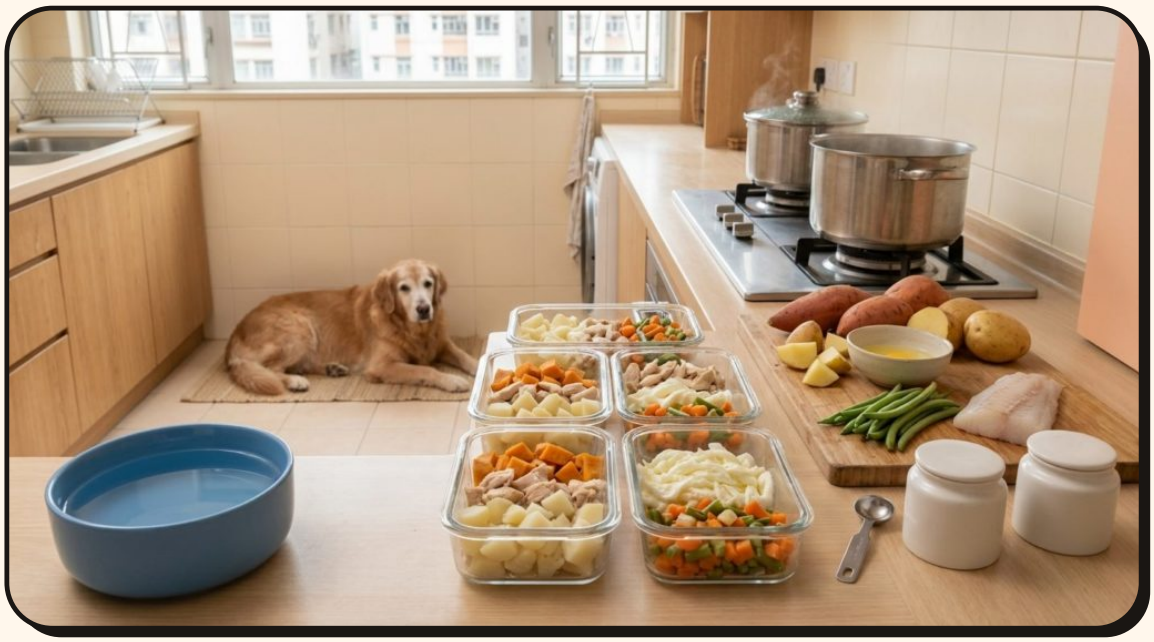


Dogalicious

The Kidney Care Cookbook

20 low phosphorus recipes, split by IRIS stage

For use under veterinary supervision

About this book

The words "elevated kidney values" send most owners straight to the internet, and straight into a pile of contradictory advice. This page tries to do something simpler: explain what actually matters in a renal diet, then give you 20 recipes you can cook in a Hong Kong kitchen.

The first thing that matters is phosphorus. Of every dietary measure available, restricting phosphorus has the strongest evidence behind it for slowing progression. An ordinary adult food runs 1,200 to 1,800 mg per 1000 kcal; these recipes run 500 to 1,000. That is not a tweak, it is a severalfold difference, and it is what this book is built around.

The second thing is just as important and widely misunderstood: early kidney disease does not call for a low protein diet. Restricting protein too soon tends to buy nothing except muscle loss and a worse quality of life. So the book splits by IRIS stage - stage 1 to 2 keeps protein generous, and only stage 3 to 4 moderates it and shifts toward high biological value sources.

Every recipe here deliberately falls outside the AAFCO adult maintenance profile, and all of them require veterinary supervision. A therapeutic diet is aiming at something different from a healthy dog's requirements. Confirm the stage with blood and urine testing first, then choose the matching half of the book.

Important: every recipe here is a **therapeutic renal diet**. They deliberately fall outside the AAFCO adult maintenance profile and **must be used under veterinary supervision**. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before starting, and recheck every 3 to 6 months. These are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

How to use this book

1. Have your vet confirm the IRIS stage, then use the matching half of the book: the first ten recipes for stage 1 to 2, the last ten for stage 3 to 4.
2. Every recipe carries its nutrient analysis per 1000 kcal alongside the renal target, so you and your vet can check it at a glance.
3. Both supplement doses differ by recipe. Use the table printed with the recipe you are cooking, never a figure from another one.
4. Eggshell calcium powder must be stirred into the food. Binding phosphorus in the gut is a large part of why it is there.

Nutrient values are estimates calculated from the USDA food composition database. This book is general guidance and does not replace veterinary advice. A treatment plan for kidney disease must be set by your vet for your individual dog.

IRIS stage 1 to 2 recipes

IRIS stage 1-2 01 / 20

Chicken and Sweet Potato (CKD Stage 1-2)

After an early kidney diagnosis, the first question most owners ask is what their dog is still allowed to eat. The answer is: more than you would think. This recipe pairs chicken breast with sweet potato at roughly half the phosphorus of a regular adult food, while keeping protein generous enough that your dog does not waste away.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 1 to 2. Phosphorus is held at 619 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 70 g, kept generous, because restricting protein early does little except accelerate muscle loss. Potassium is lifted to 2,095 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.62:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Chicken breast	750 g	diced
Sweet potato	1.6 kg	peeled and diced
Carrot	500 g	finely diced
Egg white	200 g (about 6 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	80 g (about 5.9 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.8 kg (about 2,999 kcal).

Method

1. Put the sweet potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the chicken breast and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.
3. Add the carrot and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.
4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.
5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.
6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	619 mg	target 500 to 1000
Crude protein	70 g	target 45 to 95
Fat	34 g	-
Calcium	1,000 mg	Ca:P 1.62:1
Potassium	2,095 mg	target above 1800
Sodium	470 mg	target 200 to 500

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 2.1 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 9.7 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 230 g	about 12 days	1.2 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 340 g	about 8 days	1.8 g	0.4 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 580 g	about 5 days	3.0 g	0.6 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 970 g	about 3 days	5.0 g	1.1 g (about 3/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,320 g	about 2 days	6.8 g	1.5 g (about 5/8 tsp)

Important notes

• These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.

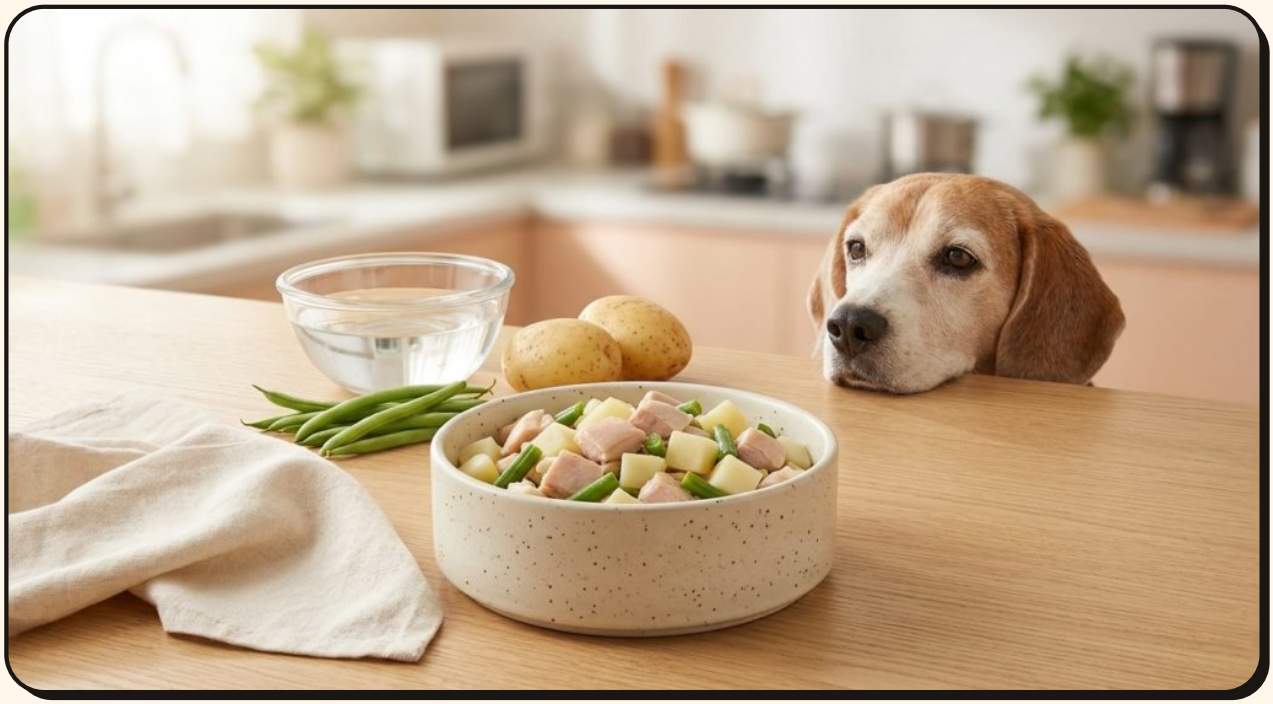
• Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.

• Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.



IRIS stage 1-2 02 / 20

Chicken Thigh and Potato (CKD Stage 1-2)

The common problem in kidney disease is not what a dog may eat, but whether they will eat at all. Chicken thigh is more aromatic and a little fattier than breast, which helps when appetite starts to slide, while potato and green beans lift the potassium - dogs with CKD lose it faster than healthy dogs do.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 1 to 2. Phosphorus is held at 765 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 70 g, kept generous, because restricting protein early does little except accelerate muscle loss. Potassium is lifted to 2,186 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.40:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Skinless chicken thigh	1.05 kg	diced, skin and fat removed
Potato	1.2 kg	peeled and diced
Green beans	700 g	cut into short lengths
Olive oil	60 g (about 4.4 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.6 kg (about 3,059 kcal).

Method

1. Put the potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the skinless chicken thigh and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the green beans and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

5. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	765 mg	target 500 to 1000
Crude protein	70 g	target 45 to 95
Fat	40 g	-
Calcium	1,071 mg	Ca:P 1.40:1
Potassium	2,186 mg	target above 1800
Sodium	276 mg	target 200 to 500

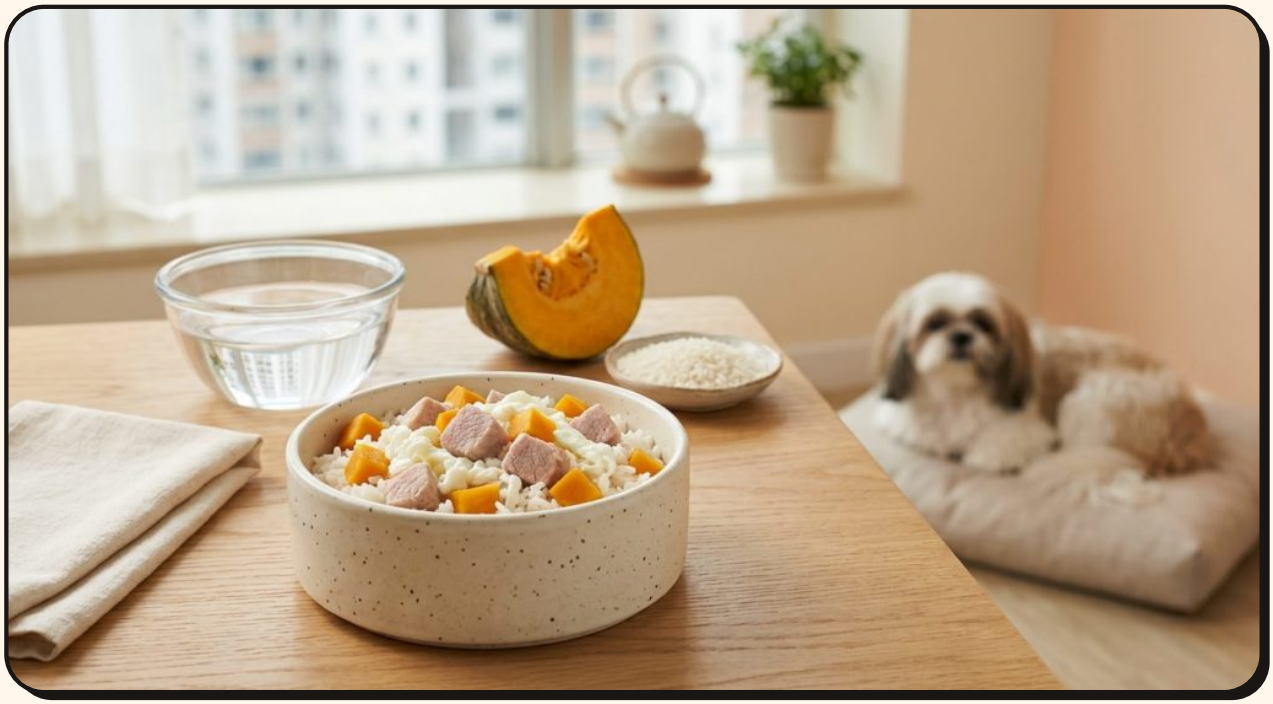
This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 2.4 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 9.0 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 210 g	about 12 days	1.1 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 310 g	about 8 days	1.7 g	0.5 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 530 g	about 5 days	2.8 g	0.8 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 880 g	about 3 days	4.7 g	1.3 g (about 1/2 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,200 g	about 2 days	6.4 g	1.7 g (about 5/8 tsp)

Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.
- Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.
- If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.
- Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.



IRIS stage 1-2 03 / 20

Pork and Rice (CKD Stage 1-2)

White rice earns its place in a renal diet: low in phosphorus, easy to digest, calorie dense, and already in every Hong Kong kitchen. With lean pork tenderloin and pumpkin for potassium, this is the least clinical-looking clinical meal in the book.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 1 to 2. Phosphorus is held at 915 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 85 g, kept generous, because restricting protein early does little except accelerate muscle loss. Potassium is lifted to 1,829 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.40:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Pork tenderloin	1.05 kg	diced
White rice	400 g	rinsed
Pumpkin	700 g	peeled, deseeded, diced
Egg white	200 g (about 6 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	20 g (about 1.5 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.7 kg (about 2,921 kcal).

Method

1. Put the white rice in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.

2. Add the pork tenderloin and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the pumpkin and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.

5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	915 mg	target 500 to 1000
Crude protein	85 g	target 45 to 95
Fat	17 g	-
Calcium	1,282 mg	Ca:P 1.40:1
Potassium	1,829 mg	target above 1800
Sodium	263 mg	target 200 to 500

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 3.1 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 8.3 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 240 g	about 12 days	1.0 g	0.4 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 350 g	about 8 days	1.5 g	0.6 g (about 1/4 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 580 g	about 5 days	2.6 g	1.0 g (about 3/8 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 980 g	about 3 days	4.3 g	1.6 g (about 5/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,320 g	about 2 days	5.9 g	2.2 g (about 7/8 tsp)

Important notes

• These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.

• Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.

• Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.

IRIS stage 1-2 04 / 20

Pork Shoulder and Potato (CKD Stage 1-2)

This one carries some of the highest potassium in the book at 2,875 mg per 1000 kcal, which suits dogs whose bloodwork shows potassium running low. A larger share of egg white lets the phosphorus sit lower without giving up protein.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 1 to 2. Phosphorus is held at 708 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 70 g, kept generous, because restricting protein early does little except accelerate muscle loss. Potassium is lifted to 2,875 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.41:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Lean pork shoulder	750 g	diced, visible fat trimmed
Potato	1.4 kg	peeled and diced
Chinese squash	500 g	peeled and diced
Egg white	400 g (about 12 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	20 g (about 1.5 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.8 kg (about 2,842 kcal).

Method

1. Put the potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.

2. Add the lean pork shoulder and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the chinese squash and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.

5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	708 mg	target 500 to 1000
Crude protein	70 g	target 45 to 95
Fat	35 g	-
Calcium	1,000 mg	Ca:P 1.41:1
Potassium	2,875 mg	target above 1800
Sodium	422 mg	target 200 to 500

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 2.3 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 5.4 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

