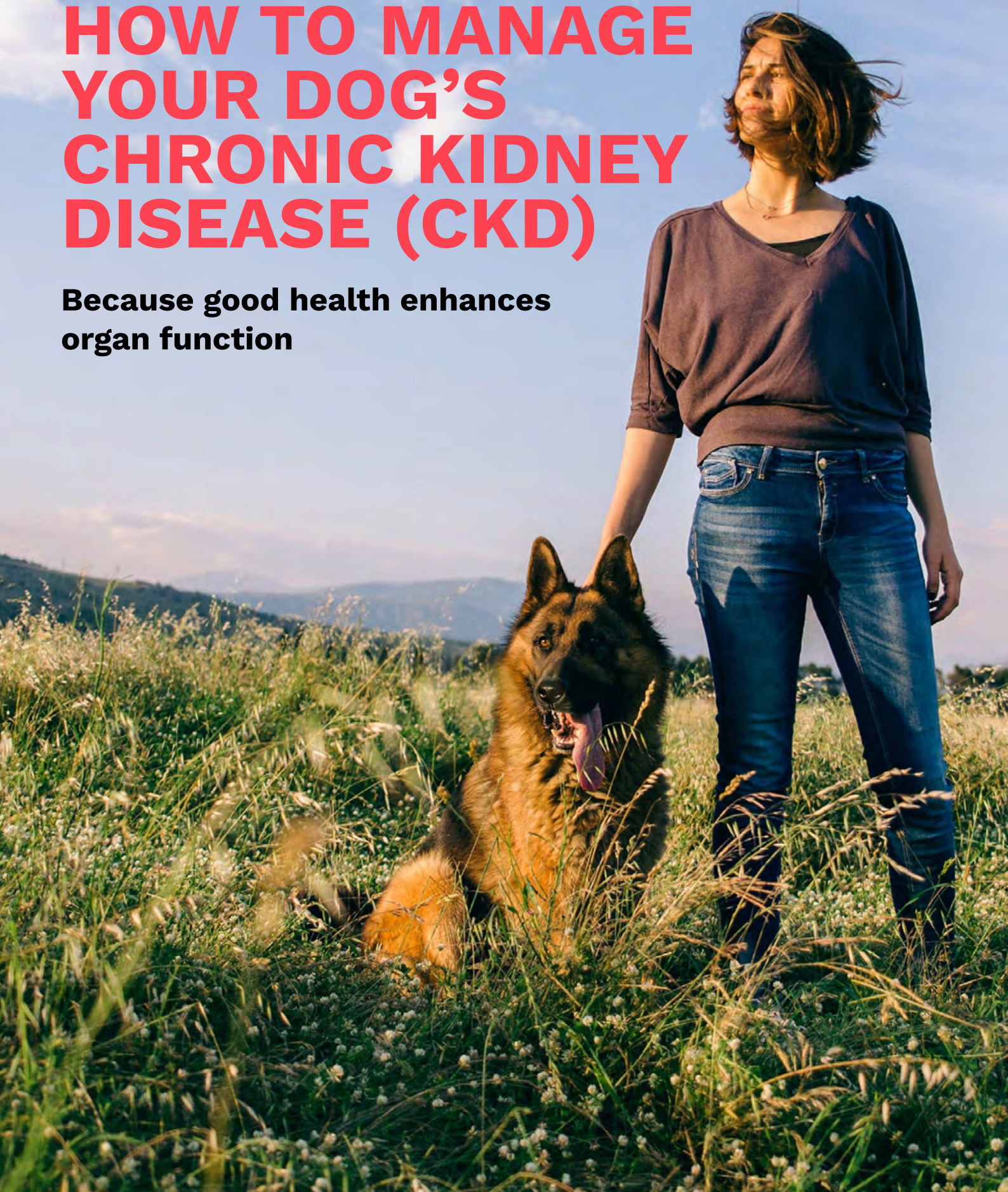




HOW TO MANAGE YOUR DOG'S CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD)

**Because good health enhances
organ function**



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“The care we give to our dogs today decides their health tomorrow.”

