

A HELPFUL GUIDE TO RAISING YOUR CAT OR KITTEN

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR NEW FURRY FAMILY MEMBER!

As with human babies, kittens have unique medical needs during their first year of life. We have a great program to help prevent disease and to nurture your new family member into healthy adulthood.

A physical exam is performed at each visit to check for any detectable genetic abnormalities and to monitor the early growth phases – both physically and mentally.

Vaccines are necessary to prevent contagious diseases in your new kitten. A cat receives protective immunity from its mother upon nursing. As the kitten grows, this protection gradually decreases. To stimulate the kitten's own immune system into building-up self-protection, vaccines are administered. A series of vaccines is necessary to initially introduce the kitten's immune system and then to naturally increase the immune system's response to fight-off infection.

Parasite control is crucial to a healthy kitten. Virtually all kittens are infected with intestinal parasites by exposure through the placenta, nursing, and from the environment. Stool samples are reviewed to help us detect specific infections so that they may be treated correctly. Contrary to popular belief, spaying or neutering your new pet will not change their personality. It makes them better family members. They can better focus on their relationship with you and your family.

Congratulations again on your new family member! We look forward to watching them grow with you. Please feel free to let us know anytime you have questions or concerns. Our goal is to help make your new family member just that – family. Through your responsible ownership, keeping on schedule with routine preventative care, and lots of love, you will reach that goal.

MEETING THE NEEDS *of* YOUR CAT



Addressing your cat's physical and emotional needs enhances its health and quality of life.

PROVIDE A SAFE PLACE.

Every cat needs a safe and secure place where it can retreat to so that it feels protected or which can be used as a resting area. The cat should have the ability to exit and enter the space from at least two sides if it feels threatened. Good examples of safe places are a cardboard box, a cat carrier, and a raised cat perch. Safe places should be located away from each other, so that cats can choose to be on their own.

PROVIDE MULTIPLE AND SEPARATED KEY ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES.

Key resources include food, water, toileting areas, scratching areas, play areas, and resting or sleeping areas. These resources should be separated from each other so that cats have free access without being challenged by other cats or other potential threats.

PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY FOR PLAY AND PREDATORY BEHAVIOR.

Play and predatory behaviors allow cats to fulfill their natural need to hunt. Play can be stimulated with the use of interactive toys that mimic prey, such as a toy mouse that is pulled across a floor or feathers on a wand that is waved through the air. You can encourage your cat's interactive play by rotating your cat's toys so they do not get bored and rewarding with treats to provide positive reinforcement for appropriate play. If you have more than one cat, remember to play with them individually.

PROVIDE POSITIVE, CONSISTENT, AND PREDICTABLE HUMAN-CAT SOCIAL INTERACTION.

Cats' individual preferences determine how much they like human interactions such as petting, grooming, being played with or talked to, being picked up, and sitting or lying on a person's lap. Remember to remind guests and all household members not to force interaction and instead let the cat initiate, choose, and control the type of human contact.

PROVIDE AN ENVIRONMENT THAT RESPECTS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CAT'S SENSE OF SMELL.

Unlike humans, cats use their sense of smell to evaluate their surroundings. Cats mark their scent by rubbing their face and body, which deposits natural pheromones to establish boundaries within which they feel safe and secure. Avoid cleaning their scent off these areas, especially when a new cat is introduced into the home or there are other changes with pets, people, or the environment of the home. The use of synthetic facial pheromones, such as Feliway®, can mimic a cat's natural pheromones and provide a calming effect in a stressful or unfamiliar situation.



Source: <https://catvets.com/public/PDFs/ClientBrochures/Environmental%20GuidelinesEViewFinal.pdf>



FELINE VACCINATIONS

RABIES

This deadly viral infection most commonly spreads through bite wounds, but can also be transmitted to any mammal by exposure of an open wound to the saliva of an infected animal. Skunks, raccoons, coyotes, foxes, and bats are the most common wild carriers in North America. Humans are at risk of infection if bitten by an infected animal or if the saliva of an infected animal comes into contact with an open wound. Rabies is routinely fatal once symptoms develop.

FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS (FeLV)

The leading cause of virus-associated deaths in cats, FeLV spreads through the saliva, nasal secretions, feces, urine, and milk of infected cats. Casual contact, bite wounds, and nursing can all transmit the infection. Roughly 50 percent of cats diagnosed with FeLV succumb to the disease within two and a half years. Infected cats may suffer from anemia, immune suppression, and cancer. All kittens should be vaccinated against FeLV during their first year of life. Afterward, any adult cat that may be exposed to outdoor cats or FeLV-infected cats should continue to receive this vaccine.



PANLEUKOPENIA (FELINE DISTEMPER)

This highly contagious and potentially lethal virus causes fever, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, and in some cases, sudden death. Kittens are particularly susceptible.

FELINE HERPESVIRUS (VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS)

This virus causes upper respiratory infection with fever, sneezing, eye and nasal discharge, conjunctivitis (inflammation of the inner eyelids and mucous membranes around the eyes), inflammation of the cornea (keratitis), and lethargy. Kittens have an increased risk of infection.

CALICIVIRUS

This highly contagious and ubiquitous virus is one of the major causes of upper respiratory infection in cats. Affected cats may experience sneezing, eye and nasal discharge, conjunctivitis, lethargy, loss of appetite, sores on the gums and soft tissues of the oral cavity, and lameness. In some cases, affected kittens may develop pneumonia. In rare cases, a much more virulent strain of this virus can cause inflammation of the liver, intestines, pancreas, and cells that line the blood vessels. This severe form of calicivirus can be deadly in up to half of affected cats.





FeLV & FIV

It is important to test your cat for Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) and Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV) because these viruses can cause many types of illnesses and ultimately death in infected cats. These viruses are specific to cats, as they do not affect humans or other pets.

WHAT IS FELINE LEUKEMIA



FELINE LEUKEMIA VIRUS (FeLV)

This infection is more commonly spread among cats that live together. The virus can also be spread from mother to kittens, and among cats that fight. It is mainly spread through saliva when cats groom each other, and when food and water bowls are shared. In North America, about 4% of tested cats are found to be infected with FeLV. In Latin America, 42% of tested cats are found to be infected.

Signs of Infection:

When first exposed to FeLV, a cat might not show any signs of illness. Some cats that are exposed can clear the virus completely from their body. Other cats are able to control the infection, preventing illness. In some cats, the infection will become active in their body, and they will develop problems such as low red blood cells (anemia) or cancer. These problems can be severe and even fatal to your pet.

WHAT IS FELINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS



FELINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (FIV)

FIV is more commonly found in male cats that are not neutered and in cats that fight other cats. It is found less often in kittens and neutered adult cats. The virus is spread through saliva and usually transmitted through bite wounds. In North America, about 3 – 5% of tested cats are found to be infected with FIV. In Latin America, up to 25% of tested cats are found to be infected.

Signs of Infection:

Newly infected cats may show mild illness, with fever or a decrease in appetite. After the early days of infection, the cat will return to normal and may not appear sick again for months or years. These cats can still infect other cats. Later in life, the cat's infection may become active again, and the cat will show signs of sickness. When the virus is active, it can weaken the immune system, leaving the cat at risk for different infections.

SPAY & NEUTER

Important reasons to spay or neuter your pet.

To help stop the overpopulation of cats, and to ensure every feline's overall health, the American Association of Feline Practitioners, the American Animal Hospital Association along with many other veterinary organizations recommend spaying or neutering cats by five months old.

Spaying your Female Cat (ovariohysterectomy)

- Prevents unwanted litters
- Prevents heat cycles and eliminates yowling, crying, erratic behavior, and bloody vaginal discharge
- Greatly reduces the risk of mammary cancer
- Eliminates the risk of pyometra, an infection in the uterus

Neutering your Male Cat (Castration)

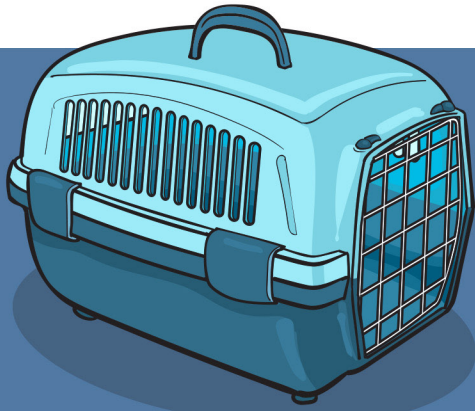
- Prevents unwanted litters
- Reduces the risk of inappropriate behaviors like roaming and marking with urine
- Eliminates the risk of testicular cancers



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

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LEARNING MORE ABOUT **CAT CARRIERS**

Providing good health care, especially preventive health care, can allow your cats to have longer, more comfortable lives. However, this cannot happen unless they see the veterinarian for needed care. Many cats dislike going to the veterinarian, and that starts with the difficulty of getting the cat into the carrier. If we can make this step easier, the entire veterinary visit is usually less stressful.

