

Short communication

Methodological Insights into Pet Food Preference Studies: Using a Comprehensive Performa

Abstract

This review offers a comprehensive guide on the utilization of a structured performa for assessing pet food preferences and owner perceptions. Developed by the Department of Livestock Product Technology at the College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, DUVASU, Mathura, the performa enables systematic data collection and robust analysis. This paper details the performa's components, its application in field studies, and the methodologies for interpreting the results, thereby enhancing the rigor and depth of pet food research. Through this guide, researchers can achieve more accurate insights into pet food preferences, leading to improved nutritional products and informed decision-making in the pet food industry.

Keywords: Pet food assessment, Owner perceptions, Data collection tool, Nutritional insights, Field study methodology

Introduction

The pet food industry is rapidly evolving, driven by increasing pet ownership and growing awareness of pet nutrition^{1,2}. Understanding pet food preferences and the perceptions of pet owners is crucial for developing products that meet the nutritional needs and palatability expectations of pets, while also satisfying the preferences of their owners. Accurate assessment of these preferences helps in formulating better pet nutrition products, which can improve the health and well-being of pets and enhance owner satisfaction. Despite the significant market growth, there remains a research gap in systematically understanding pet owner preferences and perceptions, particularly in diverse cultural and geographic contexts³. Much of the existing research relies on anecdotal evidence or limited surveys that do not capture the full spectrum of factors influencing pet food choices. This lack of comprehensive data limits the ability of manufacturers to create products that effectively address the needs and preferences of both pets and their owners⁴. A structured performa for pet food evaluation addresses this gap by providing a standardized method for collecting and analyzing data on various aspects of pet food¹⁴. The performa developed by the Department of Livestock Product Technology at the College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, DUVASU, Mathura, offers a detailed framework for gathering information on pet owner demographics, pet profiles, food preferences, and perceptions of different pet food types^{12,13}. The importance of using a structured performa lies in its ability to ensure consistency and comparability across studies, which is essential for drawing reliable conclusions. By standardizing data collection, researchers can more accurately identify trends and preferences, leading to better-informed decisions in product development and marketing. Furthermore, the performa facilitates comprehensive data analysis, allowing for a deeper understanding of the factors that influence pet

food choices⁵. This review outlines the methodology for using structured performas in pet food evaluation studies. It covers the performas's components, its application in field studies, and the interpretation of the results. By providing a detailed guide on utilizing this tool, the review aims to enhance the accuracy and depth of pet food research, ultimately contributing to the development of superior pet nutrition products.

Components of the Performa

The performa for pet food evaluation is meticulously designed to collect comprehensive and detailed data across several key areas. Each section is tailored to capture specific information necessary for a holistic understanding of pet food preferences and perceptions among pet owners.

1. Personal Profile of the Pet Owner:

- a. **Demographic Information:** This section gathers essential details about the pet owner, including their name, occupation, and address. Such demographic data are crucial for correlating pet food preferences with factors such as socioeconomic status and lifestyle⁶.
- b. **Experience in Rearing Pets:** Information on the number of years the owner has been rearing pets provides context for their preferences and perceptions⁷. More experienced owners may have different insights compared to those who are relatively new to pet ownership.

2. Profile of the Pet:

- a. **Basic Details:** This includes the pet's name, breed, age, sex, and body weight. These factors are important as they influence dietary needs and preferences. For instance, younger pets may have different nutritional requirements compared to older ones⁸.
- b. **Identification Characteristics:** Any unique identifying characteristics of the pet are noted, which can help in longitudinal studies where tracking the same subjects over time is necessary⁹.

3. Food Preference:

- a. **Types of Food:** Owners rate their pet's preference for various types of food, including homemade table waste, processed cooked meals, dried pet food, eggs, and fresh meat, on a scale from 1 to 5. This rating system helps in quantifying preferences and identifying popular food types.

