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Wellness Schedule for your kitten

8 weeks

RCP* Revolution for parasites Fecal

12 weeks

RCP* FeLV* (optional) Revolution for parasites

16 weeks

RCP*

Rabies*

+/- FeLV

Revolution for

parasites

6-12 months

Spay or Neuter Microchip (can be done anytime earlier as well)

*RCP-Rhinotracheitis/Calici virus/Panleukopenia *FeLV- Feline Leukemia

An annual exam is recommended thereafter, RCP/Rabies is given yearly.

Intestinal Parasites, and Fleas



- Most Kittens are born with or will acquire intestinal parasites
- Some parasites can be transmitted to people and can affect children or immunocompromised individuals
 - Indoor/Outdoor cats should be on a preventative like Revolution to prevent intestinal parasites and fleas.
 Over the counter flea products can be DEADLY to cats!





Spaying and Neutering



We recommend that all kittens not intended for breeding be spayed or neutered













Thousands of dogs and cats are euthanized every year due to overpopulation

Certain behaviors such as urine marking, and roaming may be eliminated if a cat is spayed or neutered before sexual maturity which is about 7 months

> We recommend surgery between 5 and 6 months.

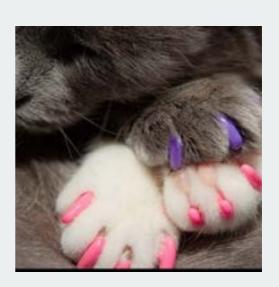
Life threatending infections and tumors can be prevented by spaying and neutering.

Declawing

We no longer offer declawing surgeries and encourage cat owners to seek out alternatives

Alternatives include: scratching posts, nail trims, soft paws, etc.





Kitten Feeding

- Kittens less than one year of age should be fed Kitten or Growth foods
- We recommend a high quality kitten food such as Royal Canin,
 Science Diet, Purina ProPlan or Eukanuba
- The amount of food should be reduced by 30% once the kitten is spayed/neutered.
- It is recommended to give kittens canned or wet food so that they are accustomed to it. Sometimes canned foods can be helpful later in life for illness and not all cats accept canned food if they aren't familiar with it.





Socialization

Kittens are the most impressionable from the age of 6-16 weeks of age. It is imperative to expose your kitten to different noises (vacuum), people and situations (car rides) during that time.

Cats require aerobic exercise, encourage play with toys

Avoid rough play, redirect play to toys and not hands

Gently handle your kitten's feet so nail trims will be easier for you



Litterbox training

Most kittens will naturally use a litterbox with little to no training

For those that need help, place your kitten in the box and move their legs in a scratching motion

RULE OF THUMB!!! Always have one litterbox per cat PLUS one! 1 cat should have 2 boxes, 2 cats should have 3 boxes, etc.

Ideally have litterboxes throughout the house

Clean boxes daily

If your male cat is ever straining to urinate or vocalizing in the box, call us immediately.



Common Toxins/Hazards



Human medications
Potpourri/Essential oils
Some household plants (Lilies especially)
Electrical Cords

Needles, yarn, thread, string, ribbon, dental floss

Small toys (Nerf toys)

Hair ties

Rat/Mouse poison

Other tips and links

Additional information on Intestinal Parasites:

Click here!

Benefits of Spaying and Neutering:

Click here!

Additional Vaccine information:

Click here!

Additional information on common toxins:

Click here!

Cat Friendly home

Click here!

Pet insurance

We STRONGLY advise all new pet owners to get pet insurance. There are numerous plans available, a few we have worked with include MetLife, Nationwide, Trupanion, Lemonade and Liberty Mutual.