The visit to the veterinarian is often difficult because the carrier, car, and the veterinary hospital are usually unfamiliar.

HELPING YOUR CAT BECOME COMFORTABLE WITH THE CARRIER

Make the carrier a familiar place at home by leaving it in a room where your cat spends a lot of time.

- Place familiar soft bedding inside the carrier. Bedding or clothing with your scent can make them feel more secure.
- Place treats, catnip or toys inside the carrier to encourage the cat to enter at home.
- It may take days or weeks before your cat starts to trust the carrier. Remain calm, patient and reward desired behaviors.



WHAT TYPE OF CARRIERS ARE BEST?

The best carriers are inexpensive hardsided carriers that open from the top and the front, and can also be taken apart in the middle. Avoid carriers that require a cat to be pulled from or dumped out for an exam. Choose carriers that are sturdy, secure and stable for the cat, as well as easy for you to carry.



Source: <https://catvets.com/public/PDFs/ClientBrochures/Cat-to-Vet-Handout-Web-Ready.pdf>



HOW TO FEED A CAT

ADDRESSING BEHAVIORAL NEEDS



CURRENT FEEDING METHODS

PUZZLE FEEDERS AND HUNTING PUZZLE FEEDERS

Food Puzzles are objects that hold food and must be handled by the cat to get the food out. Using puzzle feeders and even hiding kibbles around the home increases activity, and provides mental and physical stimulation. Always start with simple puzzle feeders first because your cat needs to learn how to use them. As your cat gets comfortable with using them, you can slowly make them more difficult. For more information on puzzle feeders, visit www.catfriendly.com/howtofeedcats.

FREQUENT MEALS AND APPROPRIATE NUTRITION

Divide your cat's daily food allowance into multiple small meals fed throughout the 24-hour period. Use puzzle feeders when possible. Automatic feeders can also be helpful although they do not typically provide for hunting or foraging. Food needs to be located where your cat can reach it.

SEPARATE RESOURCES FOR HOMES WITH MULTIPLE CATS

In multiple pet households, offer separate feeding stations with distance and visual separation between cats, as well as utilize elevated space, to reduce stress and associated health issues.

Make sure each cat has their own food and water bowl. These should be in a separate location for each cat. Some cats that are able to jump may prefer to eat on counters or other elevated spaces. It may be helpful to put food and water bowls where each cat spends most of their time, but not close to litter boxes. Meals can be offered through programmable feeding bowls; some utilize individual microchips, only allowing one cat to access the bowl. Cats need to hunt and search for food, and to eat multiple small meals each day in privacy. You can meet these needs with puzzle feeders and by portioning food throughout the day, which reduces inactivity, anxiety, and obesity.



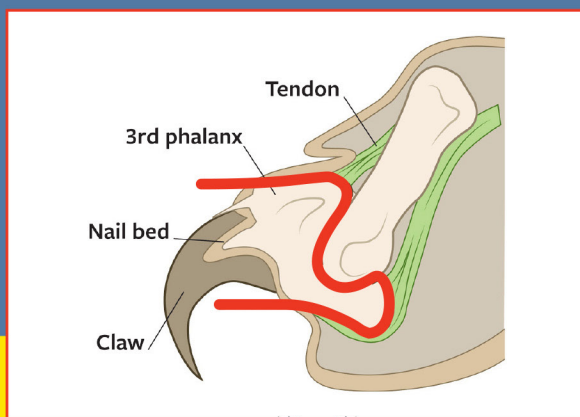
Separation and privacy during meal time is a good idea!



ALTERNATIVES TO DECLAWING

What is declawing?

Feline declawing is an elective and ethically controversial procedure, which is NOT medically necessary for cats in most instances. Declawing entails the amputation of a cat's third phalanx [P3], or third 'toe bone.'



