

Pets, Parasites and People

Companion Animal Parasite Council
www.petsandparasites.org



Dogs and cats are not just pets. They are treated like members of the family. And like any member of your family, it's important to keep your companion animal healthy and free of parasites.

It is fairly common for a dog or cat to become infected with an internal or external parasite at some point in its lifetime. Parasites can affect your pet in a variety of ways, ranging from simple irritation to causing life-threatening conditions if left untreated. Some parasites can even infect and transmit diseases to you and your family.

Your veterinarian can help prevent, accurately diagnose and safely treat parasites and other health problems that not only affect your dog or cat, but also the safety of you and your family.

For more information on how parasites affect your dog or cat, the health risks to people and prevention tips, please visit us at www.petsandparasites.org.

What is a zoonotic disease?

Zoonoses, or zoonotic diseases, are those diseases that can be transmitted directly or indirectly from animals to humans. For example, some worms can be transmitted in the environment.

What is a vector-borne disease?

Vector-borne diseases are those transmitted by fleas or ticks among other parasites that infest dogs and cats. They can affect pets and people. Ticks can transmit a large number of "vector-borne" diseases in North America including ehrlichiosis, Lyme disease, relapsing fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia.

Parasites that may affect your pet

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| • Coccidia | • Giardia | • Mange Mites | • Ticks |
| • Ear Mites | • Heartworms | • Roundworms | • Toxoplasmosis |
| • Fleas | • Hookworms | • Tapeworms | • Whipworms |

Common questions about pets and parasites

Do fleas and ticks on my pet present a health risk to my family?

Yes. Fleas and ticks can carry and either directly or indirectly transmit several potential illnesses of humans. For example, rickettsiosis (infection with *Rickettsia*) can be transmitted directly by ticks. Bartonellosis (infection with *Bartonella*) is transmitted between cats by fleas and then may spread to people. Also, fleas serve as an intermediate host for tapeworms, which can infect both your pet and humans.

What kind of internal parasites or worms can infect my cat or dog?

There are a number of intestinal worms that can infect dogs and cats, and they vary according to the species. In general, these include roundworms, hookworms, whipworms and tapeworms, and they are very prolific. In fact, one worm can produce more than 100,000 eggs per day, which are then passed in the pet's feces and spread throughout the area the pet roams. Once in the environment, some of these eggs can remain infective and present a health risk for your pet and humans for years.

Are heartworms a parasite I should be concerned about for my pet?

Yes. Heartworms can be a very serious problem for both dogs and cats, especially those in mosquito-infested areas, as mosquitoes are a vector and intermediate host for the pest. Heartworms can kill or seriously debilitate pets that are infected with them. That's because heartworms live in the bloodstream, lungs and heart of infected pets. Your veterinarian can do a blood test to determine if your pet has heartworm disease. A year-round preventive program is most effective to keep pets free of heartworms.

If my dog or cat has intestinal worms, how can these parasites infect humans?

Roundworms are the most common intestinal parasite of pets and the most likely to be transmitted to humans.

Humans can accidentally ingest infective worm eggs that have been passed through the pet's feces and left in the environment. The eggs can then hatch in the human's intestinal tract, and the immature worms can travel to various tissues in the body, including the eyes and brain, potentially causing serious infections.

For more frequently asked questions and answers, please visit us at www.petsandparasites.org or consult with your veterinarian.

Reducing risks for your family

You can reduce the risk of parasitic infection to your family by eliminating parasites from pets; restricting access to contaminated areas, such as sandboxes, pet "walk areas," and other high-traffic areas; and practicing good personal hygiene.

Disposing of pet feces on a regular basis can help remove potentially infective worm eggs before they become distributed in the environment and are picked up or ingested by pets or humans.

Year-round prevention

Parasites can infect your pet any time of year. External parasites, such as fleas and ticks, may be less prevalent outside during certain times of the year; however, they often survive in the house during the winter months, creating an uninterrupted life cycle. Other internal parasites, such as worms, may affect your pet all year long. That's why it's important to consult with your veterinarian to implement a year-round parasite control program.

What can I do?

Responsible pet parasite control can reduce the risks associated with transmission of parasitic diseases from pets to people. By following a few simple guidelines, pet owners can better protect their pets and their family.

