

Animal Kingdom Veterinary Care Center

"caring pet care..."

Our mission is to be the best provider of caring pet care to area families and their pets.

We will accomplish this by practicing these values every day:

- *Our attitude will be that of friendliness, competence, and compassion.*
- *We will provide valuable services, information, and products to our clients that will enrich their lives by enhancing the lives of their animal companions.*
- *We will receive a fair value for our goods and services so that we may maintain a healthy business and provide for our staff members.*
- *We recognize that the backbone of the business is our people. Our common efforts will make this clinic a fun and comfortable place to work. We will cooperate and support each other as we strive to learn and improve every day.*



Animal Kingdom Kitten Veterinary Schedule

One of the great pleasures of being a veterinarian is to help welcome a kitten into their new family. We can assist with this by performing a thorough physical examination and then recommending a series of basic vaccinations to help protect the kitten from contagious diseases. Our intention is to lay a good foundation of immunity that can be maintained throughout their lifetime. We will also recommend other procedures and treatments that should be done within the first year of the kitten's life.

8 WEEKS

Vaccination Exam
FELV/FIV Testing
1st Kitten FVRCP
Fecal Exam
Dewormer
Flea/Tick Prevention

12 WEEKS

Vaccination Exam
2nd Kitten FVRCP/FELV
Dewormer
Flea/Tick Prevention

16 WEEKS

Vaccination Exam
3rd Kitten FVRCP/FELV
Rabies Feline 1 year
Dewormer
Flea/Tick Prevention.
Continue Prevention monthly year-round.

4-6 MONTHS

Spay/Neuter
Declaw
Microchip

ANNUAL EXAM AT 14-16 MONTHS

Vaccination Exam
FVRCP/FELV
Rabies Feline 3 Year

Routine Care

Routine care refers to the non-emergency care that is needed to keep your cat healthy its whole life. This includes vaccinations, spay/neuter, microchipping, and declawing your cat (if you wish).

FVRCP: This vaccination is given to a kitten at 8, 12, and 16 weeks, and then needs to be boosted every year. The diseases that this vaccinates against can be severe and sometimes deadly

- * Feline Rhinotracheitis - Viral respiratory infection
- * Calicivirus - Viral respiratory infection
- * Panleukopenia - Viral infection that can affect several body systems, especially the blood cells produced in the bone marrow
- *Chlamydia Psittaci Virus - Respiratory infection caused by intracellular organisms that are similar to bacteria

FELV: This is a vaccine for Feline Leukemia. It is recommended to test your kitten for this first (around 8 weeks) because it is transmittable to other cats and makes them sick resulting in death. FELV is given at weeks 12 and 16 along with FVRCP.

Rabies: Vaccination for rabies will be given to your kitten at 16 weeks of age, which will last 1 year. Then vaccinate 1 year later, which then lasts 3 years.

Spay/Neuter: This procedure prevents unwanted kittens and avoids potentially serious future medical problems. The spay or neuter procedure is usually done when cats are around 6 months old. It is a one day procedure, so your cat can come home later that day.

Microchipping: This is a simple procedure in which a small microchip, the size of a grain of rice, is injected beneath the skin. If your pet is lost and someone finds it, he/she can be brought to a vet clinic or shelter and be scanned to see if they have a microchip. This can be done at anytime, but we recommend doing this at 4-5 months at the time of spay/neuter.

Declawing: This procedure involves removing the last joint of each toe, along with the claw. You can either choose to remove the front two paws or all four. If you decide to declaw your cat, we recommend doing this at 4-5 months along with spay/neuter. Your cat will stay overnight for their declaw.

Rabies

What is rabies and what causes it?

Rabies is a severely fatal viral disease that can affect all mammals, including humans. Infection results in damage to the nervous system and death. Rabies occurs worldwide. In the U.S. only 2 or 3 human cases of rabies occur each year and are usually associated with exposure to bats. In animals, over 7,000 cases are reported each year in the U.S., primarily in wildlife species such as raccoons, skunks, and bats.

What animals get rabies?

All mammals can get rabies. In the U.S., wildlife species such as raccoons, skunks, foxes, and coyotes are the major reservoirs for the virus. Rabies in domestic animal species has been reported for dogs, cats, cattle, horses, but any mammal can get the disease if exposed to the virus. Bats are another important reservoir for rabies.

How can my animal get rabies?

Rabies is most commonly spread by the bite (**direct contact**) of an infected animal whose saliva contains the virus. It has also been spread between animals by the ingestion (**oral**) of unpasteurized milk. The virus is not thought to be spread by blood, urine or feces.

How does rabies affect my animal?

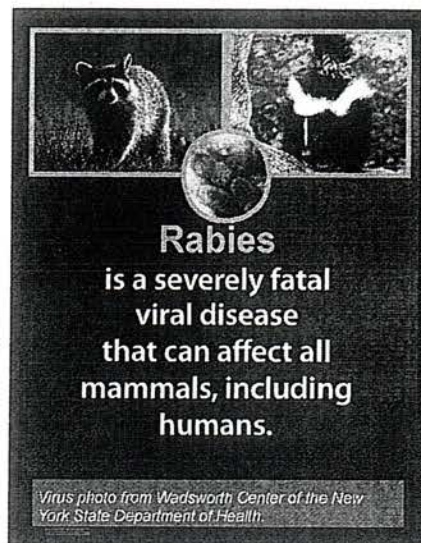
Since the rabies virus affects the brain of animals, signs of rabies involve changes in behavior. Infected animals may show unusual aggression, friendliness or be fearful. Other signs include restlessness, paralysis of their legs, difficulty swallowing,

drooling and a change in the sound of their voice. They may overreact to stimuli such as noises or lights. Any animal infected with rabies will die in 7 to 10 days.

Can I get rabies?

Yes. People can get rabies from the bite (**direct contact**) of an infected animal. Other less common routes of exposure include contact with the brain or spinal cord fluid of infected animal or inhaling virus **aerosolized** from infected tissues. A limited number of human cases have occurred from organ transplants.

In most human cases, signs of rabies do not develop until 1 to 3 months after exposure. Early symptoms include fever, headache, itching at the site of the bite, confusion and abnormal behavior. Infected people will be overstimulated by light and sounds and have difficulty swallowing. Once signs of disease begin, recovery is very rare and death usually occurs within 2 to 10 days. Fortunately, treatment before signs develop is highly effective and life-saving.



Who should I contact, if I suspect rabies?

In Animals – Contact your veterinarian immediately.

In Humans – Contact your physician immediately.

How can I protect my animal from rabies?

Prevention is the best way to stop rabies. Animals should be vaccinated for rabies and kept away from wildlife. Bats caught by cats should be sent in for testing. Dogs, cats or ferrets that have bitten humans and show no signs of illness may be observed for rabies under veterinary supervision for 10 days. If signs of rabies develop during this time, the animal must be euthanized and tested.

How can I protect myself from rabies?

Do not contact, handle or feed wildlife. Animals behaving abnormally (nocturnal animals wandering around in the daytime or wildlife acting exceptionally friendly) should especially be avoided. Do not pick up bats that are laying on the ground. If you are bitten by any animal, wash the wound well with soap and hot water. If you suspect rabies in the animal that bit you, contact your physician immediately, so post-exposure treatment can be started.