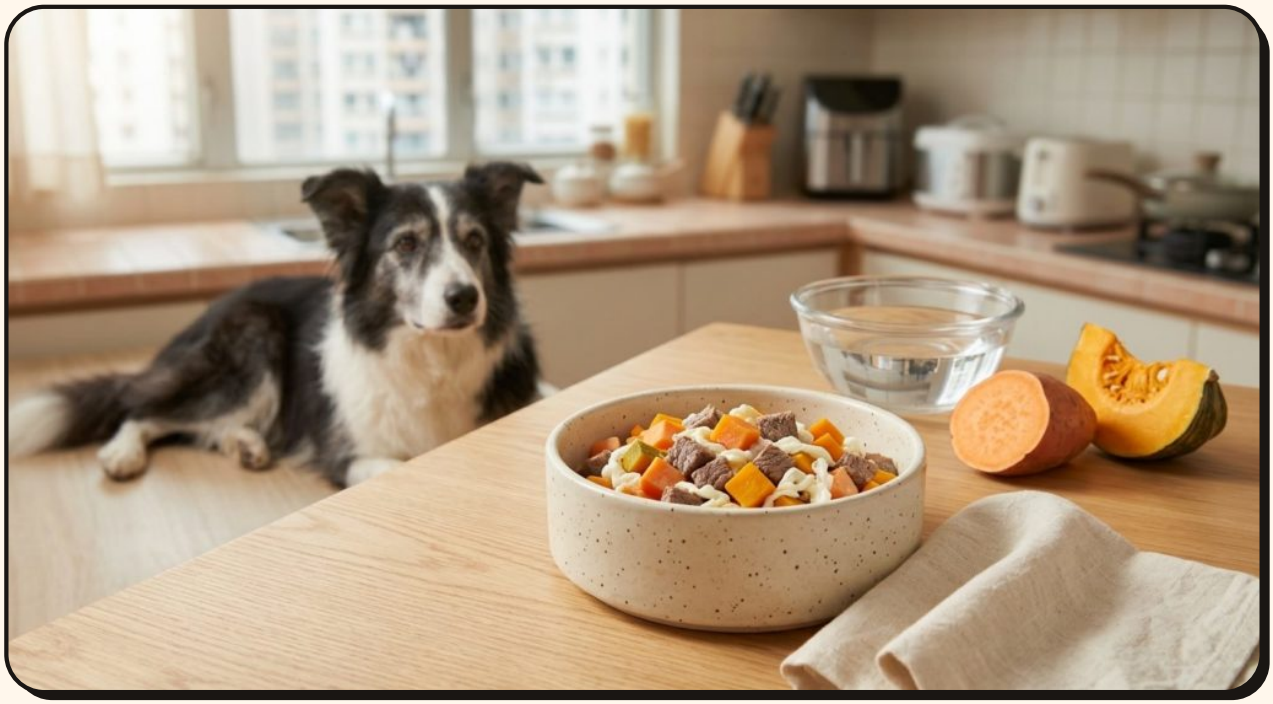
Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 240 g	about 11 days	0.7 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 360 g	about 8 days	1.0 g	0.4 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 600 g	about 5 days	1.7 g	0.7 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,010 g	about 3 days	2.8 g	1.2 g (about 1/2 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,360 g	about 2 days	3.8 g	1.6 g (about 5/8 tsp)

Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.
- Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.



IRIS stage 1-2 05 / 20

Beef and Sweet Potato (CKD Stage 1-2)

Plenty of owners believe red meat is off the table with kidney disease. It is not - the issue was always phosphorus, never the colour of the meat. Using lean beef round, this recipe comes in at 524 mg of phosphorus per 1000 kcal, the lowest of the early-stage recipes.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 1 to 2. Phosphorus is held at 524 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 70 g, kept generous, because restricting protein early does little except accelerate muscle loss. Potassium is lifted to 2,156 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.91:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Beef round	600 g	diced
Sweet potato	1.4 kg	peeled and diced
Pumpkin	500 g	peeled, deseeded, diced
Egg white	400 g (about 12 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	80 g (about 5.9 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.7 kg (about 2,706 kcal).

Method

1. Put the sweet potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.

2. Add the beef round and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the pumpkin and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.

5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	524 mg	target 500 to 1000
Crude protein	70 g	target 45 to 95
Fat	37 g	-
Calcium	1,000 mg	Ca:P 1.91:1
Potassium	2,156 mg	target above 1800
Sodium	441 mg	target 200 to 500

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 2.2 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 10.4 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

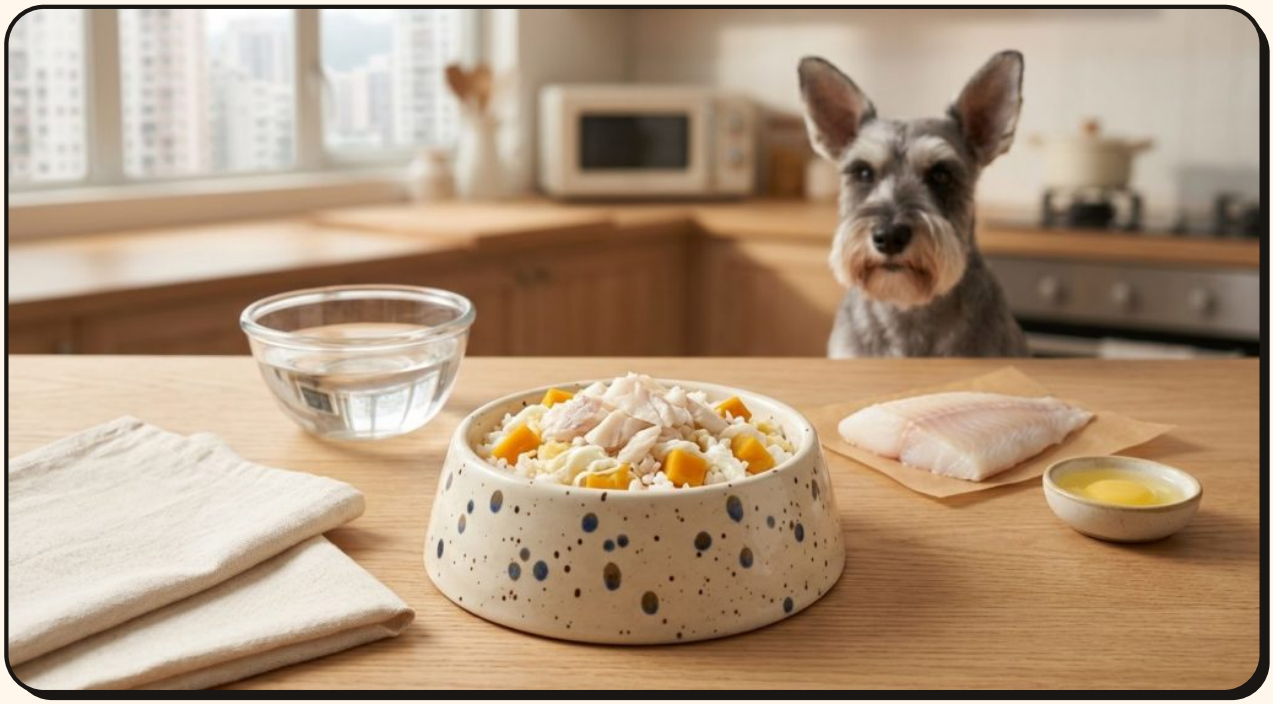
Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 250 g	about 11 days	1.3 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 370 g	about 7 days	1.9 g	0.4 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 620 g	about 4 days	3.2 g	0.7 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,040 g	about 3 days	5.4 g	1.1 g (about 1/2 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,410 g	about 2 days	7.4 g	1.5 g (about 5/8 tsp)

Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.
- Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.



IRIS stage 1-2 06 / 20

Seabass and Rice (CKD Stage 1-2)

Seabass is very nearly pure protein, and at 8 g of fat per 1000 kcal this is the leanest recipe in the book. It suits kidney dogs who also need fat kept down, such as those with a pancreatitis history alongside the CKD.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 1 to 2. Phosphorus is held at 917 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 90 g, kept generous, because restricting protein early does little except accelerate muscle loss. Potassium is lifted to 1,818 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.40:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Seabass fillet	900 g	ask the fishmonger to fillet it
White rice	400 g	rinsed
Pumpkin	700 g	peeled, deseeded, diced
Egg white	400 g (about 12 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus

This batch yields about 2.9 kg (about 2,634 kcal).

Method

1. Put the white rice in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the seabass fillet and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the pumpkin and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.

5. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	917 mg	target 500 to 1000
Crude protein	90 g	target 45 to 95
Fat	8 g	-
Calcium	1,284 mg	Ca:P 1.40:1
Potassium	1,818 mg	target above 1800
Sodium	482 mg	target 200 to 500

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 3.1 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 10.4 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 270 g	about 10 days	1.3 g	0.4 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 400 g	about 7 days	1.9 g	0.6 g (about 1/4 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 670 g	about 4 days	3.2 g	0.9 g (about 3/8 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,130 g	about 3 days	5.4 g	1.6 g (about 5/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,530 g	about 2 days	7.4 g	2.2 g (about 7/8 tsp)

Important notes

• These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.

• Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.

• Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.

IRIS stage 1-2 07 / 20

Turkey and Sweet Potato (CKD Stage 1-2)

Minced turkey needs no knife work and cooks fast, and when you are already tired from caring for a sick dog, every saved minute counts. Sweet potato and carrot bring potassium up to 2,430 mg per 1000 kcal.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 1 to 2. Phosphorus is held at 804 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 70 g, kept generous, because restricting protein early does little except accelerate muscle loss. Potassium is lifted to 2,430 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.40:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Minced turkey	900 g	
Sweet potato	1.6 kg	peeled and diced
Carrot	700 g	finely diced
Olive oil	20 g (about 1.5 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.8 kg (about 2,844 kcal).

