Cat Vaccination Information

☐ Kitten Package 1: FVRCP+C, and Deworming (8 weeks to 15 weeks of age) $45.00
The FVRCP+C vaccination provides protection from Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis (FVR), Calicivirus, Panleukopenia and Chlamydia. This vaccination may start as early as 8 weeks in healthy cats, booster every 2-4 weeks until at least 12 weeks, then administered annually. This package also includes deworming for intestinal parasites.
Note: This package does not include a rabies vaccination. Kittens should receive their rabies vaccination at 16 weeks of age.

☐ Adult Cat Package 1: FVRCP+C, Rabies and Deworming $55.00 (16 weeks and older)*
The FVRCP vaccination provides protection from Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis (FVR), Calicivirus, Panleukopenia and Chlamydia. This vaccine should be administered annually. The package also includes a rabies vaccination and deworming for intestinal parasites.

☐ Rabies Vaccination only $10.00 (senior citizens 65+ $5.00)*

☐ Follow-up visit for kitten (FVRCP+C and deworming $25.00)
Note: Boosters must be administered within 2 to 4 weeks of initial vaccination and repeated until kitten is 16 weeks of age. This package is only available to existing clients for boosters. First time visit is $45.00.

☐ Microchip $25.00 (HomeAgain Microchip includes lifetime registration and one year membership in the HomeAgain pet recovery system, ask for a brochure for more details.)

*We recommend starting your kitten with their first vaccinations at 8 weeks of age because this age is when the immunity they received from their mother is fading, thus leaving the kitten unprotected. If we wait too long after the maternal immunity wears off, we are risking the unprotected baby kitten might be exposed to and contract a virus. Therefore, 8 weeks has been determined to be the appropriate age to start vaccinating the majority of kittens.

After your kitten has finished its booster series, you may bring him/her back in one year to re-vaccinate.

* Palm Beach County ordinance 98-22 requires pet owners to purchase a rabies license at the time of vaccination.
Cat Vaccination Information

Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis (FVR) +C

This virus is part of what the FVR\textsuperscript{CP}, or 3 in 1, vaccine fights. It is a respiratory problem, like the flu. FVR is very contagious, and spreads like other respiratory diseases, by coughing & sneezing on others.

This is the most severe and widespread upper-respiratory virus to which cats are susceptible. FVR is very serious in young kittens, but cats of all ages are susceptible. Clinical signs include: moderate fever, ocular discharge, nasal discharge, coughing, sneezing, and abortions in pregnant cats. Treatment is difficult and limited to supportive and symptomatic therapy. Recovered cats become carriers for life and can shed virus intermittently, especially during periods of stress. This "chronic carrier" condition makes prevention most important. **Vaccination** is the best means of prevention and control.

Calicivirus

Another component of the 3 in 1, or FVR\textsuperscript{CP} vaccine. Calicivirus is a respiratory virus, causing oral ulcers and blisters, leading to pneumonia & possibly death.

Feline Calicivirus is another of the major upper-respiratory viruses to which cats are susceptible. It is widespread, highly contagious, and accounts for about 40% of the respiratory diseases in cats. The severity of the infection varies with the strain of the virus present. Clinical signs include: moderate fever, pneumonia and ulcers or blisters on the tongue. The only treatment option is supportive and symptomatic therapy.

Calicivirus also can create a "chronic-carrier" state, in which recovered cats become carriers for life. These carriers shed virus continuously, making prevention very important. **Vaccination** is highly recommended.

Panleukopenia

Part of the 3 in 1 vaccine, or FVR\textsuperscript{CP}. It is the distemper shot for cats. Caused by feline parvovirus, feline distemper is a virus that usually causes death, and is very contagious through feces, vomit, and sputum.

Panleukopenia, or *feline distemper*, is a contagious viral disease that primarily affects young kittens, but any aged cat is susceptible. This virus is generally widespread, and natural exposure is common. Despite early maternal protection, infection of newborn kittens is frequent. Clinical signs include: fever, loss of appetite, vomiting, depression, diarrhea, dehydration, and death.

Treatment of infected cats is difficult, and mortality in kittens is very high. Even when recovery occurs, a kitten may become a carrier and infect others. The most effective means of controlling this disease is **early vaccination** with yearly re-vaccination.
**Chlamydia Psittaci**

Feline Chlamydia mainly causes conjunctivitis in the cat. Conjunctivitis may be defined as the inflammation of the delicate membranes or conjunctiva that cover the inner surface of the eyelids and over the white part of the eye (the sclera).

Clinical signs normally develop within a few days after infection, beginning as a watery discharge from one or both eyes. Due to the discomfort, affected cats may hold their eyes partially closed. As the disease progresses, severe swelling and reddening of the conjunctiva may be seen and the discharge changes from watery to a thicker yellowish substance. There may also be very mild sneezing and nasal discharge in some cats with a mild fever resulting in lethargy. If left untreated, the conjunctivitis can often persist for six to eight weeks or longer and cats may continue to shed the organism for many months.

Chlamydia organisms are very fragile and cannot survive for any period of time in the environment. Infection therefore typically occurs through direct contact and disease is more commonly seen where large groups of cats are kept together, such as multi-cat households, breeding catteries and shelters. Although cats of all ages can be infected, disease is seen most commonly seen in young kittens (5–12 weeks old) with persistent or recurrent infection. These vaccines do not always prevent infection, but are certainly helpful in preventing severe clinical disease.

**Rabies**

Rabies is a fatal virus that affects the central nervous system of almost all mammals. The virus is most common in cats, bats, dogs, and raccoons. Rabies vaccinations should be given at 12 or 16 weeks (according to state law), booster in 1 year, then booster in 1 or 3 years depending on the vaccine used, and the state law. Peggy Adams uses a **3-year approved Rabies vaccine** only; but it must be given annually in some cases. Our staff will inform you when this applies.

Rabies is a viral disease. Transmission is through injection of saliva, commonly by biting. When an animal or human is bitten by a rabid animal, the virus particles are injected by the teeth through the skin. Once inside the new host, the virus travels toward the brain through the nerves and spinal cord. From the brain, the virus spreads to other parts of the body and gets into the saliva by entering the salivary glands.

The average period of time for the cycle of transmission to be completed is usually between two to six weeks. Occasionally this cycle takes much longer, a feature of rabies, which has an impact on control procedures. Once the virus particles enter the saliva, the animal is in the terminal stage of the disease and usually dies in a few days.

It is important to remember that dogs are not the only hazard. **Recently more cats** have been diagnosed annually as "rabid" than dogs. Farm animals, wild animals, particularly skunks, raccoons, foxes, and bats, are routinely diagnosed as rabid and present a potential threat.

**Please NOTE:** *We have to see proof of prior rabies vaccination to issue a tag longer than one year. Proof means written documentation that the pet presented is the same pet, and has had a rabies vaccine given by a vet in the past. Without such documentation we can only mark a rabies vaccination as good for one year.*

**Spay/Neuter**

Peggy Adams offers an affordable spay/neuter clinic for cats and dogs 16 weeks of age and older. You can schedule your appointment at the shelter or on our website [www.hspb.org](http://www.hspb.org). We recommended that your pet be spayed and neutered before they have their first heat cycle to reduce the risk of accidental litters and help reduce the risk of cancer in your pet later in life. We do have a waiting list so please schedule in advance.