For More Information

CFSPH Technical Fact Sheets. Rabies at <http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/DiseaseInfo/>

CDC website. Rabies at http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/submenus/sub_rabies.htm



Top Reasons to Spay or Neuter Your Pet

1. Your female dog or cat will live a longer, healthier life.

Spaying, the removal of the ovaries and uterus, is a procedure performed under general anesthesia that usually requires minimum hospitalization and helps prevent pyometra (pus-filled uterus) and breast cancer. Spaying your pet before her first heat offers the best protection.

2. There are major health benefits for your male companion, too.

Besides preventing unwanted kittens, neutering, the surgical removal of the testicles, prevents testicular and prostate cancer, if done before 6 months of age.

3. Your spayed female won't go into heat.

Female felines usually go into heat four to five days every 3 weeks during breeding season. They will yowl and urinate more frequently to attract a mate.

4. Your male won't need to roam away from home.

An intact male in search of a mate will do just about anything to get one! Once he is free to roam, he risks injury in traffic and fights with other animals.

5. ... and he will be much better behaved!

Unneutered cats may mark their territory by spraying strong-smelling urine. Many aggression problems can be avoided by neutering your cat early!

6. Spay/Neuter decreases your pet's calorie requirements, but they don't have to gain weight!

Lack of exercise and overfeeding will cause your pet to gain weight, not spay/neuter. Your pet will remain fit as long as you continue to provide exercise and monitor food.

7. Spay/Neuter is highly cost-effective.

The cost of the surgery is much less than having and caring for a litter. It's also cheaper than other vet bills for the diseases and injuries your animal has due to non-fixing.

8. It packs a powerful punch in the fight against pet overpopulation.

Millions of cats and dogs of all ages and breeds are euthanized annually or suffer as strays. These high numbers are the result of unwanted, unplanned litters that could have been prevented by spaying or neutering your pet.

Why Microchip Your Pet

Microchipping is the best way to help reunite lost pets with their owners. On average, 8-10 million pets are lost in the US each year. Only a fraction of those pets, about 22%, find their way back home after they've reached a shelter. That is a large part due to a lack of pet identification.

There are different methods of identifying your pet, including collar tags and tattoos, but neither provides a complete solution for lost pets. Collars can be lost, and tattoos can be altered, but microchips are permanent.

Not only is microchipping permanent, but it's also safe and convenient. It's as easy to administer as a vaccine, and the microchip will last your pet's lifetime. The microchip is approximately the size of a grain of rice, which is implanted into a pet using a single-use syringe. Each microchip contains a code that is unique and readable by scanners. When a lost pet arrives at a shelter, the serial number can be identified and the pet can be traced back to its owner. We have donated a ResQ

universal chip reader to the North Liberty Police Department, allowing them to scan local lost pets as soon as they are picked up.

The microchip that we use is a true, no-cost pet registration database. It is very easy to register; you can go online by using the provided website or call the number. There will be just a few simple questions about you and your animal. If you move, it's free to change your information. All you need to do is log back on or call the number with your new information.



Declawing Your Cat

A cat's claw is a specialized toenail with an assortment of functions, including feeding, grooming, and territorial marking. The claw grows slightly in length but grows primarily in layers, like an onion. As older layers are shed, underlying sharper ones are revealed. When a cat scratches a surface, it does not sharpen its nail; rather, it removes the outer worn nails. There is no evidence that declawing your cat will make it more aggressive or more likely to bite.

Surgical Removal of Claws

The elective surgery known as declawing, or onychectomy, involves removal of the last joint of each toe, along with the claw. It may be performed on the front paws only, but occasionally it's done on all four feet. This procedure results in the permanent elimination of damage or injury from claws. However, declawed cats will also have a decreased ability to climb trees and defend yourself, so keep that in mind if you plan on sending your feline outside.

This procedure is performed while the animal is completely anesthetized so that no pain is felt. Each incision is closed with surgical glue and allowed to heal naturally, although sometimes we may suture an older cat. The paws are then bandaged before the cat regains consciousness. We remove these bandages the morning after and most cats are sent home the day after surgery. We use pain medication during the surgery and afterwards to make your cat as comfortable as possible.

Alternatives to Declawing

1. **Nail trimming:** Periodic trimming of the sharp tips of the claw prevents serious injury to others or property. After the trimming, the nail only takes a few weeks for the sharp tips to return. As long as the cat does not scratch inappropriate surfaces, regular trimming should be sufficient.
2. **Scratching posts:** You may be able to train your cat to use a post. Place your post near favorite pieces of furniture or preferred locations. Some cats may also have a preference with certain materials (carpet, rope, bare wood, or bark). To encourage your cat to use the post, try sprinkling it with catnip or attach toys such as balls or feathers.
3. **Plastic nail caps:** Also another non-surgical approach. This involves the application of plastic caps which are glued in place to cover the claw. The caps are blunt, so as your cat goes through the actions of clawing, the effects are minimized.

Fleas

Fleas are a small, wingless, leaping, bloodsucking external insect. The adults feed off of the blood of mammals and birds but are carried by a number of different animals. Fleas start from eggs, which fall off infested animals and develop into larvae and pupae indoors (they can be found in carpeting, cracks in flooring, bedding, and upholstery) and outdoors (under shady, protected areas such as decks, crawl spaces, and shrubs). This is a site of a flea infestation. Immature stages of fleas already present in an environmental infestation continue to develop into new adult fleas long after the adult fleas on the pet are killed. It can take several weeks for these immature stages that are already in the environment to complete their development, potentially exposing the pet to new fleas every day until it runs its course. It is important to keep your pet on a monthly flea preventative from April to December.

Fleas Effect on Health

- May cause skin damage, itching, secondary skin infection, flea allergy dermatitis, and secondary bloodborne diseases (for example-infectious anemia transmitted by fleas). Fleas are also carriers of the internal parasite, tapeworms.

What if my cats have fleas?

There are a number of products that you can use to treat your cats.

1. **Frontline Plus:** can be used on cats and dogs older than 8 weeks for fleas and ticks. It is good for 30 days and waterproof after 24 hours of application.
2. **Revolution:** can be used on cats over 8 weeks. In cats, revolution kills fleas, ear mites, hookworms, and round worms.
3. **Capstar:** once a day oral medication for cats and kittens 4 weeks of age or older and at least 2 pounds of body weight.

Wave Good-bye to a Flea Infestation

Unprotected
Pets



Flea Population

Groundwork for an Infestation

Environmental flea infestations don't happen overnight. In fact, they usually begin 6-8 weeks before you ever notice a flea. That's when fleas find an unprotected pet in your home and begin feeding and breeding — and laying the groundwork for an ugly infestation. By the time you notice fleas on the pets there can be thousands of flea eggs, larvae, and pupae right under your feet ready to emerge.

FRONTLINE® Plus
Month 1 Treatment



The Flea Population Swells

Once you've applied FRONTLINE Plus, any fleas on your pets will be killed fast, putting a stop to flea reproduction. The eggs and larvae that were already hidden in your home will still mature into new fleas though — usually within a month of when you first applied FRONTLINE Plus. As these new fleas emerge, your flea problem may look like it's actually getting worse, but this infestation is actually running its course.