- Practice good personal hygiene.
- Use a preventative flea and/or tick treatment year-round.
- Only feed pets cooked or prepared food (not raw meat).
- Minimize exposure to high-traffic pet areas.
- Clean up pet feces regularly.
- Visit your veterinarian for annual testing and physical examination.
- Administer worming medications as recommended by your veterinarian.
- Ask your veterinarian about parasite infection risks and effective year-round preventative control measures administered monthly.

For more important information about parasite control guidelines, ask your veterinarian or visit us at www.petsandparasites.org.

The Companion Animal Parasite Council

The Companion Animal Parasite Council (CAPC) is an independent council of veterinarians and other animal health-care professionals established to create guidelines for the optimal control of internal and external parasites that threaten the health of pets and people. It brings together broad expertise in parasitology, internal medicine, public health, veterinary law, private practice and association leadership.

Initially convened in 2002, CAPC was formed with the express purpose of changing the way veterinary professionals and pet owners approach parasite management. The CAPC advocates best practices for protecting pets from parasitic infections and reducing the risk of zoonotic parasite transmission.

For more information about how parasites may affect your pet, please visit us at www.petsandparasites.org.

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Why do we recommend two negative fecal tests for your new puppy or kitten?

Our recommendations are based on information provided by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Companion Animal Parasite Council (CAPC). A fecal flotation is a test that looks for microscopic eggs released into the intestinal tract of your puppy/kitten by an adult worm. A fecal floatation is also testing for the presence of giardia or coccidia, which are single celled protozoal organisms that can infect dogs, cats, and other species. Pets infected with any of these organisms may not have any outward signs of disease and you may not see any evidence of worms in their feces.

It is not uncommon that a dog or cat from a reputable, caring breeder or shelter may have intestinal parasites. This is because of the life cycle of the parasite itself. When a worm infects a pet, it may not enter through the mouth or GI tract. Some can burrow through the skin on the paws or abdomen. These worms pass through muscle tissue where they can become dormant for months or years. Conditions such as pregnancy in cats or dogs can allow the parasite to become active and then the parasites can spread to the offspring through the placenta or even milk. These parasites take time to move through the tissues, become adults, and start laying eggs. Even if one fecal test is negative, it doesn't mean a pet is free from intestinal parasites. It may mean that adult worms may not be currently laying eggs. This is why we recommend two negative fecal tests in addition to routine deworming medications.

Why not just give frequent deworming medications and skip the fecal tests?

Some parasites such as giardia and coccidia require very specific medications that we would not routinely administer to every pet. Other parasites require a specific interval of medication administration to ensure it's being given at the appropriate parasite life stage. Finally, because parasites like hookworms can also infect humans and can cause infection by burrowing through bare skin, it's important to know what kind of precautions must be taken to protect human family members.

Why not just skip the deworming medications and perform only fecals?

Some parasites such as tapeworms don't release their eggs inside their host. Instead, a small segment (called a proglottid) crawls out of the digestive tract to release eggs outside the host. Unfortunately, this makes tapeworms challenging to diagnose unless they're actually seen. Even indoor-only pets can get tapeworms by ingesting a single flea or ectoparasite. Deworming medications are very safe and no fecal test has 100% accuracy.

This combination of routine deworming and fecal testing is the best practice to help ensure your new pet is free of intestinal parasites. Please don't hesitate to contact us with questions or concerns about intestinal parasites in your new pet.



WSAVA Global Nutrition Committee: Recommendations on Selecting Pet Foods

Factual information must be provided on pet food labels but it is important to be aware that the label is also a promotional tool to attract pet owners. This means that much of the information provided - including the ingredient list and use of unregulated terms such as 'holistic'; 'premium' or 'human grade' - is of little practical value in assisting nutritional assessment. The veterinary team plays a vital role in helping pet owners make informed decisions based on two key pieces of information:

A. The manufacturer's name and contact information. This allows a member of the veterinary team or the pet owner to contact the manufacturer to ask the following questions:

