

Dietary Supplements for the Active & Sporting Dog

Sarah Love, DVM DACVIM (SAIM) DACVSMR CCRT CVSMT

Sport Dog Specialty Medicine

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Disclosures

- Nutramax Laboratories



- Exubrion Therapeutics



Overview

- Safety and efficacy
- Rationale for supplements/nutraceuticals
- Supplements for canine athletes and active dogs

Goals

- To take away at least one tool for your practice
 - Patient treatment
 - Client education
 - Staff education

Why do we give nutraceuticals

- Improve performance
- Promote longevity



Elliot Lindgren ©

Safety and Efficacy

- 1994 Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA)
 - Supplements categorized as food, no medications
 - Verifiable ingredient list

Safety and Efficacy

- 1994 Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA)
- Current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP)
 - Identity
 - Purity
 - Strength
 - Composition
- National Animal Supplement Council (NASC)

Safety and Efficacy

- Quality supplements
 - Third-party laboratory verification of product quality and safety
 - NASC, cGMP, USP
 - Supplements have been tested *in vitro* and *in vivo*
 - Company is financially sound
 - Run quality control measures as well as enforcing them
- Consumer Lab > www.consumerlab.com
- Dietary Supplement Label Database > www.dsld.nlm.nih.gov

Improve performance



Exercise and the GI tract

- GI signs may accompany exercise
 - Abdominal discomfort, cramping
 - Acid reflux
 - Vomiting or diarrhea
 - Leakiness of the gut
- Causes
 - Splanchnic hypoperfusion
 - Mechanical (cecal slap syndrome)
 - Nutritional
 - Genetic

Probiotics & Prebiotics and Exercise

- Clinical benefits
 - Inhibit proliferation of pathogenic bacteria
 - Protect the intestinal barrier
 - Prevent that bacterial translocation
 - Modulate immune function
 - Short-chain fatty acids
- Typical species of microorganisms used:
 - *Enterococcus*
 - *Streptococcus*
 - *Bifidobacterium*
 - *Lactobacillus*

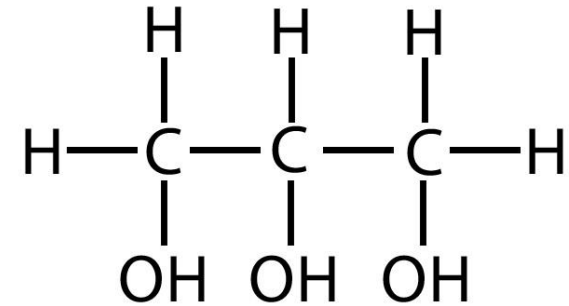
Probiotics and Exercise

Effects of a synbiotic on fecal quality, short-chain fatty acid concentrations, and the microbiome of healthy sled dogs

Jason W Gagné¹, Joseph J Wakshlag^{1,5*}, Kenneth W Simpson¹, Scot E Dowd², Shalini Latchman¹, Dawn A Brown³, Kit Brown³, Kelly S Swanson⁴ and George C Fahey Jr⁴
Gagné et al. BMC Veterinary Research 2013,9:246

- Synbiotic group had:
 - Significantly fewer days of diarrhea
 - Significant increase in:
 - *Lactobacillus spp.*
 - *Bifidobacteria spp.*
 - Improved fecal scores

Glycerol



- Pre-exercise water supplement
- Creates an osmotic gradient in the circulation
 - Fluid retention
- Human studies have shown that increases in body water by 1 L or more
- Side effects

Glycerol

Electrolyte and glycerol supplementation improve water intake by horses performing a simulated 60 km endurance ride

KATJA F. DÜSTERDIECK, H. C. SCHOTT II*, SUSAN W. EBERHART, KRISTINA A. WOODY and M. COENEN†

Equine vet. J., Suppl. 30 (1999) 418-424

- 5 horses running 60K treadmill run
- Supplemented with:
 1. Water
 2. Glycerol + electrolytes
 3. Electrolytes
- Findings:
 - Supplementation with electrolytes OR electrolytes with glycerol:
 - Improved voluntary water intake
 - Decreased weight loss
 - Stimulated water intake earlier than other groups

Glycerol

Biochemical and metabolic changes due to exercise in sprint-racing sled dogs: implications for postexercise carbohydrate supplements and hydration management

Joseph J Wakshlag ¹, Kimberly Snedden, Arleigh J Reynolds

Vet Ther, 2004 5(1):52-9.