SCRATCHING POSTS/PADS

Provide your cat with suitable 'scratchers' where they can exhibit normal scratching behavior. Experiment with a variety of textures and types of scratchers to determine which your cat prefers. Some examples include scratching posts or pads with sisal rope or rough fabric, cardboard boxes, and lumber or logs. Cats often stretch or scratch when they wake up so consider placing one near where your cat sleeps.

It may also be effective to place a scratcher near or in front of a cat's preferred, yet undesirable, scratching object (corner of the couch). Kittens and cats can be trained to use scratchers by rewarding use of the scratcher with the cat's favorite treat. If the cat scratches elsewhere, they should be gently picked up, taken to the scratcher, and then rewarded. Cats should always be positively reinforced and never punished.

REGULAR CLAW TRIMMING

Regularly trimming your cat's claws can prevent injury and damage to household items. The frequency of claw trimming will depend on your cat's lifestyle. If possible, start trimming as kittens so they become comfortable with the process early on. Always trim claws in a calm environment and provide positive reinforcement. Proper training to scratch on appropriate surfaces, combined with nail care, can prevent damage in the home.

TEMPORARY SYNTHETIC NAIL CAPS

These caps are glued over your cat's nails to help prevent human injury and damage to household items. The nail caps usually need to be re-applied every 4-6 weeks; therefore they may be a less desirable alternative to regular nail trimming, suitable scratchers, and environmental enrichment.

SYNTHETIC FACIAL PHEROMONE SPRAYS/DIFFUSERS

Continued scratching by cats may be related to stress, anxiety, attention seeking, or a perceived lack of security in their environment. Anxiety can also be intensified by punishment, thus driving the cat to increase scratching behaviors in the same or other undesirable locations in the home. Consider using synthetic facial pheromone sprays and/or diffusers to help relieve anxiety or stress.

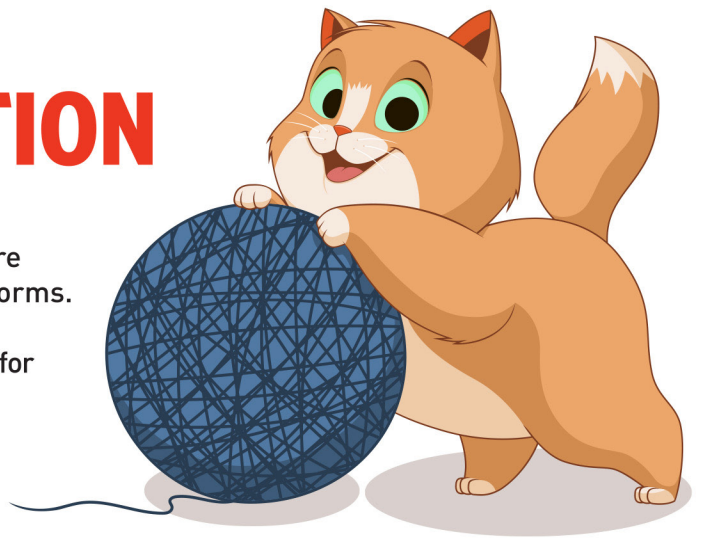
APPROPRIATE ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT

Providing your cat with an environment that is enriching is vital to teaching your cat to scratch on appropriate objects. Destructive scratching can occur in cats because their needs have not been fully met. Cats need the proper resources to perform their natural behaviors and have control over their social interactions. You can enhance your cat's health and well-being by ensuring all their needs are met in the home. The AAFP has a wealth of information for cat owners on environmental enrichment. Visit: www.catvets.com/environmental-needs.

PARASITE PREVENTION

Parasites fall into two general categories, internal and external. Some of the most common types of parasites are fleas, mites, ticks, roundworms, tapeworms, and heartworms.

Talk to your vet about which parasite prevention is the best fit for your new family member!



COMMON EXTERNAL FELINE PARASITES



Cause skin disease but may transmit other serious infections, such as tapeworm and bacterial infections.



Cause skin irritation for your cat, but can also carry serious diseases that threaten your cat's health.



Cause significant irritation and pain. Often times leads to different bacterial infections.

An annual parasite control plan for both external and internal parasites not only protects your cat, but you and your family members as well. Your veterinarian will work with you to determine the best approach for your cat based on lifestyle and location.