1. Do you employ a full time qualified nutritionist?
Appropriate qualifications are either a PhD in animal nutrition or board-certification by the American College of Veterinary Nutrition (ACVN) or the European College of Veterinary Comparative Nutrition (ECVCN). What is this nutritionist's name and qualifications?
2. Who formulates your foods and what are his/her credentials?
3. Are your diets tested using AAFCO feeding trials or by formulation to meet AAFCO nutrient profiles? If the latter, do they meet AAFCO nutrient profiles by formulation or by analysis of the finished product?
4. Where are your foods produced and manufactured?
5. What specific quality control measures do you use to assure the consistency and quality of your ingredients and the end product?
6. Will you provide a complete nutrient analysis for the dog or cat food in question? (Can they provide an average/typical analysis, not just the guaranteed analysis which is only the minimums or maximums and not an exact number)? You should be able to ask for any nutrient - e.g. protein, phosphorus, sodium, etc. - and get an exact number. This should ideally be given on an energy basis (i.e. grams per 100 kilocalories or grams per 1,000 kilocalories), rather than on an 'as fed' or 'dry matter' basis which don't account for the variable energy density of different foods.
7. What is the caloric value per gram, can, or cup of your foods?
8. What kind of product research has been conducted?
Are the results published in peer-reviewed journals?

If the manufacturer cannot or will not provide any of this information, owners should be cautious about feeding that brand.

B. In some countries, the AAFCO adequacy statement is included on the label. This statement confirms three important facts:

1. Whether the diet is complete and balanced. All over-the-counter foods should be complete and balanced. If the statement reads 'for intermittent or supplemental use only,' it is not complete and balanced. That may be acceptable if it is a veterinary therapeutic diet and is being used for a specific purpose - e.g. in a case of severe kidney disease - but should be avoided in over-the-counter pet foods.
2. If the food is complete and balanced, what life stage is it intended? AAFCO provides nutrient profiles and feeding trial requirements for growth, reproduction, and adult maintenance, but not for senior/geriatric pets. A food that is formulated to meet the AAFCO profiles for all life stages must meet the minimum nutrient levels for both growth and adult maintenance.
3. If the food is complete and balanced, how did the company determine this? Labels may include one of two statements regarding nutritional adequacy.
 - "[Name] is formulated to meet the nutritional levels established by the AAFCO Dog (or Cat) Food Nutrient Profiles for [life stage(s)]." (Analysis of food.)
 - "Animal feeding tests using AAFCO procedures substantiate [Name] provides complete and balanced nutrition for [life stage(s)]." (Feeding trial evaluation of food.)

Formulated foods are manufactured so the ingredients meet specified levels, either based on the recipe or on analytical testing of the finished product, without testing via feeding trials. While feeding trials help to test for the food's nutritional adequacy, the use of feeding trials does not guarantee that the food provides adequate nutrition under all conditions. It is important to ensure that the criteria in section A also help to ensure that the food is made by a reputable and knowledgeable company with strict quality control measures.



Stress triggers for cats

Are you contributing to your cat's anxiety and behavior issues? It's possible if you do any of the following:

1. You punish your cat. Swatting and hitting your cat only teaches it to fear your approach. Telling your cat "no" only interrupts the behavior. Instead, show your cat what you want it to do, and reward it for appropriate behaviors. Cats are very curious and agile—so give yours places to go and things to do, and keep potentially dangerous items picked up and put away.

2. You assume your cat "knows" English. Animals communicate using body language and are very good at figuring us out. Most people don't bother teaching their cats to sit, much less any other cue—but it's surprisingly easy to train them to do behaviors on cue. Just don't assume your cat understands what you're saying without teaching it what you want it to do first.

3. You grab your cat's head to tousle its hair. Nobody likes to have their head grabbed and rubbed—cats are no different! Most cats prefer a few long strokes from head to tail; others prefer a small amount of gentle scratching around the chin or ears. Many cats get irritated by an extended period of repetitive stroking.

4. You hug or kiss your cat. Cats like to be able to move and escape situations. When we hold them tightly, they may become stressed, anticipating that something bad is going to happen.

5. You don't clean your cat's litter box. Nobody likes to use a dirty toilet—including your cat. Imagine not flushing your own toilet for three or four days! Ideally, the litter box should be scooped every time you notice waste. Otherwise, they should be scooped at least once daily. Most need to be completely emptied and cleaned

every one to two weeks.