- Dogs received 1L of 1% glycerol solution daily x 3 day event vs. dogs receiving plain water
 - No change in TBW in glycerol treated dogs
 - 5% decrease in TBW in untreated dogs

Glycerol

- Evening before once
 - 10 ml/L water
- 3-4 hours day of, prior to competition
 - 10 ml/L water
- 1-2 hours following glycerol
 - Plain water

- Risks

- Osmotic diarrhea
- Osmotic cellular injury
- Known renal toxin > AKI



Post-exercise recovery



Long distance mushing

Sprint mushing

Herding

Field Trials

Hunt tests

Tracking

Lure coursing

Greyhound racing

Whippet racing

Agility

Conformation

Earthdog

Obedience

Flyball

Rally

Carting

Barn hunt

Nosework

Weight pulling

Zink, C and Van Dyke, JB. Canine Sports Medicine and Rehabilitation

Post-exercise recovery

Anaerobic system

- Excess lactate requires energy from oxidative metabolism
 - Converted by to pyruvic acid
 - Converted back to glucose in liver
 - Replenishes muscle glycogen stores

Aerobic system

- Oxygen debt
- Depletion of muscle glycogen stores

Post-exercise carbohydrates

- Recovery of glycogen stores
- 1.5 – 2 g/kg body weight
- Give within 30 minutes post-exercise



Astaxanthin

- Naturally found in reddish-colored marine algae
 - *Haematococcus pluvialis*
- Salmon, trout, other marine organisms
- Keto oxycarotenoid
- Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties



Astaxanthin

- In dogs, dietary astaxanthin has been shown to:
 - Increase concentrations of IgG and IgM
 - Increase B cell populations
 - Decrease plasma concentrations of CRP
- 2-8 mg/dog/day
- May decrease the myocyte's ability to produce own antioxidants
 - Give leading up to competitions, increased workload



Additional Antioxidants

- Vitamin E
 - Improved overall total antioxidant status
 - Improved performance in sled dogs
- Vitamin C
 - Scavenge superoxide and other reactive oxygen species
 - Decreases oxidation

Promote Longevity



Omega-3 fatty acids

- Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) + docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)
- Decrease production of inflammatory cytokines
 - IL-6
 - IL-1
- Decrease expression of inflammatory mediators
 - TNF- α
 - Cyclooxygenases
 - Lipoxygenases
 - Metalloproteases

Omega-3 fatty acids

Evaluation of the effects of dietary supplementation with fish oil omega-3 fatty acids on weight bearing in dogs with osteoarthritis

James K. Roush, DVM, MS, DACVS; Alan R. Cross, DVM, MS, DACVS; Walter C. Renberg, DVM, MS, DACVS; Chadwick E. Dodd, DVM; Kristin A. Sixby, DVM; Dale A. Fritsch, MS; Timothy A. Allen, DVM, DACVIM; Dennis E. Jewell, PhD; Daniel C. Richardson, DVM, DACVS; Phillip S. Leventhal, PhD; Kevin A. Hahn, DVM, PhD, DACVIM

JAVMA, Vol 236, No. 1, January 1, 2010

Effects of feeding a high omega-3 fatty acids diet in dogs with naturally occurring osteoarthritis

M. Moreau^{1,2}, E. Troncy^{1,2}, J. R. E. del Castillo¹, C. Bédard³, D. Gauvin^{1,2} and B. Lussier^{2,4}

DOI: 10.1111/j.1439-0396.2012.01325.x

- Dietary clinical trials
- Both showed improvement in PVF by force plate analysis
- Both showed improvement in subjective owner pain scores

Omega-3 fatty acids

Enhanced omega-3 index after long- versus short-chain omega-3 fatty acid supplementation in dogs