COMMON INTERNAL FELINE PARASITES

HEARTWORM



It's a lung disease despite its name and often carried by mosquitoes. Since these insects will come into homes, even indoor cats are at risk.

TAPEWORM



Can be acquired via fleas or mice. All kittens should be treated for tapeworm at least once. Adults are treated based on lifestyle factors.

ROUNDWORM



Common in kittens and young adult cats, and even indoor cats are at risk. Kittens commonly acquire roundworms from their mother.

In order to keep your cat as healthy as possible, it's helpful to have general knowledge about potential health dangers, and ways to prevent your cat from becoming sick, unnecessarily. Parasite prevention is vital in keeping your cat healthy.

INTRODUCING A CAT



When you already have cats as part of your family, introducing your newly adopted cat can seem like an overwhelming task. Patience is key—the transition can take several weeks, but by planning ahead you can reduce some stress, allow for an easier transition, and build a positive relationship between your feline companions.

STEP ONE – THE FIRST FEW DAYS

- You should isolate your new cat in a separate room with his own food, water, litter box, bedding, and toys.
- Bring familiar items from the adoption location into the separate room in order to make this room smell comforting and “homey” to your new kitty.
- If there are other cats in your home, this first step allows both cats to first get used to the scent and sounds of the other cat without risk of confrontation.
- Be sure to spend a lot of time with each cat or group of cats individually.
- Keep his cat carrier open in the room as well so your cat has a place to hide and can become familiar with the carrier for future veterinary visits. When you allow your cat to become familiar with his carrier, it can help reduce the stress and difficulty of getting your cat into the carrier when you need to transport them to the veterinarian’s office or on a trip.



STEP TWO

- Once all your cats in the home seem relaxed, gradually start to move the food dishes closer to the door that separates them. If any stress is noted, go back to the step where they were comfortable and work more slowly.
- You can also use a toy for them to play with under the door when they are calm and hopefully curious.
- If your cats are calm, take a cloth/blanket to wipe one cat and then put that cloth in the room with the other cats. Do the same for new and existing cats, so that the others can smell the cat in their area.
- If this is comfortable to all cats, you can also mix the scents on one cloth, wiping first one cat, then the other.
- Remember to reward all calm behaviors with treats and praise in a soft voice.
- When your cats are comfortable with the steps above, it is time to try a brief and safe interaction. This can be done by opening the crack of the door an inch so that both cats are safe, but can start to see each other.
- If one cat hisses or tries to attack, close the door, back up the process, and restart more gradually.
- Sometimes it can be helpful to distract your cats with food.

INTRODUCING A CAT

(CONTINUED)

STEP THREE

- When all is going well, place your new cat inside a carrier and allow your other cat(s) to explore by seeing and smelling your new cat more closely in a safe environment.
- Continue to reward calm behaviors with treats and praise in a soft voice.
- If your cats are harness and leash trained, this is another option you can try.



STEP FOUR

- If your cats seem comfortable in this environment, the next step is to try placing them in the same room with direct supervision.
- Start introductions for brief periods to help make it more likely that these experiences will be positive.
- Remember to be patient and go back a few steps if necessary, and gradually re-introduce.
- If you have any concerns, contact your veterinarian.
- Once your cats have been successfully acclimated, remember that each cat still needs their own resources, often in different locations, such as food, water, bedding, and litter boxes.

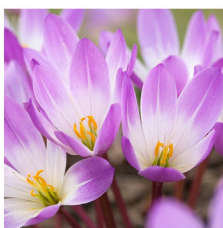
A FEW FINAL PIECES OF IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- It can still be overwhelming to acclimate a cat into your home even if you do not have other cats.
- As your new feline companion becomes more comfortable, he will be more likely to explore and test the boundaries.
- You should always check for potential hazards in your home such as poisonous plants, full-length curtains, fireplaces, breakable objects, etc.
- The more prepared you are, the smoother the transition can be.



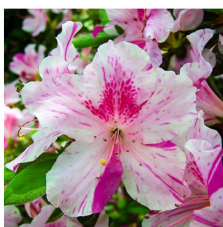
TOP 10 POISONOUS PLANTS

Tips from Pet Poison Helpline to Help Keep Your Pet Safe!



