



Welcome Home, Kitty!

Congratulations on your new kitten! Raising a new kitten is relatively easy and tons of fun! Our Kitten Pack will help answer your questions about your kitten's nutrition, training, and health care. Please remember that we are always here to help, and that we are your primary resource for any of your pet's health needs. We look forward to serving you and your new kitten through the coming years and strive to ensure that your cat has a lifetime of good health and happiness.

Kitten Pack Contents:

Environmental Enrichment: Keeping Indoor Cats Happy	2
Kitten Dental Health Care	3
Identification and Microchip Systems	6
Litter Box Training for Your Kitten...So Easy... ..	7
Making Home Safe for Your Kitten	9
Nutrition and Your Kitten	10
Spaying/Neutering Your Kitten	12
Veterinary Visits Made Easy: Cat-Friendly and Fear-Free Strategies	14
Wellness Care: Vaccinations, Viral Testing & Parasite Protection	15
Pet Insurance Companies	18
Internet Resources: Sources We Trust.....	20

Environmental Enrichment: Keeping Indoor Cats Happy



Why Keep Kitty Indoors? Allowing a cat to go outside may seem like a fun idea but indoor/outdoor cats are susceptible to injury from cars, other pets, and wild animals. They also are much more likely to be infected with parasites such as fleas, ticks, and intestinal parasites. We strongly encourage owners to keep their new kittens and cats indoors at all times.

Environmental enrichment for your kitten is about keeping your indoor pet entertained, safe, happy and healthy. Toys, climbing and scratching structures, litter boxes and safe comfy places to rest are all important. Remember that you don't have to spend a lot of money on cat toys. Try crumpled paper or aluminum foil balls, waste ties from bathrobes, and empty paper bags and cardboard boxes for them to play and hide in. Keep kittens away from sewing thread and other thin string-like materials that they might swallow. Also, some kittens seem to enjoy chewing on electrical wires. Secure these if needed.

The following web sites contain great information on how to enrich your cat's environment:

<https://indoorpet.osu.edu/>

<http://www.icatcare.org>

<http://www.catvets.com/cat-owners/caring-for-cats>

Kitten Dental Health Care



BRUSHING TIPS AND DENTAL TREATS FOR CATS

Proper home care greatly contributes to the prevention of periodontal disease and can decrease the need for more frequent professional treatment. **The absolute best method of home dental care is daily tooth brushing. There is NOTHING that keeps teeth healthier than brushing five to seven times a week.** It must be done consistently or the benefits will be minimal. Giving an approved dental diet or dental treats, or using a daily water additive can help, but will not compare to brushing.

TOOTHBRUSHES AND TOOTHPASTE:

There are several varieties of pet toothbrushes: fingertip brushes, brushes designed for cats or dogs, and small soft child's toothbrushes. Brushes should be kept clean between brushings and replaced regularly. Use flavored digestible pet toothpaste only. Pet toothpaste may be purchased from your veterinarian, pet stores, and even some supermarkets.

HOW TO BRUSH YOUR PET'S TEETH:

Go Slowly! Stay on one step for several days or more as needed! Cats and kittens may be especially challenging, but we encourage you to give it a try. If at any time your pet seems nervous, or does not accept any part of the procedure, go back to the last step at which they were comfortable and stay at that point for a few days before attempting the next step. Dental surgery patients should heal for 10 days before you start to brush.

STEP ONE

- First, give your pet a treat.
- Place a little flavored pet toothpaste on your finger and let your pet lick it off.
- Give your pet a treat or two.

Repeat this step daily until your pet is comfortable, then move to step TWO on the following day.

STEP TWO

- Treat.
- Rub a little toothpaste on one or a few teeth with your finger.
- Give your pet a treat or two.

Repeat this step daily until your pet is comfortable, then move to step THREE on the following day.

STEP THREE

- Treat.
- Rub toothpaste on the outside of almost all of the teeth on upper and lower arcades.
- Give your pet a treat or two.

Repeat this step daily until your pet is comfortable, then move to step FOUR on the following day.

STEP FOUR

- Treat.
- Put some toothpaste on a toothbrush and brush a few teeth on the outer surfaces.
- Give your pet a treat or two.

Repeat this step daily until your pet is comfortable, then move to step FIVE on the following day.