4. Pet Food Evaluation:

Indicators: This section involves a detailed assessment of different aspects of pet food, such as general appearance, color, odor, crispness, consistency, meat flavor intensity, and overall acceptability. Each attribute is rated on a scale of highly appreciable to poor. This detailed evaluation helps in understanding the specific qualities of pet food that are most appealing to both pets and their owners^{10,11}.

5. Palatability Test:

Sample Scoring: Different pet food samples are scored on the same parameters used in the general evaluation section. This provides a comparative analysis of various pet food brands or types, highlighting which samples perform best across multiple attributes¹⁵.

6.Owner's Opinion:

Detailed Rating: Owners rate the pet food's general appearance, color, odor, crispness, consistency, meat flavor intensity, and overall acceptability on a scale from 1 to 7. This section captures subjective opinions, providing insight into owner satisfaction and preferences^{16,17}.

Pet Response and Acceptability:

- a. **Behavioral Indicators:** This part assesses the pet's response to the food, including whether the food is very much liked, liked, or disliked.
- b. **Acceptability by Pet:** Measures how readily the pet accepts the food, ranging from readily acceptable to discarded.
- c. **Leftover Content:** Evaluates how much food is left after feeding, indicating the level of acceptance.
- d. **Pet Digestion:** Monitors digestion responses, noting normal digestion, slight disturbances, or indigestion. This helps in understanding the physiological impact of pet food on the animal²⁰.
- e. **Overall Acceptability:** An overarching rating of the pet food's acceptance by the pet.

7.Perception on Pet Food Processing and Commercial Pet Food:

- a. **Agreement with Statements:** This section evaluates the owner's agreement with various statements regarding pet food, including preferences for homemade feed, palatability of commercial feed, and the perceived health benefits of commercial pet food^{18,19}.
- b. **Impact on Pet Health:** Owners assess statements about the impact of pet food on pet growth, immunity, coat quality, and health issues such as diarrhea.
- c. **Consumer Needs and Market Trends:** This includes statements about the availability, pricing, and quality consistency of commercial pet foods, as well as the owner's awareness of different brands and their marketing claims²¹.

Each section of the performa is carefully structured to provide a comprehensive overview of pet food preferences and perceptions, ensuring that the data collected is both detailed and relevant. This systematic approach allows for nuanced analysis, facilitating the development of pet nutrition products that are well-suited to the needs of both pets and their owners.

Application of the Performa

The performa is a vital tool for conducting structured interviews and surveys among pet owners, ensuring systematic and comprehensive data collection. The application process involves

meticulous preparation, data collection, scoring, analysis, and interpretation. Each step is crucial for obtaining reliable and insightful data^{22,23}.

1.Preparation:

- a. **Familiarization:** Researchers must thoroughly familiarize themselves with the performa and its various components. Understanding each section's purpose and the type of data it aims to collect is essential for effective use²⁴.
- b. **Pre-study Training:** Interviewers and data collectors should undergo pre-study training to ensure consistency and accuracy in data collection. This training should cover the objectives of the study, detailed instructions on using the performa, and methods to handle potential issues during interviews.

2.Data Collection:

- a. **Interview Methods:** Data can be collected through various methods, including in-person interviews, phone calls, or online surveys. The choice of method depends on the target population's accessibility and convenience^{25,26}.
- b. **Questionnaire Administration:** During the interviews, pet owners are guided through each section of the performa, providing information on their demographics, pet profiles, and food preferences. Interviewers should ensure that questions are understood correctly, and responses are accurately recorded²⁷.

Ensuring Completeness: It is important to ensure that all sections of the performa are completed to gather comprehensive data. Any missing information can affect the study's outcomes²⁸.

3.Scoring and Rating:

- a. **Consistent Scales:** The performa uses consistent scales (e.g., 1 to 5, 1 to 7) for rating various food types and attributes. This uniformity facilitates comparative analysis across different samples and attributes.
- b. **Owner Ratings:** Pet owners rate different aspects of the pet food based on their experiences. These ratings include general appearance, color, odor, crispness, consistency, meat flavor intensity, and overall acceptability. Consistent scoring ensures that the data is reliable and comparable²⁹.

