

Obesity in Dogs: How to Help Control It

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Obesity:

How it affects dogs and
how to help control it



Obesity may be the number one health problem for domestic pets. And, obesity leads to inactivity, which leads to more obesity and health conditions like heart and liver disease, diabetes, arthritis, and an increased surgical/anesthesia risk. Studies of our pets have shown that a quarter to a third of all American pets

could stand to lose weight. As veterinary professionals, even we have trouble keeping a pet with a propensity to be overweight as healthy as we can.

Plump Pups

Obesity in dogs is unhealthy for more reasons than it is for humans:

- Bone and joint problems can be caused or exacerbated by obesity.
- An obese dog may have high blood pressure and is at risk for heart disease and more serious lung conditions. Many times the chest wall of the obese pet is layered with fat, which, because of its increased vascularity (many blood vessels), puts an unbelievable strain on the cardiovascular system.
- Obesity also plays a major role in liver and kidney disease. Although the pet's organs remain the same size, his bigger body produces more waste products and toxins for the liver and kidneys to filter out. This increases their workload significantly.
- In addition, being overweight or obese plays a huge role in cancer, diabetes, reproductive problems, stomach and intestinal problems, and even heat stroke.
- The obese pet may even be at greater risk when being anesthetized for surgical procedures. Being obese can decrease your pet's life expectancy and make the life he does have very uncomfortable.

Bred For Fat?

Certain dog breeds have a propensity for fat. Dogs that were bred for working, like Labradors or Golden Retrievers, northern breeds like Malamutes or Huskies whose ancestors needed the extra layer, and Dachshunds, Beagles, and Shelties are among breeds that were created to be active and do work. When a breed that is bred for work does not do that work anymore, that breed tends to put on the pounds. However, this is no excuse for not trying to help your favorite companion be the healthiest he can be!

Ten Ways You Can Help

1. Long daily walks can help combat excess weight; they're good for you as an owner and they can increase the bond you have with your pet. Playing fetch is also effective.
2. Do not give table scraps or people food. You may be [giving more than you realize](#).
3. Try to decrease food amounts. Start by decreasing by about 10% and decrease by 10% increments if your dog is not losing weight.
4. Treats should be given sparingly. Use lower fat alternatives such as [Liver Lite Biscuits](#) or [Healthy Snax® Sweet Potato Dog Treats](#).
5. Feed a [lower calorie food](#). Be sure that the food is of a high quality, since your pet will not be getting as many calories.
6. Salt-free canned vegetables, such as string beans, can be used to bulk up the food. If you don't want to spend the extra money on a low sodium product, rinse the vegetables well under running water.
7. If your dog's constitution can tolerate vegetable scraps like the ends of broccoli or carrots, they are a good way of getting more bulk into your dog's diet.
8. Use physical aids like [ramps or stairs](#) to assist pets that have trouble accessing automobiles or furniture while you work on introducing healthy activity.
9. Start your pet on a joint support product such as [Joint Care 3](#) before joint issues arise. If your pet already has joint problems, ask your veterinarian about [prescription](#) options.
10. Make sure your overweight pet has a comfortable [bed](#) that provides

orthopedic support and elevates your pet off cold, hard floors.

WHAT IS YOUR DOG'S BODY SCORE?

Very Thin
Body Score
= 1



Thin
Body Score
= 3



Ideal
Body Score =
5



Overweight
Body Score =
7



Obese
Body Score =
9