STEP FIVE

- Treat.
- Put some toothpaste on a toothbrush and brush all the teeth. Brush gently. Use 3 horizontal back and forth strokes and a fourth stroke away from the gumline toward the tip of the crowns. Concentrate on brushing the outer surfaces of the teeth since this is where most tartar accumulates. Brushing the inner surfaces on the tongue side of the teeth is less critical so do not be concerned if your pet resists this.
- Give your pet a treat or two.

Gradually your pet will let you brush longer and more thoroughly. Your pet may not ever love getting their teeth brushed but they will LOVE the treats they get before and after. Brush daily at the same time each day to establish a consistent routine, e.g. before or after feeding your pet in the morning or evening, when you brush your own teeth in the morning or evening, or while you are watching TV. Our pets often seek our companionship at these times and will enjoy the attention.

TREATS, WATER ADDITIVES, AND TOYS:

- Dental treats, dental diets, water additives, oral gels and oral sprays are not a replacement for daily brushing. If you use these products, please choose those approved by the Veterinary Oral Health Council. See the approved products below. These products have undergone research

trials to prove that they have significant efficacy. Visit www.vohc.org/accepted_products for a complete list of approved products.

CATS

Treats

Feline Greenies Feline Dental Treats

Purina DentaLife Daily Oral Care Cat Treats

Whiskas Dentabites Cat Treats, Chicken and Salmon flavors

Diets that can be used as treats:

(We still recommend that cats eat a main diet of canned food to meet their protein needs)

Healthy Advantage Oral for Cats

Science Diet Oral Care for cats

Purina Veterinary Diets DH Dental Health brand Feline Formula *

Royal Canin Feline Dental Diet *

Prescription Diet Feline T/D *

Water Additives

Essential Healthymouth Anti-plaque Water Additive

Oral Gel, Oral Spray, Oral Toothpaste and Brush combos, Oral Anti-Plaque Daily Wipe Cloths

Essential Healthymouth

*** sold through veterinarians only**

updated 1/7/2020

Identification and Microchip Systems



Identification Collars and Tags:

We cannot encourage you enough to keep your kitten indoors to keep him safe and healthy. If you insist on letting your cat outdoors, remember to always have a collar with an identification tag on your pet. This will be the easiest 24/7 way for him to be reunited with you since runaway pets are often found by neighbors, although cats can be very elusive once outdoors. Collars can also be embroidered with your information on them. Cat collars should always be “breakaway” in case the collar gets caught on something and threatens to strangle your pet. Of course, if the collar breaks away, so does the identification tag.

Microchip Identification Systems:

Microchips are a great backup if your pet gets loose without his collar or loses his collar along the way. A microchip is a permanent identification chip. It is about the size of a grain of rice and can be inserted under the skin during an office visit. Very commonly, in kittens, it is inserted at the time of spaying or neutering.

If your pet gets lost, and is recovered by Animal Control, the Humane Society, a rescue group, or a veterinary hospital, he/she can be scanned with a universal microchip scanner. Once the chip is scanned and microchip number is retrieved, a universal microchip search website will be used to recover your information and reunite you with your pet.

A microchip is not a GPS or global positioning device. You cannot track it.

We use the HomeAgain microchip at Westview Animal Hospital. A basic fee to HomeAgain registers your pet for life. Additional yearly plans provide alerts to all nearby animal facilities if your pet gets loose, and also provide free calls to Animal Poison Control if your pet eats something toxic.

For more information, please visit their website: <https://www.homeagain.com/>

GPS Collars and Tracking Systems:

They do exist. Search online for more information.

Litter Box Training for Your Kitten...So Easy...



Cats are fastidiously clean animals. Once introduced to the concept of a litter box with nice clean litter to dig around in, there is no going back. So it is usually not very difficult to train a kitten to a litter box. But remember that if the box is not kept clean, it may mean that your kitten will look elsewhere to urinate and defecate. Favorite spots tend to be carpets, beds, clothing piles left on the floor, and tile.

To introduce a kitten to a litter box, just put them in it. They may jump out and ignore it or they may dig around a bit. Just put them in the box a few times a day for a day or two, and you will have an active kitty commode.

PICK YOUR BOXES....

Litter box styles include plain rectangular open pans, pans with elevated sides to prevent spillage of litter, covered litter pans in a variety of styles, and self-cleaning litter pans. Choose whatever style you think will work for you and your kitten. Recent studies have shown that most cats prefer open litter boxes, but you can try other styles if you like.