Regular scooping also allows you to identify early signs of illness such as diarrhea, constipation, or excessive or lack of urination.

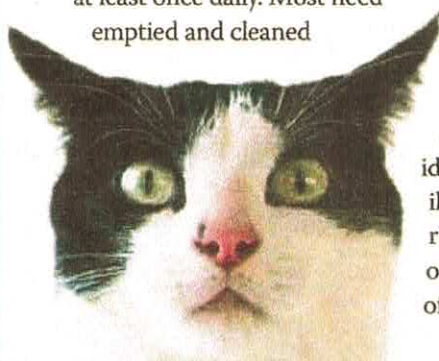
6. Your cat's litter box is in an inconvenient location. The spot you've chosen for the litter box might work best for you, but a cat that has to negotiate humans of all ages, other pets, stairs, or loud appliances might feel like the journey is a suicide mission every time it needs to eliminate.

7. You tempt your cat to play by wiggling your fingers or toes, then get angry when it bites or scratches you. Cats naturally grab "prey" using their teeth and claws. Offer your cat the appropriate chew toys so it knows that hands are for loving—not biting!

8. You leave your cat home alone with a jumbo-sized portion of food and one litter box while you go on vacation for a long weekend. Especially for cats that eat quickly, this can be stressful because they'll have no food left by the end of the weekend. Cats can become sick if they don't eat every day. Timed feeders can be helpful in this situation. A self-cleaning litter box may also be a reasonable option, but don't rely on it—it's important that you pay attention to the frequency and quality of your pet's eliminations so you can identify any changes that could indicate stress-induced health problems such as cystitis, constipation, and diarrhea.

9. You use strong-smelling cleansers, deodorizers, and products containing alcohol. Cats' noses are sensitive, and these scents can be offensive to them. Be careful about the use of these products in your home or on your person. Some cats may even find the smell of hair spray, perfume, or cologne unpleasant.

10. You add new cats to your home without an introduction period. When an unrelated cat appears and tries to join a related group, it's in the cats' nature to attack and force the outsider to leave. Without a proper period of controlled, gradual introduction, the chance of aggression between cats and stress increases.



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Idiopathic Cystitis in Cats

[Wendy Brooks, DVM, DABVP](#)

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(Also known as Pandora Syndrome and formerly known as FUS)

First, Some Terminology (FIC, FLUTD, FUS, UTI and how they all fit together)

For a long time, these abbreviations were used interchangeably but they shouldn't have been because they refer to different conditions. Let's start with **feline lower urinary tract disease** (also called **FLUTD**). The urinary bladder and urethra are the lower urinary tract and when the lower urinary tract is disease from ANY cause, the symptoms are the same.

- bloody urine.
- straining to urinate (can easily be mistaken for straining to defecate.)
- urinating in unusual places.
- urinary blockage (almost exclusively a male cat problem and constitutes an emergency.)
- licking the urinary opening (usually due to pain).

The symptoms above could be from *any* cause: bladder tumor, UTI (urinary tract infection), bladder stone, etc. Basically, any source of inflammation in the bladder will create FLUTD. We used to use the term FUS (which stands for feline urinary syndrome) to describe FLUTD and you may hear or read the term FUS somewhere so we are bringing it up but it was decided that FLUTD was more accurate so that is what we say now.

What about FIC?

Feline idiopathic cystitis (FIC for short) is a common cause of FLUTD in younger cats. So what is FIC? It turns out to be a defect in the way a cat handles stress. An easy analogy is the human who gets a recurring upset stomach from stress. Similarly, cats get a recurring upset bladder from stress. Not every cat is susceptible to FIC; some cats are simply neurologically wired to have issues with stress.

The urinary bladder is lined with glycoproteins called PSGAGs. This material basically insulates the tissue of the bladder from the urine it contains. Urine can vary greatly in pH and can contain abrasive crystals in addition to assorted toxins and irritants that the kidneys have removed from the bloodstream and concentrated.