Tonje E. Dominguez | Kiranpreet Kaur | Lena Burri

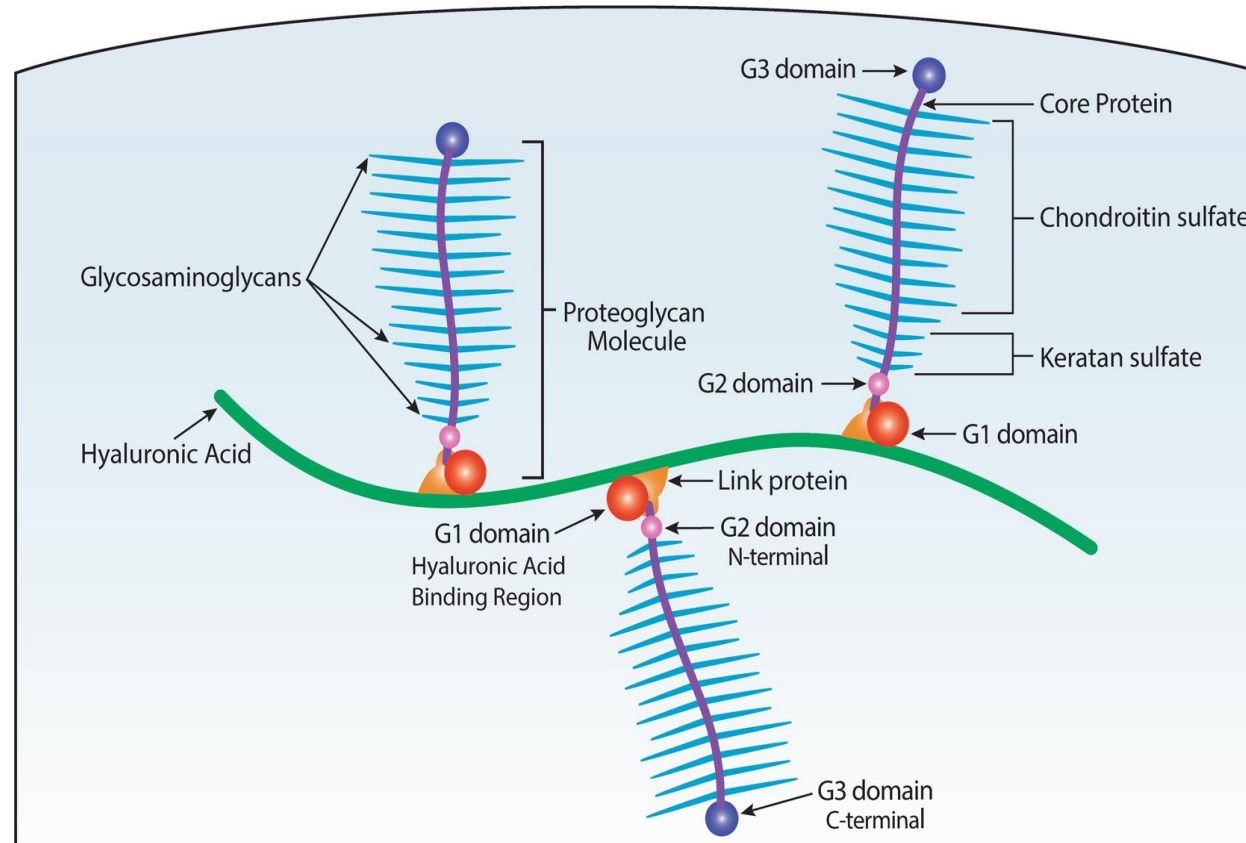
Vet Med Sci. 2021;7:370-377

- 10 dogs fed 1,155mg EPA/DHA from krill oil
- 10 dogs fed 1,068mg EPA/DHA from flaxseed oil

- EPA/DHA concentrations significantly increased in dogs fed krill oil
- EPA/DHA concentrations significantly decreased in dogs fed flaxseed oil

Glucosamine and Chondroitin sulfate

Articular Cartilage Aggrecan Molecule



Gahunia H.K., Pritzker K.P.H. (2020) Structure and Function of Articular Cartilage. In: Gahunia H., Gross A., Pritzker K., Babyn P., Murnaghan L. (eds) Articular Cartilage of the Knee. Springer, New York, NY.

