Diabetes in Dogs and Cats

1 in 230
All increased risk: neutered cats.

1 in 308
All increased risk: female dogs.

Are diagnosed with diabetes.

During a recent four-year study, diabetes diagnosis in pets has increased by 32 percent in dogs and 16 percent in cats.

Type 1 or Type II diabetes in pets is more common than you think and more manageable than you’d imagine. With careful monitoring and a thorough plan, your diabetic dog or cat can lead an active, happy life.

Could Your Pet Have Diabetes?

- Appears fatigued or weak
- Has excessive thirst
- Urinates frequently
- Has an increased appetite
- Has lost weight

Ask your veterinarian if you see any of these signs!

Many Factors Affect Your Pet’s Blood Sugar Levels

Stress, like that caused by a visit to the veterinarian, can cause atypical [or non-routine] blood sugar levels.

Diabetes occurs when the pancreas does not produce enough insulin or cells do not absorb insulin properly.

Insulin carries glucose into cells to be used as energy.

Pancreas releases insulin into bloodstream.

Glucose enters the bloodstream.

Stomach changes food into glucose.

Glucose in the blood is detected in the kidney.

Insulin absorbs excess glucose to be stored as fat.

Exercise

Diet

Routine

At-home monitoring

Consult with veterinarian

A Recipe for Success

834 Diabetic-Pet Owners Said:

- A Recipe for Success

Many factors contribute to levels:
- Exercise
- Diet
- Insulin dosage
- Physical activity
- Stress

Could Your Pet Have Diabetes?

- Does your pet have any of these signs?
- Are you concerned about your pet’s blood sugar?

Monitor Your Pet’s Glucose

At-home monitoring can contribute to a better, happier life for your pet.

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A Recipe for Success