Table 1 - Sources and incorporation rates of DF used in the 7 trials

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<th>CFU (gram cellulose (GC)&lt;per gram (GHP)</th>
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Table 1 (Table I). Developed their use in the treatment of chronic diseases (Table I). Studies have been carried out in healthy (6 studies) and in disease (1 study). Does to assess their effects and Celulose, beet pulp, beet pulp, celery, apple, and various DF. Seven trials were conducted to study the effects of adding DF in dogs, with various DF sources. Formulated for dogs and cats. Are also concerned with the health of their pets and are also interested by functional foods specifically with milk-based products containing pro- or prebiotics (glucones, etc.). The same consumers with their health. The world's nutritional or functional foods refer to number of foods which are referred to as human nutrition, the new concept of "functional food" appeal to many consumers concerned with different diseases. Secondary hypothetopetoma. Therefore specific-purpose diets help to prevent or treat more than 20 outbreaks of the increase of frequency of metabolic diseases such as obesity, diabetes mellitus and otherwise, the secondary hypothermia of other serious diseases (growth, maintenance, reproduction, and aging). For some diseases, the sector of pet food has grown and put on the market complete and balanced products in the requirements of all the stages of life. The healthy and well-fed healthy (diet) are not essential nutrients, they are natural compounds of wild vegetables. Although clearly wines (DF) are not essential nutrients, they are natural compounds of wild vegetables. UNIVERSITY OF LIÈGE, B-4000 LIÈGE, BELGIUM.DVM, DSc, Veet, DVM. PLP - Animal Nutrition Unit. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, B43.

Marwane Djer, and Louis Biscease.

INTRODUCTION

FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE:

DIETARY FIBER AND CHRONIC DISEASE IN THE DOG:

Procedures 3rd ESVN Congress Lyon 24-25 September 1999
Results

Sentha during the meal (Drea, 1998)

After incorporation of different rice of protein DF in home-made diets, face characteristics

Processing of ESVO Conference - Lyon 24-25 September 1999
with control

Figure 2: Effects of DP on feces characteristics: dry matter concentration (% compared with control) (for this figure and the following: * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001)

Figure 3: Effects of CP on feces characteristics: daily wet weight excretion (% compared with control)

Muscle fiber

Beef liver and beef pulp were characterized by a high water-binding capacity. They improved the indigestible fiber.

Induced by diets containing cellulose-need alone or mixed with GC- and with beef fiber, rich in

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Hips were more pronounced in obese dogs (data not shown).

Healthy and in obese dogs showed their effects of guar gum on blood glucose parameters, insulin, and cholesterol. Similar composition of DF in both in weight to guar gum alone, the results on plasma metabolites were similar. Composition of DF in both in weight to guar gum alone, the results on plasma metabolites were similar. 

Insulin resistance was seen in obese dogs, while insulin sensitivity was seen in healthy dogs. A blend of cellulose and guar gum was compared in terms of their effects on plasma glucose, insulin, and cholesterol. Guar gum was associated with plasma glucose, insulin, and cholesterol. 

Figure 5: Decreased postprandial cholesterol and decreased plasma cholesterol concentrations were observed in both dogs.

Figure 4: Effects of DF on plasma cholesterol (mg/dL) compared with control.

Both in fasting animals and after the meal (Diet 1, 1979).

Incorporation of high fiber (15% total DF) or low fiber (6% total DF) diets had no effect on plasma glucose. 

Incorporation of high fiber (> 9% daily intake) in control dogs and high fiber (> 10% daily intake) in control dogs increased DM intake and water consumption. They also increased drinking water consumption. Voluntary drinking water consumption was not increased in control dogs and high fiber (> 10% daily intake) in control dogs increased DM intake and water consumption.
Figure 5 - Evolution in plasma cholesterol concentration (mean ± SEM) in 8 healthy Beagle dogs fed diets containing different proportion of a blend of rucquollaglassian and pecorino (Diet B, Diet C, Diet D) or a blend of saccharose and fructose (Diet A).
from chronic renal disease.

section to be interesting but remains to be confirmed by controlled studies in azotemic dogs subjected

(Diez et al., 1992). From the present experiments in healthy dogs, the use of DF to control weight

of hyperglycaemic animals, inulin induced no significant effects for dietary therapy of chronic disease.

Despite a chemical composition similar to that

meal (Diez et al., 1994) as previously reported in man (Laudini et al., 1992).

et al., 1997c, 1998) and reported in rats (Rodrigo et al., 1997a). As reported in rats (Rodrigo et al., 1997b).

concentrations of lipids, inulin supplemented with short-chain fructooligosaccharides is useful to diminish high plasma

daily supplementation of short-chain fructooligosaccharides is useful to diminish high plasma

(Bartolome et al., 1993). Hyperphlebotemia are one of the main inductions to use DF. Adding a single

chronic renal disease, chronic pancreatitis) are not rest in dogs: an incidence of 14.3% was reported

Disorders of lipid metabolism, primarily or secondary to other clinical disorders (diabetes mellitus,

be considered in formulation of diets for diabetic dogs.

particularly important when initial concentrations of plasma insulin are high. This last point should

Porto et al., 1996). Moreover, it should be noticed

concentrations as reported in human studies (Laudini et al., 1992). Moreover, it should be noticed

exception of 1 study, fructo -fructosan used alone or in the blend decreased postprandial insulin plasma

fructooligosaccharides may help to control hyperphlebotemia (Diez et al., 1997a). However, with the

they do not receive a calorie-restricted diet. In dogs with diabetes mellitus, adding

orene does may benefit from the incorporation of fructo -fructosan or other soluble fiber in their diet even if

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

metabolically when the incorporation rate was >7% daily matter.

was low digested and did not modify either the digestibility coefficients of main nutrients, nor plasma

Unlike other DF, cellulose did not decrease daily matter concentration of feces (Figure 3). Calorie

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