

Vaccination Schedule

We recommend the following examinations and procedures for your kitten. These are basic guidelines for all kittens. However, we may make additional recommendations based on our findings.

6-8 Weeks of Age

- Physical Examination
- Fecal Flotation
- Deworming
- 1st FVRCP Vaccine (3wk)
- FeLV/FIV Testing

9-12 Weeks of Age

- Physical Examination
- Fecal Flotation
- Deworming
- 2nd FVRCP Vaccine (3wk)
- 1st FeLV Vaccine (3wk)

12-15 Weeks of Age

- Physical Examination
- Fecal Flotation
- Deworming
- 3rd FVRCP Vaccine (1yr)
- 2nd FeLV Vaccine (1yr)
- Rabies Vaccine (1yr)

6 Months of Age

- Spay for Females
- Neuter for Males
- Pre-anesthetic blood work prior to surgery



**Please Visit
Both of Our Locations!**



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Your New Kitten



**Dr. Daniel C. Randall
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Getting a Healthy Start

**Main Office: (864) 233-4347
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Caring for Your New Kitten

We want to be the first to congratulate you on acquiring your new kitten! This is an exciting time and we want to share with you some the important ways you can protect the newest member of your family.

All kittens need routine physical examinations, vaccinations, fecal testing for intestinal parasites, and heartworm preventative. Generally kittens will receive a series of 3 sets of vaccines given at 3 week intervals. When your kitten is 6 months old, we recommend that you spay or neuter your pet. (Spaying refers to females. Neutering refers to males.)

Physical Examination

A physical examination will be performed by a veterinarian at each of your kitten's visits. The veterinarian will thoroughly look over your pet to help insure that he/she is in the best physical condition. If your veterinarian does detect any signs of illness he/she will discuss their findings with you and recommend any additional tests and/or treatments that may be necessary.

Vaccinations

When a kitten is born, its immune system is not prepared to fight off infection. Vaccinations are a way of strengthening a kitten's immune system. There are several diseases that we will be vaccinating your kitten against. These include:

Feline Panleukopenia

Commonly referred to as Distemper or Parvo; this highly contagious virus attacks the gastrointestinal system. The most common signs are decreased appetite, vomiting, diarrhea and dehydration. Panleukopenia can be fatal.

Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis

Commonly referred to as feline herpesvirus; this virus can cause chronic upper respiratory disease in cats. Common signs of disease include sneezing, runny nose, irritated eyes and coughing

Feline Calicivirus

This virus can cause chronic upper respiratory disease in cats. Symptoms are similar to that of feline viral rhinotracheitis.

Chlamydia psittaci

This is a bacterial infection that causes a mild chronic upper respiratory disease. It can also make other upper respiratory diseases caused by viruses worse. Common signs include runny eyes, sneezing and nasal discharge

Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV)

This is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in cats. This virus suppresses the cat's immune system, leaving it susceptible to other infections.

Rabies

Rabies is a fatal viral disease that can infect all warm-blooded animals, including humans. Rabies is transmitted through animal bites. There is no cure for rabies and it is always fatal.

Detection of Intestinal Parasites

There are several types of intestinal parasites that can affect kittens. The most common intestinal worms are Roundworms, Hookworms, and Tapeworms. Kittens are also susceptible to an intestinal parasite known as Coccidia. These parasites can live in the gastrointestinal tract of kittens causing diarrhea, vomiting, failure to thrive, and overall poor healthy. A fecal flotation test is used to help identify these infections. Detection and treatment of these parasites is very important for your kitten, but also for you. This is because Roundworms and Hookworms can be contagious to humans.

Heartworm Disease

Heartworms are transmitted when an infected mosquito bites a pet. Once infected the baby worms make their way to a pet's heart and lungs where they grow and cause damage to these organs. Heartworms can lead to lung disease, heart disease and even death. While there are effective treatments for dogs with heartworm disease, there is no treatment currently available for cats. Furthermore, detection of heartworm disease in cats is very difficult. All cats living in this area are at risk for developing heartworms! Inside cats are not an exception and do get heartworms. We recommend starting your kitten on a once a month heartworm preventative, and continuing to use heartworm preventative once a month for your pet's entire life.

Feline Leukemia and Feline Immunodeficiency Viruses

Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV) causes a type of cancer known as leukemia. Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) attacks and weakens a cat's immune system. These viruses affect many cats, but are not contagious to other pets or humans. There is no cure for either disease. We recommend that kittens be tested for these diseases to determine if they are affected. There is a vaccination against FeLV that we recommend for all kittens who will be going outside or will be in contact with other cats.