— NARELLE COOKE

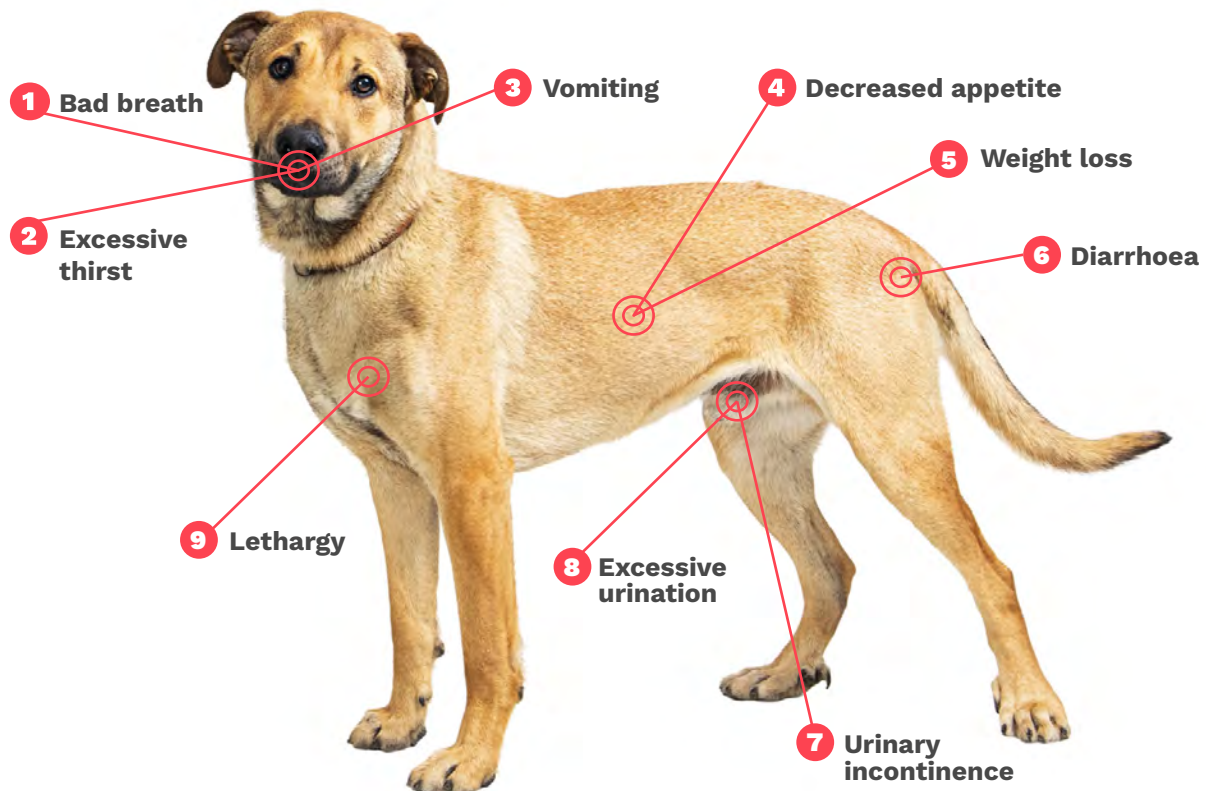
Navigating the complexities of kidney health can feel overwhelming, especially when you're worried about your dog. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) often develops silently, with early changes such as increased thirst and urination, reduced appetite, weight or muscle loss, lower energy, or a different odour to the breath. These subtle shifts are easy to overlook, yet they can have a real impact on your dog's comfort and wellbeing.

CKD is relatively common - particularly in older dogs - and while it tends to progress slowly, early recognition and proactive management can make a significant difference. Understanding the condition, identifying risk factors, and working closely with your veterinarian for timely diagnosis and regular monitoring all help to preserve kidney function for as long as possible.

Supporting dogs with CKD involves more than simply reacting to symptoms. It's about taking a preventative, whole-body approach - focusing on hydration, targeted nutrition, and gentle, evidence-informed supplementation to reduce kidney strain and improve quality of life.

In this guide, we'll explain what CKD is, how it's diagnosed, and the key steps you can take at home to support your dog. You'll learn how to combine dietary strategies and natural supplements to help slow progression and maintain comfort, giving you confidence to work alongside your veterinarian in caring for your dog's long-term health.

Common signs your dog is suffering from CKD²



- 1 Bad breath:** Often noticed about 14 months before a formal veterinary diagnosis.³
- 2 Excessive thirst:** Increased drinking often recognised >6 months before diagnosis.³
- 3 Vomiting:** Nausea and vomiting can occur as uraemic toxins build up in the blood.⁵
- 4 Decreased appetite:** Common with toxin accumulation and associated nausea.⁵
- 5 Weight loss:** Every 10-kg drop in body weight has been linked with a ~50% higher risk of CKD.³
- 6 Diarrhoea:** Some dogs develop diarrhoea related to toxin build-up in the bloodstream.⁶
- 7 Urinary incontinence:** Increased drinking and urination can overwhelm normal bladder control.⁴
- 8 Excessive urination:** Frequently noticed >6 months before diagnosis.³
- 9 Lethargy:** Dehydration and toxin build-up can cause marked tiredness.⁵