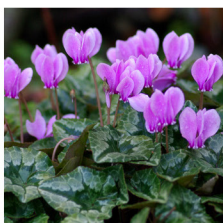
Autumn Crocus

There are two types of Crocus plants: one that blooms in the spring (*Crocus* species) and the other in the autumn (*Colchicum autumnale*). The spring plants are more common and are part of the Iridaceae family. These ingestions can cause general gastrointestinal upset including vomiting and diarrhea. These should not be mistaken for Autumn Crocus, part of the Liliaceae family, which contains colchicine. The Autumn Crocus is highly toxic and can cause severe vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, liver and kidney damage, and respiratory failure. If you're not sure what plant it is, bring your pet to their veterinarian immediately for care. Signs may be seen immediately but can be delayed for days.



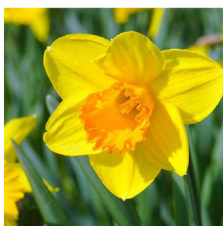
Azalea

In the same family as rhododendrons, azaleas can have serious, negative health effects on pets. These plants contain grayanotoxins which disrupt sodium channels affecting the skeletal and cardiac muscle. All parts of the plant are considered poisonous, and ingestion as little as 0.2% of an animal's body weight can result in poisoning. Eating even a few leaves can result in vomiting, diarrhea, and excessive drooling. Without immediate veterinary attention, the pet could fall into a coma and possibly die. The overall prognosis is fair with treatment.



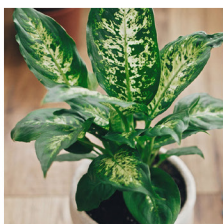
Cyclamen

The cyclamen is a beautiful houseplant commonly sold in supermarkets. It is also called the Persian violet and Sowbread. Cyclamen contains irritating saponins, and when any part of the plant (especially the tubers or roots) are chewed or ingested by dogs and cats, it can result in clinical signs of drooling, vomiting, and diarrhea. With large ingestions, these plants can result in cardiac problems (e.g., abnormal heart rate and rhythm), seizures, and death.



Daffodils

These flowers contain lycorine, an alkaloid with strong emetic properties (something that triggers vomiting). Ingestion of the bulb, plant, or flower can cause severe vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and even possible cardiac arrhythmias or respiratory depression. Crystals are found in the outer layer of the bulbs, similar to hyacinths, which cause severe tissue irritation and secondary drooling. Daffodil ingestions can result in more severe symptoms so if an exposure is witnessed or symptoms are seen, we recommend seeking veterinary care for further supportive care.



Dieffenbachia

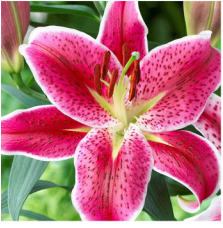
This plant is popular in homes and offices. Dieffenbachia species contain insoluble crystals of calcium oxalate called raphides. Chewing or biting into the plant releases the crystals which penetrate tissue resulting in injury. When dogs or cats ingest insoluble calcium oxalate-containing plants, clinical signs may be seen immediately and include pawing at face (secondary to oral pain), drooling, foaming, and vomiting. Moderate to severe swelling of the lips, tongue, oral cavity, and upper airway may also be seen, making it difficult to breathe or swallow.



Kalanchoe

Kalanchoe is a common, beautiful houseplant with hundreds of flowers (which range from yellow, red, pink, etc.). All parts of the plant are generally considered toxic - even the water in the vase has been reported to cause toxicosis. Clinical signs from ingestion include cardiovascular signs (e.g., abnormal heart rhythm and rate), electrolyte abnormalities (e.g., a life-threatening high potassium level), gastrointestinal signs (e.g., nausea, drooling, vomiting, etc.), or central nervous system signs (e.g., dilated pupils, tremors, seizures). In severe cases, an expensive antidote, digoxin-specific Fab fragments, can be used for severe, life-threatening cases.

Lilies



There are dangerous and benign lilies out there, and it's important to know the difference. Peace, Peruvian, and Calla lilies contain oxalate crystals that cause minor effects, such as tissue irritation to the mouth, tongue, pharynx, and esophagus - resulting in minor drooling. The more dangerous, potentially fatal lilies are True lilies, and these include Tiger, Day, Asiatic, Easter and Japanese Show lilies - all of which are highly toxic to cats! Even small ingestions (such as 2-3 petals or leaves) can result in severe kidney failure. If your cat is seen consuming any part of a lily, bring your cat (and the plant) immediately to a veterinarian for medical care. The sooner you bring your cat in, the better and more efficiently we can treat the poisoning. Decontamination (like inducing vomiting and giving binders like activated charcoal) are imperative in the early toxic stage, while aggressive intravenous fluid therapy, kidney function monitoring tests, and supportive care can greatly improve the prognosis.



