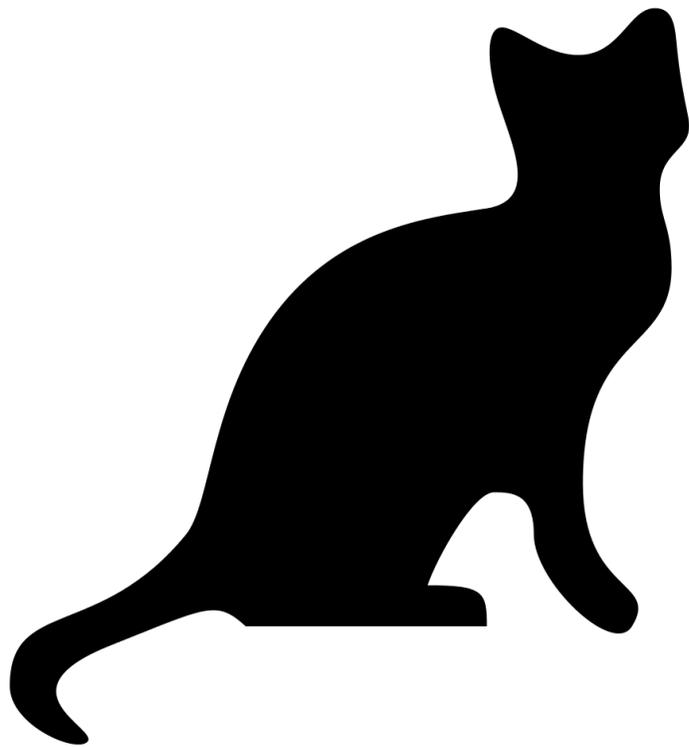


# Kettle Moraine Veterinary Clinic



Kitten Health Care

(920)892-4225

## ***Animals enrich our lives***

People who own pets live longer, happier, and fuller lives. Our pets remind us of what it is to be gentle, loyal, and to flourish and trust. For all that our pets teach us, for all the love and joy they bring to our lives, they deserve good care, and they rely on us to give it.

## ***Why lifetime veterinary care matters***

The average life span of dogs and cats in the United States is 7.4 years. The POTENTIAL life span of the average dog or cat in the United States is 15 years. Comprehensive medical care, good nutrition, and proper training allow pets to live up to their potential as long term family members. In other words, the care you provide your pet with throughout its lifetime will determine how long he or she will remain a happy, healthy member of your family.

Our goal is to maximize the lifespan and the overall health of your dog or cat through preventative medical care, nutritional counseling, and behavioral counseling. We are advocates for your pet. Our job is to advise you of the best care options available for you and your pet.

Working together as a team, we hope to help our patients and their families spend many happy years together.



# **Kettle Moraine Veterinary Clinic**

2712 Eastern Ave · Plymouth, WI · (920)892-4225

G.A. Bohn, D.V.M. · R.M. Maas, D.V.M. · P.J. Connors-Scherer, D.V.M · S.J.  
Crispin, D.V.M · K.J. Redlich, D.V.M

## **Kitten Wellness Program**

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After-hour emergencies will be handled by  
**Lakeshore Veterinary Specialists**

located at

207 W. Seven Hills Rd.

Port Washington, WI 53074

Phone: (262)268-7800 · Website: [www.lakeshorevetspecialists.com](http://www.lakeshorevetspecialists.com)

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Directions to Lakeshore Veterinary Specialists: *Starting from Plymouth*

1. Head south on HWY 57
2. At the 4-way traffic lights in Fredonia, turn left onto Cr-H/Cr-A
3. Continue to follow Cr-H for 5.5 miles
4. Immediately after crossing the overpass of HWY 43 turn right onto W Seven Hills Road/Cr-LL
5. The Lakeshore Veterinary Specialists is located in the North Port shopping center (207 W. Seven Hills Rd)



# WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

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Please do not hesitate to call with your questions or concerns. We rather you call early, than have your pet suffer needlessly or worsen overnight. If calling after hours, your call will be transferred to Lakeshore Veterinary Specialists Emergency Service. Please **do not give human medications to your pet** without checking with us first. Many human drugs are toxic to pets or are dosed very differently in animals. For instance, Tylenol and Advil are toxic to dogs and cats, and even a small amount of aspirin can be fatal for your cat.

## First Aid Tips

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**Severe Bleeding:** Apply pressure with a cloth, bandage or your hand. **Call your veterinarian.**

**Choking:** You may use a Heimlich maneuver but be gentle. For smaller animals use the infant method. **Call your veterinarian immediately.**

**Vomiting:** Do not give food for 12-24 hours. 2 hours after vomiting stops you can try ice chips or very small amounts of water. If no vomiting, you can gradually increase the amounts of food and water over a 24 hour period. **Call your veterinarian if vomiting continues or if accompanied by diarrhea, fever, lethargy, or pain.**

**Diarrhea:** Do not give food for 12-24 hours. Save a sample of the diarrhea for testing, and keep in a cool place. **Call your veterinarian. If vomiting, lethargy, or pain call immediately.**

**Fracture:** Signs of a bone fracture include inability to stand on limb, limping, intense pain, and bone appearing to bend where it shouldn't. **Call your veterinarian immediately.** While moving your pet, tie a pantyhose or cloth around the muzzle (severe pain can cause even a nice dog to bite). Use a blanket, floor mat, or board as a stretcher to limit the movement of the limb. Keep your pet warm and quiet while transporting.



