Intake of minerals, trace elements and vitamins in bone and raw food rations in adult dogs

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Abstract
The aim of the present study was to evaluate the vitamin and mineral content of bone and raw food rations fed to adult dogs in Germany. Pet owners completed a standardised feeding questionnaire. The composition of 95 rations was calculated from mean data for foodstuffs using nutrition balancing software. Typical ration ingredients were meats, fish, offal, dairy products, eggs, oil, nuts, cod liver oil and natural and commercial supplements. The supply of nutrients was compared with the recommended allowance (RA). Of the rations that were used, 10% supplied , 25% of the RA of Ca. In these rations, Ca:P was below 0·6:1, and vitamin D was below RA. About half of the rations supplied less iodine than the minimum requirement. Many of the rations had low Zn and Cu supply, and 25% of the rations supplied only 70% of RA for vitamin A or less. A total of 60% of the rations had one or more of the above-mentioned imbalance. The remaining 40% of rations either had minor problems like Ca excess from bones or they were balanced.

Key words: Raw feeding: Supply of nutrients: Nutritional imbalance

Interest in bone and raw food rations (BARF) has increased recently in the nutrition consultation practice in Germany. Home-made food tends to be nutritionally imbalanced(1–3). Therefore, we wanted to identify nutritional imbalances typical for BARF rations to provide veterinarians with some indications as to which nutritional disorders might be associated with these diets.

Methods
A nutrient evaluation of BARF rations was offered at a reduced price at the University of Munich (Ludwig-Maximilians-University) and a private nutrition consultation practice ‘Futtermedicus’. This was advertised on each institution’s webpage. Contact was made by phone, fax or e-mail. The owners were asked to complete a standardised feeding questionnaire used in these two practices for ration calculation. This questionnaire requested information concerning the dogs such as breed, age, sex, activity, actual body weight and body weight at the age of about 1·5 years (considered to be more or less normal weight). The questionnaire also asked about the type and amount of food (meat, fish, bones, vegetables, fruits and supplements), specifically asking about the use of supplements using two different phrasings. The nutritional composition of the rations was calculated using a computer program (Diet Check Munich®). This computer program includes data on meat and meat by-products such as heart, liver, rumen, lung and throat based on analyses and digestion trials with dogs, as reported by Meyer & Heckötter(4). Metabolisable energy was calculated from data on digestible energy minus 5·2 kJ/g digestible crude protein (National Research Council, 2006). Other values were taken from Souci et al.(5). For these metabolisable energy was calculated by Atwater factors (16·7, 37·7 and 16·7 kJ/g (4, 9 and 4 kcal/g) protein, fat and carbohydrate, respectively) as recommended for home-made food(6). Some bone supplements were bought at a butcher’s shop, and analysed as described previously(7) (Table 1). If the energy intake of the dog as calculated from the reported food intake deviated considerably from the requirements for the respective dog according to age, breed, activity and housing, we questioned the owner specifically for possible sources of error. Intake of Ca, P, Mg, K, Na, Fe, I, Zn, Mn, Cu, vitamin A and vitamin D was compared with the recommended allowance (RA), based on National Research Council(8) on an actual metabolic body weight basis. The owners were informed about the result, and in the case of nutrient deficiencies or excess most rations were corrected (data not shown), addressing specifically such sources of error as the amount of bone given to the dog and the amount eaten by the dog.

Abbreviations: BARF, bone and raw food rations; RA, recommended allowance.