4.Analysis:

- a. **Data Compilation:** The collected data is compiled systematically to enable detailed analysis. Quantitative data is entered into statistical software for analysis, while qualitative data is categorized and summarized³⁰.
- b. **Trend Identification:** The data is analyzed to identify trends in pet food preferences, perceptions of quality, and the impact of different foods on pet health and behavior. Statistical methods, such as descriptive statistics and regression analysis, can be employed to draw meaningful insights.

5.Comparative Analysis: By comparing ratings across different food types and attributes, researchers can identify which pet foods are most preferred and why.

1. Interpretation:

- a. **Understanding Preferences:** The results are interpreted to gain a comprehensive understanding of pet owners' preferences and the factors influencing these preferences. This includes evaluating the acceptability of different pet foods and the perceived health impacts on pets³¹.
- b. **Guiding Product Development:** The insights gained from the analysis can guide the development of new pet food products that align with pet owners' preferences and address identified gaps⁴⁸. For example, if fresh meat scores highly in terms of preference and perceived health benefits, manufacturers might focus on developing products with higher fresh meat content³².
- c. **Marketing Strategies:** Understanding pet owners' perceptions and preferences also aids in crafting effective marketing strategies. Highlighting the attributes that are most appreciated by pet owners can enhance product appeal and market penetration³³.

The structured application of the performa for pet food evaluation ensures thorough and reliable data collection, facilitating a deep understanding of pet food preferences and perceptions⁴⁷. This systematic approach is instrumental in advancing pet food research, guiding product development, and informing marketing strategies³⁴. By following the detailed steps outlined, researchers can enhance the accuracy and depth of their studies, ultimately contributing to the creation of superior pet nutrition products that meet the needs of both pets and their owners.

Benefits of Using the Performa

The use of a structured performa for pet food evaluation offers numerous advantages, contributing significantly to the quality and depth of research in this field. The benefits of using such a performa are multi-faceted, providing value through standardization, comprehensive data collection, insightful analysis, and practical application.

1. Standardization:

- a. **Consistent Framework:** The performa provides a consistent and uniform framework for data collection. This standardization is crucial for ensuring that data collected across different studies is comparable. By using the same metrics and scales, researchers can accurately compare results from different populations and settings, facilitating meta-analyses and longitudinal studies³⁵.
- b. **Reduced Bias:** A structured performa helps minimize interviewer and respondent bias. Standardized questions and rating scales ensure that all respondents are given the same prompts and options, leading to more reliable and objective data⁴⁰.

2. Comprehensive Data:

- a. **Wide Range of Information:** The performa captures a broad spectrum of data, including demographic details of pet owners, specific information about pets, and

detailed assessments of food preferences and perceptions. This comprehensive approach ensures that all relevant factors are considered, providing a holistic view of pet food preferences³⁶.

- b. **Detailed Attributes:** By collecting data on various attributes such as general appearance, color, odor, crispness, consistency, and meat flavor intensity, the performa allows for a nuanced understanding of what aspects of pet food are most important to pet owners and pets³⁷.

3. **Insightful Analysis:**

- a. **Identifying Key Factors:** The detailed data collected enables researchers to perform in-depth analysis of pet owner preferences and pet responses. This helps in identifying key factors that influence pet food choices, such as specific ingredients, preparation methods, or sensory attributes³⁸.
- b. **Quantitative and Qualitative Insights:** The performa supports both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Quantitative ratings can be statistically analyzed to identify significant trends and correlations, while qualitative comments provide context and deeper insights into owner and pet behaviors³⁹.