Your treated pets can still pick up new fleas in a flash from the same places they got them in the first place: your own yard, the neighborhood, parks, etc. Whether your pet picks up new fleas from an indoors infestation running its course or from flea nurseries outside, FRONTLINE Plus will eliminate these fleas before they can produce another generation of fleas.

FRONTLINE Plus
Month 2 Treatment



The Infestation Comes Crashing Down

Because FRONTLINE Plus destroys fleas' ability to reproduce, once all the fleas in the home mature, the nursery is empty, and the cycle is broken. This often happens in the second month after treatment, but it can take longer, especially where it is cooler inside.

FRONTLINE Plus
Month 3 Treatment



You can't keep your pets from picking up new fleas, sometimes a lot of new fleas, so apply FRONTLINE Plus monthly to all dogs and cats in the household to kill fleas before a flea infestation tsunami can start all over again.



6-8 weeks before you ever notice a flea

Month 1

Month 2

Month 3



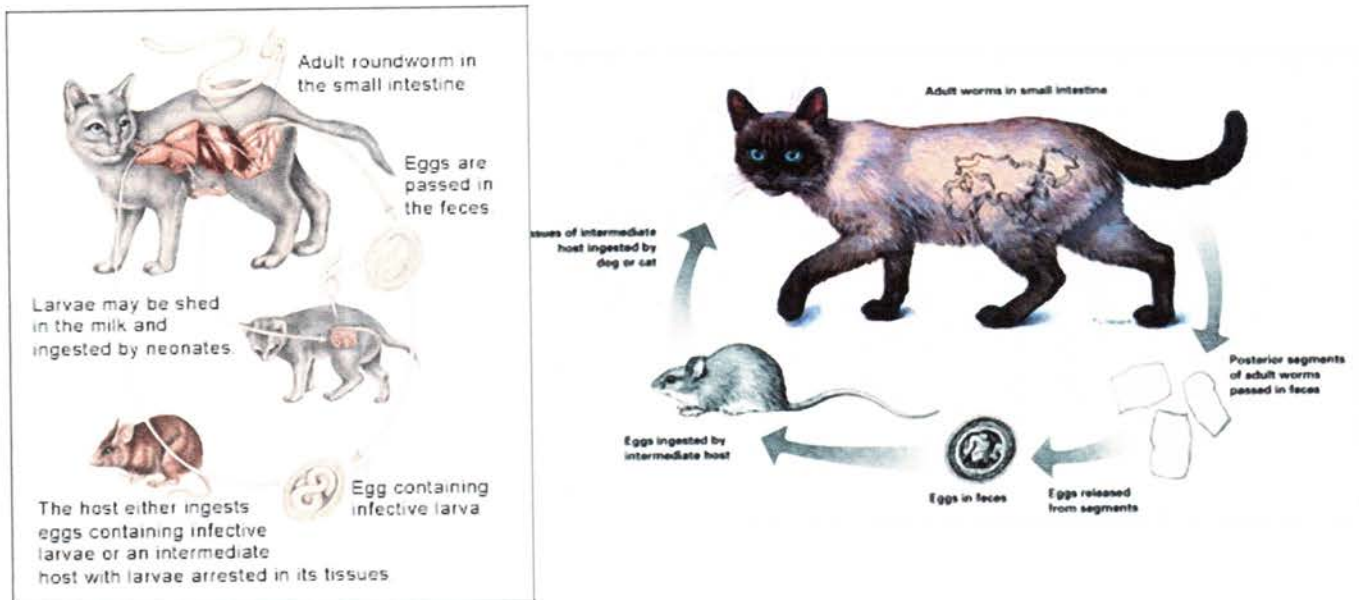
FRONTLINE®
Plus
Kills fleas and ticks fast...and lasts.

Remember, CONSISTENCY IS KEY.

Intestinal Parasites

Roundworms (*Toxocara canis*, *Toxascaris leonina*): Most common worm that you will see in your kitten. They are usually 2-4 inches long and are "spaghetti-like" when found in stool. They are directly transmitted through ingestion of eggs in feces, or through the milk passed from queen to kitten. Roundworms cause damage to the digestive tract and loss of nutrients. Humans can get these, too, so remember to wash your hands after handling any fecal matter.

Tapeworms (*dipylidium caninum*) Segments of this worm are usually found around the anus or in the feces that look like dried rice. They are transmitted by ingestion of secondary hosts, such as fleas or prey animals, such as mice. Tapeworms will cause the kitten to lose their much needed nutrients. Tapeworms are also zoonotic, which means that humans can ingest these as well.



Protozoa (coccidia or *Toxoplasma*) These parasites can be transmitted through the ingestion of eggs in feces or infective cysts in prey animals. Gastrointestinal damage in cats is common, and Toxoplasmosis can potentially result in serious injury to the fetus in pregnant women.

Getting rid of these parasites

Numerous deworming products are effective. Some are over the counter and some are prescription. Many flea products also provide a monthly deworming. However, the best way to find out if your cat has a parasite, is to bring in a sample of its stool.

Toxoplasmosis

What is toxoplasmosis and what causes it?

Toxoplasmosis (tox-oooh-plas-moe-sis) is a disease caused by a microscopic protozoal parasite called *Toxoplasma gondii* (tox-oooh-plas-ma gon-dee-eye). The organism has a complex life cycle and is found worldwide.

What animals get toxoplasmosis?

Many animal species can get toxoplasmosis. Cats are required for the life cycle of the organism. Infection is most common in cats, sheep, goats, and swine. Cattle seem to be relatively resistant. Dogs can also be infected.

How can my animal get toxoplasmosis?

Toxoplasma gondii oocysts (eggs) are shed in the feces of infected cats. These eggs are then incidentally ingested (oral) by other animals, either through grazing or eating smaller mammals, such as when cats hunt small rodents. The protozoa can also be transmitted during pregnancy thereby infecting the unborn fetuses.

How does toxoplasmosis affect my animal?

Most animals that have toxoplasmosis show no signs of illness. Disease is most often seen and the most severe in young animals, such as puppies or kittens. In adult animals, particularly sheep, the most commonly noted sign is abortion. Cats may have signs of pneumonia or damage to the nervous system or eyes. Affected dogs may show signs of encephalitis, such as seizures, head tilt, tremors, or paralysis. The organs can also be affected.

Can I get toxoplasmosis?

Yes. Humans can get toxoplasmosis by ingesting (oral) *Toxoplasma gondii* eggs or cysts from fecally contaminated (raw vegetables) or undercooked food (meat). It can also be spread through contact with feces from an infected cat.

Disease is rare in people who are healthy. The greatest risk of disease is to those with weakened immune systems (i.e., cancer or AIDS patients, children, or pregnant women).

Symptoms can begin with mild, flu-like signs (fever, body aches, headache, sore throat). Severe disease can occur if the protozoan invades the muscles, nervous system, heart, lungs or eye. The organism can cause abortion or birth defects in pregnant women. It can cause brain infection and death in persons with AIDS.

