



URINARY FORMULA

BY VET WATER

Water and Preventive Care for Urinary Problems

		CAT WATER <small>BY PAR VET WATER</small>	Drinking Water from Cities	Filtered Water from Home <small>(Brita or refrigerator filters)</small>	Spring Water <small>(sold in big-box stores)</small>	Demineralized, Treated Water <small>(sold in big-box stores)</small>
1	Increase water consumption in cats A key element in the prevention of urinary problems	Chlorine-free, ozonated, natural spring water with a low acidity rate which encourages cats to drink more Cats are taste sensitive when it comes to water ✓	Chlorinated water with traces of prescription drugs, mercury, lead, and pesticides ✗	Chlorinated water with reduced traces of prescription drugs, mercury, and lead. Filters do not have any impact on the pesticides present in the water ✗	Chlorine-free water with a level of alkalinity that is too high for cats ✗	Water drawn from municipal aqueduct systems ✗
2	Maintain a urinary pH specific to cat needs Ideal pH: 6.2-6.4	Perfectly balanced pH between 6.2 and 6.4 to promote a normal rate of acidity in urine and maintain a healthy urinary tract in cats ✓	pH between 7.2 and 7.8 Water is too alkaline for cats ✗	Average pH of 7.1 Water is too alkaline for cats ✗	pH between 7.2 and 7.8 Water is too alkaline for cats ✗	pH between 5.3 and 5.8 Water is too acidic for cats ✗
3	Minimise the occurrence of the minerals responsible for causing crystals and stones in the bladder	Free of the minerals responsible for causing urinary problems ✓	Contains a variety of minerals, including those responsible for causing urinary problems ✗	Contains a variety of minerals, including those responsible for causing urinary problems ✗	Contains a variety of minerals, including those responsible for causing urinary problems ✗	Water is exposed to bacterial contamination through the reverse osmosis process used in demineralisation. Some minerals remain in the water even after this process ✓