# Basic Kitten Care

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## Vaccinations

Many common diseases, including distemper, are deadly to your cat. During the initial day of nursing, kittens receive antibodies against certain diseases from their mother's milk. These protecting antibodies are gradually lost between 6-16 weeks of age. A series of vaccinations are given during this period to stimulate your kitten's immune system to produce its own antibodies. Even if your cat never goes outside, many viruses are quite hardy and can be carried into your house on your hands, shoes or clothing. Make sure your pet is protected!

### **6-8 Weeks**

Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis, Chlamydia, Panleukopenia (FVRCP)

### **9-12 Weeks**

FVRCP

### **12-16 Weeks**

FVRCP

Feline Leukemia

### **4-6 Months**

Rabies

Feline Leukemia

FVRCP

**Vaccinate For These Diseases  
Every Year!**



## What's Next?

Congratulations! Your kitten has completed his or her vaccination series and kitten exams. We hope that your pet is well on its way to a long and happy life as a member of your family. To keep your kitten healthy for a lifetime will require on-going care. The following list should help you to understand what health care your pet will need in the years to come.

- **The vaccines your kitten has received will provide immunity against diseases for about 1 year.** Annual boosters are needed to keep their level of immunity high enough to protect him from illness. You will receive reminders in the mail next year when his or her annual vaccinations are due.
- Your pet will also receive an annual physical examination with his yearly booster vaccinations. By the time we see your pet again next year he will have grown through the equivalent of his teenage years and will be a young adult. Because a pet's life span is compressed into a shorter amount of time than a human, many changes can occur in your pet's body in the course of one year. The annual physical exam is very important to detect physical problems before they become serious.
- **Your kitten should be fed a kitten food until he is about 12 months old,** then gradually switch to an adult food by mixing the old and new foods together for about two weeks. This helps to avoid intestinal upset from the change of food. Your pet will live a longer, healthier life if it is fed a good quality diet such as Science Diet, Purina, or Iams. Dry food is better for the prevention of dental disease.
- A recheck of your cat's stool sample is recommended annually to test for intestinal parasites which may have been picked up over the course of the year. Even if your cat doesn't go outside, it is wise to have a sample checked.
- **Spay or neuter your pet at 4 months old. Altered pets live longer, are healthier in their old age, have fewer behavioral problems, and don't contribute to the pet overpopulation problem.**

**Please call us with any questions or problems with your pet.** Most medical problems are less costly to your pet's well being and to your pocket book if they are dealt with early rather than later. The same is true of behavioral problems.

## Deworming

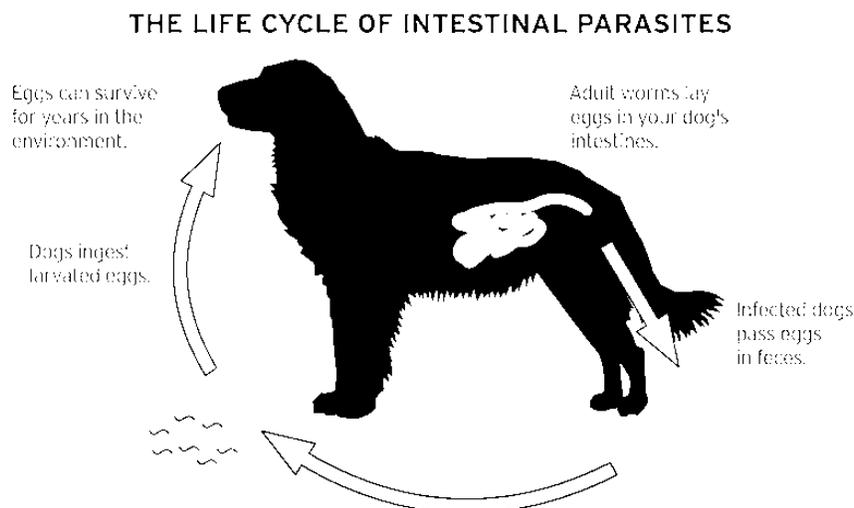
95% of kittens are born with intestinal parasites. These parasites can cause vomiting, diarrhea, weight loss or failure to grow, and even death. Some intestinal parasites are transmittable to humans. *Over 10,000 cases of animal roundworms cause illness in children every year in the United States.*

Intestinal parasites are diagnosed by having a fresh stool sample examined under a microscope by someone here at the veterinary hospital. This should be done as part of a health exam when you obtain a new pet. Also, it should be done on a yearly basis as part of your pet's annual health exam.

Stool samples should be collected when they are fresh and stored in the refrigerator until they can be brought to the hospital. DO NOT freeze them. One to two teaspoons is all that is necessary to run a fecal exam.

If a stool sample from your pet is found to be positive for intestinal parasites, the veterinarian will prescribe an effective dewormer. Most parasites require deworming twice, two weeks apart. Please weigh your pet before picking up dewormer to ensure a proper dosage. Stool samples should be checked again in 4 weeks and 8 weeks after the final deworming to ensure your pet is not re-infested by his or her environment. For prevention of intestinal parasites, remove fecal matter from your yard regularly and dispose of it.

So that you may better understand the problems intestinal parasites may cause and what signs to look for, we have included a short description of the six most common types of intestinal parasites.



## **Roundworms**

Roundworms, the most common type of intestinal worm, are 2-4 inches long and resemble strands of spaghetti. They live in the small intestine and may cause vomiting, diarrhea, or weight loss. The larval worms can damage the liver and lungs while migrating through these organs on their way to the small intestine. Roundworms are transmitted via stool of other infected dogs and cats, or through the uterus of the mother cat to her unborn kittens. Entire worms can sometimes be seen in the stool or vomit of infested animals.

