The cat and its behavior towards food

Did you know that a GPS for cats like Kippy can help you control how many calories does your cat burn? The cat’s loss of appetite and weight can cause concern in the owner, but it is a normal phenomenon if it is not too persistent or accompanied by signs of illness.

Cats gain and lose weight in cycles that last for a few months, spontaneously adjusting the introduction of food to maintain a lower body weight. Cats eat "per calories": for example, if there is an increase in water content in their canned food, cats require a greater amount of food to reach the caloric intake they are accustomed to. It also increases the total water intake, which can be beneficial in some clinical situations, as in certain urinary tract pathologies.

The introduction of food decreases in the hot season and increases in cold weather: it is a reflection of the behavior of thermoregulation. When they have free access to food, day and night, cats divide their diet into many small meals, up to twelve in twenty-four hours (although one might think that this dietary scheme is not natural, because a carnivore should take large meals at uncommon intervals, there is no contraindication).

The caloric content of a meal should correspond roughly to that of a mouse, in fact a wild cat with good hunter skills should easily capture twelve mice, or three rats each day.

Obesity

Among the wrong food behaviors, overfeed also point to a very common result among cats, when excessive energy intake is not disposed of by a corresponding consumption: obesity. The most vulnerable are those who are castrated and live in an apartment, who practice a very sedentary life and are often attracted to the excessive appetite of domestic foods. The best solution, in addition to controlling food delivery, is to give the cat the ability to move, allowing him to run up and down the stairs and also allow him to do outdoor exercises to help maintain a normal body weight. With Kippy, a GPS for cats, you can monitor its activities, as well as how many calories are burnt.

The ingestion of catnip

"Nepeta Cataria", commonly known as catnip, is ingested by cats and stimulates behavior similar to that taken during the overseas period (rolling the body and rubbing the head), but it is not proved whether it contains substances that trigger behaviors or if it is merely a non-specific pleasure inducer.

The nepeta contains a component, nepetolactone, similar to a substance present in stallion urine, to which all cats are susceptible, including males, and especially those in heat. Catnip also stimulates gameplay and simulated combat, but does not, for example, induce female genitals exhibition, vocalization or other mating positions. Cats in heat also do not shake their heads as those who have ingested catnip do and, among other things, males react to catnip similarly to females.

Cat’s lack of appetite

It is well-known that cats are spoiled eaters, which implies a great deal of food's appetite in their diet. Most people prefer novelties in the diet than the already known food, as is well-known to companies that produce cats’. If a new food does not look more tasty than usual, after a few days the cat will want to go back to the old diet.

Insomnia can become a much more complex clinical problem, at the verge of anorexia. Monitor how many hours does your cat sleep with a GPS for cats like Kippy.
It is very common in hospitalized cats, a situation where a slightly ill subject can seriously compromise its health by refusing to eat. Even though it is possible to intervene with forced feeding through an intragastric probe, it is certainly much better to be able to restore voluntary nutrition, also because the food usually taken through the mouth stimulates gastric and intestinal secretion much more than the food introduced directly in the stomach with the probe.