Factors that may contribute to CKD

Ageing & Genetic Predisposition: As dogs age, nephrons (the kidney's filtering units) are gradually lost and the remaining nephrons work harder, increasing wear over time.^{2,7} Certain breeds with familial kidney disease also show higher risk, indicating that age plus genetics sets the baseline susceptibility.²

Acute Kidney Injury (AKI): A single significant insult, such as severe diarrhoea and subsequent dehydration, heat stress, exposure to toxic substances (i.e., toxicity following ingestion of grapes/raisins, or overdose of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs], ethylene glycol antifreeze), and pancreatitis, can cause permanent kidney damage and potentially lead to CKD.⁸

Recurrent Urinary Tract Disease, Stones & Obstruction: Repeated UTIs, ascending kidney infections (pyelonephritis), bladder or kidney stones, and partial outflow blockages create back-pressure and inflammation that damage the delicate renal tubules.⁹

Metabolic Conditions: High blood pressure, endocrine disorders (e.g., Cushing's disease, diabetes mellitus), and chronic inflammatory states increase renal workload, oxidative stress, and protein leakage, accelerating CKD.¹⁰

Chronic Oral Inflammation (Periodontal Disease): Bacterial by-products and inflammatory mediators from diseased gums circulate systemically, repeatedly challenging the kidneys' filtration and contributing to renal injury. Good dental hygiene meaningfully reduces this background inflammatory load.^{10,11}

Infections (Leptospirosis): Leptospirosis (a bacterial infection from wildlife-contaminated water/soil) directly inflame and damage nephrons. Vaccination (where appropriate), vector control, and prompt treatment lower this risk.¹²

Diet & Hydration Patterns: Chronically low moisture intake concentrates urine and stresses kidneys.¹³ Excess phosphorus or sodium, vitamin A/D overdosing, and imbalanced home-prepared diets increase metabolic load.^{14,15}

Immune-Mediated & Structural Kidney Disease: Immune complex glomerulonephritis (the body attacking filtration membranes) and congenital issues (e.g., renal dysplasia, ectopic ureters) damage nephrons directly.^{16,17} Neoplasia (kidney tumours) can also compromise remaining functional tissue.¹⁸

CKD usually reflects multiple, additive factors rather than one cause. Identifying which of the above apply to your dog can guide targeted prevention, i.e. optimising hydration and diet, managing blood pressure and dental health, avoiding nephrotoxins, and addressing infections or endocrine disease early.

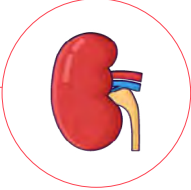
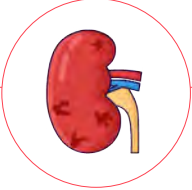
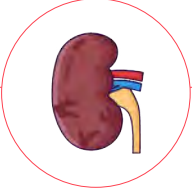
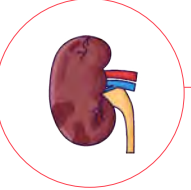
The great news is that there's lots of scientific evidence to support the incorporation of quality supplements into our dogs' diets to maintain kidney function and assist long-term wellness.

Let's begin by looking at the top fundamental ways you can support your dog's kidney health starting today.

CKD Staging in Dogs

Vets grade kidney disease in dogs with the International Renal Interest Society (IRIS) system once the dog is stable and well hydrated. They check two blood tests, creatinine and symmetric dimethylarginine (SDMA), on at least two visits. The results place a dog in Stage 1 (mild) to Stage 4 (severe). Dogs are then 'sub staged' by how much protein is leaking into the urine and by blood pressure. The stage and sub stages help the vet choose the right diet, medications, and how often to recheck labs.¹⁹