Who should I contact, if I suspect toxoplasmosis?

In Animals –

Contact your veterinarian.

In Humans –

Contact your physician.

How can I protect my animal from toxoplasmosis?

Keep cats indoors to prevent cats from becoming infected or shedding the oocysts into the environment. They should be especially kept out of livestock areas. Feed animals commercially prepared foods. Raw or undercooked meats should not be fed.

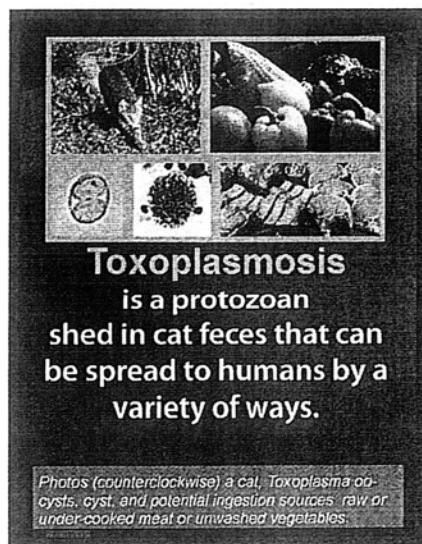
How can I protect myself from toxoplasmosis?

The risk of infection can be reduced by proper food preparation. Meats should be thoroughly cooked. Good hygiene is also important. Wash fruits and vegetables before eating them. Avoid cross contamination in the kitchen and wash items in contact with meat in hot, soapy water. Wear gloves while gardening or when changing the litter box to avoid contact with cat feces. Always wash your hands after contact with any animal. Pregnant women and immunocompromised individuals should avoid cleaning cat litter if possible.

For More Information

CFSPH Technical Fact Sheet. Toxoplasmosis at <http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/DiseaseInfo/default.htm>

CDC website Toxoplasmosis at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/parasites/toxoplasmosis/default.htm>



Nutrients Your Cat Needs

Nutrients are substances obtained from food and used by an animal as a source of energy and as part of the metabolic machinery necessary for maintenance and growth. Barring any special needs, illness-related deficiencies or instructions from your vet, your pets should be able to get all the nutrients they need from high-quality commercial pet foods, which are formulated with these special standards in mind.

1. **Water** is the most important nutrient. Essential to life, water accounts for between 60 to 70 percent of an adult pet's body weight. While food may help meet some of your pet's water needs (dry food has up to 10 percent moisture, while canned food has up to 78 percent moisture), pets need to have fresh clean water available to them at all times. A deficiency of water may have serious repercussions for pets: a 10-percent decrease in body water can cause serious illness, while a 15-percent loss can result in death.
2. **Proteins** are the basic building blocks for cells, tissues, organs, enzymes, hormones and antibodies, and are essential for growth, maintenance, reproduction and repair. Proteins can be obtained from a number of sources. Animal-based proteins such as chicken, lamb, turkey, beef, fish and egg have complete amino acid profiles. (Please note: Do not give your pet raw eggs. Raw egg white contains avidin, an anti-vitamin that interferes with the metabolism of fats, glucose, amino acids and energy.) Protein is also found in vegetables, cereals and soy, but these are considered incomplete proteins. Essential amino acids (building blocks of protein) include arginine, methionine, histidine, phenylalanine, isoleucine, threonine, tryptophan, lysine, valine and taurine.

*The essential amino acid **taurine** is required for companion cats. Unlike dogs, cats cannot synthesize enough taurine to meet their needs. Taurine is required for the prevention of eye and heart disease, as well as reproduction, fetal growth and survival. This essential amino acid is only found in foods of animal origin, such as meat, eggs and fish.

3. **Fats** are the most concentrated form of food energy, providing your pet with more than twice the energy of proteins or carbohydrates. Fats are essential in the structure of cells and are needed for the production of some hormones. They are required for absorption and utilization of fat-soluble vitamins. Fats provide the body insulation and protection for internal organs. A deficiency of essential fatty acids may result in reduced growth or increased skin problems. **-Omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids** play a vital role in healing inflammation.

Replacing some omega-6 with omega-3 fatty acids can lessen an inflammatory reaction—whether it is in the skin, the joints (from arthritis), the intestines (from inflammatory bowel disease) or even in the kidneys (from progressive renal failure).

Please note: It is impossible to accurately determine the fatty acid ratio of a diet if the owner prepares home-cooked foods.

4. **Carbohydrates** provide energy for the body's tissues, play a vital role in the health of the intestine, and are likely to be important for reproduction. While there is no minimum carbohydrate requirement, there is a minimum glucose requirement necessary to supply energy to critical organs (i.e. the brain). Fibers are kinds of carbohydrates that modify the mix of the bacterial population in the small intestine, which can help manage chronic diarrhea. For cats to obtain the most benefit from fiber, the fiber source must be *moderately* fermentable. Fiber sources that have low fermentability (e.g. cellulose) result in poor development and less surface area of the intestinal mucosa. Highly fermentable fibers can produce gases and by-products that can lead to flatulence and excess mucus. Moderately fermentable fibers—including beet pulp, which is commonly used in cat foods—are best, as they promote a healthy gut while avoiding the undesirable side effects. Other examples of moderately fermentable fibers include brans (corn, rice and wheat) and wheat middlings. Foods that are high in fiber are not good for cats with high energy requirements, such as those who are young and growing.
5. **Vitamins** are catalysts for enzyme reactions. Tiny amounts of vitamins are essential to cats for normal metabolic functioning. Most vitamins cannot be synthesized in the body, and therefore are essential in the diet. -When feeding a complete and balanced diet, it is **unnecessary** to give a vitamin supplement unless a specific vitamin deficiency is diagnosed by a veterinarian. Due to the practice of over supplementation, hypervitaminosis—poisoning due to excess vitamins—is more common these days than hypovitaminosis, or vitamin deficiency! Excess vitamin A may result in bone and joint pain, brittle bones and dry skin. Excess vitamin D may result in very dense bones, soft tissue calcification and joint calcification.
6. **Minerals** are inorganic compounds that are not metabolized and yield no energy. These nutrients cannot be synthesized by animals and must be provided in the diet. In general, minerals are most important as structural constituents of bones and teeth, for maintaining fluid balance and for their involvement in many metabolic reactions.

Dental Care

Did you know that over 85% of dogs and cats over the age of four suffer from periodontal disease? This can be prevented with daily dental care. Your pet will accumulate plaque five times faster than us. One milligram of dental plaque contains over one trillion bacteria. Bad breath, discoloration, and tartar are all problems that could lead to serious health risks. When tartar (created by food debris, saliva, and bacteria in the mouth) is allowed to build up, it can accumulate causing tooth loss and result in infection that could enter the bloodstream and spread to the heart or other organs.

Examine your pet's teeth regularly for signs of decay and oral disease. Most cats don't enjoy toothbrushing, but an alternative to this is **VetzLife**, which helps prevent tartar buildup as well as breaks down existing tartar. This is a gel product that is placed on the gums or under the lip; it does not need to be brushed onto the teeth. **Plaque Off** is a completely natural product which is suitable for both cats and dogs. It is a special type of seaweed which has been found to have specific beneficial effects for oral care. It comes in a granulated form which is easily added to food every day. Once this reaches the saliva, it helps prevent bacteria from building up plaque and tartar. Existing tartar becomes loosened up, which makes it easier to remove while your animal is eating.