## **Hookworms**

Hookworms are half inch long worms which attach to the lining of the small intestine, causing blood loss and diarrhea. Kittens can become infested through the mother's uterus before birth or via her milk after birth. Older animals acquire hookworms through skin contact with the stool of other dogs or cats.

## **Tapeworms**

Tapeworms live within the small intestine, where the heads attach to the intestinal wall and produce a chain of segments. Mature segments containing eggs are passed with the stool, or may be seen around the rectum. They resemble small grains of rice. They may be acquired by the ingestion of rodents or birds, or most commonly through the ingestion of fleas. Flea control is essential to control tapeworm infestation.

## **Coccidia**

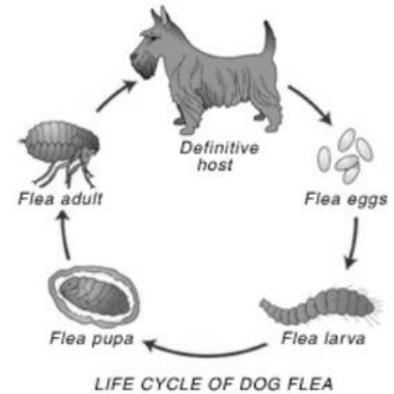
Coccidia are a one-celled protozoan parasite, more like bacteria rather than a worm. Puppies and kittens can pick these up from their mother and they can be acquired by eating rabbit or other wildlife droppings. They are treated with antibiotics.

## **Giardia**

Giardia is also a protozoan. They are very difficult to pick up on a regular stool check. Antibiotics or special dewormers kill them, but they are difficult to eradicate completely and often flare up with stress or other intestinal problems. They are contagious to humans and cause vomiting and diarrhea in both people and pets.

## Preventing Fleas and Ticks

Fleas are among one of the most common health problems in dogs and cats. It is much easier and more cost effective to prevent fleas on your pets than to have to treat a major flea infestation in your house. Regular use of flea products will take care of the occasional flea that your pet may encounter in the yard and should prevent you from having to spend a large sum of money on foggers and exterminators. Treating a bad flea infestation in your house usually costs upwards of \$150.



Fleas will bite your pets causing an itchy allergic reaction which can become very severe. They also carry viral and bacterial diseases. Puppies and kittens can become anemic, which can be fatal. Fleas also carry tapeworms and tapeworm segments can be seen in the stool or around the rectal area of your pet. They look like small rice segments and chances are if they have tapeworms, they have fleas or vice versa.

Other animals bring fleas into your yard. Pets and people can then bring fleas into the house. Birds nesting in the attic or mice seeking shelter can also bring fleas into your home. Fleas can travel and will hop inside through an open door or window. They are often small enough that they can come through a window screen. Once inside your home there is no place a flea cannot get to. Adult fleas spend most of their time on your pet but the remainder of the time they are roaming your house and laying thousands of eggs!

If you've never been lucky enough to see a flea, they are about 1/8 inch long, reddish brown and shaped like a sesame seed with legs. They are usually found on your pet's head, belly or lower back. If you ripple the hair backwards and look at the skin they can be seen scurrying through the base of the hair coat. The droppings they leave behind can be seen in clusters and look like grains of pepper. If you place some of these on a white paper towel, wet it and mush it around it will turn the towel red. This happens because the flea droppings contain digested blood. Plain dirt stays black or gray when it is wet.

### **Prevention**

Many flea products sold in the stores are wasting your time and money, and some are even harmful to your pet. Most compounds that are strong enough to be effective are sold only through licensed veterinarians and exterminators, who are properly trained in their use and are regulated by the state and EPA.

Insecticides should only be used according to the label directions. Care is needed to ensure that toxicity does not develop due to the concurrent use of other drugs, pesticides, or because the compound used is not safe for a particular age or type of animal.

Many insecticidal flea collars that are available in stores are not as effective and often cause dermatitis on the pet's neck. Flea shampoos and soaps are great for cleaning your pet but they have no residual effect.

To see what flea/tick treatment Kettle Moraine Veterinary Clinic offers, visit the "Flea Products on the Market" page.

## Flea/Tick Products on the Market for Cats

**Frontline Gold-** a vial of liquid that is applied to the back of the neck in cats. Protects against fleas and ticks for 1 month.

Approved for use on cats, including breeding, pregnant, and lactating queens and kittens 8 weeks or older weighing 1.5 lbs or more.

**Revolution-** a vial of liquid that is applied to the back of the neck. Protects against fleas, heartworm disease and also treats and controls hookworms, roundworms, and ear mites. Product is applied once a month and should not be used on kittens less than 8 weeks of age.

**Seresto Collar-** For 8 month prevention and treatment of ticks and fleas on cats and kittens 10 weeks of age or older.

## **What You Need To Know Before Your Cat's Upcoming Surgery**

Many people have questions about various aspects of their pet's surgery and we hope this will help. It also explains the decisions you will need to make before your pet's surgery.

### **Is the Anesthetic Safe?**

Today's modern anesthetics and anesthetic monitors have made surgery much safer than in the past. We do a thorough physical exam on your pet before administering anesthetics to ensure that a fever or other illnesses won't be a problem. We also adjust the amount and type of anesthetic used depending on the health of your pet.