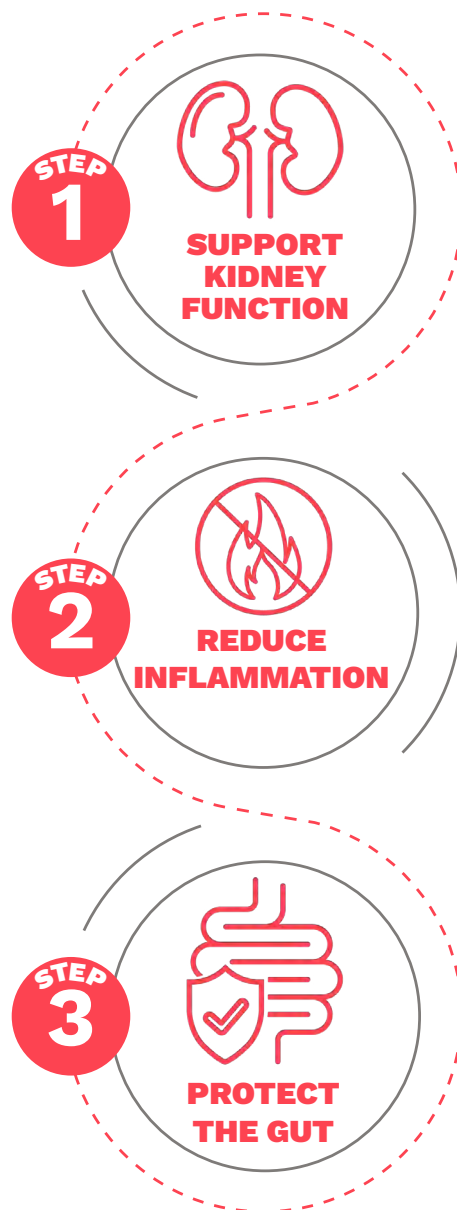
Stages of CKD

	 Stage 1 No azotemia (Normal creatinine)	 Stage 2 Mild azotemia (Normal or mildly elevated creatinine)	 Stage 3 Moderate azotemia	 Stage 4 Severe azotemia
Creatinine in mg/dL Stage based on stable creatinine	Less than 1.4 (125 µmol/L)	1.4-2.8 (125-250 µmol/L)	2.9-5.0 (251-440 µmol/L)	Greater than 5.0 (440 µmol/L)
SDMA in mg/dL Stage based on stable SDMA	Less than 18	18-35	36-54	Greater than 54
UPC ratio Substage based on proteinuria	Nonproteinuric <0.2 Borderline proteinuria 0.2-0.5 Proteinuric >0.5			
Systolic blood pressure in mm Hg Substage based on blood pressure	Normotensive <140 Prehypertensive 140-159 Hypertensive 160-179 Severly hypertensive >180			

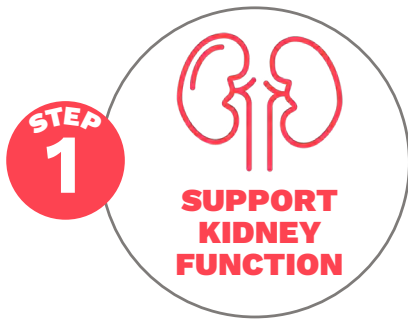


Kidney Support Starts Here

CKD management in dogs aims to slow its progression, manage symptoms, and maintain a good quality of life. Although CKD can't be reversed or cured, early diagnosis and consistent, targeted care can greatly improve a dog's comfort and longevity, allowing them to live well for months or even years after diagnosis. We've developed a targeted 3-step support plan to help slow disease progression and improve your dog's quality of life:*



*Pet owners should always seek the guidance of their veterinarian as the first step when their pet displays any concerning symptoms. Only a qualified veterinarian can provide a formal diagnosis and recommend appropriate treatment options tailored to the specific needs of your pet.



Milk Thistle

Milk thistle is a valuable natural support for dogs with CKD, particularly due to its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and hepatoprotective properties.^{20,21} Silymarin, the mixture of flavonolignans extracted from Milk Thistle, the most potent of which is silybin, helps protect both liver and kidney cells from oxidative damage.¹⁹ These active compounds neutralise free radicals and boost intracellular glutathione and superoxide dismutase (SOD), key antioxidants involved in detoxification.²⁰ In CKD, where toxin build-up and systemic inflammation can strain multiple organs,²² Milk Thistle may help reduce that load, support bile flow, and improve overall metabolic efficiency.²³ It's especially useful in dogs who are on long-term medications or who have concurrent elevations in liver enzymes, a common finding in ageing dogs with compromised kidneys.^{19,24} Importantly, Milk Thistle is gentle, well-tolerated, and shown to improve the function of the kidneys, making it a safe adjunct to traditional CKD management.²⁰

When dogs in a research study had their kidneys stressed by an antibiotic (gentamicin), those given milk thistle (silymarin) by mouth had smaller rises in creatinine and reduced lipid peroxidation, demonstrating true nephroprotection under oxidative injury. While not a CKD trial, this mechanism is highly relevant to CKD, where oxidative and inflammatory tubular damage drive progression, supporting Milk Thistle as adjunctive therapy to help protect renal tissue alongside standard CKD care.¹⁹