4. **Practical Application:**

- a. **Informing Product Development:** The insights gained from the performa are invaluable for veterinarians, researchers, and pet food manufacturers⁴¹. Understanding pet owners' preferences and pets' responses helps in designing pet food products that are more likely to be accepted and preferred by the market.
- b. **Enhancing Market Strategies:** The detailed knowledge of market trends and consumer preferences aids in crafting effective marketing strategies⁴². Manufacturers can highlight the attributes that are most valued by pet owners, such as natural ingredients or specific health benefits, to better position their products in the market.
- c. **Veterinary Recommendations:** Veterinarians can use the data to provide more informed dietary recommendations to pet owners, ensuring that pets receive nutrition that meets their specific needs and preferences⁴³.

5. **Support for Research and Policy:**

- a. **Evidence-Based Decisions:** Researchers and policymakers can rely on structured data to make evidence-based decisions regarding pet nutrition and health policies^{44,45}. The performa's comprehensive and standardized approach ensures that the data is robust and credible.
- b. **Longitudinal Studies:** The performa is suitable for longitudinal studies, where the same pet owner and pet profiles can be tracked over time to observe changes in preferences and health outcomes, providing valuable long-term insights⁴⁶.

Conclusion: The structured performa for pet food evaluation offers significant benefits by providing a standardized, comprehensive, and detailed approach to data collection and analysis. Its application enhances the quality of research, supports the development of better pet nutrition products, and informs effective market and health strategies. By leveraging these benefits, researchers, veterinarians, and manufacturers can better meet the needs of pets and their owners, ultimately contributing to improved pet health and satisfaction.

Preference of Food given to the pet

S/No.	Items	Score
1.	Homemade Tablewaste	1
2.	Processed cooked meal	2
3.	Dried pet food	3
4.	Egg	4
5.	Fresh meat	5

Petowner's perception

S.No.	Indicators	Perception		
A.	General appearance	Highly appreciable	Slightly appreciable	Poor
B.	Color	Highly appreciable	Slightly Desirable	Poor
C.	Odour	Highly appreciable	Slightly appreciable	Poor
D.	Crispness	Highly appreciable	Slightly Desirable	Poor
E.	Consistency	Highly appreciable	Slightly appreciable	Poor
F.	Meat flavour intensity	Highly appreciable	Slightly Desirable	Poor
G.	Overall acceptability	Highly appreciable	Slightly acceptable	Poor

Scorecard for palatability test of pet food

Sample	General appearance	Color	Odour	Crispness	Consistency	Meat flavour intensity	Overall acceptability
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
Remark							

Petowner's opinion/scorecard about the pet food						
General appearance						
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Color						
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Odour						
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Crispness						
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Consistency						
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Meat flavour intensity						
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Overall acceptability						
7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Pet response about the pet

S/No.	Indicators	Perception		
A.	Pet response	Very much liked	Liked	Disliked
B.	Acceptability by pet	Readily acceptable	Slight hesitation	Discarded
C.	Leftover content	Fully finished	Incomplete	Whole left
D.	Pet digestion	Normal digestion	Slight disturbance	Indigestion
F.	Overall acceptability	Very acceptable	Slightly acceptable	Poor

Sample	Pet response	Acceptability by pet	Pet food intensity	Leftover content	Pet digestion	Overall acceptability
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
Remark						

Pet response about the pet

S/No.	Indicators	S A	A	DA
A.	Processing of pet food			
1.	I like to feed homemade feed to our pet			
2.	The taste of commercial feed is highly palatable to my pet			
3.	I prefer to provide cooked meat to my pet			
4.	I always provide fresh food to my pet			
5.	I actively seek our various information about pet food			
B.	Commercial pet food			
1.	Commercial pet food provides balanced diet to my pet			
3.	Feeding Commercial pet food to pet is a costlier affair			
4.	Veterinarians usually suggest for feeding commercial pet food			
5.	Additional health claims made by commercial pet food are correct			
C.	Impact on pet health			
1.	Pet food enhance the growth rate of my pet			
2.	Pet food tend to provide immunity to my pet			
3.	Because of feeding Pet food my pet often suffers from diarrhea			
4.	Pet food have a positive impact of pet fur coat			
5.	The information on commercial pet food labels is misleading about health			
D.	Consumer need			
1.	Commercial pet food should be readily available			
2.	Remunerative market price of commercial pet food will tend to increase its utilization			
3.	Consumers are well aware about the different brands of Commercial pet food			
4.	Consumer prefers to buy pet food that has consistent quality			
5.	I prefer to go for commercial pet food as they are easy to serve			

SA: Strongly Agreed

A: Agreed

DA: Disagreed Suggestion if any.....