### **Pre-anesthetic Blood Testing**

Pre-anesthetic blood testing is important in reducing the risk of anesthesia. It is recommended for every pet to do blood testing prior to surgery to ensure that the liver and kidneys can handle the anesthesia. Even apparently healthy animals can have serious organ system problems that cannot be detected without blood testing. If there is a problem it is much better to find it before it causes anesthetic or surgical complications. Animals that have minor dysfunctions will handle the anesthetic better if they get IV fluids during surgery. If serious problems are detected, surgery can be postponed until the problem is corrected.

It is important that surgery be done on an empty stomach, to reduce the risk of vomiting under and after anesthesia. You will need to withhold food for at least 8 hours prior to surgery. Water can be left out until the morning of the surgery.

### **Will My Cat Have Stitches?**

For most surgeries we use absorbable sutures underneath the skin. These will dissolve on their own and do not need to be removed later. You will only need to keep a watch on the incision for any swelling or discharge.



## **Elective Surgeries**

### **Neutering**

The average life span of a neutered pet is 40% longer than an unneutered one. Almost all un-spayed female cats will eventually develop either mammary tumors (breast cancer) or a severe uterine infection called pyometra, by the time they are 8-10 years old. Female cats also go through a heat cycle often.

Male cats commonly develop prostate disease, perianal tumors and testicular tumors in their old age. Even more sadly, the most common reason for euthanasia of pets in the U.S. is behavioral problems. These are usually aggression, running away or urinating in the house by intact male cats. Male cats also have more of a tendency to roam, which leads to car injuries, cat fights and contagious diseases.

Keep in mind also that millions of cats and kittens are put to death in the United States each year because there are not enough homes for them all. Spaying and neutering your pet is the responsible thing to do.

We recommend spaying (surgical removal of the ovaries and uterus) of female cats and castration (surgical removal of the testicles) of male cats who will not be used for purebred breeding. This should be done when your animal reaches 4 months of age. Your pet will be a healthier and happier pet, and you will have done your part to reduce the pet overpopulation.

While your pet is anesthetized for surgery, we can also remove any retained baby teeth, clean ears, trim nails and implant a microchip.

### **Declawing**

Many people who keep their cats indoor prefer to have their front paws declawed. This surgery is done under anesthesia and requires 1-2 days of hospitalization. We recommend that it be done as soon as your kitten has ended his or her vaccination series, has been dewormed, and weighs at least 2lbs.

Declawing can be done at 4 months of age, and can be done at the same time as spaying and neutering. Occasionally we will declaw all four feet, but this is very hard on the cat and seldom necessary.

The older the cat, the more painful the declawing is, so please decide early whether you'd like your cat declawed. Alternatives to declawing are trimming your cat's nails or training them to use a scratching post.

## Anesthesia and Your Pet

Many pet owners worry unnecessarily about anesthesia in their pets. Although anesthesia can never be completely free of risk, today's modern anesthetics make that risk very small.

The same anesthetics that allow complicated surgeries such as heart and kidney transplants to be done on humans are also used in pets as well. Even very frail pets can usually be anesthetized safely. In general, the risks from NOT performing a needed procedure such as dental cleanings or tumor removals are higher than the risk of anesthesia.

We use pre-anesthetic blood screening to help determine whether a procedure will be safe for your pet before it is performed. We recommend pre-anesthetic blood screening for all pets before anesthesia is administered. Even young and apparently healthy animals can have serious organ dysfunctions which are not evident without blood screening.

IV fluids are also recommended to help maintain blood pressure during the procedure. They also replace blood loss, speed recovery and allow for quick administration of life-saving drugs in case of an emergency. IV fluids can be elected for any procedure but it is especially encouraged for intra-abdominal surgeries (spays) or any procedure where pre-anesthetic blood screening indicates.



During anesthesia your pet will be monitored closely for blood oxygen levels, body temperature, heart rate and heart beat intensity. The anesthesia is always administered by veterinary technicians and doctors to ensure safety and proper dosing.

If you have any further concerns about anesthesia and your pet, we would be happy to discuss the risks and benefits of any procedure with you and explain the exact protocol that will be used. Please let us know!

# How to Choose a Pet Food

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One of the most common questions we are asked is “What should I feed my pet?” Since the most important contribution you can make to your pet’s health and well being is his or her diet, it’s a good question that deserves a good answer.

## **Think Quality!**

First of all, with pet foods, as with most things, you get what you pay for. Cheap dog and cat foods use cheap ingredients, have poor quality control, are not well digested and may have excesses or deficiencies in vital nutrients, which can harm your pet. When analyzed in a laboratory many generic or store brand foods do not actually contain the level of nutrition stated on the label. So, to get the nutrition you are paying for, choose a well known name brand such as Science Diet, Purina or Iams. Premium foods contain superior nutrition over grocery store and department store brands. They are extensively tested and meet rigid standards with no ingredient substitutions. The finest pet foods are formulated with controlled levels of key nutrients like fat, protein, phosphorus, and magnesium to help reduce the risk of kidney disease. That is why, even though grocery store brands provide adequate nutrition for many pets, we still recommend that you feed your pet the best you can buy.

## **Don’t switch foods**

Animals do not need variety in their diets. Dogs are prone to digestive upsets such as diarrhea on varied diets or table scraps. These problems usually appear in middle aged dogs, which may then be difficult to accustom to a more healthy diet. If you do need to change from one product to another, do so gradually by mixing a small amount of the new food with the old food and gradually increase the new food amount over about two weeks time. This will prevent vomiting and/or diarrhea from too sudden a change in food. Your pet will do best if you pick one complete food that is appropriate for his or her age and activity level, and stick with it. For a puppy or kitten this means a puppy or kitten food. Young, rapidly growing animals need more nutrition than adult food can provide.