Medicinal Mushrooms

Medicinal mushrooms like *Cordyceps sinensis* (Cordyceps), *Ganoderma lucidum* (Reishi), *Lentinula edodes* (Shiitake), *Grifola frondosa* (Maitake), and *Trametes versicolor* (Turkey Tail) are gaining attention for their potential to support kidney health, largely due to their anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and immune-modulating properties. Among these, Cordyceps shows the most promise based on human studies. Research suggests it can help improve kidney function markers in people with CKD.²⁵ Reishi has also demonstrated benefits for kidney health in animal and lab studies, where it has been shown to protect kidney cells, reduce fibrosis, and limit injury caused by disrupted blood flow.²⁶

Turkey tail extracts are well known immune modulators and have shown signs of protecting kidneys in toxin challenge models.²⁷ Maitake polysaccharides improve blood sugar control and lessen kidney damage in diabetes, which is important as blood sugar irregularity drives kidney disease.²⁸ Similarly, Shiitake β -glucans reduced inflammation and infection-induced kidney injury.²⁹





Palmitoylethanolamide (P.E.A)

P.E.A is an excellent addition to CKD management in dogs due to its ability to reduce inflammation without placing additional strain on the kidneys.³⁰ As a naturally occurring fatty acid amide, P.E.A works by activating the PPAR- α pathway, helping to down-regulate chronic inflammation, mast cell activation, and glial cell sensitisation, factors that contribute to systemic discomfort and reduced quality of life in CKD.^{24,31} Unlike NSAIDs, which can impair renal blood flow, increase the risk of nephrotoxicity and, as such, are often contraindicated in kidney patients,³² P.E.A offers a kidney-safe alternative to reduce inflammation and slow disease progression.²⁴ Its gentle, non-sedating profile makes it well suited to senior dogs or those on multiple medications, and it can be used long-term as part of a supportive care plan.³³

In rodent models, P.E.A has been shown to significantly reduce kidney damage that occurs when blood flow is cut off and then restored, primarily by lowering oxidative stress, mast cell activity, and NF- κ B-driven inflammation.³⁴ Interestingly, when combined with silymarin, P.E.A further improved kidney outcomes, reducing plasma creatinine, urea, and tubular injury markers.³⁵ Additionally, a recent review paper highlights P.E.A's potential to mitigate diabetic nephropathy and CKD progression via anti-inflammatory and antioxidant pathways, though human trials are still needed.³⁶

For dogs with CKD, these findings suggest that P.E.A could offer protective benefits for the kidneys and serve as a safer adjunct for managing inflammation and oxidative stress, complementing existing therapies where NSAID use is limited.

Omega-3 Support

Omega-3 fatty acids, particularly EPA and DHA from marine sources, offer significant benefits for dogs with CKD.³⁷ These essential fats help reduce renal inflammation, support healthy glomerular filtration, and may slow the progression of kidney damage by modulating pro-inflammatory cytokines and oxidative stress within the kidneys.³⁸ Omega-3s have also been shown to help manage proteinuria (protein loss in urine) and may improve overall survival times in dogs with CKD.³⁹ For best results, a high-quality, well-balanced marine lipid supplement (like krill or green-lipped mussel) is recommended over generic fish oil, due to better absorption and reduced oxidation risk.^{40,41,42}





Targeted Gut Support

In canine CKD, the gut becomes a major source of uremic toxins as the microbiome shifts toward bacteria that ferment protein and generate compounds the kidneys can't clear efficiently.⁴³ At the same time, urea in the intestine breaks down to ammonia, raising pH and weakening the gut barrier so more toxins leak into the bloodstream. Supporting the gut aims to rebalance microbes and protect the barrier, lowering this systemic toxin burden.^{44,45}

As CKD advances, many dogs develop nausea, vomiting, gastric acidity, and a poor appetite - making nutrition harder just when it matters most. As such, modern treatment guidance for dogs explicitly includes gut focused symptomatic care alongside disease progression control (i.e. phosphorus control, hydration, and blood pressure management).⁴⁶ Targeted herbs and nutrients, such as slippery elm, L-glutamine, Marshmallow root, deglycyrrhizinated (DGL) licorice root and *Saccharomyces boulardii* help to soothe the digestive tract, restore gut integrity, and rebalance the microbiome.^{47,48,49}

Adding the right type of fibre can also help to shift bacteria away from protein putrefaction and toward producing short-chain fatty acids that support the health of the gut barrier and lower gut-derived toxin formation. Psyllium is a gentle, gel-forming fibre that's excellent for stool quality and regularity. More fermentable fibres (e.g., inulin, larch arabinogalactan) tend to have a stronger effect on microbiome balance and toxin reduction. Sources of fibre are best introduced slowly, ensuring adequate water. Always adjust to your dog's stools, appetite, and comfort while you continue the core CKD plan.