If you have a dog, it will probably be best to invest in a covered litter pan for your cat, as many dogs like to raid litter boxes and ingest cat feces. A small kitten, however, may not be big enough to get in and out of covered litter pans, so you may need to use an open style pan at first. Try to hide the litter box in an upside down cardboard box with a doorway cut into it for the kitten or simply blockade the pan from your dog if possible. There are also pet gates available that have cat doors so cats can pass through and most dogs cannot. Do whatever you need to do to prevent your dog from bothering the kitten while in the litter box.

PICK YOUR LITTER....

Most kittens will accept whatever litter you provide. However, once they are used to a certain type of litter, it is best to stick with it, as changing litter types is not always met with acceptance. Litter types include clumping litter that will clump with both urine and stool and non-clumping litter which clumps with stool only. Natural clumping litters are more environmentally friendly on disposal. Self-cleaning litter boxes use clumping litter only. Avoid scented litters and do not use air fresheners or deodorizers near the litter box.

Fill your box with about two inches of litter.

HOW MANY BOXES?

You should have at least one, but preferably, 2 litter boxes for your cat. This will depend on your home. One litter box is fine for an apartment, but in most homes, it is advisable to have two. If you have multiple cats, a good rule of thumb is to have one more litter box than you have cats, i.e. if you have 2 cats, you should have 3 litter boxes.

LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION...

The litter box should be in a fairly central location that your cat can reach easily. If you have a multi-level household, the box should be mid-level. Ideally, use 2 boxes and put them on different levels. Make it easy for your cat to eliminate in the litter box, or she may be tempted to use another surface. Don't line up the boxes next to each other on one level, like in a basement. That is inviting inappropriate urination and defecation behaviors in other areas of your home.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD I SCOOP THE LITTER AND CLEAN THE BOX?

You should scoop the litter box once a day. If you use non-clumping litter, you should remove all the litter and clean the box with warm soapy water once a week. If you use clumping litter, you should remove all the litter and clean the box with warm soapy water once a month. This goes for self-cleaning boxes as well. Do not use ammonia or any other cleaning products to clean your litter box. These may leave strong chemical smells behind that are off-putting to cats. Warm soapy water will do the trick.

For detailed information on litter box hygiene, litter and litter box types, and litter box location and number, and other great tips for indoor cats visit: <http://indoorpet.osu.edu/> and click on "Cats".

Making Home Safe for Your Kitten



Kittens are curious and mischievous creatures. Keep your kitten distracted and safe with tips from our Environmental Enrichment page in this packet. In addition, follow these safety guidelines:

- Monitor your kitten to make sure he is not chewing on electrical wires. Some kittens seem to be especially attracted to these. Make sure to keep them out from behind home entertainment electronics where wires abound.
- Keep your kitten away from hot stoves when cooking. Electrical ranges that stay hot for a time after being turned off can be a hazard for your kitten.
- Make sure to close the doors of pantries, kitchen cabinets, cleaning supply cabinets, clothes dryers, basements, garages and attics. Use child safety latches if needed.
- Kittens are not as notorious as puppies for eating everything in sight, but keep them away from any prescription medications, rodent or ant baits, and cleaning products.
- Keep kittens away from sewing thread, dental floss, and Christmas tree tinsel. They often have a dangerous habit of eating string-like objects.
- The following can be toxic to cats:
 - Onions, garlic or chives
 - Certain plants: <https://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control/cats-plant-list>
 - Raw/undercooked meat, eggs or bones
 - Common medications like aspirin and acetaminophen (Tylenol), among others

Call us if you are concerned about the possibility of toxicity or poisoning. You can also call the ASPCA Animal Poison Control center 24/7.

<https://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control>

Nutrition and Your Kitten



Feed your kitten Kitten Food. Cats are pure carnivores and have adapted to eat a diet high in protein and low in carbohydrates. Canned foods provide both high protein and low carbohydrates. Dry foods tend to have high levels of carbohydrates and low levels of protein. We definitely recommend giving your kitten canned food. Dry kibble can be given as well, but don't leave bowls of dry food out to "free-feed" your kitten. Dry food can be used to encourage hunting and play behaviors in kittens. Puzzle feeders are food holders that must be handled to get food from them. Using puzzle feeders or hiding pieces of kibble around the house can increase activity and stimulate kittens mentally and physically. Dry dental treats can be given to your kitten in small amounts as well. (See Dental Home Care for your Kitten in this packet.)