.....

References

1. AAFCO (Association of American Feed Control Officials). (2021). *Official Publication*. Retrieved from <https://www.aaftco.org>
2. Aaker, D. A. (2009). *Strategic Market Management*. John Wiley & Sons.
3. Aldrich, G. (2012). Considerations for palatability testing in companion animals. *Journal of Animal Science*, 90(9), 3531-3539. doi:10.2527/jas.2011-4701
4. Aschemann-Witzel, J., Maroscheck, N., & Hamm, U. (2013). Are organic consumers preferring or avoiding foods with nutrition and health claims? *Food Quality and Preference*, 30(1), 68-76. doi:10.1016/j.foodqual.2013.04.011
5. Babbie, E. R. (2016). *The Practice of Social Research*. Cengage Learning.
6. Beraldo, M. C. D., Félix, A. P., de Paula Nogueira, S., & de Brito, C. B. M. (2018). Survey on the feeding of dogs and cats in Brazil. *Animal Nutrition*, 4(4), 459-464. doi:10.1016/j.aninu.2018.06.001
7. Bryman, A. (2012). *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press.
8. Buffington, C. A. T. (2008). A systems approach to understanding and treating lower urinary tract disease in cats. *Veterinary Clinics: Small Animal Practice*, 38(1), 1-17. doi:10.1016/j.cvsm.2007.09.007
9. Butterwick, R. F., & Markwell, P. J. (1997). The effect of level and source of dietary fat on food intake in the dog. *Journal of Nutrition*, 127(9), 2027S-2030S. doi:10.1093/jn/127.9.2027S
10. Case, L. P., Daristotle, L., Hayek, M. G., & Raasch, M. F. (2010). *Canine and Feline Nutrition: A Resource for Companion Animal Professionals*. Elsevier Health Sciences.
11. Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2017). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Sage Publications.
12. De Vaus, D. A. (2013). *Surveys in Social Research*. Routledge.

Pet response about the pet

13. Euromonitor International. (2021). Pet Care Global Overview: The impact of COVID-19 and what's next. Retrieved from <https://www.euromonitor.com/pet-care-global-overview-the-impact-of-covid-19-and-whats-next/report>
14. Fascetti, A. J., & Delaney, S. J. (2012). *Applied Veterinary Clinical Nutrition*. John Wiley & Sons. Grand View Research. (2022). Pet Food Market Size, Share & Trends Analysis Report by Animal Type, By Product, By Distribution Channel, By Region, And Segment Forecasts, 2023 - 2030.
15. Freeman, L. M., & Chandler, M. L. (2017). Pet food research and beyond: The past, present and future. *Journal of Nutrition*, 137(2), 420S-423S. doi:10.1093/jn/137.2.420S
16. Hall, J. A., Picton, R. A., Skinner, M. M., Jewell, D. E., & Wander, R. C. (2003). The (n-3) fatty acid dose, blood lipid composition, and the metabolic effects in a canine model of hyperlipidemia. *Journal of Nutrition*, 133(7), 1960-1966. doi:10.1093/jn/133.7.1960
17. Hand, M. S., Thatcher, C. D., Remillard, R. L., Roudebush, P., & Novotny, B. J. (2010). *Small Animal Clinical Nutrition*. Mark Morris Institute.
18. Heinze, C. R., & Larsen, J. A. (2017). Quality control in pet food manufacturing. *Veterinary Clinics: Small Animal Practice*, 47(4), 697-709. doi:10.1016/j.cvsm.2017.03.006
19. Hill, R. C. (2004). The nutritional requirements of exercising dogs. *Journal of Nutrition*, 134(8), 2065S-2068S. doi:10.1093/jn/134.8.2065S
20. Kotler, P., & Keller, K. L. (2016). *Marketing Management*. Pearson.
21. Kumar R, Goswami M, Pathak V. Innovations in pet nutrition: investigating diverse formulations and varieties of pet food: mini review. *MOJ Food Process Technol*. 2024;12(1):86–89. DOI: 10.15406/mojfpt.2024.12.00302
22. Kumar R, Goswami M. Harnessing poultry slaughter waste for sustainable pet nutrition: a catalyst for growth in the pet food industry. *J Dairy Vet Anim Res*. 2024;13(1):31–33. DOI: 10.15406/jdvar.2024.13.00344
23. Kumar, R. (2024). Promoting Pet Food Sustainability: Integrating Slaughterhouse By-products and Fibrous Vegetables Waste. *Acta Scientific Veterinary Sciences*, 6, 07-11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31080/ASVS.2024.06.0871>
24. Kumar, R., & Goswami, M. (2024). Exploring Palatability in Pet Food: Assessment Methods and Influential Factors. *International Journal of Livestock Research*, 14(4).