It is necessary to feed your cat crunch food because the abrasive texture of kibble can keep teeth clean. Also consider crunchy treats.

Regular visits to your vet office should include a complete checkup of your pet's teeth. They should clean plaque and tartar off the teeth, which anesthesia is necessary. Sometimes the condition of the tooth might be so bad that it be necessary to pull.



Before



After

10 signs of illness in cats

Sometimes it's difficult to identify when your cat's not feeling well. Watch for these signs of illness, and consult with your veterinarian as soon as possible if your pet begins to show any of them.

1 Inappropriate elimination

A cat that urinates inappropriately could have any number of conditions associated with the behavior, including lower urinary tract disease, kidney disease, urinary tract infection, and diabetes mellitus. It can also be a sign of arthritis, which makes it difficult for cats to get into the litter box.

2 Changes in interaction

Cats are social animals, so changes in interactions with humans or pets can signal disease, fear, anxiety, or pain.

3 Changes in activity

A decrease in activity is often a sign of arthritis or systemic illness, while an increase in activity can be caused by hyperthyroidism.

4 Changes in sleeping habits

If your cat is sleeping more than normal (keep in mind that average adult cats may sleep 16 to 18 hours a day—though much of that is “catnapping”), it could be a sign of an underlying disease.

5 Changes in food and water consumption

Most cats are not finicky eaters. Decreased food intake can be a sign of several disorders, ranging from poor dental health to cancer. Increased food consumption can be caused by diabetes mellitus, hyperthyroidism, or other health problems.



6 Unexplained weight loss or gain

Sudden weight loss can be a sign of hyperthyroidism, diabetes mellitus, or a host of other diseases. Obesity, on the other hand, can cause an increased risk of diabetes mellitus, joint disease, and other problems.

7 Changes in grooming

Patches of hair loss or a greasy or matted appearance can signal an underlying disease. Cats who

have difficulty grooming often suffer from fear, anxiety, obesity, or other illnesses. An increase in grooming may signal a skin problem.

8 Signs of stress

Stressed cats may exhibit signs of depression, hide more, or spend more time awake and scanning their environment. These signs may indicate a medical condition, so it's important to rule out physical ailments before addressing the stress behaviorally.

9 Changes in vocalization

An increase in vocalization or howling is often seen with an underlying condition like hyperthyroidism or high blood pressure. Many cats also vocalize more if they're in pain or anxious.

10 Bad breath

Bad breath is an early indicator of an oral problem—studies have shown that 70 percent of cats have gum disease as early as age 3.

7 Cat Emergency Signs

These signs indicate an emergency that requires immediate veterinary assessment.

1. **Non-responsiveness:** A non-responsive kitten is usually in serious trouble. If you get no response or reaction when you call, stroke or touch your kitten, immediately check its breathing. Airway obstruction, cardiac arrest, and poisonings are a few things that can cause non-responsiveness.
2. **Labored breathing:** Respiratory problems require immediate attention. Fluid in the lungs or the chest cavity can obstruct breathing and kittens can go into respiratory arrest, followed by cardiac arrest if left untreated.
3. **Drooling profusely:** Electric cord burns to the mouth and tongue, contact with household poisons or plants and nausea from other systemic illnesses can cause profuse drooling.
4. **Incessant vomiting:** Serious electrolyte abnormalities and dehydration can occur from continuous vomiting. Intestinal obstruction from a ribbon, rubber band or string is a common cause of chronic vomiting in kittens and requires immediate attention.
5. **Profuse diarrhea:** Diarrhea can cause severe dehydration and electrolyte imbalances leading to rapid deterioration in kittens if not addressed promptly.
6. **Abnormal coloration of the gums:** Pale gums imply anemia, bluish gums suggest a cardiac or respiratory problem and yellow gums denote red blood cell destruction or severe liver disease. All of these conditions require immediate assessment by a veterinarian.
7. **Fever:** Fevers in kittens often are caused by infectious conditions. Fever increases kittens' fluid requirements and often depresses their appetite. Malnutrition and dehydration prove a dangerous combination. Kittens with a temperature greater than 103 degrees Fahrenheit should be examined promptly.

How to create **low-stress** veterinary visits for cats

The ominous hissing, the mournful meows, the defensive scratching or biting, the upset bowels—feline stress is just plain unpleasant for cats and you. Many cats get stressed when it's time for a veterinary visit. Thankfully, there are ways to help cats relax and enjoy the ride—yes, even in the car. Here's what you can do.

1 Transport your cat in a carrier

Putting cats in a carrier on the way to and from the veterinary clinic is extremely important. Cats are often startled by loud noises or other pets, and, if you're carrying your cat in your hands, you might not be able to hold on if it abruptly tries to get away. Also, cats that are allowed to roam freely inside the car face the risk of more severe injury should there be an accident.

2 Choose a hard-plastic carrier with a removable top

Some cats might resist being put into a carrier. But removable tops make getting cats into—and out of—the carrier easier. Simply undo the screws or latches, lift off the top, set the cat in the bottom, and replace the top. This eliminates the need to force the cat inside, which makes the cat—and you—more relaxed.

3 Make the carrier a favorite place

Some cats come to love their carriers. When cats see their carriers as safe, enjoyable places, they're happy to go into them and feel more safe in scary places, like the car. Use these strategies to create crate-fondness in your cat:

- Leave the carrier out in your house so your cat can access it at any time.
- Make the carrier inviting by putting a favorite blanket or toy in it.
- Every now and then, lay a few treats inside the carrier.

4 Head to the veterinary clinic for “happy visits”

Does your cat seem to bristle at the thought of visiting the veterinarian? Then take it on a few stress-free trial runs. Call the veterinary clinic to ask if the schedule would allow you and your cat to stop in for five or 10 minutes. You won't be making a medical visit, but rather a mock appointment that allows your cat to experience all the steps of a routine visit without the physical examination. This free-of-charge “happy visit” gives your cat the chance to get used to the sounds and smells of the clinic, meet the veterinary team members, and eat a few treats all while enjoying the safety of its carrier. After some canoodling, you and your cat will head back home.

If a car ride alone puts your cat in a tailspin, entice your cat into its carrier and start by going for a test drive around the block. Continue to take a drive every now and then, gradually increasing the amount of time you and your cat spend in the car. Remember to reward your cat with a treat for being a good passenger. Eventually, you'll work your way up to doing a drive that will allow you and your cat to make a “happy visit.” Positive reinforcement is the best way to modify feline behavior, so making car rides and veterinary visits pleasant will help decrease your cat's anxiety.

Poisonous Plants

Lilies Members of the *Lilium* spp. are considered to be highly toxic to cats. While the poisonous component has not yet been identified, it is clear that with even ingestions of very small amounts of the plant, severe kidney damage could result.

Marijuana Ingestion of *Cannabis sativa* by companion animals can result in depression of the central nervous system and incoordination, as well as vomiting, diarrhea, drooling, increased heart rate, and even seizures and coma.