## **Don’t base your food choices on what you would like to eat**

Many food manufacturers would like you to do this. Dogs and cats are color blind, so they don’t care whether their food is red or brown. They also don’t care if it looks like beef stew or pork chops! The fancier the food looks, the more you are paying for unnecessary artificial coloring, flavoring and preservatives. Some pets can be sensitive to these.

## **Dry food is best for teeth and gums**

The majority of your dog or cat’s nutrition needs should be met with a chow type food. Canned foods are much more expensive to feed, as you are paying for more water and extra packaging. Many people like to supplement their pet’s diet with canned food, and this is fine as long as you pick a high quality one, and don’t overdo it.

## **Value**

Better foods may cost more per bag, but the superior nutrition and better digestibility of these foods means you feed less per day, you clean up fewer stools later, and your veterinary bills for nutritionally related diseases will be less as well.

## What about treats?

Most dog owners and an increasing number of cat owners feed treats to their pets, as well as regular food. Treats are rarely “complete and balanced”, and are often loaded with salt, fat, artificial colorings and preservatives, all of which comprise “junk food” for animals. It’s easy to forget treats contain extra calories and can lead to weight issues, so it is recommended to give these items in moderation. Some of them, such as the Hill’s line of life stage biscuits, are better than others. Read the labels before you buy. These biscuits can help slow the build-up of dental tartar, but cannot remove tartar once it’s present. Your pet will still need dental care even if you feed this type of snack. If a diet restriction is recommended for your pet only use recommended treats.

## Supplements

Do not give any vitamin or mineral supplements to your dog or cat without your veterinarian’s advice. These types of supplements can easily cause harmful nutrient excesses.

## Frequency

Puppies and kittens need a lot of calories to grow on, and plenty of fresh water. Until they are 4 months of age, feed at least three meals a day, giving as much as the animal will consume in 10-15 minute feedings. It is much easier to housebreak a puppy if you feed him or her at set meal times.

Once your young dog is 4 months old, you can cut back to two meals per day, and at 6 months (longer for large breed dogs) you can reduce to 1 meal a day if desired. Cats are nibblers and need at least two meals a day throughout their lives. Continue to feed a diet made for puppies or kittens until your dog or cat is 1 year old.



# How To Choose Toys And Treats For Your Cat Or Kitten

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Most people who have pets enjoy playing with them and giving them toys. Unfortunately, unlike with children's toys, there are no regulations to ensure that toys made for dogs and cats are safe. Many that are available in pet stores and supermarkets are unsafe. Many of the treats on the market are also unhealthy.

Check any toy that you purchase, for parts or pieces that could come off and be inhaled or swallowed. Googly eyes, little bells and small pieces of glued felt, feathers and strings are things to watch out for. Never purchase any toy that looks like it could come apart.

Whatever toys you choose, it's a good idea to rotate them. Putting a toy away and getting out a different one every few days helps avoid having your pet get bored with the same old thing. Keeping a cat occupied with a different toy each week may also prevent him or her from knocking over waste baskets or scratching the furniture. Popular toys include little plastic balls with bells inside, balls that can be batted around inside a large plastic donut-shaped plastic tube, the long pieces of fabric on a stick, and assorted cat-nip filled animals. Be sure to throw away any toy that is getting frayed or broken, before any threads or pieces are swallowed by the cat. Be extra careful if you have a dog. Some toys that cannot be swallowed or choked on by a cat are unsafe if a dog were able to get it.

Cats have small barbs on their tongues. The barbs point backwards. The function of these, aside from making the cat's tongue feel like sandpaper when he or she licks you, is to aid in grooming. These barbs can make it difficult for a cat to remove string or fabric from its mouth. If a cat is playing with or chewing on one of these materials and it gets too far back in its mouth, it will catch on these little barbs. The cat is not able to pull it back out again, and will reflexively start to swallow the string. Little by little he or she will be forced to swallow the whole thing.

The cat may choke on the string or it may be lodged in the intestinal tract and need to be surgically removed. In the worst cases, the string or thread may become caught in the mouth either by wrapping around the base of the tongue or a tooth, and the rest of it swallowed. The string gets caught in the intestines and as the intestines try to move the string along it actually saws through the intestine. This causes multiple holes in the intestine which needs to be sutured and can lead to massive infection in the abdominal cavity called peritonitis. Without surgery the cat will soon die.

Dragging or waving around a string is a favorite way to amuse a cat. There is no reason to stop this game; however, you need to be careful. Never let your cat play with these items unsupervised and put them away when you are done. Never leave sewing, fishing, or wrapping supplies out where your cat can get into them. Be cautious of lace, rubber bands, yarn, shoelaces, dental floss, fishing line, pony tail scrunches and ribbons. Even though the kitten and ball of yarn is a favorite image it is not a good combination!