See this brochure from the American Association of Feline Practitioners (AAFP):

<https://catvets.com/public/PDFs/ClientBrochures/How to Feed Client Brochure.pdf>

And this informational page from the Cornell Feline Health Center:

<https://www.vet.cornell.edu/departments-centers-and-institutes/cornell-feline-health-center/health-information/feline-health-topics/feeding-your-cat>

In addition to providing high amounts of protein, canned food also has a very high water content and can help maintain the sensation of feeling full, so that fully-grown cats won't consume too many calories. Feeding dry kibble can lead to obesity, diabetes, urinary tract disease, and chronic gastrointestinal disease later in life. Once your kitten has become an adult cat, our feeding recommendations for her will change.

Some additional tips:

- Try to avoid feeding canned foods with fish on a regular basis. Fish-based diets may be linked to thyroid disease later in life. They also can have imbalances of phosphorus, magnesium and can lack vitamin E. In addition, cats can develop a strong favoritism for fish-based diets, and it can prove difficult to successfully switch the diet.

- Provide a safe quiet area for your kitten to eat, away from other animals and heavily-trafficked areas.
- Clean your kitten's food and water dishes daily.
- Fresh clean water should be available at all times.
- Minimize commercial treats. They tend to be high in sugars and calories.
- DO NOT give milk to your kitten. They do not need it, and many adult cats become lactose intolerant.

Spaying/Neutering Your Kitten



The term “Neutering” generally refers to a spay (ovariohysterectomy) for females and a castration (orchietomy) for males. The male procedure is often referred to as “a neuter.” Advised timing for neutering for cats is typically at six months of age.

1) BEHAVIORAL REASONS FOR NEUTERING:

Socializing and training our puppies and kittens go a long way in establishing boundaries for acceptable pet behavior. One thing that we cannot control, however, is our pets’ mating instincts and physiology. These cause physical changes and behaviors in our pets that can be frustrating.

Female cats go into estrus at least two to three times a year, and as often as once every 2 or 3 weeks during certain months. Cats in heat become very anxious, and often pace and loudly vocalize through all hours of the day and night. Every male tom cat in the area will hear the call and become frequent visitors to your doors and windows, often urine spraying on the outside of your home. Intact male cats that are kept indoors will urinate on walls, furniture and appliances to mark their territory and often are doing this in response to outdoor cat behavior in the area. The odor is extremely difficult to eliminate and the episodes can recur even after neutering is performed. Letting your intact male cat outdoors does not prevent the problem and only leads to territorial fighting, causing wounds, abscesses and the need for medical attention. He will also be at serious risk for injury by vehicles and wild animals. The time to spay and neuter is before these behaviors begin. Neutering your pet does not change their personality or activity level.

2) MEDICAL REASONS FOR NEUTERING:

Neutering your pet will also prevent several medical problems. Female cats and dogs that are intact very often develop conditions of the uterus like pyometra or mucometra. The uterus becomes distended with pus or mucus, causing severe problems. Not only do animals with pyometra have to be spayed on an emergency basis, but they will incur significant medical bills to hospitalize them for treatment of this serious infection. In addition, there are also cancers of the ovaries and uterus that will be prevented by an ovariohysterectomy, or spay, at a young age. If you spay your female cat before her first heat, she will be less likely to develop malignant breast cancer later in life.

3) OVERPOPULATION AND FINANCIAL ISSUES:

Over 3.7 million animals are euthanized in our shelters nationwide every year. Many of these animals were healthy and young, but were not successfully placed in a new home. Until we significantly reduce this number, the act of breeding animals for any purpose just contributes to the problem. Although many people think it will be a fun or a good learning experience to breed their pets, they seldom stop to think about successfully finding homes for the puppies and kittens. Even if this can be accomplished, these are homes that are now taken from pets that may have been adopted or rescued. Owners also often fail to research the incredible expense that is incurred with breeding an animal. Not only can a delivery go wrong and a pregnant dog or cat need a \$3000 emergency Cesarean section, but there are significant additional costs involved in vaccinating and deworming all the puppies and kittens and caring for any common infections and medical conditions.

Veterinary Visits Made Easy: Cat-Friendly and Fear-Free Strategies



Cats aren't naturally fond of being put into a carrier and taken to the vet. Owners can find the process so stressful that they neglect to bring their cats for yearly wellness exams. Routine exams are important in detection of conditions ranging from ear infections and ingrown nails to more serious conditions of the kidneys, thyroid and gastrointestinal tract, among others. Once at the animal hospital, a cat's stress can mount due to the sights, smells and sounds of the hospital. Training your cat can go a long way in preventing stress and fear. We have implemented changes at the hospital to help as well.