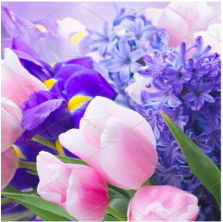
Oleander

Oleander is an outdoor shrub, popular for its evergreen qualities and delicate flowers. All parts of the plant are generally considered toxic - even the water in the vase has been reported to cause toxicosis; however, the leaves and flowers are extremely toxic if ingested and can cause severe vomiting, slow the heart rate, and possibly even cause death.



Sago Palm

Very popular in warmer climates, this household and outdoor plant can be very harmful to pets. All parts of sago palm are considered poisonous, with the seeds (nuts) being the most toxic part of the plant. Sago palm contains cycasin, which is the primary active toxic agent that causes severe liver failure in dogs. Ingestion results in acute gastrointestinal signs (e.g., drooling, inappetance, vomiting, diarrhea) within 15 minutes to several hours after ingestion. Central nervous system signs (e.g., weakness, ataxia, seizures, tremors, etc.) and severe liver failure can be seen within 2-3 days post-ingestion.



Tulips and Hyacinths

Tulips contain allergenic lactones while hyacinths contain similar alkaloids. The toxic principle of these plants is very concentrated in the bulbs (versus the leaf or flower), so make sure your dog isn't digging up the bulbs in the garden. When the plant parts or bulbs are chewed or ingested, it can result in tissue irritation to the mouth and esophagus. Typical signs include profuse drooling, vomiting, or even diarrhea, depending on the amount consumed. There's no specific antidote, but with supportive care from the veterinarian (including rinsing the mouth, anti-vomiting medication, and possibly subcutaneous fluids), animals do quite well. With large ingestions of the bulb, more severe symptoms such as increased heart rate and changes in respiration can be seen, and should be treated by a veterinarian. These more severe signs are seen in cattle or our overzealous, chowhound Labradors.

This is only a partial list of poisonous plants. For a more complete list of plants poisonous to cats and dogs, visit: www.petpoisonhelpline.com/poisons.

If you suspect your pet has ingested any of these items or any other questionable substance, call Pet Poison Helpline or your veterinarian for assistance. Accurate and timely identification of the suspected substance is very important. Having the container, package, or label in hand will save valuable time and may save the life of your pet.

About Pet Poison Helpline: Pet Poison Helpline is a service available 24 hours, seven days a week for pet owners, veterinarians and veterinary technicians that require assistance treating a potentially poisoned pet. Staff can provide treatment advice for poisoning cases of all species, including dogs, cats, birds, small mammals, large animals and exotic species. As the most cost-effective option for animal poison control care, Pet Poison Helpline's fee of \$39.00 per incident includes follow-up consultation for the duration of the poison case. **Pet Poison Helpline is available in North America by calling 800-213-6680.** Additional information can be found online at www.petpoisonhelpline.com.

www.petpoisonhelpline.com | 3600 American Boulevard W., Suite 725 Bloomington, MN 55431 | @petpoisonhelp

DANGEROUS FOODS

for cats



Alcohol

- Intoxication
- Coma
- Death



Avocado

- Vomiting
- Diarrhea



Chocolate & Caffeine

- Toxic to Heart & Nervous System



Cooked Bones

- Obstructions
- Lacerations



Too Much Dairy

- Diarrhea



Fruit Pits & Seeds

- Digestive Issues
- Obstructions



Grapes & Raisins

- Kidney Failure



Human Vitamins & Medications

- Damage to Kidneys & Liver



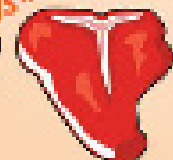
Onions & too much Garlic

- Blood Cell Damage
- Anemia



Raw Meat & Eggs*

- Vomiting
- Diarrhea



*A small part of a raw diet with correct handling & preparation is allowed.

