


# KEEP YOUR CAT HEALTHY & HAPPY

## PANLEUKOPENIA


- The virus will survive for up to 1 year in the environment.<sup>2</sup>
- Transmitted through contact with feces, contaminated food bowls, and litter boxes.<sup>2</sup>
- Affected cats are lethargic, stop eating, may vomit and have diarrhea.
- Cats may die in 24 hours or less.<sup>1</sup>
- Most common where unvaccinated cats live together.<sup>2</sup>
- Treatment includes strict isolation, fluid therapy, and supportive care.

 • Vaccinate as early as 6-8 weeks of age  
• Booster every 3-4 weeks until at least 16 weeks of age  
• Booster in 1 year

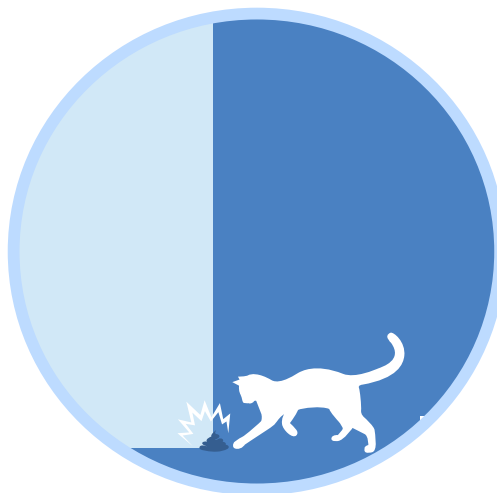
 Revaccinate as recommended by your veterinarian

## UPPER RESPIRATORY VIRUSES

- The most common respiratory viruses are herpes virus and calicivirus.
- Cats are usually infected through direct contact with sick cats but both calici and herpes virus can be acquired from contaminated food bowls, bedding, and cages. Herpes virus is viable for less than 24 hours outside the cat, but calicivirus can survive up to 1 month.<sup>2</sup>
- Mortality is low but many cats with herpes virus become chronic carriers and clinical signs may reoccur when stressed.<sup>2,3</sup>

 • Vaccinate as early as 6-8 weeks of age  
• Booster every 3-4 weeks until at least 16 weeks of age  
• Booster in 1 year

 Revaccinate as recommended by your veterinarian



 **INDOOR CATS NEED REGULAR VACCINATIONS THROUGHOUT THEIR LIFETIME**



## Vaccinate Regularly

### KITTENS


Kittens get some protection from antibodies in their mother's milk but can begin vaccinations as early as 6-8 weeks. Vaccinations stimulate their immune system to create their own antibodies.<sup>1</sup>


### CATS

Adult cats should be revaccinated regularly throughout their lifetime. Discuss a schedule with your veterinarian.<sup>1</sup>

## RABIES


- Bites from infected animals cause rabies.<sup>2</sup>
- Clinical signs are behavioural changes including aggression and difficulty walking.<sup>1</sup>
- The incubation period can be as short as 2 weeks and as long as 1 year.<sup>2</sup>
- There is no effective treatment and rabies is almost always fatal.<sup>2</sup>

 • Single dose as early as 12 weeks of age  
• Booster in 1 year

 Revaccinate as recommended by your veterinarian

## FELINE LEUKEMIA (FeLV) VIRUS

- Transmitted by contact with an infected cat and its body fluids (saliva, urine) and feces. It can also be transmitted via bites.<sup>2,3</sup>
- Affected cats show signs of lethargy, not eating and weight loss.<sup>3</sup>
- Some cats develop immune system dysfunction and succumb to diseases like cancer and anemia.
- Some cats show no clinical signs for an extended period of time.
- Treatment is symptomatic and supportive but of limited effectiveness.
- By vaccinating and preventing exposure to cats infected with FeLV, you minimize the risk for your cat.

 • Vaccinate as early as 8 weeks of age  
• Booster 3-4 weeks later  
• Booster in 1 year

 Revaccinate as recommended by your veterinarian

SOURCES  
1. JFMS 2009 – Volume 11 contains several articles, in particular  
Feline Herpes Virus: E Thiry et al, p 547-555  
Feline Panleukopenia: Uwe Truyen et al, p 539-546  
Feline Rabies: T Frymus et al, p 585-593

2. JFMS 2013, AAFP Feline Vaccination Advisory Panel Report, Disease Information Fact Sheets: Feline calicivirus, Feline herpes virus 1, Feline panleukopenia, Rabies, and Feline leukemia virus. Published in the JFMS Volume 15, 785-808 (2013)

3. Sue Little, The Cat, 2012 Saunders.

4. CFIA, Canadian Food Inspection Agency website on rabies; see particularly <http://inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/rabies/rabies-in-canada/eng/1356156989919/1356157139999>

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