Method

1. Put the sweet potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the minced turkey and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.
3. Add the carrot and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

5. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	804 mg	target 500 to 1000
Crude protein	70 g	target 45 to 95
Fat	31 g	-
Calcium	1,126 mg	Ca:P 1.40:1
Potassium	2,430 mg	target above 1800
Sodium	453 mg	target 200 to 500

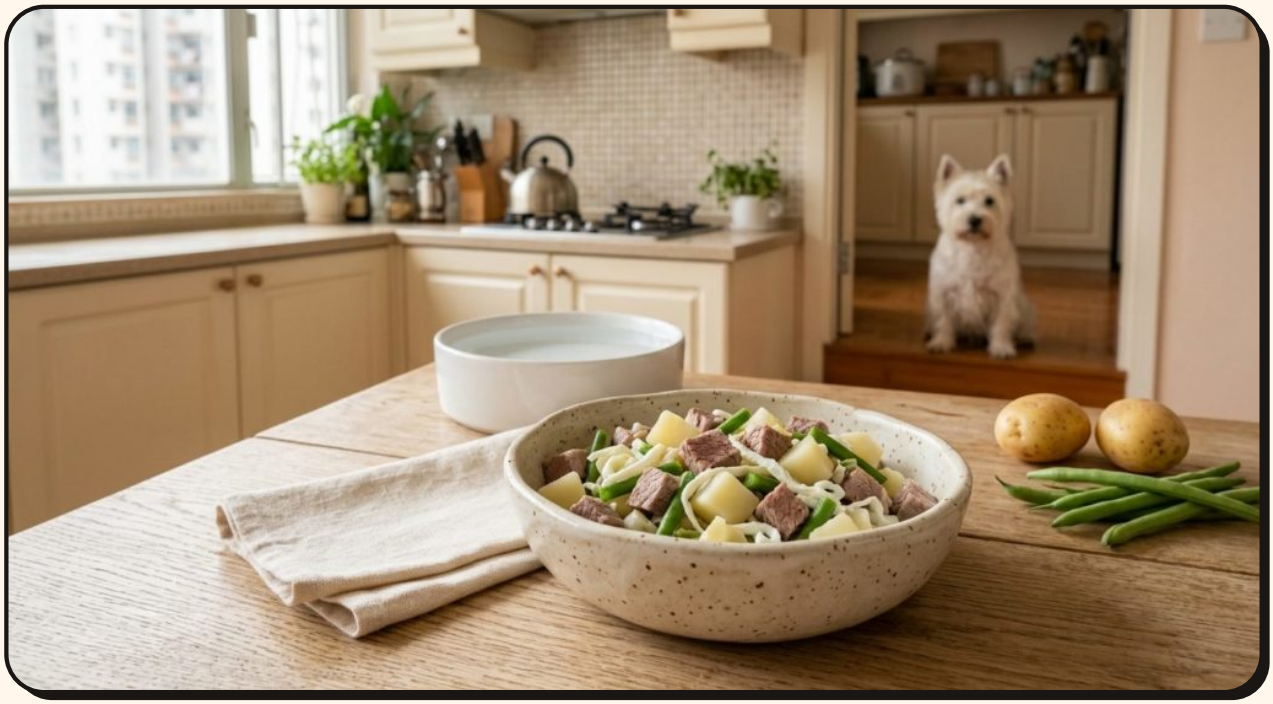
This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 2.2 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 8.9 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 250 g	about 11 days	1.1 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 370 g	about 8 days	1.6 g	0.4 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 620 g	about 5 days	2.8 g	0.7 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,040 g	about 3 days	4.7 g	1.2 g (about 1/2 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,410 g	about 2 days	6.3 g	1.6 g (about 5/8 tsp)

Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.
- Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.
- If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.
- Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.



IRIS stage 1-2 08 / 20

Lamb and Potato (CKD Stage 1-2)

Lamb has the strongest aroma in the book, and when appetite comes and goes it matters to have one recipe your dog will almost always accept. It also carries the highest potassium here, at 2,964 mg per 1000 kcal.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 1 to 2. Phosphorus is held at 657 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 70 g, kept generous, because restricting protein early does little except accelerate muscle loss. Potassium is lifted to 2,965 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.52:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Lamb leg	600 g	diced, visible fat trimmed
Potato	1.6 kg	peeled and diced
Green beans	500 g	cut into short lengths
Egg white	200 g (about 6 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	20 g (about 1.5 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.6 kg (about 2,510 kcal).

Method

1. Put the potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.

2. Add the lamb leg and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the green beans and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.

5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	657 mg	target 500 to 1000
Crude protein	70 g	target 45 to 95
Fat	20 g	-
Calcium	1,000 mg	Ca:P 1.52:1
Potassium	2,965 mg	target above 1800
Sodium	275 mg	target 200 to 500

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 2.2 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 10.4 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 260 g	about 10 days	1.3 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 390 g	about 7 days	1.9 g	0.4 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 650 g	about 4 days	3.2 g	0.7 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,090 g	about 2 days	5.4 g	1.2 g (about 1/2 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,480 g	about 2 days	7.4 g	1.6 g (about 5/8 tsp)

Important notes

• These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.

• Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.

• Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.

IRIS stage 1-2 09 / 20

Duck and Sweet Potato (CKD Stage 1-2)

This is the most calorie-dense recipe here at about 1.2 kcal per gram, so a smaller bowl still delivers enough energy. That helps when appetite has dropped but weight still needs holding. Duck is also a low-allergy protein.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 1 to 2. Phosphorus is held at 691 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 70 g, kept generous, because restricting protein early does little except accelerate muscle loss. Potassium is lifted to 1,840 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.45:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Duck breast (skin and fat removed)	1.5 kg	skin and fat removed, diced
Sweet potato	1.6 kg	peeled and diced
Chinese squash	700 g	peeled and diced
Egg white	200 g (about 6 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	80 g (about 5.9 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 3.5 kg (about 4,210 kcal).

Method

1. Put the sweet potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.

2. Add the duck breast (skin and fat removed) and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the chinese squash and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.

5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	691 mg	target 500 to 1000
Crude protein	70 g	target 45 to 95
Fat	48 g	-
Calcium	1,000 mg	Ca:P 1.45:1
Potassium	1,840 mg	target above 1800
Sodium	340 mg	target 200 to 500

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 2.2 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 9.6 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 210 g	about 17 days	1.2 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 310 g	about 11 days	1.8 g	0.4 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 520 g	about 7 days	3.0 g	0.7 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 870 g	about 4 days	5.0 g	1.1 g (about 1/2 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,180 g	about 3 days	6.8 g	1.5 g (about 5/8 tsp)

Important notes

• These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.

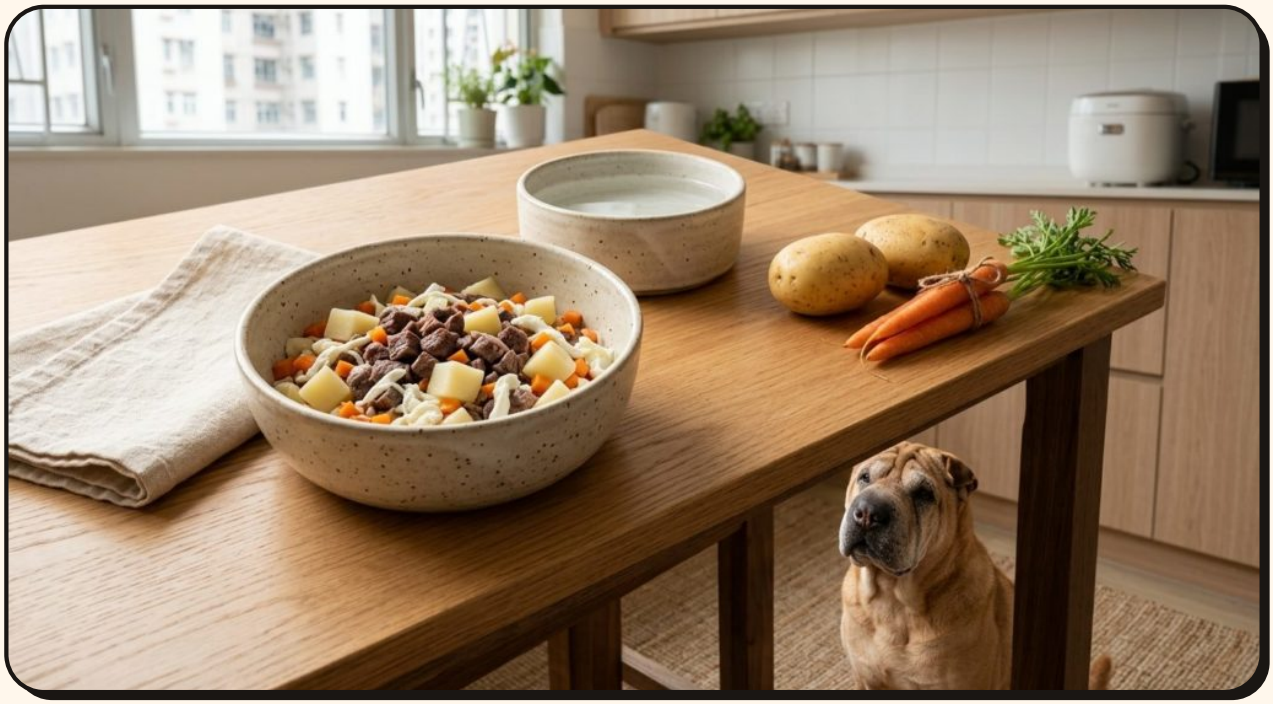
• Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.

• Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.



IRIS stage 1-2 10 / 20

Venison and Potato (CKD Stage 1-2)

Dogs with both food sensitivity and kidney disease are the hardest to feed: low-allergy recipes tend to be protein heavy, and low-phosphorus recipes tend to lean on common meats. Venison is a novel protein that also happens to be low in phosphorus, so it answers both.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 1 to 2. Phosphorus is held at 598 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 74 g, kept generous, because restricting protein early does little except accelerate muscle loss. Potassium is lifted to 2,456 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.67:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Venison	600 g	diced
Potato	1 kg	peeled and diced
Carrot	500 g	finely diced
Egg white	400 g (about 12 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	80 g (about 5.9 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.3 kg (about 2,562 kcal).

Method

1. Put the potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.

2. Add the venison and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the carrot and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.

5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	598 mg	target 500 to 1000
Crude protein	74 g	target 45 to 95
Fat	37 g	-
Calcium	1,000 mg	Ca:P 1.67:1
Potassium	2,456 mg	target above 1800
Sodium	474 mg	target 200 to 500

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 2.4 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 14.0 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 230 g	about 10 days	1.8 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 330 g	about 7 days	2.6 g	0.4 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 560 g	about 4 days	4.3 g	0.7 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 940 g	about 2 days	7.3 g	1.2 g (about 1/2 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,280 g	about 2 days	9.9 g	1.7 g (about 5/8 tsp)

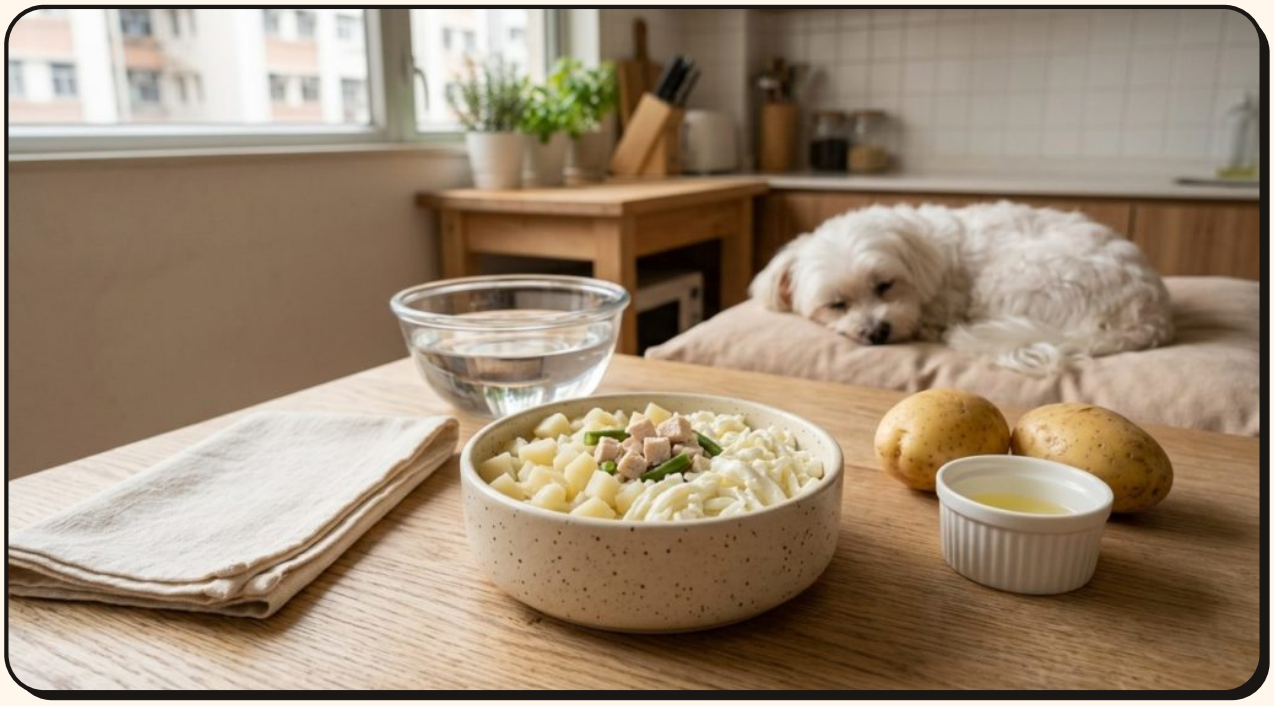
Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.
- Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.

IRIS stage 3 to 4 recipes



IRIS stage 3-4 11 / 20

Chicken and Potato (CKD Stage 3-4)

From stage 3 onward the phosphorus has to come down further and protein is moderated - though moderated is not the same as minimised. This recipe replaces part of the chicken with egg white, which carries just 1.4 mg of phosphorus per gram of protein, the cleanest ratio of any protein source.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 3 to 4. Phosphorus is held at 500 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 60 g, moderated and weighted toward high biological value sources, reducing nitrogenous waste while protecting muscle. Potassium is lifted to 2,799 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.60:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Chicken breast	300 g	diced
Potato	1.8 kg	peeled and diced
Green beans	700 g	cut into short lengths
Egg white	600 g (about 18 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Olive oil	60 g (about 4.4 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 3.2 kg (about 2,892 kcal).

Method

1. Put the potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the chicken breast and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.
3. Add the green beans and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.
4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.
5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.
6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	500 mg	target 500 to 800
Crude protein	60 g	target 35 to 60
Fat	25 g	-
Calcium	800 mg	Ca:P 1.60:1
Potassium	2,799 mg	target above 2000
Sodium	430 mg	target 200 to 450

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 1.7 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 10.1 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 280 g	about 12 days	1.3 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 410 g	about 8 days	1.9 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 690 g	about 5 days	3.1 g	0.5 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,170 g	about 3 days	5.3 g	0.9 g (about 3/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,580 g	about 2 days	7.1 g	1.2 g (about 1/2 tsp)

Important notes

• These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.

• Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.

• Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.

IRIS stage 3-4 12 / 20

Chicken Thigh and Sweet Potato (CKD Stage 3-4)

In advanced kidney disease appetite is the real enemy. The aroma and higher fat of chicken thigh, at 40 g per 1000 kcal, make this more tempting than most late-stage recipes, and the extra energy helps when weight starts to slip.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 3 to 4. Phosphorus is held at 558 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 52 g, moderated and weighted toward high biological value sources, reducing nitrogenous waste while protecting muscle. Potassium is lifted to 2,071 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.43:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Skinless chicken thigh	600 g	diced, skin and fat removed
Sweet potato	1.8 kg	peeled and diced
Pumpkin	300 g	peeled, deseeded, diced
Egg white	200 g (about 6 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	80 g (about 5.9 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.7 kg (about 2,920 kcal).

Method

1. Put the sweet potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the skinless chicken thigh and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.
3. Add the pumpkin and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.
4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.
5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.
6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	558 mg	target 500 to 800
Crude protein	52 g	target 35 to 60
Fat	40 g	-
Calcium	800 mg	Ca:P 1.43:1
Potassium	2,071 mg	target above 2000
Sodium	426 mg	target 200 to 450

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 1.6 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 14.4 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 230 g	about 12 days	1.8 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 340 g	about 8 days	2.7 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 570 g	about 5 days	4.5 g	0.5 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 960 g	about 3 days	7.5 g	0.8 g (about 3/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,300 g	about 2 days	10.2 g	1.1 g (about 1/2 tsp)