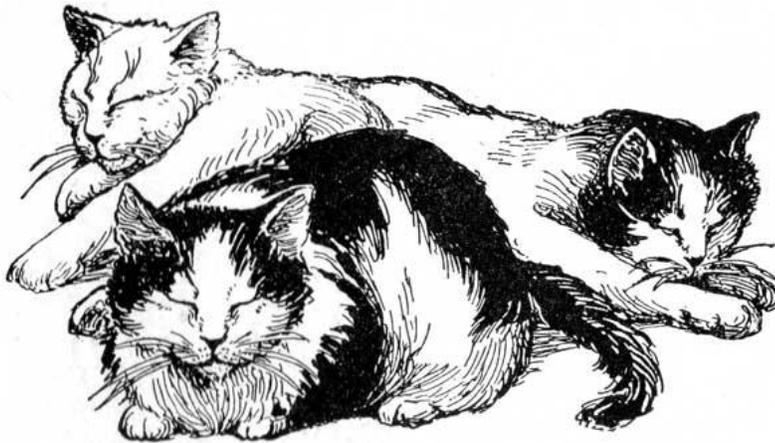
We get a lot of questions about the safety of cat nip for cats. We have never read a report of a major problem with cat nip but no controlled studies have ever been done on its safety. Some cats get too wound up or aggressive after playing with cat nip and it should not be given to those cats. We usually advise giving

cat nip as an occasional treat and not given on a daily basis in case it does cause problems with frequent or long term usage.

Cats are small and it doesn't take very many treats to overdo it. The rule of thumb is not to give a cat more than 2 treats per day and we would rather young kittens not get any treats. Children love to give treats to their pets and are often the guilty party when the pet is getting too many treats. Encourage your kids to play with their pets instead. Like potato chips or ice cream for people, a small amount once in a while is fine but if these food items are a major portion of your diet you are not getting good nutrition. Most cats only need 1/4 – 1/3 of a cup of food twice a day.

Here at the clinic, we have small chews for cats that help prevent dental tartar. Some cats don't like them, but for those that do, they are a great way to help clean the teeth without adding many calories. Check treat labels in the stores carefully and try to avoid the ones with a lot of salt, fat or artificial ingredients.

As always, please call us if you have any questions or problems in regards to toys or treats for your cat. Choose carefully and hopefully you will have many years of playtime together.



## Pets and Their Teeth

Professional teeth cleaning is perhaps the most important preventative health care measure that can be done for dogs and cats over four years of age. Pets rarely communicate to their owners the pain and discomfort of oral and periodontal diseases. For middle aged or older pets, oral disease is the most common health problem. Hard mineralized tartar loaded with bacteria is the culprit. Tartar becomes a reservoir for disease causing bacteria which constantly stresses your pet's immune system. Problems caused by this bacteria-loaded tartar are not limited to periodontal disease and premature tooth loss, but can also spread infection to the heart, lungs, and kidneys. Bad breath (halitosis) is a primary symptom of tartar and oral infection.



The best solution to rid your pet of this health hazard is professional dental cleanings, also commonly referred to as a "dental." This involves a multiple step procedure similar to that done for human teeth cleanings with a few very important differences. The need for general anesthesia is the most obvious.

The safety of your beloved pet under anesthesia is a major concern. There is always a certain risk involved with anesthesia, but the safety of anesthesia has improved remarkably with the advent of superior anesthetic drugs and inhalation gases over the past 10-15 years. We use the safest anesthetics available. Also, pre-anesthetic blood screening is available to further assess your pet's health prior to anesthesia use. Additional protection and safety is afforded by the use of intravenous catheter and IV fluids. This enables us to provide a higher level of quality care for your pet while under anesthesia.

Another area of concern is the spread of infection by the bloodstream to other areas of the body during the teeth cleaning procedure. Antibiotic treatment given prophylactically is the best method to prevent the spread of bacteria and treat concurrent infection problems. Typically, severe cases of periodontal disease are started on antibiotics 2-3 days in advance of the scheduled procedure, whereas milder cases can be started the morning of the procedure or need no antibiotics at all.

The dental procedure itself involves three separate steps: 1. Ultrasonic scaling of each tooth to remove heavy tartar deposits. 2. Hand scaling to remove tartar and plaque under the gum line and hard to reach surfaces. 3. Polishing to remove microscopic deposits and smooth the tooth enamel. This step is critical to remove the mineral crystalline base that can act as a catalyst and foundation for tartar to quickly rebuild. Occasionally, seriously diseased teeth are discovered upon removal of tartar and on close inspection of your pet's teeth. At this time dental x-rays, oral surgery, extractions, follow up exams or cleanings may be recommended to improve your pet's oral health.

Professional dental health care provides your pet with a healthy, disease-free and odor-free mouth. Often, aging pets act more lively and happy than they have in years after proper oral care. Eliminating sources of chronic pain and consistent stress to the immune system are key contributors to a longer and healthier life for your pet.

## Normal Cat Behavior

*Cats are inquisitive and adventurous, which frequently gets them into sticky situations. You will need to cat proof your home just as you would for a toddler to prevent accidents and illness with your cat.*

### **To Prevent Problems:**

Keep a squirt gun or bottle handy! A squirt of water in the face deters most kittens or cats from doing things they shouldn't be doing, especially jumping on counters or playing too aggressively. It's safe for you and your cat.

Spend lots of time playing with your kitten so his or her energy is constructive vs. destructive. Drag a string around the house or tie an object to a string on a pole and wave it around while watching TV. DO NOT play with your kitten by wiggling your fingers or toes, as this encourages biting.



Do not hit or strike your kitten for being naughty. This will only frighten or anger your cat and may lead to biting and clawing behavior. Punishment is the least effective training method for cats.

Never force a kitten to stay in your lap if he or she wants to get down. Do not grab at your cat or scare them, as they may learn to bite. Rough and tumble play also encourages aggression, so play gently using toys, not your fingers.