Why Diet Matters More Than Ever

When it comes to CKD, what you put in your dog's bowl can have a powerful impact on their comfort, energy, and long-term kidney health. Because diet is the most adjustable part of care, the right nutrition can help control phosphorus, support hydration, calm inflammation, and provide steady, usable energy - so your dog can cope better day to day.

In fact, a kidney-supportive diet is one of the few interventions shown to reduce uraemic crises, slow functional decline, and extend survival in dogs with CKD.⁵⁰ Below you'll find practical, evidence-informed guidelines on what to change and why:

1. Phosphorus restriction (highest priority):

- Excess phosphorus speeds CKD progression and can weaken bones.
- Choose foods naturally lower in phosphorus so blood levels stay within your vet's target range. If diet alone can't achieve this, your vet may add a phosphate binder to meals to "trap" phosphorus in the gut, so it is passed in the stool rather than being absorbed.
- As a practical target when selecting or formulating food, aim for ≤ 150 mg phosphorus/100 kcal.⁵¹
- Avoid phosphate additives (e.g., phosphoric acid, sodium tripolyphosphate), as these are highly absorbable and can spike blood phosphorus after meals more than the natural phosphorus found in meat.⁵²
- **Kitchen tip:** Boiling meat and discarding the cooking liquid can lower the phosphorus load relative to protein (≈ 40 – 60% phosphorus reduction with smaller protein losses in beef/chicken). Additionally, smaller cut size increases mineral loss, so chopping or slicing before boiling can enhance leaching of phosphorus into the cooking water.⁵³



Examples of the phosphorus content of different food is shown below. These figures are taken from the USDA database (October 2025) and provide a great starting point for comparing nutrients across a wide range of foods; however, they should be considered as a guide only. The best way to compare foods is to look at the far-right column showing Phosphorus per 100 kcal:

- **Green:** under 100 mg P/100 kcal (lower phosphorus)
- **Orange:** 100–150 mg P/100 kcal (moderate phosphorus)
- **Red:** ≥150 mg P/100 kcal (higher phosphorus)

Examples of the phosphorus content of various foods

FOOD	Protein (g)	Phosphorus (mg)	kcal	Phosphorus /100 kcal
MEAT, RAW (per 100g)				
Duck meat and skin	11.5	139	404	34
Ground Lamb	16.6	157	282	56
Ground Beef (20% fat)	17.2	158	254	62
Ground Pork	16.9	175	263	67
Chicken, thigh, meat and skin	16.5	157	221	71
Ground Beef (10% fat)	20	184	176	105
Mackerel, whole, raw	18.6	217	205	106
Salmon (Atlantic)	20.4	240	208	115
Ground Turkey (7% fat)	18.7	193	150	129
Chicken, breast, boneless, skinless	22.5	213	120	178
Fish, whiting	18.3	222	90	247
ORGAN MEAT, RAW (per 100g)				
Chicken Hearts	15.6	177	153	116
Turkey Hearts	16.7	183	140	131
Beef Heart	17.7	212	112	189
Duck Liver	18.7	269	136	198
Turkey Liver	18.3	279	128	218
Chicken Liver	16.9	297	119	250
Beef Kidney	17.4	257	99	260
Beef Liver	20.4	387	135	287
TINNED FISH (per 100g)				
Tuna (canned in water, drained)	25.5	163	116	141
Mackerel (canned, drained)	23.2	301	156	193
Sardine (canned in oil, drained)	24.6	490	208	236
Pink Salmon (canned, drained)	23.1	379	138	275

COOKED VEGETABLES (per 100g)				
Sweet Potatoes (boiled w/o skin)	1.4	32	76	42
Potatoes (boiled in skin w/o salt)	1.8	44	87	51
Carrots (boiled w/o salt)	0.76	30	35	86
Green peas (boiled w/o salt)	5.4	117	84	139
Pumpkin (boiled w/o salt)	0.72	30	20	150
Broccoli (boiled w/o salt)	2.4	67	35	191
Spinach (boiled w/o salt, drained)	2.9	56	23	244
DAIRY (per 100g)				
Ricotta, whole milk	7.54	154	150	103
Ricotta, skim milk	11.4	183	138	133
Yoghurt, Greek, plain, whole milk	9.0	135	97	139
Cottage cheese, regular	11.1	159	98	162
Cottage Cheese, 1% fat	12.4	134	72	186
Yoghurt, Greek, plain, low fat	10.0	137	73	188
EGGS (per 100g)				
Chicken egg whites, raw	10.9	15	52	29
Chicken eggs, whole, raw (~2 eggs)	12.6	198	143	139