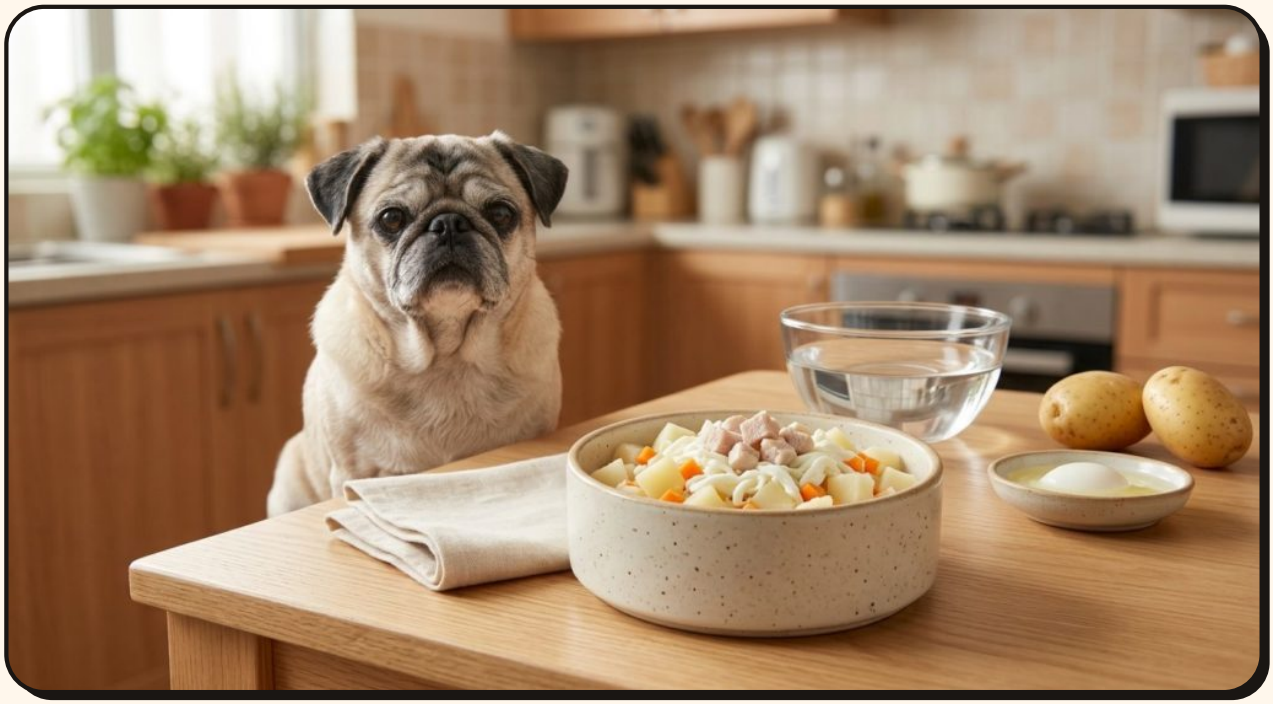
Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.



IRIS stage 3-4 13 / 20

Pork and Potato (CKD Stage 3-4)

In late-stage recipes potato is the lead, not the side. It carries almost no phosphorus while supplying plenty of potassium and energy, with a small amount of pork tenderloin covering essential amino acids and egg white making up the rest.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 3 to 4. Phosphorus is held at 501 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 48 g, moderated and weighted toward high biological value sources, reducing nitrogenous waste while protecting muscle. Potassium is lifted to 2,743 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.60:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Pork tenderloin	300 g	diced
Potato	1.6 kg	peeled and diced
Carrot	300 g	finely diced
Egg white	400 g (about 12 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	80 g (about 5.9 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.5 kg (about 2,622 kcal).

Method

1. Put the potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the pork tenderloin and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.
3. Add the carrot and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.
4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.
5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.
6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	501 mg	target 500 to 800
Crude protein	48 g	target 35 to 60
Fat	34 g	-
Calcium	800 mg	Ca:P 1.60:1
Potassium	2,743 mg	target above 2000
Sodium	392 mg	target 200 to 450

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 1.9 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 9.8 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 240 g	about 10 days	1.2 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 350 g	about 7 days	1.8 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 590 g	about 4 days	3.0 g	0.6 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 990 g	about 3 days	5.1 g	1.0 g (about 3/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,340 g	about 2 days	6.9 g	1.3 g (about 1/2 tsp)

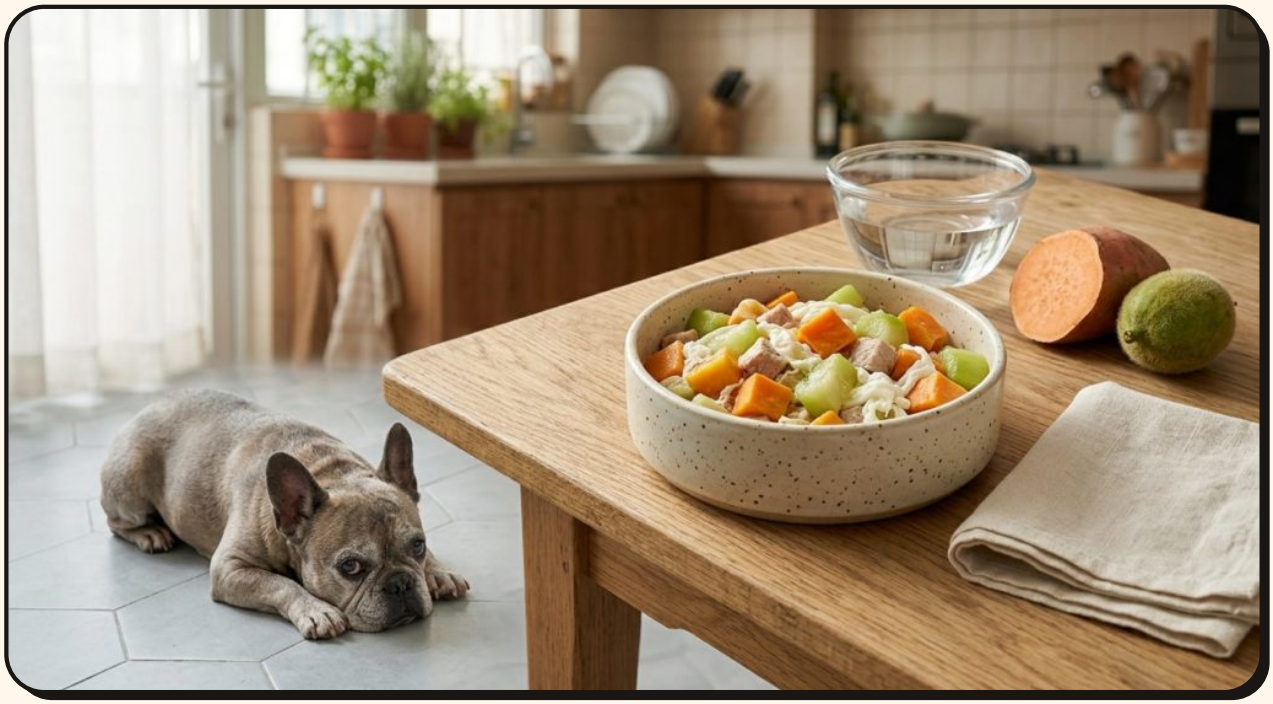
Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.



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Pork Shoulder and Sweet Potato (CKD Stage 3-4)

At 49 g of fat per 1000 kcal this is the most energy-dense late-stage recipe in the book. When a dog will only manage a few mouthfuls at a time, what those mouthfuls carry starts to matter a great deal.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 3 to 4. Phosphorus is held at 501 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 46 g, moderated and weighted toward high biological value sources, reducing nitrogenous waste while protecting muscle. Potassium is lifted to 2,022 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.60:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Lean pork shoulder	450 g	diced, visible fat trimmed
Sweet potato	1.4 kg	peeled and diced
Chinese squash	300 g	peeled and diced
Egg white	200 g (about 6 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	80 g (about 5.9 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.2 kg (about 2,610 kcal).

Method

1. Put the sweet potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.

2. Add the lean pork shoulder and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the chinese squash and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.

5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	501 mg	target 500 to 800
Crude protein	46 g	target 35 to 60
Fat	49 g	-
Calcium	800 mg	Ca:P 1.60:1
Potassium	2,022 mg	target above 2000
Sodium	373 mg	target 200 to 450

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 1.6 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 11.0 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 210 g	about 10 days	1.4 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 310 g	about 7 days	2.0 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 520 g	about 4 days	3.4 g	0.5 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 880 g	about 3 days	5.7 g	0.8 g (about 3/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,190 g	about 2 days	7.8 g	1.1 g (about 1/2 tsp)

Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.
- Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.

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Beef and Potato (CKD Stage 3-4)

Red meat is still allowed in advanced disease, just in smaller amounts. This uses only 300 g of beef round with egg white carrying the rest of the protein, holding phosphorus at 500 mg per 1000 kcal while potassium reaches 2,905.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 3 to 4. Phosphorus is held at 500 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 53 g, moderated and weighted toward high biological value sources, reducing nitrogenous waste while protecting muscle. Potassium is lifted to 2,905 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.60:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Beef round	300 g	diced
Potato	1.8 kg	peeled and diced
Chinese squash	500 g	peeled and diced
Egg white	400 g (about 12 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	60 g (about 4.4 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.9 kg (about 2,646 kcal).