If the lining of the bladder becomes patchy, the tissue of the bladder is directly exposed to the urine and inflammation results. The bladder PSGAG layer becomes patchy when the cat is experiencing anxiety. For decades, management of FIC focused on reducing urinary crystals, changing urinary pH, and improving the PSGAG layer of the bladder. What seems to be the most effective approach is addressing the stress that caused the problem in the first place but even doing this is a preventive measure. Dealing with active an episode of FIC is another matter entirely.

The Active FIC Episode: Diagnosis and Treatment

When a young adult cat has FLUTD symptoms, some effort is made to rule out more specific causes such as bladder stone and bladder infection. These conditions have specific approaches and can be ruled in or out by tests. There is no test for FIC. The diagnosis of FIC is based on negative tests for other more definable conditions and the clinical picture of the patient (young adult cat, recent stress in history, anxious temperament, past history of similar symptoms, etc.). Most young adult cats with FLUTD symptoms are believed to have FIC.



An episode of FIC typically lasts 1-2 weeks. Despite decades of research on this condition, no treatment has emerged that will short the duration of the episode. All we can do is manage the pain and urinary discomfort until the episode passes.

Anti-Spasmodics and Tranquilizers

These medications help the painful urethral spasms that occur with the inflammation. They also help the urethra dilate so that urine can pass. Typical medications might include [acepromazine](#), phenoxybenzamine, or [prazosin](#).

Analgesics

These medications may be straight pain-relievers with no anti-inflammatory effects or anti-inflammatory pain relievers. Typical medications might include a [fentanyl patch](#), [buprenorphine](#), [tramadol](#), [robenacoxib](#), or others. FIC is very painful and proper pain relief is crucial.

Unfortunately, FIC is a condition where we are much better at preventing future episodes than we are at treating an active episode, but before we go on to prevention, we need to review one more acute and serious FIC Complication: urinary blockage.

The Blocked Male Cat

The male cat urethra is extremely narrow and not equipped to handle mixtures of normal urinary crystals and increased mucus secretion from inflammation. The crystals and mucus combine into a plug and can [block the male cat's urinary tract](#). If urine cannot pass, toxins build up and [death occurs](#) in a matter of days.

If the cat develops a full or partial urinary obstruction during the episode, this is a life-threatening emergency and the obstruction must be relieved at once. If dangerous urinary toxins have built up, intravenous fluid therapy is needed to reverse the situation. This is almost exclusively a male cat situation.

Why Do only some Cats Get FIC?

We know that cats that get this syndrome have a unique imbalance in the way their brain controls hormones. These cats are neurologically different in a way that makes them extra reactive to any change in their world, extra anxious, and extra sensitive to pain relating to the back half of their bodies. They are different from other cats but as long as they live in a predictable environment with the same food, same schedule, private food, rest and toilet resources etc., you might never know you had a sensitive feline in the family. Typical or common triggers for FIC might include:

- Stress among the humans in the home (final exams, arguments, sickness, etc)
- Someone (or another animal) moving in or out
- Construction in the home or outdoors
- Weather change or earthquake
- New furniture
- Moving to a new home
- Changing to a new brand of food
- Humans changing schedules as to when they are home.

FIC cats are very sensitive and can flare up with symptoms over events that humans frequently discount or pay no attention to. Most pet owners, however, are aware that the cat in question has a personality that is somewhat anxious or sensitive.

Preventing Future Episodes

Environmental Enrichment

Many people are surprised to find that environmental enrichment is effective in preventing future FIC episodes. You might think your cat has plenty of toys and seems relaxed and well-adjusted but reality is that the cat's natural environment of living in the forest and hunting/eating mice regularly throughout the day is a far cry from sitting on a sofa, eating processed foods, and eliminating waste in a plastic box filled with clay. Most cats are fine with the domestic lifestyle but the FIC cat is special and has special sensitivity. Stress can be minimized by allowing choices for the cat in terms of areas for playing, resting, eating, and eliminating. Just providing more toys is unlikely to be adequate. Most of the time the cat in question needs a private area for "me time" (separate feeding, rest, and/or toileting area). The American Association of Feline Practitioners has published a set of guidelines for an [enriched feline environment](#). The bottom line is:

