



Chicken, egg, & rice

with
CompleteMe Renal Feline
for a complete meal

for CATS

Ingredients:

- 450 grams chicken mince (9% fat)
- 160 grams egg white
- 220 grams white rice (cooked weight)
- 80 grams pumpkin (fresh or frozen)
- 20 grams kale
- 3 & ½ level tablespoons chicken fat
- 1 level teaspoon chia seeds
- 4 Wanderlust plant omega-3 capsules
- 20 grams CompleteMe Renal Feline

Percentage Calories From:
Protein: 28.14% ; **Fat:** 52.17% ;
Carbohydrate: 19.69%
Phosphorus: 0.71 gram/Mcal

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Preparation & Cooking:

1. Pan-fry the chicken mince in a non-stick pan (without added oil) until cooked. Alternatively, include the chicken raw, depending on preference. We recommend cooking but some cats prefer raw meat.
2. Scramble the egg white in a non-stick pan until cooked.
3. Cook the white rice in water until cooked. Drain, set aside, allow to cool, then weigh out the required amount (220 grams).
4. Steam or microwave the chopped pumpkin and kale until soft, then mash together with the chicken fat.
5. In a large mixing bowl, combine the chicken, egg white, rice, vegetables, and chia seeds and mix thoroughly.
6. Once all ingredients are cool, mix in the plant omega-3 capsules (contents) and CompleteMe Renal Feline powder.
7. Be sure to mix together all the ingredients very well.

This batch makes approximately 1 kilogram of food.

Serving & Storage:

To serve after cooking, please allow the food to cool, then weigh out the required amount for your cat (following the Daily Feeding Guide instructions below) using a scale. Serve at room temperature.

For the remaining food, using the Daily Feeding Guide, portion it into daily serving sizes based on your cat's weight, and place it in an airtight container with a label for the date on which it was prepared. This prepared food can either be stored in the refrigerator (4°C) or freezer (-15°C).

Refrigeration:

We recommend that prepared food is stored in the fridge for a maximum of 3 days.

Freezing:

Prepared meals (including all ingredients and the CompleteMe Renal Feline supplement) can be frozen for up to 4 weeks. It is important that when you defrost the meals, you do not heat the food to a high temperature, but rather defrost it gently until just warm, in the fridge (e.g., overnight) or in a microwave or warm water bath. This is because heating up the food may destroy some of the vitamin content.

Daily Feeding Guide:

This recipe has been formulated to support cats with renal disease and should only be fed under the supervision of a veterinarian. This recipe is not suitable for healthy cats or kittens, nor for human consumption.



Scan me:
Use our online **feeding calculator** to work out how much to feed your cat with renal disease on a daily basis.

You'll need the number below to enter into the calculator
Caloric Density: 1.48 kcal/gram



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Frequently Asked Questions:

How should I transition my cat on to their new diet?

We strongly recommend that you gradually transition your cat onto their new diet over 5-7 days. This is because sudden changes in the fat and fibre content of the diet can sometimes cause gastrointestinal upset. Begin with 90-80% of the old diet and 10-20% of the new diet. If this is well-tolerated for a few days, increase to 30-40% new diet for another few days. Again, if well-tolerated, increase to 50-60% new diet for a few days, and so forth, until 100% new diet is being fed.

What is the best way to measure ingredients accurately?

We recommend purchasing a digital kitchen scale that can measure in grams to ensure accuracy with the ingredient portions. All teaspoon/tablespoon measurements given are Australian teaspoon/tablespoon sizes.

My cat won't eat the diet. What should I do?

Here are some things you can try:

- A very slow transition to the new diet can improve acceptance and tolerance, especially when adding supplements. This is especially true in cats that have been fed a commercial kibble or canned diet for a significant amount of time.
- If your cat is picking out the meat and leaving the vegetables, try processing or blending the diet in a food processor or blender, until it is very well-mixed.
- Add a small amount of chicken or beef stock to the meal to flavour the vegetables and/or other carbohydrates. Make sure the stock does not contain onions or garlic.
- Top your cat's meals with a small number of their favourite treats (whole or crushed) – for example, freeze-dried chicken breast or salmon is popular and can be crumbled and mixed into the food.
- Add a small amount of something strong-smelling or tasting that your cat loves. For example: Vegemite or Promite, miso paste, grated cheddar or parmesan cheese, sardines or mackerel canned in spring water, crushed liver treats, canned cat or dog food, cottage cheese or plain yoghurt, or peanut or almond butter (no added sugar or salt).

Can I substitute ingredients?

Ingredients should not be substituted under any circumstances.

My cat has developed some changes in stool consistency. What should I do?

It can be the case that some cats develop mild changes in stool consistency, even with a gradual transition to the new diet. Most commonly, stools may become slightly softer/pasty, however, mild constipation can also occur. Liquid or watery diarrhoea is rare and is a cause for concern. If your cat has softer stools, but is eating and drinking normally, and is otherwise bright and happy, it may be sensible to continue to feed the diet and monitor your cat's stools for several more days. Changes in the fibre content of your cat's diet can cause softer stools; this is usually mild and temporary, with stools normalising after 4-5 days. If stool consistency does not improve, or you become concerned because your cat is lethargic, not eating, not drinking, or has severe diarrhoea, please stop feeding the diet immediately and consult your family veterinarian.

My cat has started vomiting. What should I do?

Vomiting in response to gradual dietary change is not normal in healthy cats. Rapid or immediate changes in diet may cause vomiting or diarrhoea, and this is, therefore, why a gradual transition is recommended. Please stop feeding the diet immediately and consult your family veterinarian.

How should I monitor my cat's renal disease?

The nutritional needs of a cat with renal disease evolve as their condition changes. To provide the best care, we strongly recommend that you consult with your family veterinarian before using our recipes and after commencing them to ensure they are meeting the needs of your cat.

For more information about CompleteMe Renal Feline and our recipes for cats with renal disease, please consult our website (www.vngpets.com), or email us on info@vngpets.com.