Spoiled Food

- Vomiting
- Diarrhea



Sweets

- Diabetes
- Obesity



Walnuts & Macadamias

- Nervous System & Muscle Damage



Xylitol

- Hypoglycemia
- Liver Failure



Yeast Dough

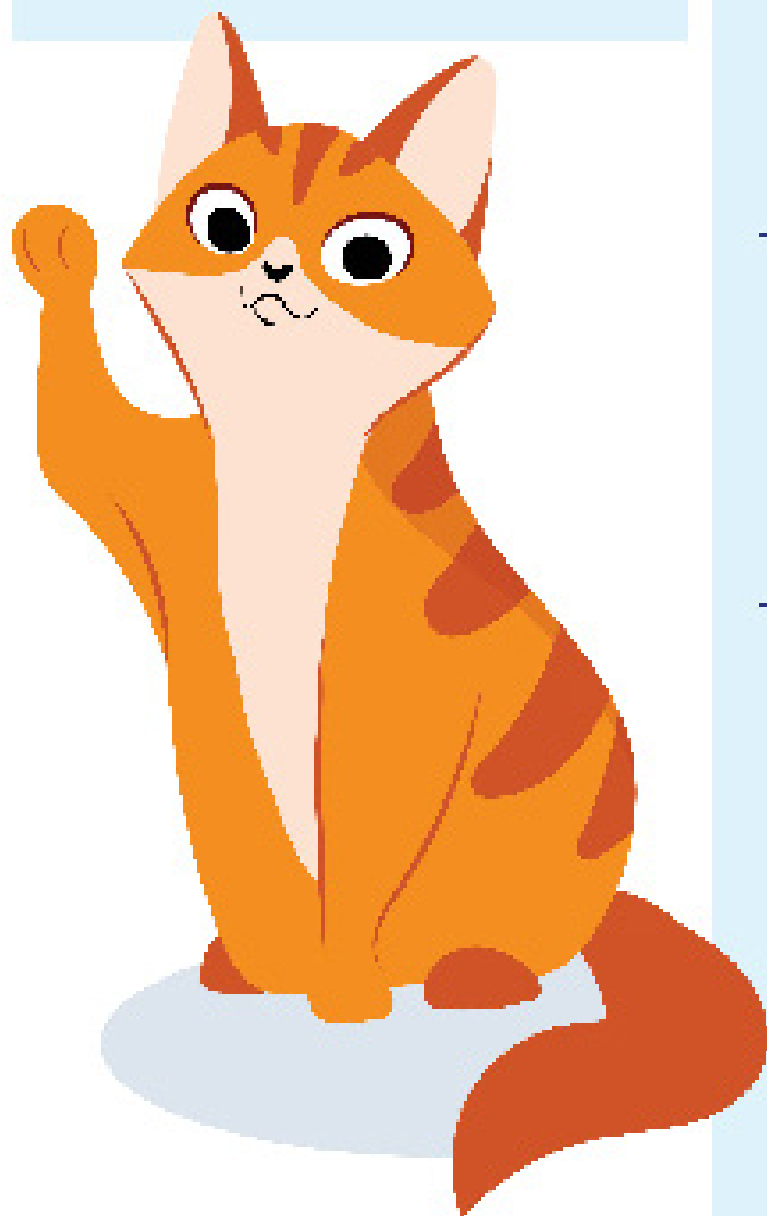
- Stomach Rupture
- Intestinal Rupture



For more information about hazardous and harmful foods and household items, please speak to your veterinarian.

PET INSURANCE

There are many pet insurance companies out there. We recommend researching your options to see if this is beneficial for you and your pet. Please ask your vet about specific recommendations based on your pet's individual needs.



POISON INFO

PET POISONS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT



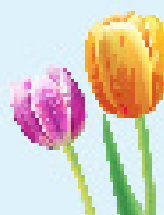
FOOD OR ADDITIVES

- Chocolate (Most Common)
- Raisins & Grapes
- Xylitol (Sugar free gums and candy)
- Onions
- Garlic
- Caffeine
- Macadamia Nuts



MISCELLANEOUS

- Ethylene glycol
- Illegal Drugs
- Snake Biting
- Rat Poison



POISONOUS PLANTS

- Azaleas
- Lilies
- Oleander
- Tulips



PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

- NSAID (Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, most common)
- Acetaminophen

PET POISON HELPLINE

(855) 764-7661
(\$89 INCIDENT FEE APPLIES)