- Each cat should have the opportunity to play with the owner or with another cat if desired.
- Each cat should be able to move freely about its home including climbing if desired.
- Scratching posts should be available.
- Toys should be regularly rotated/replaced.
- Each cat should be able to choose warmer and cooler areas within the home.
- There should be a litter box for each cat, ideally plus one extra. Litter boxes should be located in well-ventilated areas and should be kept clean. Boxes should be washed out weekly with a minimally scented detergent. Unscented clumping litter seems to be best. If there is more than one floor in the home, there should be a box on each floor.
- Litter boxes should be private enough that other animals will not be bothering the cat and loud appliances will not startle the cat during litter box use.
- Each cat should have his own food and water bowls. Feeding/watering stations should be safe so that other animals (like dogs) will not be startling the cat. Bowls should be washed daily.
- The brand, flavor, or format of the food (dry vs canned) should be kept fairly constant. If it is changed, allow the cat a choice of new food vs. old food at least for a while before changing over and do not change more than once a month.

Another excellent resource is the [Indoor Pet Initiative](#) sponsored by the Ohio State University.

Canned Food and Urinary Formulas

For decades, FIC was felt to be dietary in origin. In fact, when feline commercial foods were reformulated in the 1980s to create a more acid urinary pH, the incidence of feline cystitis dropped spectacularly. Urinary crystals (usually [struvite](#)) are important in the male cat

syndrome of urinary obstruction which is a complication of FIC and scientific studies have found benefit to using urinary diets to prevent future FIC episodes.

Studies seem to indicate that canned urinary formulas are more successful than dry. The increased water content of canned food is usually credited for this, but it has also been proposed that it is the aroma, sight and sound presentation and owner interaction involved in feeding canned that makes the difference. Still, increasing water consumption is frequently recommended to decrease future episodes of FIC.

Some cats may benefit from medication and/or supplements for anxiety (see our [house-soiling](#) information).

What if My Cat Doesn't Seem to be Anxious?

If your cat does not seem to fit the picture or there has been no obvious stressor at home, keep in mind the FIC diagnosis is exclusionary, which means other tests are negative. Be sure diagnostics have not been skipped (urinalysis, ultrasound of the bladder etc.). FIC is the most common diagnosis in younger cats with lower urinary symptoms but it is best not to play the odds and miss a bladder infection or stone.

Again, male cats with FIC can develop a life-threatening obstruction that is an emergency.

If you have a cat who is straining in the litter box, urinating in unusual places, or demonstrating any of the signs mentioned, see your veterinarian promptly.

BRUSH...BRUSH...BRUSH

It is best to start early with your puppy or kitten. Training is part of good hygiene. Your Pet may even be trained to love "toothbrush time."

Proper home dental care is important because plaque begins to accumulate within 24-48 hours after eating and begins to mineralize into calculus also called tartar. As this infection builds up, the bacteria spread under the gum line where the real damage occurs, such as the gums beginning to separate from its associated tooth.

- ❑ **STEP ONE:** When your pet comes seeking attention, pet and praise him/her and touch the muzzle and sides of the jaw. Reward with a treat. Play with his/her mouth for several weeks, working up to gently lifting the lips and rubbing the teeth with your finger. With a little patience, your pet will soon accept your attention. Use a lot of love and especially praise to gain his/her confidence. Let your pet lick the pet toothpaste off your finger or off the toothbrush. Choose a flavor of toothpaste he/she enjoys (we have several to choose from). You can use a training phrase like "brush time" to tell your pet you are going to give him/her some attention and a yummy treat.
- ❑ **STEP TWO:** After your pet has gained confidence in you, you will be able to rub the teeth and gums with your finger. Place toothpaste on the toothbrush and work on the long canines that are on each side (upper and lower) for several weeks, then work up to more teeth, concentrating on the large canines and the "cheek teeth," the large premolars on top and the large molars on bottom. These teeth tend to build up the most calculus due to the fact that salivary gland excretes minerals near these teeth. The lips do not have to be pulled back to see. You can brush with the mouth closed just going "by feel."