Sago Palm All parts of *Cycas Revoluta* are poisonous, but the seeds or "nuts" contain the largest amount of toxin. The ingestion of just one or two seeds can result in very serious effects, which include vomiting, diarrhea, depression, seizures and liver failure.

Tulip/Narcissus bulbs The bulb portions of *Tulipa/Narcissus* spp. contain toxins that can cause intense gastrointestinal irritation, drooling, loss of appetite, depression of the central nervous system, convulsions and cardiac abnormalities.

Azalea/Rhododendron Members of the *Rhododendron* spp. contain substances known as gray antoxins, which can produce vomiting, drooling, diarrhea, weakness and depression of the central nervous system in animals. Severe azalea poisoning could ultimately lead to coma and death from cardiovascular collapse.

Oleander All parts of *Nerium oleander* are considered to be toxic, as they contain cardiac glycosides that have the potential to cause serious effects—including gastrointestinal tract irritation, abnormal heart function, hypothermia and even death.

Castor Bean The poisonous principle in *Ricinus communis* is ricin, a highly toxic protein that can produce severe abdominal pain, drooling, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive thirst, weakness and loss of appetite. Severe cases of poisoning can result in dehydration, muscle twitching, tremors, seizures, coma and death.

Cyclamen *Cyclamen* species contain cyclamine, but the highest concentration of this toxic component is typically located in the root portion of the plant. If consumed, *Cyclamen* can produce significant gastrointestinal irritation, including intense vomiting. Fatalities have also been reported in some cases.

Kalanchoe This plant contains components that can produce gastrointestinal irritation, as well as those that are toxic to the heart, and can seriously affect cardiac rhythm and rate.

Yew *Taxus* spp. contains a toxic component known as taxine, which causes central nervous system effects such as trembling, incoordination, and difficulty breathing. It can also cause significant gastrointestinal irritation and cardiac failure, which can result in death.

Amaryllis Common garden plants popular around Easter, Amaryllis species contain toxins that can cause vomiting, depression, diarrhea, abdominal pain, hypersalivation, anorexia and tremors.

Autumn Crocus Ingestion of *Colchicum autumnale* by pets can result in oral irritation, bloody vomiting, diarrhea, shock, multi-organ damage and bone marrow suppression.

Chrysanthemum These popular blooms are part of the Compositae family, which contain pyrethrins that may produce gastrointestinal upset, including drooling, vomiting and diarrhea, if eaten. In certain cases depression and loss of coordination may also develop if enough of any part of the plant is consumed.

English Ivy Also called branching ivy, glacier ivy, needlepoint ivy, sweetheart ivy and California ivy, *Hedera helix* contains triterpenoid saponins that, should pets ingest, can result in vomiting, abdominal pain, hypersalivation and diarrhea.

Peace Lily (AKA Mauna Loa Peace Lily) *Spathiphyllum* contains calcium oxalate crystals that can cause oral irritation, excessive drooling, vomiting, difficulty in swallowing and intense burning and irritation of the mouth, lips and tongue in pets who ingest.

Pothos Pothos (both *Scindapsus* and *Epipremnum*) belongs to the Araceae family. If chewed or ingested, this popular household plant can cause significant mechanical irritation and swelling of the oral tissues and other parts of the gastrointestinal tract.

Schefflera Schefflera and **Brassaia actinophylla** contain calcium oxalate crystals that can cause oral irritation, excessive drooling, vomiting, difficulty in swallowing and intense burning and irritation of the mouth, lips and tongue in pets who ingest.

Keep in mind that any of these plants may be in a bouquet or surrounding your house. Pay attention to plants so your cat is safe.

A Poison Safe Home

Foods to Avoid Feeding Your Pet

- Alcoholic beverages
- Avocado
- Chocolate (all forms)
- Coffee (all forms)
- Fatty foods
- Macadamia nuts
- Moldy or spoiled foods
- Onions, onion powder
- Raisins and grapes
- Salt
- Yeast dough
- Garlic
- Products sweetened with xylitol

Search the following link for explanations on the above list:

<http://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/poison-control/people-foods.aspx>

Warm Weather Hazards

- Animal toxins—toads, insects, spiders, snakes and scorpions
- Blue-green algae in ponds
- Citronella candles
- Cocoa mulch
- Compost piles Fertilizers
- Flea products
- Outdoor plants and plant bulbs
- Swimming-pool treatment supplies
- Fly baits containing methomyl
- Slug and snail baits containing metaldehyde

Cold Weather Hazards

- Antifreeze
- Liquid potpourri
- Ice melting products
- Rat and mouse bait

Medication

Common examples of human medications that can be potentially lethal to pets, even in small doses, include:

- Pain killers
- Cold medicines
- Anti-cancer drugs
- Antidepressants
- Vitamins
- Diet Pills

Search the following link for explanations on the above list:

<http://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/poison-control/top-10-human-medications-that-poison-our-pets.aspx>

Common Household Hazards

- Fabric softener sheets
- Mothballs
- Post-1982 pennies (due to high concentration of zinc)

Holiday Hazards

- Christmas tree water (may contain fertilizers and bacteria, which, if ingested, can upset the stomach.)
- Electrical cords
- Ribbons or tinsel (can become lodged in the intestines and cause intestinal obstruction—most often occurs with kittens!)
- Batteries
- Glass ornaments

Non-toxic Substances for Dogs and Cats

The following substances are considered to be non-toxic, although they may cause mild gastrointestinal upset in some animals:

- Water-based paints
- Toilet bowl water
- Silica gel
- Poinsettia
- Glow Jewelry
- Glue traps

What To Do If Your Pet Is Poisoned

Don't panic. Rapid response is important, but panicking can interfere with the process of helping your pet.

Take 30 to 60 seconds to safely collect and have at hand any material involved. This may be of great benefit to your vet and/or APCC toxicologists, as they determine what poison or poisons are involved. In the event that you need to take your pet to a local veterinarian, be sure to take the product's container with you. Also, collect in a sealable plastic bag any material your pet may have vomited or chewed.

If you witness your pet consuming material that you suspect might be toxic, do not hesitate to seek emergency assistance, even if you do not notice any adverse effects. Sometimes, even if poisoned, an animal may appear normal for several hours or for days after the incident.

Call the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center

The telephone number is **(888) 426-4435**. There is a \$65 consultation fee for this service. The Poison Control Center is available 24/7.

Be ready with the following information:

- The species, breed, age, sex, weight and number of animals involved.
- The animal's symptoms.
- Information regarding the exposure, including the agent (if known), the amount of the agent involved and the time elapsed since the time of exposure.
- Have the product container/packaging available for reference.

Please note: If your animal is having seizures, losing consciousness, is unconscious or is having difficulty breathing, telephone ahead and bring your pet immediately to your local veterinarian or emergency veterinary clinic. If necessary, he or she may call the APCC.

Be Prepared

Keep the telephone number of the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center, your local veterinarian (319) 626-2999, or the Emergency Clinic (319) 338-3605 (EIVSC).

