

Kidney disease in your cat

Kidney failure is a common health problem in middle-aged and elderly cats. A gradual reduction in the ability of the kidneys to do their job is an inevitable part of the ageing process and occurs at varying rates in different animals.

The damage is irreversible and will eventually be fatal. Your cat may still have many months of good quality life after diagnosis of kidney disease if they receive effective treatment.

Causes of kidney damage

Chronic kidney disease is often a result of a normal aging process and is due to degeneration of kidney cells that filter natural waste from the body. Other causes may include inherited defects, bacterial infections, viral diseases like feline leukaemia or feline infectious peritonitis, poisoning and cancer.

Sudden or acute kidney failure can also occur as a result of poisoning, bacterial and viral infections, blockage of the tubes leading from the kidneys to the bladder or heart disease. These cases need emergency treatment and, even if successfully treated by your vet, your cat may still suffer long-term kidney damage.

Symptoms

These symptoms are seen when about three-quarters of the kidney cells have stopped working:

- Increased thirst
- Urinating dilute urine more frequently
- Depression
- Loss of appetite
- Vomiting
- Weight loss
- Dull and unkempt coat
- Bad breath and ulcers in the mouth

Confirming a diagnosis

Many of these symptoms also occur in other diseases, such as diabetes. Your vet will want to test samples of blood or urine to check kidney function and may suggest diagnostic imaging to look for structural changes affecting the kidneys.

Treatment

Although damaged kidneys can not be repaired there is much that can be done to make your cat feel better. Many cats will be severely dehydrated. Your vet will want to give extra fluids to counteract this. Medication may be given to treat the secondary effects of the disease, such as mouth and stomach ulcers. Anaemia is a common problem in cats with advanced disease and, in some cats, this may be treated. Cats with kidney disease are prone to urinary tract infections which can be treated with antibiotics.

Diet

Special diets available from your vet can reduce the waste products in the blood. They also have extra amounts of some vitamins and minerals. It may help if you warm up the food to stimulate your cat's sense of smell and appetite. Make sure your cat has plenty of fresh, clean water at all times. Allowing your cat to go thirsty will make the problem rapidly worse.

Life expectancy

If the damage to the kidneys is related to ageing, your cat may not live for several years after diagnosis. As with other diseases, if you can keep your cat comfortable there is a good chance that they will survive for many months. Your cat will need regular check-ups with your vet and possibly changes to their medication. By regularly weighing your cat, watching behaviour and checking how much food and water is consumed, you will be able to provide your vet with valuable information which will help to control the disease.



ABBEYDALE VETERINARY CENTRE

20 Glevum Way, Abbeydale,
Gloucester, GL4 4BL

T: 01452 300596

E: abbeydale@asvets.co.uk

QUEDGELEY VETERINARY SURGERY

108 Bristol Road, Quedgeley,
Gloucester, GL2 4NA

T: 01452 722089

E: quedgeley@asvets.co.uk

STROUD FIVE VALLEYS VETERINARY PRACTICE

130 Cainscross Road, Stroud,
GL5 4HN

T: 01453 765304

E: stroud@asvets.co.uk

HUCCLECOTE PETS & VETS

51-53 Hucclecote Road,
Hucclecote, Gloucester,
GL3 3TL

T: 01452 612931

E: hucclecote@asvets.co.uk