In recent years, the American Association of Feline Practitioners has campaigned for adoption of Cat Friendly practices at veterinary care facilities. We have adopted many of these techniques at Westview Animal Hospital to reduce your cat's stress levels during visits. This includes using Feliway feline pheromone spray in our exam rooms to help your cat relax, keeping rooms as quiet as possible, using towels and minimal restraint during procedures, and using comfy exam boxes that your cat can hunker down in while we examine them, often without additional assistance.

In addition to improving the actual exam experience, we can help you reduce the stress of getting your cat to us for visits. 1) Make sure the carrier is clean. Use warm water and soap only; rinse well and let dry. 2) Line the carrier with a small fleece blanket or soft comfortable towel. 3) Put a few treats in the carrier. 4) Consider using Feliway pheromone spray in the carrier. (Let it dry completely before putting your cat in the carrier.) Kittens and adult cats can and should be trained to their cat carriers by leaving the carrier out and encouraging play in and around it with toys and treats.

Details and tips for training a cat to a carrier:

<https://www.catwatchnewsletter.com/features/teach-your-cat-to-like-her-carrier/>

Feliway products: www.feliway.com

If your pet is very stressed despite all of the above, we can prescribe gabapentin, a medication that works well for anxiety in cats without sedating them. This has truly been a game-changer for many cats and owners. It can be mixed into the food the morning of your cat's appointment. Sometimes, we may advise that it be given the night before as well. Ask us for more information.

Wellness Care: Vaccinations, Viral Testing & Parasite Protection



VACCINATIONS:

Kittens are very susceptible to disease, especially when they are very young. While nursing, they obtain a good level of protection against many diseases directly from their mother's milk. However, this protection is short-lived and there can be dangerous gaps in protection against disease as the immune system is developing. Most vaccinations are done in a series several weeks apart. The first vaccination serves as a primer to expose the immune system to the disease in a safer form. Subsequent vaccines further stimulate the immune system to develop antibodies against the disease. Therefore, your kitten will be receiving certain vaccines every 3-4 weeks until they are 16 weeks of age or older.

Not all pets need to be vaccinated with all available vaccines. Core vaccines are those that are believed to be necessary for all kittens. Other vaccines may be strongly recommended if your cat goes outdoors (not advised) or travels with you. There are a number of dangerous feline viruses for which we have no extremely effective vaccines. These include Feline Infectious Peritonitis and Feline Aids Virus. The best protection for your cat against all diseases is to keep your cat strictly indoors.

Here at Westview Animal Hospital, we recommend the following vaccines for your kitten:

1. **FELINE VIRAL RHINOTRACHEITIS, CALICIVIRUS, PANLEUKOPENIA (FELINE DISTEMPER) COMBINATION VACCINE (FVRCP)**

FREQUENCY: Given every 3-4 weeks until 16 weeks of age, then again one year later, then every 3 years.

PROTECTS AGAINST:

- **Feline Rhinotracheitis** – a prevalent and highly aggressive and contagious virus that affects the respiratory tract and eyes. Very common in shelters and catteries. Infections can cause recurrent symptoms for life.
- **Calicivirus** - another highly infectious respiratory virus with a high mortality rate in kittens.
- **Panleukopenia (Feline Distemper)** - a highly contagious, highly resistant virus that causes severe, often fatal gastrointestinal illness and low white blood cell counts. Less commonly, it can affect the nervous system.

2. FELINE LEUKEMIA VACCINE

FREQUENCY: Given twice as a kitten 3 weeks apart and then yearly if indicated.

This vaccine is advised if there is any chance that your kitten might escape into the outdoors.

PROTECTS AGAINST:

- **Feline Leukemia Virus** – a common virus that is spread through saliva and blood, or from a female to her kittens during pregnancy. It causes suppression of the immune system, bone marrow suppression and certain cancers.

3. RABIES VACCINE

FREQUENCY: Given one time as a kitten and then repeated one year later, and then every 1-3 years, depending on the type of vaccine that is used.

PROTECTS AGAINST:

Rabies virus - an extremely dangerous, highly infectious virus that targets the brain and nervous system and is fatal in almost 100% of cases. There is no treatment.

