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Hydroxyproline and starch consumption and urinary supersaturation with calcium oxalate in cats

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Highlights:

- Low protein intake reduced the volume of urine production
- High starch intake increased urine oxalate concentration and supersaturation
- High hydroxyproline intake increased urine oxalate concentration and supersaturation
- None of diets induced the production of a supersaturated urine for calcium oxalate
- Urine pH did not change with protein intake, but with food macroelement composition