Feline Life Stages

Life stage classification Distinct life stages (age groups) in cats are not well defined, in part because individual animals and body systems age at different rates, a process that is influenced by many factors. These guidelines follow one convenient classification (see box below). These age designations help to focus attention on the physical and behavioral changes that occur at different stages (eg, congenital defects in kittens, obesity prevention in the junior cat). It must be recognized, however, that any age groupings are inevitably arbitrary demarcations along a spectrum, and not absolutes.

Life stages in cats			
	Life stage	Age of cat	Human equivalent
	Kitten birth to 6 months	0 – 1 month	0 – 1 year
		2 – 3 months	2 – 4 years
		4 months	6 – 8 years
		6 months	10 years
	Junior 7 months to 2 years	7 months	12 years
		12 months	15 years
		18 months	21 years
		2 years	24 years
	Prime 3 years to 6 years	3	28
		4	32
		5	36
		6	40
	Mature 7 years to 10 years	7	44
		8	48
		9	52
		10	56
	Senior 11 years to 14 years	11	60
		12	64
		13	68
		14	72
	Geriatric 15 years+	15	76
		16	80
		17	84
		18	88
		19	92
		20	96
		21	100
		22	104
		23	108
		24	112
		25	116

These guidelines follow a convenient life stage classification developed by the Feline Advisory Bureau and adopted in the recent AAFP Senior Care Guidelines.^{4,5} Six age groupings are defined, from kitten through to geriatric

KEY POINTS

- These Life Stage Guidelines aim to enhance the health, welfare and longevity of cats by providing a concise template to help veterinarians, their staff and clients to improve preventive care.
- Excellent resources are available to facilitate the design of a comprehensive, life stage-targeted wellness care plan for each cat.
- Clear communication among veterinarians, support staff and pet owners should improve adherence to the wellness plan, thus improving the quality of health care delivered to cats.
- More robust data about disease incidence by age would assist practitioners in determining the value and desired frequency of routine wellness testing.

Indoor Vs. Outdoor Living

Lifestyle choices

✦ **Indoor-only** An indoor-only lifestyle may decrease the risks of trauma and certain infectious diseases and increase longevity, but may also increase the risks of compromised welfare and illness due to environmental limitations. Appropriate environmental enrichment is thus essential for maintaining the mental and physical well-being of cats.^{10,42-44}

✦ **Indoor/outdoor** An indoor/outdoor lifestyle may provide a more natural and stimulating environment for cats, but may also increase the risks of infectious disease and trauma, and result in increased predation on wildlife. Supervised or controlled outdoor access, for example via leashed walks or cat-proof enclosures, may reduce some of the risks otherwise associated with access to the outdoors, and has been recommended by the AAFP and others.^{10,40,44}



Courtesy of Deb Givin

Identification

According to one study, 41% of people looking for their lost cats considered them to be indoor-only pets.⁹ American Humane Association records reveal that only about 2% of lost cats ever find their way back from shelters, a major reason being the lack of tag or microchip identification. Assuring the identification of all pet cats, regardless of their lifestyle, is recommended to increase the prospect of lost cats being returned to their owners. The wellness examination is the ideal time to discuss the importance of identification with owners. The benefits of both visible (eg, collar and tag) and permanent (microchip) identification should be explained and compliance with identification recorded in the medical records along with other elements of the history.

Environmental Enrichment

Environmental enrichment can be defined as enhancing the health and welfare of captive animals by modifying their environment.

The 6 Enrichment Categories

1. Basic Resources – Food, Water, Elimination: Factors to consider for these basic resources include location, type of resource, and how changes to each resource are made. Cats are prey as well as predator, so they feel most vulnerable and are most likely to become frightened while eating, drinking, or eliminating. The type of basic resource can vary – dry vs. canned food, still vs. running water, features of litter box, and type of litter.

When considering changes in these basic resources, you must find out what the cat wants. Implementing an idea that owners do not like or approve can affect the cat's quality of life. After you agree with an idea, offer the new resource next to the familiar resource and let the cat demonstrate its preference.

2. Structural Features: These are environmental elements that permit a cat to scratch, climb, and rest in the approved areas as well as enjoy places where it can hide without risking forced removal by another animal or person. Once you understand that scratching and climbing are natural feline behaviors and that cats prefer to interact with others in their environment on their own terms, structural features that meet the needs of pet can be provided.
3. Social Interaction: The social structure of cats differs from that of humans and most other animals with which we come in regular contact in that cats can be hesitant to permit others to join their group. As a consequence, intercat aggression is the most common form of feline aggression in multi-cat households.
4. Human Interactions: Structured interactions with the owner, such as departure and return rituals, play interactions, and grooming, can help an anxious cat overcome owner absences by imitating brief rituals that signal the owners departure and return (such as petting and treats).

Play interactions can be based on the prey preferences of individual cats, such as toys that simulate birds (feather on a wand), insects (laser pointer), or small rodents (stuffed toy animals). Some cats prefer to be petted and groomed rather

than participate in play activities, which can be enriching as long as it's on the cat's schedule.

5. Audio-Visual Enrichment: Audio-visual enrichment can include ambient sounds associated with the owner's presence, such as a radio being played, and access to windows (maybe with a bird feeder in view), television, or a fish tank, depending on the cat's preference.
6. Olfactory Stimulation: Olfactory stimulation can include herbs, such as valerian or catnip, or synthetic feline pheromones (such as Feliway – www.feliway.com).

Listed here are things an "ideal" house for cats might include. Your cat(s) might not need all these features to get along, but making your house more "cat friendly" will ensure that you and your cat enjoy each other's company for years to come

- Cats do NOT respond to force, but they do respond to praise! Reprimands only work if you find your cat "in the act." Punishment that follows an action by more than a few seconds won't stop him from doing it again, and may even cause him to be afraid of you or the surroundings. If you do catch your cat making a mistake, it is better for both of you to create a distraction by making a loud noise or perhaps spraying it with a water bottle.
- Provide a room or other space she can call her own, complete with food and water, a bed (a cat carrier with a soft pad inside is a good choice), a litter box, a scratching/climbing post, a window to look out of, and some toys.
- Place food and the litter boxes away from appliances and air ducts that could come on unexpectedly, and locate them such that another animal (or human!) cannot sneak up on the cat while she uses them. To keep them appealing to the cat, food and water should be fresh, and the litter box "scooped" every day.
- Cats seem to prefer to feel like they are "in control" of their surroundings, and to choose the changes they want to make. When you make changes (food, litter, toys, etc.), offer them in a separate container next to the familiar one so your cat can decide whether or not to change.

Groom Your Cat

Your feline will look (and feel!) like the cat's meow after a good grooming session.

By nature, cats are extremely fastidious. You've no doubt watched your kitty washing herself several times a day. For the most part she can take care of herself very well, thank you, but sometimes she'll need a little help from you.

Make Grooming as Enjoyable as Possible—For the Both of You!

Grooming sessions should be fun for the both of you, so be sure to schedule them when your cat's relaxed, perhaps after exercise or eating. You want your pet to remember grooming sessions in a positive way, so you never want to risk losing your temper. If you've had a stressful day or are in a bad mood, it's probably not a good time to groom your cat.