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Results

Dogs were 23% female, 30% male, 31% neutered female, 16% neutered male, with a mean age 4·4 years and the mean body weight was 26·4 (range 4–72) kg. Only 11·5% of the dogs were more than 10% above their weight at 1·5 years. Many owners reported that their dogs were undertaking a considerable amount of physical activity, such as hunting or agility. Typical ingredients of BARF rations were meat (e.g. horse, lamb, chicken, beef, duck, veal and venison) and offal (e.g. heart, liver and rumen), bones, fish, dairy products, vegetables and fruits and plant oils. Supplements included egg yolk, cod liver oil, seaweed, nuts, linseed, sesame, coconut flakes, eggshell, bone meal, herbs and/or some commercial mineral mixtures. Of the pet owners, 26% also fed small amounts of cooked carbohydrate (rice, potatoes, pasta or cereal flakes) and/or commercial dry kibbles were used as treats (<20% of energy from carbohydrates). Reported daily energy intake averaged 452 (SD 113) kJ (108 (SD 27) kcal) metabolisable energy/kg actual body weight 0·75 (range from 251·0 kJ (60 kcal) in an 14-year-old neutered Dachshund to 723·8 kJ (173 kcal) in a 1·5-year-old bearded Collie). Table 2 shows the distribution of nutrient intake. Of the rations that were used 10% supplied <25% of RA of Ca. In these rations, Ca:P was below 0·6:1, and all these rations supplied considerably less vitamin D than RA – assuming meat contains little or no vitamin D. About half of the rations contained less than the National Research Council (2006) minimum iodine requirement. More than half of the diets supplied less than the RA for Cu and Zn. A total of 25% of rations supplied only 70% of RA for vitamin A and vitamin D. About half of the rations contained less than the National Research Council (2006) minimum iodine requirement. More than half of the diets supplied less than the RA for Cu and Zn. A total of 25% of rations supplied only 70% of RA for vitamin A or less. Of the rations, 60% had one or more of the above-mentioned imbalances or a seriously unbalanced Ca:P ratio, or in one case of iodine excess. The remaining 40% of the rations either had minor problems like Ca excess from bones or they were balanced. The balanced rations contained a combination of most of the following ingredients: bone, eggshell, seaweed, nuts, wheat bran, wheat germ, sesame seeds, linseed, liver, cod liver oil, coconut flakes and/or kibbles and mineral supplements.

Discussion

In the present study, values from the tables on food composition were used for ration calculation. The mineral content can be overestimated or underestimated, especially if the fat content varies. The same is true for the energy content, which was in the same range as in dogs with comparable activity eating other rations, which include major percentages of prepared food. This suggests that there was no systematic error. For some nutrients such as Se, it was not possible to use data from the tables. Such nutrients were not evaluated. For iodine, Zn and vitamin A and vitamin D, it is unlikely that feedstuffs that do not usually contain major amounts of these nutrients are underestimated. Meat is unlikely to contain large amounts of vitamin A independent of the feeding of the animal. Vitamin A content in the liver may vary, and thus it is possible that the actual intake may be somewhat different from the calculated data. We used a mean of 40 000 IU

Table 1. Nutrient composition of bone products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feedstuff</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>DM (% wet weight)</th>
<th>Crude protein (% wet weight)</th>
<th>Crude fat (% wet weight)</th>
<th>Crude ash (% wet weight)</th>
<th>Ca (g/kg wet weight)</th>
<th>P (g/kg wet weight)</th>
<th>Na (g/kg wet weight)</th>
<th>K (g/kg wet weight)</th>
<th>Mg (g/kg wet weight)</th>
<th>Fe (mg/kg wet weight)</th>
<th>Zn (mg/kg wet weight)</th>
<th>Cu (mg/kg wet weight)</th>
<th>Mn (mg/kg wet weight)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicken thigh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33/31</td>
<td>19/17</td>
<td>12/10</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>9/6</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken neck</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30/30/30</td>
<td>17/17/17</td>
<td>7/7/7</td>
<td>5/5/5</td>
<td>17/17/17</td>
<td>17/17/17</td>
<td>5/5/5</td>
<td>3/3/3</td>
<td>3/3/3</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox tail 'fleshy'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>23/14</td>
<td>9/5</td>
<td>13/7</td>
<td>7/4</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox tail 'bony'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>34/24</td>
<td>19/10</td>
<td>24/20</td>
<td>20/17</td>
<td>14/14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine tail 'bony'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>34/24</td>
<td>19/10</td>
<td>24/20</td>
<td>20/17</td>
<td>14/14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA, not analysed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
The inclusion of bones in the rations of the adult dogs in the present study was checked by veterinarians. Self-reporting of food intake data has various sources of error. The major nutritional imbalances found in the present study are, however, unlikely to be artefacts caused by insufficient self-reporting. Bones given to the dog and reported but not eaten could lead to an overestimate of Ca intake. Such errors are rather unlikely for eggshells, seashell carbonates, bone meal and commercial supplements. Fresh bones with meat, however, could present a source of error when the meat content is not estimated correctly (Table 1). Therefore, it is important to get a good description of the amount of meat in bone supplements like oxtail or dried and fresh chicken neck by the owners.

The data were obtained and evaluated by N. D. and N. B. N. B. did the ration calculations. The authors thank all pet owners who cooperated in this field study. There is no conflict of interest. The present study was carried out in part by E. K. The manuscript was written by N. D. and E. K.

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