Confine your kitten to one room when you aren't home, one that has no plants or dangerous objects for your kitten to get into. Swallowing or choking on small objects is very common in cats and kittens. Beware of things such as rubber bands, pencil erasers, needles and thread, small toys, metal objects such as paper clips, scraps of fabric, earrings etc. Anything smaller than 1" diameter can be swallowed and needs to be kept out of your cats reach. Don't give your kitten string or yarn to play with; these are among the most common and deadly of intestinal obstructions.

Provide at least one scratching post for your cat to use. Even declawed cats like to stretch and knead their paws. Rubbing cat nip on the post will encourage its use, as will keeping it

in a place where you and the kitten spend a lot of time. Cats usually prefer a larger post that they can climb up and down. Some cats like wood or rope wrapped posts instead of carpet. The more your kitten likes his post, the less he will scratch at furniture or rugs. Use your squirt bottle if you see him scratching where he's not supposed to!

To prevent chewing on cords or shoes, use unscented, roll-on antiperspirant on these items once or twice a week. Cats dislike the bitter, dry taste and will shy away.

Try putting aluminum foil around your plant pots or lay sheets of it on counter tops and tables, especially when you can't be home to use your squirt bottle. Cats don't like the shiny, noisy foil and will avoid it. Many types of plants are poisonous to your pet, so it's best to keep them all out of your pet's reach. Double sided sticky tape works well on couches and chairs- cats don't like the sticky feeling on their feet. Just peel the tape off when it's no longer needed.

Be especially vigilant in the laundry and kitchen areas. Laundry soap and bleach are both toxic when licked off a cat's paws if they've walked through it. Many cats die each year after exploring the washing machine, taking a nap in the dryer, or jumping on or in a hot stove/oven. Cats are also good at learning how to open cabinet doors.

A collar and ID tag are a good idea, especially if your cat tries to escape outdoors. Use a break-away collar to prevent choking. Microchips are also available to safely and permanently identify your cat if they become lost.

To prevent litter pan avoidance, be sure the pan is easily accessible and in a quiet place where your cat is comfortable. If your house is large, it's best to keep multiple litter boxes. We also recommend multiple litter boxes with more than one cat in the household- usually one box per cat, plus one. Scoop the boxes daily and empty them completely once a week- many cats won't use a dirty litter pan! Avoid heavily scented litters, cats don't like perfume. Never physically punish a cat for going outside the box- they quickly learn to sneak and hide their accidents in other spots. Many times litter box avoidance is caused by a physical problem such as intestinal parasites, colitis, or a bladder infection. **Any time a cat stops using the litter box, he or she should be seen by a veterinarian.**

**If at any time you are having behavioral problems with your cat, call us right away. Most behavior problems are easily treated if caught in time!**

## **What is FUS?**

Feline Urological Syndrome, also known as Feline Lower Urinary Tract Disease, is one of the most common medical problems in cats. It occurs due to the formation of crystals, made up primarily of magnesium within the bladder. These sand-like crystals irritate the bladder lining, causing pain and allowing bacterial infection to set in.

FUS affects both males and females, but due to their anatomy it is a much more serious problem in male cats. Crystals and mucous clumping together can form a blockage within the penis which blocks urination. A cat that is plugged and cannot urinate will quickly become ill. If not treated in time, the bladder will rupture and the kidneys will fail. Death usually occurs within 24 hours.

Female cats have a wider urethra, so they don't get blockages as easily. They will, however, develop a painful bladder infection (cystitis). Cats of either sex can also develop stones in the bladder or kidneys.

Signs of FUS in both males and females are bloody urine, straining to urinate, pain on urination, or frequent urination, often outside the litter box. Male cats that are plugged and cannot urinate will often become suddenly and extremely ill. You may see vomiting, depression, squatting in strange positions, reluctance to move or walk, weakness, or loud cries of distress. About 1-5% of cats are affected by FUS.

## **Can FUS be treated?**

Yes, it can be. Females are usually healthy enough to be treated at home. Males that are plugged are anesthetized and a catheter is passed into the bladder, dislodging the plug. The catheter is left in place for 1-3 days to allow the bladder and urethra to heal. Treatment is also given as needed for dehydration, infection, and shock.

Both males and females will need to be treated with special diets, antibiotics, and sometimes urinary acidifiers. Prescription diets are continued for the lifetime of the cat. Without long term dietary management, FUS usually reoccurs.

## **Can FUS be prevented?**

The best way to prevent FUS is to feed your cat a diet low in magnesium. The majority of commercial cat diets have 10-20 times the amount of magnesium needed. Read pet food labels carefully, and beware of pet foods labeled "Low Ash." Ash refers to all the minerals, not just magnesium. A food can be low ash, but still be too high in magnesium. Good foods available to help FUS include Science Diet, Iams, and Purina Special Care. Once your cat has had a bout of FUS, prescription diets are much more effective.

Encourage frequent urination by keeping your cat's litter pan clean. Provide plenty of fresh water. Avoid overfeeding to prevent obesity. FUS is more common in obese cats. Above all, remember that FUS in male cats is a true medical emergency. If you think your cat may be suffering from FUS, call your veterinarian immediately.

## **Litter Box Problems Can Be Prevented!**

·Have your cat spayed/neutered at six months of age. Sexually mature, intact cats frequently use urine and fecal marking to indicate their territory. Neutering will correct 90% of elimination problems.

·**The rule of thumb for the number of litter boxes is one per each cat in the household, plus one!** Extra litter boxes are necessary because some cats like to defecate in one box and urinate in another. Others won't use a box that has been previously soiled or used by another cat.