Minerals plus Bacteria=Calculus (the hard concrete like-substance that builds up on teeth)

- ❑ **STEP THREE:** Once your pet accepts the handling of the mouth, the toothbrush on the front and back teeth, and sits patiently, you can work on brushing technique. Hold the toothbrush at a 45 degree angle to the tooth and brush from the gum line down to the tip of the crown. A light touch is all that is needed. If the toothbrush becomes bloody, we recommend an exam. Tooth brushing should not be painful. Chewing on the bristles during a tooth brushing session is fine and may help to remove plaque. If you have your pet trained to accept brushing of all "outside" surfaces of the teeth, you can progress to opening the mouth and brushing the tongue side of the lower teeth and inside or palate side of the upper teeth.

Take your time. Your pet will determine the speed at which you progress from step one to three. If your pet reacts negatively, stop and start at step one. Remember, you are training. Take it slowly with lots of praise, affection, and rewards.



VOHC[®] Accepted Products for Cats

This list was last updated March 2020.



To access the manufacturer's web page for additional information about these products, click on the Product Name if it is shown in [blue-underlined](#).

Name of Product	Type of Product	VOHC Claim	Company	Available from*	Year Awarded the Seal
Prescription Diet Feline t/d®	Diet	Plaque & Tartar	Hill's Pet Nutrition	Veterinary Only	2001
Science Diet ® Oral Care for Cats	Diet	Plaque & Tartar	Hill's Pet Nutrition	Consumer	2001
Healthy Advantage [™] Oral+ for Cats	Diet	Plaque & Tartar	Hill's Pet Nutrition	Consumer	2018
Purina Pro Plan Veterinary Diets (PPVD) DH Feline Formula dry cat food	Diet	Plaque & Tartar	Hill's Pet Nutrition	Veterinary Only	2006
Royal Canin Feline Dental Diet	Diet	Plaque	Royal Canin	Consumer	2014
pet::Essential [™] healthymouth® PreDent Anti-Plaque Water Additive with Cranberry for Cats	Water additive, several flavors	Plaque	HealthyMouth LLC	Consumer	2011
pet::Essential [™] healthymouth® NutriNeeds [™] by W. Jean Dodds, DVM. Daily Dental Care & Nutrition Care-in- One Water Additive	Water Additive 25 varieties for specific wellness needs	Plaque	HealthyMouth LLC	Consumer	2018
pet::Essential [™] healthymouth®NutriNeeds [™] by W. Jean Dodds, DVM. Daily Dental Care & Nutrition Care-in-One Water Additive with Superfood Flavor Toppers	Water Additive 25 varieties for specific wellness needs with superfood flavor toppers	Plaque	HealthyMouth LLC	Consumer	2018
pet::ESSENTIAL [™] healthymouth® Anti- Plaque Gel for Cats	Oral gel	Plaque	HealthyMouth LLC	Consumer	2011
Cat::ESSENTIAL [™] healthymouth® Anti-Plaque spray for Cats	Oral spray	Plaque	HealthyMouth LLC	Consumer	2011

Cat::ESSENTIAL™ healthymouth™ Gel and Brush Combination for Cats	Toothpaste and Brush, several flavors	Plaque	HealthyMouth LLC	Consumer	2015
Cat::ESSENTIAL™ healthymouth™ Anti-Plaque Daily Topical Wipes for Cats	Wipe cloth	Plaque	HealthyMouth LLC	Consumer	2016
ProDen PlaqueOff Powder		Plaque, Tartar	SwedenCare	Consumer	2020
Feline Greenies® Feline Dental Treats	Edible Treat	Tartar	Nutro/Greenies Company	Consumer	2005
Whiskas® Dentabites Cat Treats, Chicken and Salmon flavors	Edible Treat	Tartar	Whiskas	Consumer	2017
Purina DentaLife Daily Oral Care Cat Treats (two flavors)	Edible Treat	Tartar	Nestle Purina PetCare Company	Consumer	2016
Purina Pro Plan Veterinary Diets Crunchy Bites Feline Treats	Edible Treat	Plaque & Tartar	Nestle Purina PetCare Company	Veterinary Only	2019

*Available from: Consumer = Available at Pet stores or Supermarkets, and some Veterinary Hospitals.
Veterinary = Available exclusively at Veterinary Hospitals or Clinics.

