Efficacy of Amilextin™ on Quality of Life and Physical Function in Beagle Dogs with Observed Joint Degradation

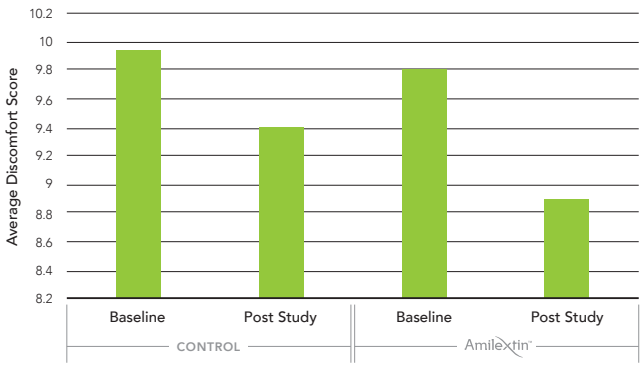
OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:
The objective of this study was to demonstrate the effectiveness of Amilextin™ chews compared to a control in reducing scores using a quality of life questionnaire called CBPI that is designed to evaluate discomfort, and physical evaluation using a T-maze with obstacles. This evaluation was tested with laboratory environment-housed beagles showing signs of occasional joint discomfort.

METHOD:
Twenty-four (24) beagles were used in a blinded, parallel, matched-group design. Each subject underwent a baseline evaluation which included a physical examination, T-maze testing and assessments using a modified version of the CBPI questionnaire. The twenty dogs experiencing the highest level of discomfort were randomly assigned to two experimental groups: Amilextin™ chew or placebo.

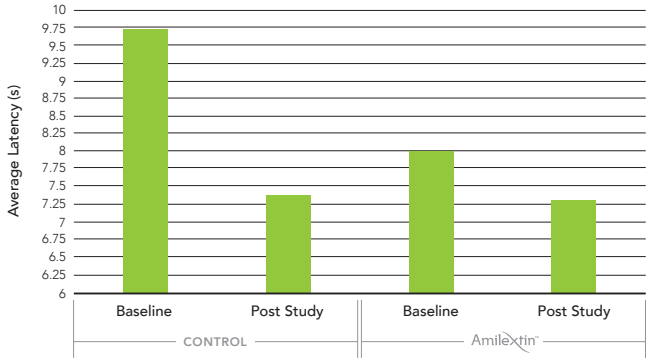
MODEL:
There were three major variables tested in this study: Cumulative Discomfort Score based on the modified CBPI questionnaire, Cumulative Function Score based on the modified CBPI questionnaire, and Average latency (s) (time to traverse the T-maze test).

At baseline, for all tested parameters, there was no significant difference between the function scores of the control or Amilextin™ groups.

CBPI–Results



T-Maze (No NR's)



RESULTS:
There was a significant decrease in the average latency of the Amilextin™ group post study vs. baseline (p=.021) while there was no significant decrease in average latency in the control group post study vs. baseline (p=.141). There was a moderately significant decrease in the discomfort score of the Amilextin™ group post study vs. baseline (p=.087) while there was no significant decrease in the discomfort score of the control group post study vs. baseline (p=.254). Both groups exhibited a trend toward decreased discomfort scores post-study, but only the Amilextin™ group showed a moderately significant (p value <0.10) difference between post-study and baseline values.

SUMMARY:
The Amilextin™ group had statistically significant lower average traverse times in the T-Maze test post-study than the control group. Amilextin™ also showed a moderately significant effect on cumulative discomfort scores based on a modified version of the CBPI questionnaire. Beagles in the Amilextin™ group demonstrated improved joint function and less discomfort than the control group.

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929 Harvest Lane, Williston VT 05495 | 1.800.882.9993 | www.vetriscience.com