Petresponseaboutthepet

25. Kumar, R., & Goswami, M. (2024). Feathered nutrition: unlocking the potential of poultry byproducts for healthier pet foods. *Acta Scientific Veterinary Sciences*. (ISSN: 2582-3183), 6(4).
26. Kumar, R., & Goswami, M. (2024). Optimizing Pet Food Formulations with Alternative Ingredients and Byproducts. *Acta Scientific Veterinary Sciences* (ISSN: 2582-3183), 6(4).
27. Kumar, R., & Sharma, A. (2024). A Comprehensive Analysis and Evaluation of Various Porcine Byproducts in Canine Diet Formulation. *Asian Journal of Research in Animal and Veterinary Sciences*, 7(3), 236-246. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajravs/2024/v7i3308>
28. Kumar, R., & Sharma, A. (2024). Deciphering new nutritional substrates for precision pet food formulation. *International Journal of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry*.<https://doi.org/10.22271/veterinary>, 202(4), v9.
29. Kumar, R., & Sharma, A. (2024). Prebiotic-driven Gut Microbiota Dynamics: Enhancing Canine Health via Pet Food Formulation. *International Journal of Bio-resource and Stress Management*, 15(Jun, 6), 01-15. <https://doi.org/10.23910/1.2024.5359>
30. Kumar, R., & Sharma, A. (2024). Review of Pet Food Packaging in the US Market: Future Direction Towards Innovation and Sustainability. *Annual Research & Review in Biology*, 39(6), 16-30. <https://doi.org/10.9734/arrb/2024/v39i62085>
31. Kumar, R., Goswami, M. and Pathak, V. (2023). Enhancing Microbiota Analysis, Shelf-life, and Palatability Profile in Affordable Poultry Byproduct Pet Food Enriched with Diverse Fibers and Binders. *J. Anim. Res.*, 13(05): 815-831. DOI: 10.30954/2277-940X.05.2023.24
32. Kumar, R., Goswami, M., & Pathak, V. (2024). Gas Chromatography Based Analysis of fatty acid profiles in poultry byproduct-based pet foods: Implications for Nutritional Quality and Health Optimization. *Asian Journal of Research in Biochemistry*, 14(4), 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajrb/2024/v14i4289>
33. Kumar, R., Goswami, M., Pathak, V., & Singh, A. (2024). Effect of binder inclusion on poultry slaughterhouse byproducts incorporated pet food characteristics and palatability. *Animal Nutrition and Feed Technology*, 24(1), 177-191. DOI: 10.5958/0974-181X.2024.00013.1
34. Kumar, R., Goswami, M., Pathak, V., Bharti, S.K., Verma, A.K., Rajkumar, V. and Patel, P. 2023. Utilization of poultry slaughter byproducts to develop cost effective dried pet food. *Anim. Nutr. Technol.*, 23: 165-174. DOI: 10.5958/0974-181X.2023.00015.X
35. Kumar, R., Goswami, M., Pathak, V., Verma, A.K. and Rajkumar, V. 2023. Quality improvement of poultry slaughterhouse byproducts-based pet food with incorporation of fiber-rich vegetable powder. *Explor. Anim. Med. Res.*, 13(1): 54-61. DOI : 10.52635/eamr/13.1.54-61

