

Sawnee Animal Clinic
Kitten Health Care Value Program



Cost of the Kitten Health Care Value Program and how much you save:

- Kittens starting at 6 to 9 weeks of age is **\$350** (average cost without the plan is **\$500**)
- Kittens starting at 9 to 12 weeks of age is **\$300** (average cost without the plan is **\$450**)

Below you will find an itemized list of the products and services you receive when you sign up for the Kitten Health Care Value Program. You get a huge savings on exams and vaccinations in addition to the added bonus of free products and discounts that you need to keep your kitten healthy and happy.

Program starting at 6 to 9 weeks of age includes:

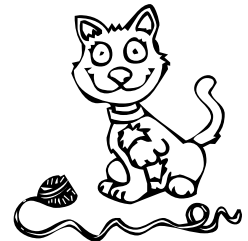
- 3 physical exams
- 1 feline Leukemia/FIV test
- 2 Distemper boosters
- 1 3-year Distemper vaccination
- 2 Leukemia vaccinations
- 1 Rabies vaccination (including county tag fee)
- 1 fecal exam
- 3 months of flea prevention
- 1 microchip
- 3 toys
- \$50 off the price of your kitten's spay or neuter

Program starting at 9 to 12 weeks of age includes:

- 2 physical exams
- 1 feline Leukemia/FIV test
- 2 Distemper boosters
- 1 3-year Distemper vaccination
- 2 Leukemia vaccinations
- 1 Rabies vaccination (including county tag fee)
- 1 fecal exam
- 2 months of flea prevention
- 1 microchip
- 2 toys
- \$50 off the price of your kitten's spay or neuter

Program restrictions include, but are not limited to:

- Kittens over 12 weeks of age cannot participate in the program
- Program not transferable to other pets
- Additional medications not included
- Additional vaccinations not included
- Program can be paid in full or split into two payments
- Refunds given only in the event that pet has severe health problems or passes away



Kitten Vaccine Schedule

6 to 9 weeks of age

- Physical exam
- Leukemia / FIV test
- 1st Distemper booster
- Vectra topical flea prevention

9 to 12 weeks of age

- Physical exam
- 2nd Distemper booster
- 1st Leukemia booster
- Vectra topical flea prevention

12 to 15 weeks of age

- Physical exam
- 3-year Distemper vaccination
- 2nd Leukemia booster
- Rabies vaccination (including county tag fee)
- Vectra topical flea prevention



Preventable Feline Diseases

Rabies: A fatal infection affecting the central nervous system. This virus is transmitted primarily through the bite of an infected animal. The rabies vaccine is **required by law**.

Distemper: A highly contagious disease that can affect the nervous system. This disease can cause loss of appetite, vomiting, and diarrhea. Some adult cats may recover from this disease, but it is often fatal to kittens.

Leukemia (FeLV): A virus that is shed in very high quantities in saliva and nasal secretions, but also in urine, feces, and milk from infected cats. This virus can cause loss of appetite, persistent fever and diarrhea, enlarged lymph nodes, upper respiratory infections, neurological disorders and many other health problems.

Viral Rhinotracheitis (FVR): A highly contagious common respiratory infection which can cause death from pneumonia for kittens. Some signs of this disease are sneezing, decreased appetite, and fever followed by a thick discharge from eyes.

Calicivirus (FCV): A respiratory infection that is usually not fatal by itself, but can help bring about more serious infections. The signs for this virus are similar to the FVR and ulcers may appear in the mouth and on the tongue.

Chlamydia (FPN): Chlamydial infection is a common respiratory infection which produces signs similar to FVR. It may provide an opportunity for the development of more serious bacterial complication. It is rarely fatal, but may recur when the cat is ill or stressed out.



Caring For Your New Kitten

House Training

- Cats instinctively like to cover their waste, making house-training easy. In multiple cat households, several litter boxes in various locations should be made available. Longhaired breeds tend to prefer softer, non-clinging types of litter. Some cats prefer covered litter boxes for more privacy.

Basic Training

- Teach the kitten what “NO” means. Remember, it is easier to teach correctly early on than it is to try retraining later.
- Clawing and scratching are natural for kittens. It is their way of smoothing the rough edges from their claws. Kittens can be taught to use a scratching post if started at a young age (scratching posts are usually attractive even to declawed cats).
- Biting or nipping is natural as well, but can lead to serious problems later. Start teaching the pet early that **NO** biting is acceptable. In most situations, scruffing the back of the neck and lifting the kitten off the ground will deter this behavior. If you are unsure how to do this, please ask a member of our staff to demonstrate the method for you. Do not encourage rough play, as this can lead to cat attacks later (it can also be confusing to the pet if they are told they can’t scratch or nip, but rough play is acceptable).
- Expose the kitten to as many new experiences and people as possible, but avoid the kitten becoming hurt or too frightened.
- Make sure to handle the kitten’s ears, feet, and toes. Practice this nightly for 3 to 5 minutes each time. Getting the kitten accustomed to these actions will make cleaning ears, administering medications, and trimming nails easier.
- Use a collar (preferably a break-away safety collar) starting at 6 weeks of age. Kittens can be taught to leash walk

Abnormal Behavior:

- An important stage in social development for kittens is around 4 to 7 weeks of age. Kittens who are orphaned or weaned too soon tend to exhibit one or more of the following behaviors:
 - Fear and aggression towards other cats and people
 - Aggressive play
 - Hesitation when approaching new objects
 - Abnormal chewing of objects, hair, wool, plastic, etc
- Prevent these behaviors by:
 - Handling your kitten daily
 - Discourage aggressive play: scruff the kitten’s neck, hiss at it, or blow in its face
 - Exposing the kitten to as many new people and situations as possible, making sure that any other pet that your kitten may come in contact with has been given all of their necessary vaccinations because your pet’s immunity is just starting to build.