Keep your first grooming sessions short—just 5 to 10 minutes. Gradually lengthen the time until your pet is used to the routine. You should also get your pet used to being handled. Get in the habit of petting every single part of your cat—including ears, tail, belly and back—and especially the feet!

And keep in mind, a little patience can go a long way. If your cat is extremely stressed out, cut the session short and try again when she's calmer. Unfortunately, most cats do not like baths, so you may need another person to help. And remember to pile on the praise and offer her a treat when the session is over.

Brushing

Brushing your cat not only removes dirt, grease and dead hair from her coat, but it helps to remove skin flakes and stimulates blood circulation, improving the overall condition of her skin. One or two brushings per week will help kitty to keep her healthy glow and allow her to bask in yummy together time—and you'll find that regular sessions are especially beneficial when your cat ages and is no longer able to groom so meticulously on her own.

Healthy Coat and Skin

During your weekly grooming sessions, run your hands along your cat's body, checking for wounds, bumps and hidden tangles. Also check for ticks and flea dirt, black specks of dried blood left behind by fleas. Sneak a peek under her tail to check for feces attached to the fur that may need to be snipped away with scissors. It's also important to check around your cat's anus for tan, rice-sized objects—these may indicate the presence of tapeworm.

Brushing short-haired cats

With a metal comb, work the brush through your cat's fur from head to tail to remove dirt and debris. Make sure to work along the lie of her fur, brushing in the direction the coat grows. If you brush in the reverse direction, you'll lift the hair up and back—an uncomfortable feeling for kitty. Brush all over her body, including her chest and abdomen, concentrating on one section at a time to remove dead hair and tangles. A rubber brush can be especially effective for removing dead hair on cats with short fur.

Brushing long-haired cats

Long-haired cats who live out in the wild shed every spring, but those who live indoors with artificial light and heating shed throughout the year and need grooming sessions every few days to remove dead hair and prevent tangles. Start with kitty's abdomen and legs, gently combing the fur upward toward her head. Comb the neck fur upward, too, toward her chin. Finally, make a part down the middle of her tail and gently brush out the fur on either side. You can sprinkle talcum powder over knots and gently use your fingers to tease them apart. If the knots don't come out by hand, try using a mat-splitter.

Skin problems

Cats can also suffer from skin conditions that don't involve fleas, ticks or other parasites. If your cat shows any of the following signs, please have her examined by your vet:

- Persistent scratching
- Excessive licking and grooming
- Biting at the skin and coat
- Swelling under the skin
- Increased shedding/bald patches

Hairballs

Neglecting to brush your kitty's coat can lead to painful tangles and a bellyful of hair. You'll know if your cat is suffering from hairballs when he coughs them up onto the floor or expels them in his feces. If, despite regular brushing, your cat continues to suffer from hairballs, there are several remedies available. Please ask your vet to recommend a solution.

-Animal Kingdom has our very own groomer! Call for an appointment or any questions.

We Recommend Pet Insurance

Although pet insurance has been available for approximately 20 years, many pet owners have never heard of it and are surprised that such a thing would even exist. After all, insurance is for people, right? Well, if you have ever had to empty your savings account in order to pay for a pet's surgery, then you can absolutely testify to the usefulness and worth of pet insurance.

As is the case with most other health-related expenses, the costs associated with an average pet's medical care – preventative, emergency, and catastrophic – are rising all the time. When deciding whether or not to buy health insurance for your pet, you have to ask yourself a few questions. Do you consider your pet to be a member of the family? Would you be able to pay for thousands of dollars in medical bills if your pet needs long-term medical care? If you answered yes, then you may consider purchasing an insurance policy for your pet!

What kind of Pet Insurance is available?

Pet insurance is now available through a multitude of specialty companies; and, just as with your average health insurance plan, the higher the premium, the greater the range of benefits you will receive. The average plan costs anywhere from \$20-40 a month and has no annual benefit limit or a limit of approximately \$15,000-20,000. Many plans offer discounts for coverage of multiple pets. Your deductible will be determined by the plan you choose, but the average is about \$100 a year.

What sort of restrictions are there?

You may be willing to pay for your pet's health insurance, but that doesn't mean an insurance company will automatically cover him. If your pet is over a certain age, he may be denied coverage. Even if you find insurance for your pet, there are always certain coverage limits. Most policies will not cover the treatment of a pre-existing condition or genetic effects. Sometimes cancer is also excluded from the coverage.

Beware of any waiting periods that are written into your pet's policy. The waiting period determines when the coverage actually begins – they can last anywhere between two weeks to six months.

Pet Insurance Companies

-Trupanion: www.trupanion.com -Petplan: www.GoPetplan.com

Here is a good website that discusses pet insurance and compares the different companies:

-Insurance Review: www.petinsurancereview.com

Animal Kingdom Online

www.akvcc.com

Please check out our website for current clinic information as well as informative articles and links to our online partners.

Online Store

We have established an online store and pharmacy for your shopping convenience. It's similar to other veterinary internet sites offering pet care products, supplies, toys, and prescription items, including popular heartworm preventatives, flea and tick products, and Science Diet/Hills prescription diets, all at competitive prices delivered directly to your home.

Our online store is also available from our website by clicking on the "Shopping" icon at the top of our website. As a reminder, in order to authorize prescription orders, we must have a valid patient-client-doctor relationship.

PetPartner App

We also have established a free app for your pet. On this app you can request appointments 24/7, receive reminders, save notes, pictures, and tasks, you also can access your pet's vaccine history. You can search for this app in your app store or play store on your smartphone. Make sure to use your email address on record with your provider during sign up.



www.theanimalkingdomvetcarecenter.com

BOARDING & GROOMING

BOARDING FACILITIES:

Cedar Run
2705 Stonegate Ct.
Hiawatha, IA 52233
(319) 393-1362

Tender Care Animal Hospital
311 2nd St.
Coralville, IA 52241
(319) 341-0386

All Pets Veterinary Care
Center
301 Kirkwood Ave.
Iowa City, IA 52241
(319) 351-7387

The Pet Sitters LLC
4852 Sand Rd. SE
Iowa City, IA 52240
(319) 351-1456

Beds & Biscuits Boarding
Kennel
1986 Paris Rd.
Central City, IA 52214
(319) 438-6263

IN-HOME PET SITTING:

Pals 2 Paws
(319) 331-1809
info@pals2paws.com

The Pet Sitters LLC
(319) 351-1456
icpetsit@yahoo.com

GROOMING:

Yuppy Puppy
(With Brenda Only)
3710 Crippen Ct. NE
North Liberty, IA 52317
(319) 665-6192

Ay Da's Grooming
3432 Terrace Hill Dr. NE
North Liberty, IA 52317
(319) 491-4981

Hawk-Dog Grooming
412 Highland Ave.
Iowa City, IA 52240
(319) 330-5551

The Grooming Den
702 S. Gilbert St. #101A
Iowa City, IA 52240
(319) 351-4875

Ceder Run
2705 Stonegate Ct.
Hiawatha, IA 52233
(319) 393-1362

Gwen's Pet Grooming
3952 Center Point Road NE
Cedar Rapids, IA
(319) 261-1367

Beds & Biscuits Boarding
Kennel
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755 Capital Dr. SW
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