

# YARVITAN®

## Incorporating Feeding For Maintenance (FFM)

### Establishing FFM dietary adjustments

- The Feeding For Maintenance (FFM) regimen is essential to avoid rebound weight gain in non-treatment periods.
- Adapt the dog's food regimen so calorie intake equals energy requirements for maintenance.
- Does not necessarily require a food change – Yarvitan® is compatible with any type of adult dog food.
- Does require elimination of all calorie excesses, table scraps, treats and snacks.

Treatment period

no treatment period

Treatment period

week 1

week 2

week 3

week 4

week 5

week 6

week 7

week 8

day  
1

day  
21

day  
56

Start programme

Recommended visit

Recommended visit

### Applying the FFM schedule:

- Calculate FFM using the FFM energy requirement based on ideal weight.
- The animal should be stabilised on FFM as from day 22.
- Assess body weight, pelvic circumference and BCS at day 1, day 21 and day 56.
- Continue FFM post-treatment to avoid rebound weight gain.



  
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ANIMAL HEALTH

Yarvitan contains mitratapide. For further information contact: Janssen Animal Health, division of Janssen-Cilag Ltd. PO Box 79, Saunderton, High Wycombe, Bucks, HP14 4HJ, England Tel +44 1494 567555. Fax +44 1494 567556. E-mail: ahealth@jacgb.jnj.com  
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# FEEDING FOR MAINTENANCE CHART (FFM)

Feeding For Maintenance means adapting the dog's food regimen so that the calorie intake equals the energy requirements for weight maintenance. The purpose of a FFM regimen is to avoid rebound weight gain in periods without Yarvitan® treatment and following the end of treatment with Yarvitan.

## Ideal Bodyweight

To calculate the FFM regimen, determine the breed standards ideal body weight by consulting the ideal body weight for breed standards.

In case of crossbreeds, historical data and/or the body weight of the dog at the age of 12 months can be used. If no data is present, the dog's ideal body weight needs to be determined on the basis of your professional judgement.

### EXAMPLE OF FFM CALCULATION:

- 1 The dog's current body weight is 20kg
- 2 The dog's Ideal body weight is 17kg
- 3 According to the FFM chart (above), the energy requirement for a dog with an ideal weight of 17kg is 820Kcal/day
- 4 The dogs current pet food X contains 2.650 Kcal/kg (label)

To calculate the recommended daily calorie intake (FFM) divide the ideal weight Kcal/day (MER) by the pet food Kcal/kg:

$$\text{FFM} = \frac{820 \text{ Kcal/day (MER)}}{2.650 \text{ Kcal/kg}}$$

$$= 0,309 \text{ kg or } 309 \text{ gram pet food X per day}$$



BW*	MER*	BW*	MER*
1	98	39	1529
2	165	40	1559
3	223	41	1588
4	277	42	1617
5	328	43	1646
6	376	44	1674
7	422	45	1703
8	466	46	1731
9	509	47	1759
10	551	48	1787
11	592	49	1815
12	632	50	1843
13	671	51	1870
14	709	52	1898
15	747	53	1925
16	784	54	1952
17	820	55	1979
18	856	56	2006
19	892	57	2033
20	927	58	2060
21	961	59	2086
22	996	60	2113
23	1029	61	2139
24	1063	62	2165
25	1096	63	2191
26	1128	64	2217
27	1161	65	2243
28	1193	66	2269
29	1225	67	2295
30	1256	68	2321
31	1288	69	2346
32	1319	70	2372
33	1349	71	2397
34	1380	72	2422
35	1410	73	2447
36	1440	74	2473
37	1470	75	2498
38	1500		

\*BW = Body Weight (Kg)  
\*MER = Maintenance Energy Requirement (Kcal/Kg)

FFM recommendations in this table are expressed in maintenance energy requirements\* (MER) for obese-prone adult dogs based on the NRC 1974 formula. MER calculations should be used as guidelines and not as absolute requirements. At the start, during and after the Yarvitan® treatment period, each animal should be monitored individually and MER calculations should be performed on a regular bases.