2. Use moderate, high-quality protein

- Dogs with CKD do not benefit from severe protein restriction until they reach stage 4 - the goal is to control uremic waste while preserving muscle.
- Use highly digestible proteins in moderate amounts (e.g., cooked egg whites, ground beef, dark chicken meat).
- Most veterinary kidney diets provide about 35 grams of protein per 1,000 calories, which is sufficient to maintain lean muscle when your dog is eating enough overall.⁵⁴
- Keep an eye on your dog's weight and muscle over the hips and thighs; if you notice thinning or weight loss, talk to your vet about adjusting calories or protein.
- Avoid minced meats that contain added preservatives to avoid unnecessary chemical load over time – choose fresh, preservative-free options.

3. Balanced electrolytes:

- Kidney diets usually require moderately reduced sodium - so avoid salty treats, cured meats and canned seafood in brine.
- Potassium needs vary by dog and stage. Change potassium only with your vet's guidance and lab results.⁵⁵

4. Incorporate moisture-rich foods and enhance hydration:

- Fresh, raw ingredients like organic lean meat provide hydration and are naturally low in phosphorus (especially when muscle meat is used), making

them kidney-friendly when properly balanced.⁵⁶

- Adding water or low-sodium bone broth to food can help keep your dog hydrated and improve appetite.¹

5. Minimise kibble:

- Most kibble is very low in moisture and produced with high-heat processing, which can destroy delicate nutrients and promote advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) linked to oxidative stress, inflammation and degenerative disease development.⁴⁸
- Many dry foods also rely on high-starch fillers and synthetic additives which can place unnecessary strain on kidney function and further increase systemic inflammation.⁴⁸

If home-preparing, keep it balanced

If you prefer to home-prepare your dog's meals, this can be a deeply rewarding way to nourish your dog - but it must be done with care. Dogs have very specific nutrient requirements, and over time, imbalances can develop if meals are not properly formulated. To ensure nutritional adequacy, it's strongly recommended to:

- Use a recipe formulated by a qualified (veterinary) nutritionist or a meal-balancer designed for home-prepared diets to prevent nutrient gaps over time. Our recommendation for dogs with CKD is The Veterinary Nutrition Group's 'CompleteMe Renal Canine' meal balancer (<https://www.vngpets.com/products/complete-me-renal-canine>).
- Rotate suitable proteins and low-glycaemic vegetables (as directed for CKD and your dog's potassium needs) and include omega-3 fats as advised by your vet.
- Transition gradually over 5–10 days (or longer): start by replacing a small portion of the usual food and increase slowly while watching stools, appetite, and energy.

Putting it together

- Start by lowering phosphorus and boosting the moisture content of meals.
- Choose moderate, highly digestible protein, tailored to your dog's lab results and body condition.
- Work with your vet on electrolytes (especially potassium) and consider binders if needed.
- Choose fresh, minimally processed meals over dry, ultra-processed kibble.
- Transition slowly and use a balanced recipe or reputable fresh-food brand.

Kidney health in dogs requires a proactive, supportive approach, especially as they age. If your dog has been diagnosed with kidney disease, the right combination of veterinary care, natural supplements, and a nourishing diet can help manage symptoms and slow disease progression. With the right tools, many dogs with CKD can continue to enjoy a happy, comfortable life for years to come.

Lifestyle & Environment Matter Too

For dogs with chronic kidney disease, it isn't only about food and supplements. Day-to-day exposures - what they breathe, touch, and drink - can add extra stress to already hard-working kidneys. Small changes at home can reduce that load and help your dog feel more comfortable.

Practical ways to reduce everyday exposures

- **Choose safer bowls:** Use stainless steel or high-quality ceramic for food and water. Plastic can leach chemicals, and aluminium may react with acidic foods. Replace any chipped or scratched bowls.
- **Prioritise cleaner water:** Offer filtered, spring, or rainwater (safe collection only) to reduce chlorine by-products and other additives. Refresh bowls often to encourage drinking.
- **Keep the air “kidney-friendly”:** Avoid cigarette smoke indoors or in the car. Limit use of scented plug-ins, fragranced candles, and room sprays, as many contain volatile compounds that can irritate airways and add detox burden.
- **Use gentler cleaning products:** Store bleaches, drain cleaners, and disinfectants securely. Where possible, switch to pet-safe or fragrance-free options and rinse floors well before your dog walks on them.
- **Be cautious with lawn and garden chemicals:** Limit or avoid herbicides and pesticides. Dogs are close to the ground and pick up residues on paws and fur. If treatment is unavoidable, keep them off treated areas until fully dry and washed in.
- **Use flea, tick, and parasite control wisely:** These products can be important, but some are harsh. Discuss the safest options and dosing with your vet.
- **Houseplants:** Check they're dog-safe: Review your indoor plants and remove or block access to toxic species. Curious chewers are at higher risk.
- **Individualise Vaccinations:** Ask your vet about antibody titre testing to avoid unnecessary boosters, while still keeping essential protection up to date.