·Clean the litter boxes daily! The single most common reason for house soiling is a dirty litter box. Non-clumping litter should be scooped daily, and the litter box should be washed and emptied every other day. Clumping litter should also be scooped daily and washed/emptied once weekly.

·Choose a litter than appeals to the cat. Most cats prefer sand-like textured scooping litters. Be sure to choose a brand that clumps into a firm ball to make cleaning and scooping easier. As a health precaution for young kittens that may be prone to ingest litter, use a non-clumping litter until the kitten is four months old.

·Never use scented litter. Perfumed, chemical scents repel cats. When you wash the box, use a mild dishwashing liquid. Do not use harsh chemicals with odors.

·Do not use litter box liners-they're irritating to some cats. Also covered, hooded litter boxes may be offensive to some cats. Be sure the litter box is not too small for your cat. Minimum size for litter boxes is 22" x 16".

·Place litter boxes in quiet, private areas that are easily accessible to the cat and where it will not be disturbed by children or ambushed by other pets. Noisy areas near washing machines, furnaces, or under stairs may frighten your cat. Multi-story houses should have a box on each floor. Never place boxes near food/water dishes.

·Limit a kitten's territory until they learn their litter box. Praise and rewards will speed up the learning process. Like small children, they should not be expected to travel very far to find their toilet areas.

·When introducing a new cat to your home, confine the cat to one room with its litter box, bed, and food/water until the cat has used the litter box several times and shows interest in exploring the rest of the house.

·Help your cat feel comfortable in his home and territory. Play games, give massages, talk to him frequently and give him positive attention. A confident and relaxed cat does not need to relieve stress and anxiety urine or fecal marking.

·Some cats have peculiar litter box preferences. Some like smooth or soft surfaces and will often use the bathtub or floor next to the litter box. Declawed cats often have a reputation for doing this more often than others. Try offering the cat an empty litter box or one lined only with news paper.

## Top 10 Reasons to Keep Your Cat Indoors

10. Their owners will never have to bail them out of the local shelter.
9. It's much more difficult for people to steal them.
8. Crotchety neighbors will like them better.
7. Birds will like them better.
6. When it's 10:00 at night, their owners will always know where they are.
5. There is less of a chance of getting a leg caught in a steel-jawed trap.
4. It's unlikely their owner will transmit to them the Feline Leukemia Virus, Feline Immunodeficiency Virus, or other contagious diseases. Cats contract these viruses through contact with other cats.
3. They are not as liable to have fleas, fungus, or worms as free-roaming animals.
2. They are less likely to be hit by a car when crossing the living room vs. crossing the street.
1. **The lifespan of an indoor cat is 12-15 years and that of the average outdoor cat is 2-3 years!**



## **Cats and Hairballs**

Cats spend a significant part of their lives cleaning and grooming – as much as 1/3 of their waking hours! While this natural instinct makes them ideal house pets, it can lead to some uncomfortable side effects.

The problem begins during the cleaning process, when cats will often swallow their own hair. That cat's tongue is the culprit. It has tiny, barb-like projections on its surface which pull loose hair from the coat. Because of the inward angle of these barbs, the hair remains lodged on the tongue's surface until the cat swallows it. Since the hair is largely insoluble protein, it cannot be dissolved by the cat's digestive system. As this undigested hair begins to knot in the stomach and accumulate in the gastrointestinal tract, it can interfere with normal digestion and elimination.



Symptoms of "hairballs" include constipation, listlessness, dry cough, and even vomiting. It is also the most frequent cause of depression and loss of appetite.

The most dramatic and obvious symptom is the regurgitated hairball which is often tubular in shape. Besides being an inconvenience to clean up, it is a definite sign that your cat has a problem and needs help.

Although rarely fatal, hairballs are very uncomfortable for your cat and can lead to serious complications.

### **What can be done?**

Daily brushing of the cat's coat to remove loose hair is a good preventative. Long-haired breeds need special attention. During the spring when all cats shed, daily brushing is especially important. After brushing, wipe your cat down with a damp towel to remove the loose hair.

Besides brushing the coat, there are several medications which are available to eliminate hairballs and help prevent their reoccurrence. A dietary fiber supplement when added to the cat's food can aid in the elimination of accumulated hair and other materials without discomfort. Laxatives have been recommended by veterinarians for decades. There are many different brands of laxative remedies available and it should be easy to find one that appeals to your cat's taste.

Remember your cat relies on you for help in relieving this problem. A program of frequent brushing, regular use of a hairball remedy, and following the advice of your veterinarian is all it takes.

## Microchipping Your Pet

### *What is a microchip?*

A microchip is a rice-sized chip placed underneath the skin between the shoulder blades of your pet. The microchip is used for identification purposes. Vet clinics, police, humane societies, and rescues have scanners that are able to read these microchips. Once a microchip is scanned, a number specific to your pet will pop up. This number will trace to your information such as; your name, address, telephone number, email address, and an alternate contact.

### *How does my pet get micro-chipped?*

Bring your pet into the clinic to be micro-chipped. The injection of the chip is much like giving your pet a vaccine.

### *Does a microchip act as a GPS for my pet?*

Contrary to popular belief, microchips DO NOT track your pet. Its sole purpose is to carry the number that traces to your information.



**It is VERY important to keep your pet's microchip information up to date as you move or change phone numbers.**

If your pet's microchip information is not kept up to date and your pet is brought to a shelter, there is a chance they won't be able to connect you to the chip. Failure to find the owners of a lost pet may lead to re-homing. **You are able to update your information by calling the microchip company or accessing their website.**