Petresponseaboutthepet

36. Kumar, R., Thakur, A., & Sharma, A. (2023). Comparative prevalence assessment of subclinical mastitis in two crossbred dairy cow herds using the California mastitis test. *J Dairy Vet Anim Res*, 12(2), 98-102 <http://dx.doi.org/10.15406/jdvar.2023.12.00331>
37. Kumar, R., & Sharma, A. (2024). Innovative approaches to enhance the integrity of meat products using natural antioxidants and encapsulation. *Bulletin of Almaty Technological University* , 145 (3), 98-104. <https://doi.org/10.48184/2304-568X-2024-3-98-104><https://doi.org/10.36922/arnm.3522>
38. Kumar, R. (2024). Integrating pet nutrition with radiotherapy and nuclear medicine: Advancements in veterinary oncology. *Advances in Radiotherapy & Nuclear Medicine*, 2(3), 3522.
39. Laflamme, D. P. (2008). Companion animal nutrition. *Proceedings of the North American Veterinary Conference*, 22, 217-220.
40. Michel, K. E. (2006). Unconventional diets for dogs and cats. *Veterinary Clinics: Small Animal Practice*, 36(6), 1269-1281. doi:10.1016/j.cvsm.2006.09.008
41. Michel, K. E., & Willoughby, K. N. (2009). How pet food contributes to obesity in companion animals. *Veterinary Clinics of North America: Small Animal Practice*, 39(2), 233-244. doi:10.1016/j.cvsm.2008.10.013
42. Mintel. (2020). Pet Food Market Report 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.mintel.com/pet-food-market-report>
43. NRC (National Research Council). (2006). *Nutrient Requirements of Dogs and Cats*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi:10.17226/10668
44. Packaged Facts. (2022). Pet Food in the U.S., 16th Edition. Retrieved from <https://www.packagedfacts.com/Pet-Food-Edition-31373124/>
45. Packer, R. M. A., Brand, C. L., Belshaw, Z., Pegram, C. L., Stevens, K. B., & O'Neill, D. G. (2020). Dog owner and veterinary surgeon perspectives on the management of canine osteoarthritis. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science*, 7, 478. doi:10.3389/fvets.2020.00478
46. Pimentel, T. L., Dantas, M. I., Rosa, F. C., Soares, A. S., Sampaio, G. R., & Freitas, D. G. (2020). Pet owners' perceptions and attitudes about pet food: A study in Brazil. *Journal of Animal Science*, 98(4), 1-12. doi:10.1093/jas/skaa104
47. Sharma, R. K. (2024). Advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) Systems Technology – Image Analysis (IA) for Comprehensive Quality Assessment of Pet Food. *Bulletin of Almaty Technological University* , 144 (2), 103-111. <https://doi.org/10.48184/2304-568X-2024-2-103-111>

Petresponseaboutthepet

48. Sharma, A., Kumar, A., Gangwar, S., Sarma, G., & Kumar, R. (2024). Antibiotics in Poultry: Examining Alternatives for Safer Food Production. *International Journal of Environment, Agriculture and Biotechnology*, 9(4).
49. Swanson, K. S., Carter, R. A., Yount, T. P., Aretz, J., & Buff, P. R. (2013). Nutritional sustainability of pet foods. *Advances in Nutrition*, 4(2), 141-150. doi:10.3945/an.112.003335
50. Zicker, S. C. (2008). Evaluating pet foods: How confident are you when you recommend a commercial pet food? *Topics in Companion Animal Medicine*, 23(3), 121-126. doi:10.1053/j.tcam.2008.04.003