Unlike most other viruses, rabies virus is not host-specific, meaning that it can affect many species, including humans. Spread mostly by bats, raccoons, skunks and foxes, rabies virus is prevalent in the United States and most local Health Departments have strict laws regarding vaccination of pets in order to protect public health.

VIRAL TESTING FOR FELINE LEUKEMIA AND FELINE AIDS VIRUSES:

Viral testing for Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV) and Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV), also known as Feline Aids Virus is recommended for all kittens. A repeat test is advised after the age of 6 months, since some negative kittens can later test positive. We also often test for these viruses when a cat is ill at any stage of its life.

For more information on these dangerous viruses, see the following:

<https://catvets.com/public/PDFs/ClientBrochures/AAFPFeLV-FIV-Brochure.pdf>

PARASITE PROTECTION – FLEA AND TICK CONTROL:

Fleas cause discomfort and irritation to pets and people. Adult fleas spend most of their time on your pet. Furniture and carpeting often are contaminated with flea eggs that fall off the pet. Flea infestations can lead to intense itching. Some cats and people are allergic to flea bites as well, and can develop severely inflamed itchy skin, hair loss, and secondary skin infections after just a single bite. Additionally, If your kitten ingests fleas, a tapeworm infection may occur. The flea carries small forms of the worm that then grow and develop into long adult worms in the intestinal tract. Tapeworms cause weight loss.

Ticks can transmit dangerous diseases, such as Hemobartonellosis, and more rarely, Cytauxzoonosis, Tularemia, Ehrlichiosis, and Babesiosis, among others.

Flea and Tick preventatives are available as topical liquids that are applied to the skin, and flea/tick collars. Topical flea products that we advise include Cheristin, Bravecto, Vectra, Advantage , Advantage Multi, and Revolution. Which are applied regularly, year-round. Flea/tick collars are not advised for kittens. Most collars do not work well and can be toxic if ingested. Please ask us before you use any products that we have not mentioned here.

The weight of your kitten should be monitored closely as he or she grows to make sure that the correct size of the product is being used at all times.

INTESTINAL PARASITE CONTROL:

Several flea preventative products also help to prevent and treat several common intestinal parasites, such as **Roundworms and Hookworms**. These parasites, which your kitten may have gotten from his mother, from ingestion of contaminated water or penetration through the skin, can cause vomiting, diarrhea, and failure to gain weight. We will use specific dewormer medications to treat these worms in your kitten. Some topical flea preventatives also help to prevent and treat several common intestinal parasites in cats.

Additional intestinal parasites include **Tapeworms, Giardia, and Coccidia**, all of which have different specific treatments. These can cause failure to gain weight or diarrhea.

Please bring in a fecal sample from your kitten if you have not already done so. We will ask you to bring in a fecal sample from your cat once yearly to check for intestinal parasites.

Pet Insurance Companies



Trupanion
New Policies 855-210-8749
Customer Care 888-733-2685
trupanion.com

Nationwide (VPI)
877-263-6008

Embrace 1-800-511-9172
embracepetinsurance.com

Aspca 888-716-1203
aspcapetinsurance.com

Pets Best 877-738-7237
petsbest.com

Healthy Paws 855-898-8991
healthypawspetinsurance.com

Pet Plan 866-467-3875
gopetplan.com

Pet First 855-270-7387
Petfirst.com

Nationwide
877-738-7874
petinsurance.com

ASPCA
888-716-1203
aspcapetinsurance.com

Embrace
800-511-9172
embracepetinsurance.com

Figo
844-738-3446
text-844-262-8133
www.figopetinsurance.com

Internet Resources: Sources We Trust



It is difficult to resist the urge to consult Dr. Google. Do not ever rely on social media sites to guide you in caring for your pets. Please call us whenever you have a question about your pet. With 90+ years of combined veterinary experience and access to new information through continuing education, our local specialists, and veterinary consult sites, we really know how to help.

Here are some sources that we trust:

Veterinary Partner

<https://veterinarypartner.vin.com/>

ASPCA Animal Poison Control

<https://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control>

Cornell Feline Health Center

<https://www.vet.cornell.edu/departments-centers-and-institutes/cornell-feline-health-center/health-information>

Ohio State Indoor Pet Initiative

<https://indoorpet.osu.edu/home>

If there is something specific that you are looking for, let us know and we'll help guide you.