Reducing stress: a gentle but powerful part of CKD care

Stress doesn't just affect mood - it can raise blood pressure, suppress appetite, upset the stomach, and increase inflammation. For dogs with CKD, that extra strain can make nausea, dehydration, and “off days” harder to manage. Building calm, predictable routines helps protect energy, support eating and drinking, and ease day-to-day symptoms.

What stress can look like in CKD:

- Pacing, restlessness, trembling, clinginess or hiding
- Lip-licking, yawning, panting at rest, widened eyes
- Turning away from food, nausea after excitement, diarrhoea or constipation
- Sleep disruption, increased thirst/urination after a stressful event

Simple ways to lower stress load

- **Predictable routine:** keep feeding, walks, meds, and rest times consistent. Small, frequent meals can sometimes sit better than one or two large feeds.
- **Quiet, comfy spaces:** provide a warm bed away from household traffic and loud noises; allow extra sleep.
- **Low-intensity enrichment:** short sniff-walks, gentle foraging/scent games, food puzzles with soft fillings (and added water for hydration).
- **Movement without overdoing it:** regular, easy walks help appetite and gut motility. Skip high-intensity fetch or rough play on “off” days.
- **Hydration helpers:** offer fresh water in multiple spots, add warm water or low-sodium broth to meals, and try shallow, wide bowls for anxious drinkers.
- **Cooperative care:** pair meds, tooth brushing, or fluids with calm handling, praise, and tiny rewards; break tasks into short, positive steps.
- **Soothing environment:** soft music, white noise, pheromone diffusers, and dim evening lighting can all reduce arousal.
- **Travel and clinic visits:** schedule calmer times of day, use non-slip mats and familiar bedding, and ask your vet about “fear-free” handling or waiting in the car until the room is ready.

Bottom line: A calmer day is an easier day for the kidneys. By keeping life predictable, soothing the environment, and treating nausea or pain promptly, you’ll help your dog eat, drink, and rest better - key wins for comfort and kidney health.





If you are looking for further bespoke support, we offer health consultation services for dogs, designed to meet the varying needs of pet owners and their companions. These consultations are available after a veterinary diagnosis has been provided.

These custom health consultations come with an option to purchase individual tailored herbal tonics. A Custom Blend is the perfect approach to more specifically target your dog's health needs and concerns.

Essential Support for Ageing Dogs

For dogs experiencing the natural effects of ageing or early signs of kidney decline, our Essential Guide to Managing Ageing in Senior Dogs is here to help. This free resource explains how ageing impacts your dog's body and provides practical steps to support their long-term health, comfort, and vitality.

Click the guide on the right to visit our resources page and download your free copy today.



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CanineCeuticals® uses human-grade ingredients (locally sourced in Australia wherever possible) to create pet-friendly oral powders, oral liquids and soft gel capsules.

We believe that good health starts from the inside out, which is why we provide full support for your dog's foundational health across all life stages.

Our range of products targets everything from allergy support to digestive health, joint health, emotional wellbeing, immune support, general health and wellness, nutritional support, and even liquid herbal solutions. With our full ingredient transparency, you can rest assured that your pet is getting the best possible care.



*References available on request



Narelle Cooke, accredited Clinical Naturopath, Nutritionist and Herbalist - Founder of CanineCeuticals®

I created CanineCeuticals® out of a deep passion for the health and wellbeing of our pets.

As a devoted pet parent to three French Bulldogs, a Rottweiler, and a Burmese cat, I wanted nothing more than to see my own animals live their happiest, healthiest, and longest lives.

But like many pet owners, I became increasingly frustrated and disheartened by the quality of products on the market. Too often, they were made with substandard ingredients and packed with artificial colours, flavours, and preservatives - additives that don't serve our pets' long-term health or vitality.

And so, CanineCeuticals® was born - a brand built on integrity, transparency, and a genuine commitment to helping our pets thrive.



Healthcare that
you would expect
for yourself.