Glucosamine and Chondroitin sulfate

- 2012, Gupta et al.
 - G+CS better than placebo
 - Better pain relief when UC-II added in
 - G+CS slower to get pain relief than UC-II
- 2007, Altilio et al.
 - G+CS better than placebo
 - G+CS offered moderate pain relief
 - UC-II offered significant pain relief
 - G+CS + UC-II offered best pain relief & decreased lameness scores
- 2007, McCarthy et al.
 - G+CS improved pain scoring, weight bearing
 - G+CS had no change in lameness scoring
 - Carprofen improved pain scoring, weight bearing, lameness scores

Avocado & soy unsaponifiables

- Composed of the total fraction of unsaponifiables of avocado and soybean oils
 - Mixed 1:2
- Inhibits IL-1 β
 - Secondarily inhibits production of IL-6, IL-8, PGE₂
- Stimulates collagen synthesis in rabbit articular chondrocytes

Avocado & soy unsaponifiables

- 2009, Boileau et al.
 - CCL transection model
 - ASU vs. placebo
 - Mild decrease in gross cartilage lesions and synovitis
 - Significant decrease in microscopic cartilage lesions
 - Decreased loss of subchondral bone
 - Calcified cartilage thickness
- 2007, Altinel et al.
 - Placebo vs. low dose vs. high dose
 - 300mg ASU qday vs. q3days
 - Increased levels of TGF- β 1 and TGF- β 2 in synovial fluid vs. placebo

Egg shell membrane

Effectiveness of NEM[®] brand eggshell membrane in the treatment of suboptimal joint function in dogs: a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study

Kevin J Ruff¹
Kenneth J Kopp²
Pamela Von Behrens³
Mark Lux⁴
Matthew Mahn⁵
Matthew Back¹

¹ESM Technologies LLC, Carthage,
²Kopp Veterinary Consulting, St
Louis, ³Clarkson-Wilson Veterinary
Clinic, Chesterfield, ⁴Mackenzie
Pointe Animal Hospital, St Louis,
⁵Midwest Veterinary Referral Center,
Chesterfield, MO, USA

- ESM proprietary formula has been shown to decrease joint pain in humans with OA
- 51 dogs with OA
- Evaluated with :
 - Canine Brief Pain Index
 - Subjective lameness & joint pain scoring
 - Serum CTX-II levels

Egg shell membrane

Effectiveness of NEM[®] brand eggshell membrane in the treatment of suboptimal joint function in dogs: a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study

- Results:

- CBPI scores in TX group improved at 1 week, not at 6 weeks
- CBPI QOL scores improved at 6 weeks
- Subjective pain scoring show the TX group had decreased pain response at six weeks
 - No improvement in lameness or mobility scores
- Serum CTX-II significantly decreased in TX group

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Chesterfield, MO, USA

Polysulfated glycosaminoglycan (PSGAG)

- Slow-acting disease modifying agent
- Targets PGE₂
- Used for OA, degenerative joint disease
 - Improve cartilage matrix
 - Decrease inflammation
 - Relieve pain
- Licensed for IM use in US
- Shown to be effective when given SQ

Polysulfated glycosaminoglycan (PSGAG)

Owner Perceptions of Long-Term Systemic Use of Subcutaneous Administration of Polysulfated Glycosaminoglycan

Gabriella Varcoe, DVM, Julia Tomlinson, BVSc, PhD, Jane Manfredi, DVM, PhD

- 69 dogs evaluated for adverse events by survey
- 68/69 dogs used concurrent medication and/or rehabilitation therapy
- 13/69 (18.8%) dogs had an adverse event
 - Difficulty giving injection
 - Discomfort at injections site
 - Loose stool
 - Lethargy
 - Pain on palpation at injection site
 - Vomiting
 - Thrombocytopenia

Polysulfated glycosaminoglycan (PSGAG)

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JAAHA 57:5;Sept/Oct, 2021

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Supplements in the Sporting & Active Dog

- Improve performance

- Prebiotics + Probiotics = Synbiotic
- Glycerol pre-exercise
- Carbohydrates (maltodextrin) post-exercise
- Antioxidants
 - Astaxanthin



- Promote longevity

- Omega-3 fatty acids
- Glucosamine + chondroitin sulfate
- Avocado & soy unsaponifiables
- Egg shell membrane
- Adequan



Thank you!

www.sportdogvet.com

sportdogvet@gmail.com

970-457-7697