Method

1. Put the potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the beef round and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.
3. Add the chinese squash and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.
4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.
5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.
6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	500 mg	target 500 to 800
Crude protein	53 g	target 35 to 60
Fat	27 g	-
Calcium	800 mg	Ca:P 1.60:1
Potassium	2,905 mg	target above 2000
Sodium	316 mg	target 200 to 450

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 1.8 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 10.4 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 270 g	about 11 days	1.3 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 400 g	about 7 days	1.9 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 670 g	about 4 days	3.2 g	0.6 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,120 g	about 3 days	5.4 g	0.9 g (about 3/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,520 g	about 2 days	7.4 g	1.3 g (about 1/2 tsp)

Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.

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Seabass and Sweet Potato (CKD Stage 3-4)

At 42 g of protein per 1000 kcal this is the lowest-protein recipe in the book, intended for dogs showing uraemic signs where the vet has asked for further protein reduction. Use it under veterinary direction.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 3 to 4. Phosphorus is held at 506 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 42 g, moderated and weighted toward high biological value sources, reducing nitrogenous waste while protecting muscle. Potassium is lifted to 2,276 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.58:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Seabass fillet	300 g	ask the fishmonger to fillet it
Sweet potato	1.8 kg	peeled and diced
Green beans	700 g	cut into short lengths
Egg white	200 g (about 6 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	80 g (about 5.9 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.9 kg (about 2,623 kcal).

Method

1. Put the sweet potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the seabass fillet and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.
3. Add the green beans and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.
4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.
5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.
6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	506 mg	target 500 to 800
Crude protein	42 g	target 35 to 60
Fat	35 g	-
Calcium	800 mg	Ca:P 1.58:1
Potassium	2,276 mg	target above 2000
Sodium	380 mg	target 200 to 450

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 1.3 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 12.7 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 280 g	about 10 days	1.6 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 400 g	about 7 days	2.3 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 680 g	about 4 days	3.9 g	0.4 g (about 1/8 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,140 g	about 3 days	6.6 g	0.7 g (about 1/4 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,550 g	about 2 days	8.9 g	0.9 g (about 3/8 tsp)

Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.

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Turkey and Potato (CKD Stage 3-4)

Caring for a dog in advanced kidney failure is tiring enough. This one uses minced turkey so there is no chopping at all, and it is done in 25 minutes - the least demanding recipe in the late-stage half.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 3 to 4. Phosphorus is held at 500 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 50 g, moderated and weighted toward high biological value sources, reducing nitrogenous waste while protecting muscle. Potassium is lifted to 2,693 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.60:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Minced turkey	300 g	
Potato	1.6 kg	peeled and diced
Carrot	300 g	finely diced
Egg white	400 g (about 12 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	60 g (about 4.4 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.5 kg (about 2,572 kcal).

Method

1. Put the potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.

2. Add the minced turkey and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the carrot and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.

5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	500 mg	target 500 to 800
Crude protein	50 g	target 35 to 60
Fat	33 g	-
Calcium	800 mg	Ca:P 1.60:1
Potassium	2,693 mg	target above 2000
Sodium	416 mg	target 200 to 450

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 1.8 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 11.6 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 240 g	about 10 days	1.5 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 350 g	about 7 days	2.1 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 600 g	about 4 days	3.6 g	0.6 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,000 g	about 2 days	6.1 g	0.9 g (about 3/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,360 g	about 2 days	8.2 g	1.3 g (about 1/2 tsp)

Important notes

• These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.

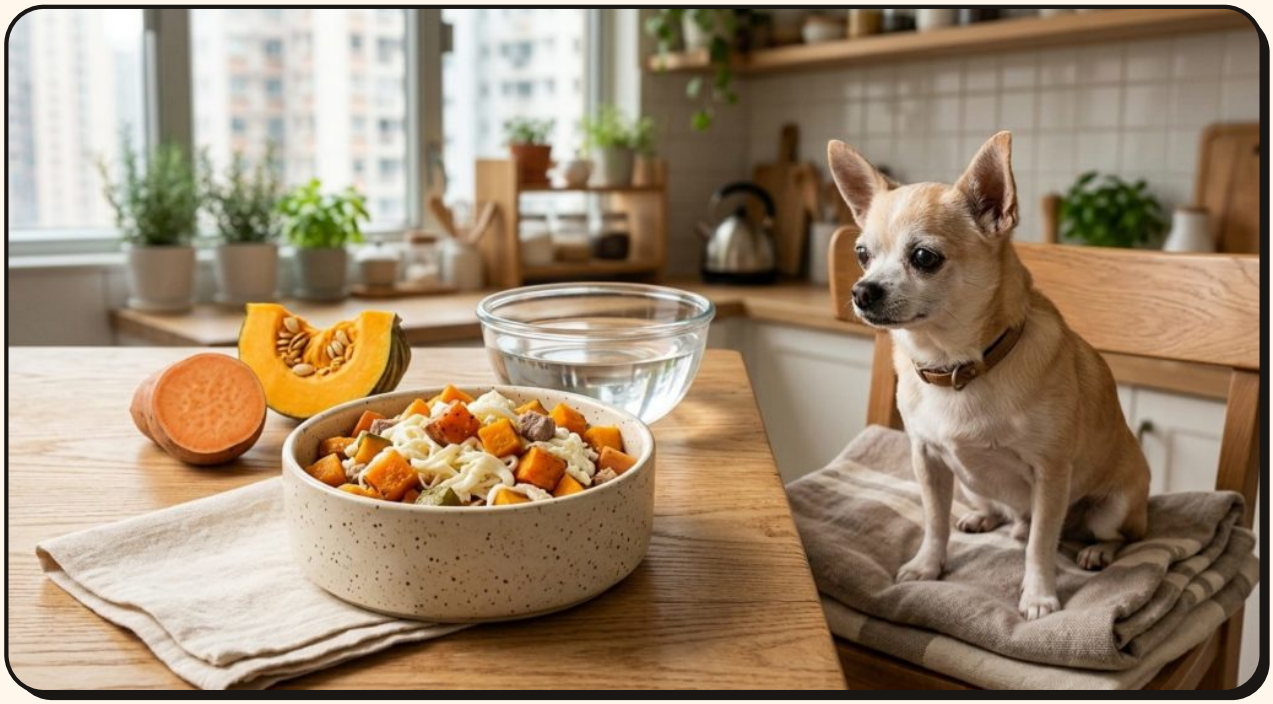
• Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.

• Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.



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Lamb and Sweet Potato (CKD Stage 3-4)

When a dog starts refusing food, aroma is the only lever left. Lamb with the sweetness of sweet potato is one of the most tempting combinations in the late-stage half.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 3 to 4. Phosphorus is held at 500 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 51 g, moderated and weighted toward high biological value sources, reducing nitrogenous waste while protecting muscle. Potassium is lifted to 2,280 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.60:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Lamb leg	450 g	diced, visible fat trimmed
Sweet potato	1.6 kg	peeled and diced
Pumpkin	500 g	peeled, deseeded, diced
Egg white	200 g (about 6 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	80 g (about 5.9 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.6 kg (about 2,628 kcal).

Method

1. Put the sweet potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.

2. Add the lamb leg and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.

3. Add the pumpkin and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.

4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.

5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.

6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	500 mg	target 500 to 800
Crude protein	51 g	target 35 to 60
Fat	40 g	-
Calcium	800 mg	Ca:P 1.60:1
Potassium	2,280 mg	target above 2000
Sodium	364 mg	target 200 to 450

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 1.6 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 14.0 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 250 g	about 10 days	1.8 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 360 g	about 7 days	2.6 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 610 g	about 4 days	4.4 g	0.5 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,020 g	about 3 days	7.3 g	0.8 g (about 3/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,390 g	about 2 days	9.9 g	1.1 g (about 1/2 tsp)

Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.
- Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.

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Duck and Potato (CKD Stage 3-4)

Low-allergy duck with a generous share of egg white holds protein at 58 g per 1000 kcal, which is at the higher end for late stage. That suits dogs starting to lose muscle while phosphorus still needs strict control.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 3 to 4. Phosphorus is held at 500 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 58 g, moderated and weighted toward high biological value sources, reducing nitrogenous waste while protecting muscle. Potassium is lifted to 2,437 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.60:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Duck breast (skin and fat removed)	450 g	skin and fat removed, diced
Potato	1.4 kg	peeled and diced
Chinese squash	500 g	peeled and diced
Egg white	600 g (about 18 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	80 g (about 5.9 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 2.8 kg (about 2,891 kcal).