Surgeries:

- Spaying (female) or neutering (male) is usually done from 6-12 months of age. Recovery time is much faster and many medical advantages are gained by doing this surgery before the pet is one year old. In general, spayed or neutered pets have fewer medical problems than those who are not.
 - We use gas anesthesia for most surgeries because we feel that it is safer. A small blood profile before anesthesia (called Pre-op bloodwork) can help identify problems that might affect anesthesia. Most surgeries receive antibiotic and pain relieving injections prior to surgery. We also recommend dispensing pain relievers to your pet at home during recovery.
-

Important Reasons to Spay Or Neuter

Spaying your female pet (Ovariohysterectomy): removal of the ovaries and uterus. The ideal age for this surgery is 4 to 6 months old.

- If spayed before first heat cycle, your pet has less than a 1% of developing breast cancer; if spayed after two heat cycles the risk increases to 26%
- Pets with diabetes or epilepsy should be spayed to prevent hormonal changes that may interfere with medication.
- Eliminates the risk of ovarian and uterine cancer.
- Eliminates unwanted pregnancies

Neutering your male pet (Castration): removal of the testicles and spermatic cord. The ideal age for this surgery is 4 to 6 months old.

- Eliminates the risk of testicular cancer, the second most common tumor in male dogs.
- Greatly reduces the risk of prostate cancer and prostatitis
- Reduces roaming and fighting
- Eliminates or reduces spraying or marking in males neutered before 6 months of age or before the onset of these behaviors
- Eliminates the risk and spread of sexually transmitted diseases
- Eliminates unwanted litters

UNFORTUNATE REALITY: In the United States, more than 4 million pets are euthanized in animal shelters each year simply because they have no home. Many are puppies and kittens less than 6 months old. Help stop this needless loss of life. ***SPAY AND NEUTER YOUR PETS!***

COMMON MYTHS: Spaying or neutering your pet does **NOT** cause...

- Laziness or hyperactivity
- Reduction in its instinct to protect your family and home
- Immature behavior
- Delay in normal behavioral maturity
- Alteration of its personality in any manner

Our staff can answer your questions about spaying or neutering or any other procedure your pet may undergo at our clinic. Please don't hesitate to ask!

Heartworm Disease In Cats

How common is heartworm disease in cats?

- Heartworm disease in cats was first diagnosed in 1921, but was considered extremely rare. We now know that problems previously diagnosed as asthma, vomiting from hairballs and sudden death by heart failure may have actually been due to heartworm disease. In the past, heartworms in cats have gone mainly under diagnosed due to inaccurate blood tests.
- Feline heartworm disease occurs in 38 states and in almost every state east of the Mississippi River. Studies have shown that 10% to 35% of the cat population will test positive for heartworms.

How are heartworms spread?

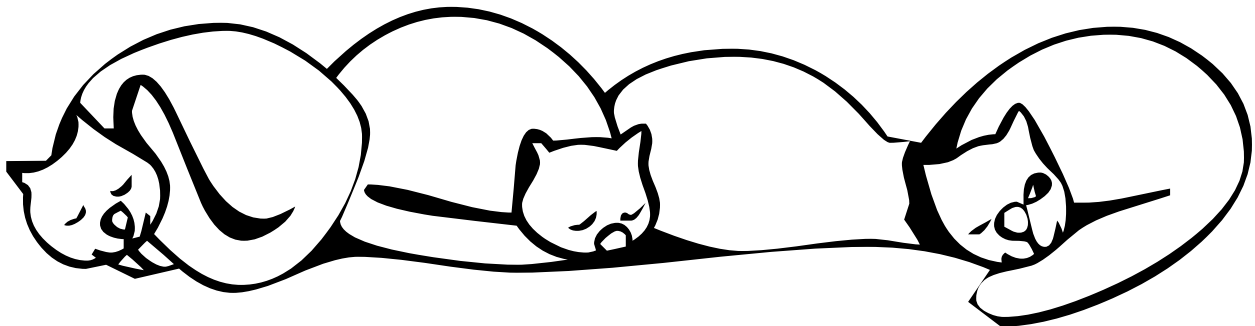
- Mosquitoes spread heartworm larvae by biting an infected animal and then biting your pet.

What can I do to protect my cat?

- There is a monthly prevention for cats that you apply to the skin, which is great for preventing fleas and ear mites, as well.

Why have cats not been tested routinely in the past?

- Only in recent years has it been realized that heartworm disease in cats is common, and normal in-clinic tests were not accurate. This made it necessary to send blood samples to an outside lab, which required extra time and money.



17 Common Poisonous Plants

To see this same list with details, please visit this link at the ASPCA site:
<http://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/poison-control/17-common-poisonous-plants.html>

- Lilies
- Marijuana
- Sago Palm
- Tulip / Narcissus Bulbs
- Azalea / Rhododendron
- Oleander
- Castor bean
- Cyclamen
- Kalanchoe
- Yew
- Amaryllis
- Autumn crocus
- Chrysanthemum
- English ivy
- Peace lily
- Pothos
- Schefflera

Please keep in mind that there are HUNDREDS of plants that are toxic to pets!!!

For an extensive, searchable list of toxic and non-toxic plants to dogs, cats, and horses, please visit:

<http://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/poison-control/plants>