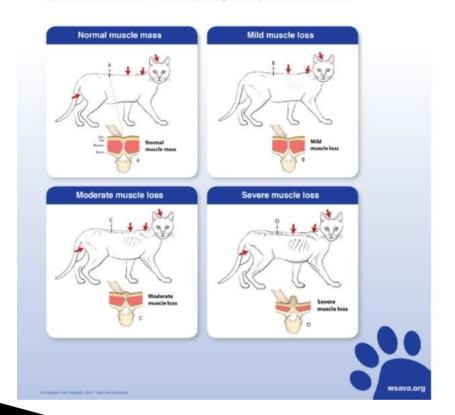


Muscle condition score



Muscle Condition Score

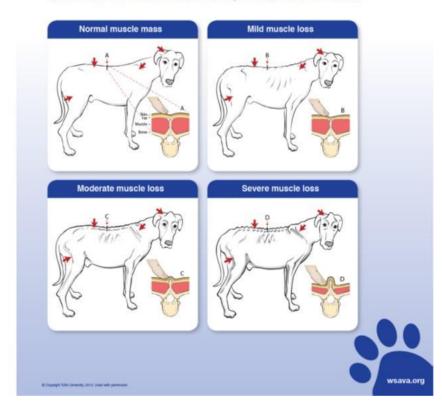
Muscle condition score is assessed by visualization and palpation of the spine, scapulae, skulf, and wings of the isa. Muscle loss is typically first noted in the epaxisi muscles on each side of the spine, muscle loss at other sites can be more variable. Muscle condition score is graded as normal, mild loss, moderate loss, or severe loss. Note that v animals can have significant muscle loss even if they are overweight (body condition score > 509.) Conversely, animals can have a low body condition score (< 409) but have minimal muscle loss. Therefore, assessing both body condition score and muscle condition score on every animal at every visit is important. Palpation is especially important with mild muscle loss and in animals that are overweight. An example of each score is shown below.





Muscle Condition Score

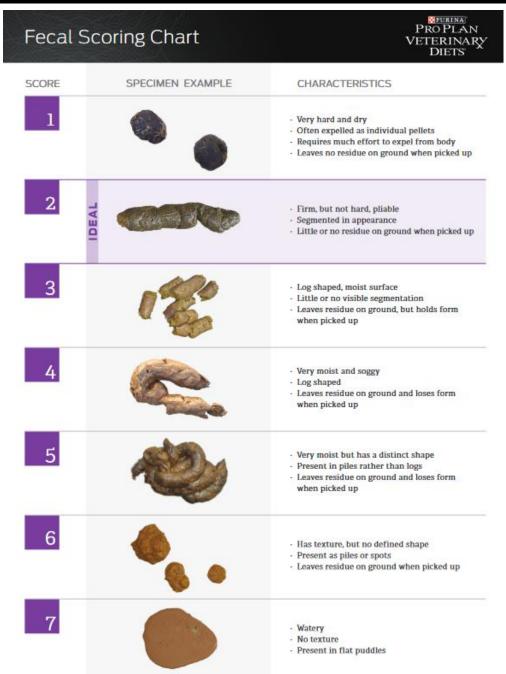
Muscle condition score is assessed by visualization and palpation of the spine, scapulae, skull, and wings of the life. Muscle loss is typically first noted in the epaixel muscles on each side of the spine, muscle loss at other stets can be more variable. Muscle condition score is graded as normal, mid loss, moderate loss, or severe lost. Note that animals can have significant muscle loss if they are overweight (body condition score >> 5). Conversely, animals can have a low body condition score (< 4) but have minimal muscle loss. Therefore, assessing both body condition score and muscle condition score or every animal at every visit is important. Palpation is especially important when muscle loss is mild and in animals that are overweight. An example of each score is shown below.







Faecal score









Chronic inflammatory bowel disease activity

index score



Sign	Score	Casa	Score/Comments (describe abnormalities)			
CIBDAI SIGNS	Score	Score/Comments (describe abnormanties)				
Attitude/activity		0 = Normal	3 = Marke	ed decrease		
Comments				- decrease		
Appetite		0 = Normal	3 = Marke	ed decrease	771111111111111111111111111111111111111	
Comments						
Vomiting		0 = None	3 = > 3x	3 = > 3x weekly		
Comments						
Faeces consistency		0 = Normal	3 = Water	y diarrhea		
Comments						
Faeces frequency		0 = Normal	3 = >5x d	3 = >5x daily		
Comments						
Hematochezia		0 = None	1 = Prese	1 = Present		
Comments						
Mucus in faeces		0 = None	1 = Prese	1 = Present		
Comments						
Weight change		0 = None	3 = >10%	loss		
Comments						
CIBDAI score		0-3 = Insignifican	$t ext{ } 4-5 = Mild$	6-8 = Moderate	9+ = Severe	













Thank you!

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