Method

1. Put the potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the duck breast (skin and fat removed) and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.
3. Add the chinese squash and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.
4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.
5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.
6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	500 mg	target 500 to 800
Crude protein	58 g	target 35 to 60
Fat	41 g	-
Calcium	800 mg	Ca:P 1.60:1
Potassium	2,437 mg	target above 2000
Sodium	441 mg	target 200 to 450

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 1.8 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 10.1 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 240 g	about 12 days	1.3 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 360 g	about 8 days	1.9 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 600 g	about 5 days	3.1 g	0.6 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,010 g	about 3 days	5.2 g	1.0 g (about 3/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,370 g	about 2 days	7.1 g	1.3 g (about 1/2 tsp)

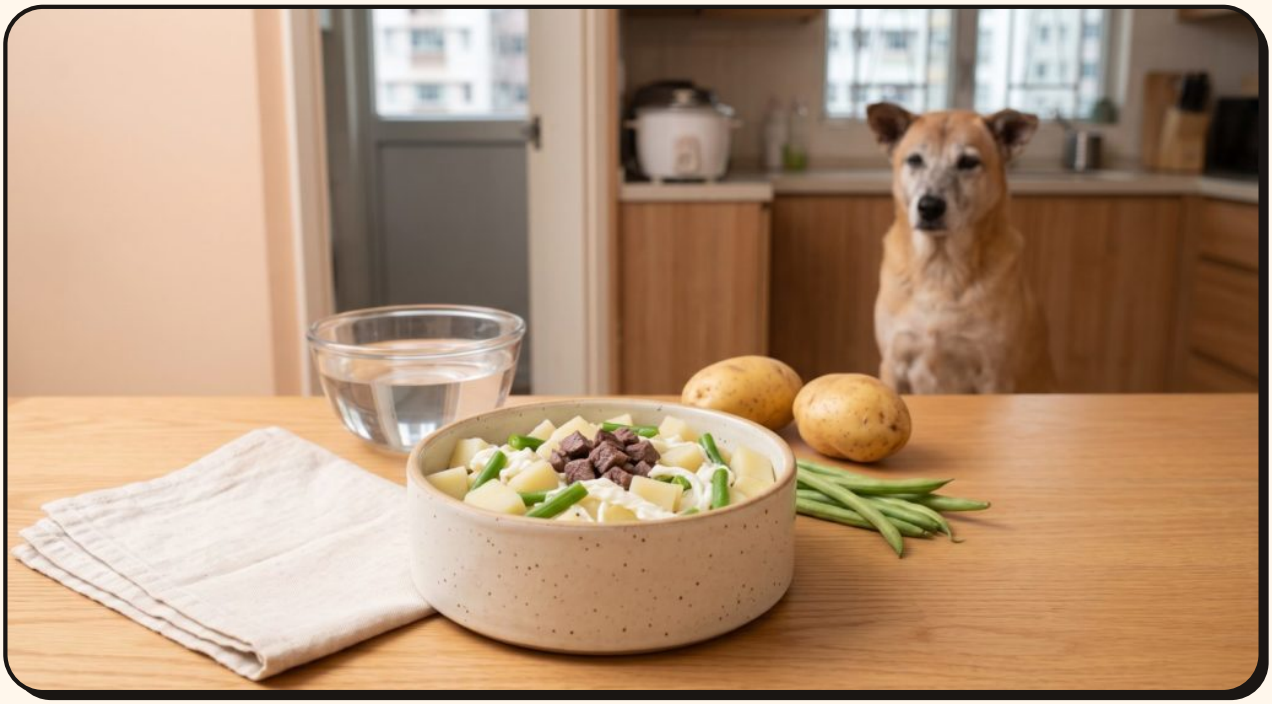
Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.



IRIS stage 3-4 20 / 20

Venison and Potato (CKD Stage 3-4)

There are not many options when food sensitivity and advanced kidney disease arrive together. Venison is a novel protein that is naturally low in phosphorus, and with egg white and potato it holds protein at 59 g per 1000 kcal while phosphorus stays at 501.

This recipe is formulated for dogs in IRIS stage 3 to 4. Phosphorus is held at 501 mg per 1000 kcal, against roughly 1,200 to 1,800 mg in an ordinary adult food - phosphorus restriction is the single most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Protein sits at 59 g, moderated and weighted toward high biological value sources, reducing nitrogenous waste while protecting muscle. Potassium is lifted to 2,871 mg because dogs with CKD lose it through urine, and the calcium to phosphorus ratio is held at 1.60:1.

This recipe deliberately does not meet the AAFCO adult maintenance profile. A therapeutic renal diet has to push phosphorus and protein below those levels; that is the design, not a defect. It follows that these recipes are only for dogs already diagnosed with kidney disease and monitored by a vet, and are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Ingredients (standard batch)

Ingredient	Amount	Preparation
Venison	300 g	diced
Potato	1.8 kg	peeled and diced
Green beans	700 g	cut into short lengths
Egg white	600 g (about 18 egg whites)	whites only - yolks are high in phosphorus
Olive oil	60 g (about 4.4 tbsp)	stirred in off the heat

This batch yields about 3.2 kg (about 2,878 kcal).

Method

1. Put the potato in a large pot, cover with water, bring to a boil and simmer for 12 minutes.
2. Add the venison and cook for 10 to 12 minutes until fully cooked through.
3. Add the green beans and cook a further 5 minutes until tender.
4. Beat the egg whites, take the pot off the heat and pour them in slowly while stirring, so they set into soft strands in the residual heat.
5. Stir in the olive oil until evenly combined.
6. Cool with the cooking liquid included - it carries potassium, so do not drain it - then portion: 3 days in the fridge, the rest frozen.

Nutrient analysis (per 1000 kcal, before supplements)

Item	Per 1000 kcal	Renal target
Phosphorus	501 mg	target 500 to 800
Crude protein	59 g	target 35 to 60
Fat	25 g	-
Calcium	800 mg	Ca:P 1.60:1
Potassium	2,871 mg	target above 2000
Sodium	418 mg	target 200 to 450

This recipe needs both supplements: Eggshell Calcium Powder at about 1.7 g per 1000 kcal, and Daily Multi for Dogs at about 14.8 g per 1000 kcal. In a renal diet the eggshell powder does two jobs: it supplies calcium, and eaten with the meal its calcium carbonate binds phosphorus in the gut so less is absorbed. That is precisely how prescription phosphate binders work, which is why it must go into the food rather than beside it. The Daily Multi restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of, with B vitamin needs set higher here because CKD dogs lose water-soluble vitamins through increased urination.

Feeding and supplement dosing (two meals a day)

Dog weight	Daily energy need	Daily food	Batch lasts	Daily Multi (per meal)	Eggshell Calcium (per meal)
3 kg	251 kcal	about 280 g	about 11 days	1.9 g	0.2 g (about 1/8 tsp)
5 kg	368 kcal	about 410 g	about 8 days	2.7 g	0.3 g (about 1/8 tsp)
10 kg	619 kcal	about 700 g	about 5 days	4.6 g	0.5 g (about 1/4 tsp)
20 kg	1,040 kcal	about 1,170 g	about 3 days	7.7 g	0.9 g (about 3/8 tsp)
30 kg	1,410 kcal	about 1,590 g	about 2 days	10.4 g	1.2 g (about 1/2 tsp)

Important notes

- These recipes are for dogs with kidney disease and must be used under veterinary supervision. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before you start, and recheck regularly.
- Phosphorus control is the most evidence-backed way to slow progression. Eggshell calcium powder binds phosphorus in the gut when it is eaten with the meal, so always stir it into the food rather than feeding it separately.
- Dogs with CKD dehydrate easily. Keep fresh water available at all times, and add warm water to the bowl to increase intake.

• Never add bone, organ meat, cheese or dairy. All are high in phosphorus and would undo the whole point of the recipe.

• If you see appetite loss, vomiting, unusual breath odour or weight loss, contact your vet rather than adjusting portions yourself.

• Recheck blood phosphorus, creatinine, SDMA and potassium every 3 to 6 months and adjust the recipe or stage accordingly.

Order the supplements

These recipes only reach their designed nutrient levels when fed with both supplements, and both are available at dogalicious.com:

Daily Multi for Dogs - restores the vitamins and trace minerals a low-phosphorus diet runs short of. The dose differs by recipe.

Eggshell Calcium Powder - supplies calcium and binds phosphorus in the gut. Always stir it into the food.

No time to cook every week? Dogalicious Kidney Care therapeutic fresh food is built on the same low-phosphorus principles, ready to heat and serve.

More recipes and feeding guides: dogalicious.com/en/kidney-care-dog-food-recipes

Important: every recipe here is a **therapeutic renal diet**. They deliberately fall outside the AAFCO adult maintenance profile and **must be used under veterinary supervision**. Confirm the IRIS stage with blood and urine testing before starting, and recheck every 3 to 6 months. These are not suitable as a long-term diet for a healthy dog.

Nutrient values are estimates calculated from the USDA food composition database. This book is general guidance and does not replace veterinary advice. A treatment plan for kidney disease must be set by your vet for your individual dog.