VETSOURCE: BROOKFIELD'S ONLINE PHARMACY

Through our online pharmacy, we are able to provide you with:

- Compounded medications
- Auto-shipments for prescription food
- Pre-approved medications to make ordering easier
- Lower prices for some products
- Free shipping for prescription food or orders over \$50

All products are direct from the manufacturer so quality is guaranteed

All information provided is kept confidential and used strictly for order and shipment purposes

HOW TO BEGIN:

- You can access this pharmacy by going onto our website, <http://www.redmondvet.com/pharmacy.php>
- Begin by selecting the Vet Source "SHOP NOW" button
- You can log in or create an account under the "My Account" button in the upper right-hand corner
 - We recommend using the same preferred email address as you use with us

If you have any questions about how to access this pharmacy after completing these steps, please don't hesitate to contact us!

Sincerely,
Brookfield Veterinary Hospital
(425) 895-8888

VETSOURCE: BROOKFIELD'S ONLINE PHARMACY

Through our online pharmacy, we are able to provide you with:

- Compounded medications
- Auto-shipments for prescription food
- Pre-approved medications to make ordering easier
- Lower prices for some products
- Free shipping for prescription food or orders over \$50

All products are direct from the manufacturer so quality is guaranteed

All information provided is kept confidential and used strictly for order and shipment purposes

HOW TO BEGIN:

- You can access this pharmacy by going onto our website, <http://www.redmondvet.com/pharmacy.php>
- Begin by selecting the Vet Source "SHOP NOW" button
- You can log in or create an account under the "My Account" button in the upper right-hand corner
 - We recommend using the same preferred email address as you use with us

If you have any questions about how to access this pharmacy after completing these steps, please don't hesitate to contact us!

Sincerely,
Brookfield Veterinary Hospital
(425) 895-8888

Animal Emergency Hospitals



Animal Emergency & Specialty

12305 120th Ave NE , Suite K
Kirkland, WA 98034
Ph # 425-827-8727

www.aesvets.com

****Open 24/7****



Animal Medical Center

14810 15th Ave NE, Suite B
Shoreline, WA 98155

Ph # 206-204-3366

<https://animalmedicalspecialists.com/>

****Open 24/7****



Seattle Veterinary Specialists

11814 115th Ave Ne Bldg. J

Kirkland, WA 98034

Ph # 425-823-9111

www.svsvet.com

**** Emergency open 24/7, Various Specialists on staff ****



Animal Critical Care Emergency Hospital (ACCESS)

11536 Lake City Way Ne

Seattle, WA 98125

Ph # 206-364-1660 x 1

www.criticalcarevets.com

**** Open 24/7, Various Specialists on staff ****

Aerowood Animal Hospital

2975 156th Ave Se
Bellevue, WA 98007

Ph # 425-746-6557

www.aerowoodanimalhospital.vetsuite.com

**** Open 24 Hours for emergencies ****

ACCESS (Renton Location)

4208 Lind Ave SW

Renton, WA 98057

PH # 206-364-1660 x 2

www.criticalcarevets.com

**** Open 24 hours ****

Veterinary Specialty Center

20115 44th Ave West

Lynnwood, WA 98036

Ph # 425- 697-6106

www.vcavsc.com

**** Open 24 hours ****

Pilchuck Veterinary Hospital

11308 92nd St Se

Snohomish, WA

Ph # 360-568-9111

www.pilchuckvet.com

**** Emergency Open**

Mon- Friday 6pm –8am & Weekends**

Animal Emergency Hospital Of Redmond

16421 Cleveland St. Suite H

Ph # 425-250-7090

www.aehredmond.com

**** Open 24 hours ****

TABLE. PET INSURANCE PRIMER: POLICY FEATURES BY COMPANY

<div><div>AKC</div><div>Comprehensive Medical and Wellness Combined</div></div>										
<div><div>ASPCA</div><div>No lifetime benefit cap</div></div>										
<div><div>Embrace</div><div>Ability to mix and match benefit limits, reimbursement rates, and deductibles</div></div>										
<div><div>Healthy Paws</div><div>One plan for coverage, with no set limits</div></div>										
<div><div>Pets Best</div><div>Three plans are available with wellness benefits available through a rider. No upper age limit to enroll.</div></div>										
<div><div>PetFirst Healthcare</div><div>Offers both customized and standard plans. Family Plans up to 3 animals.</div></div>										
<div><div>Petplan</div><div>“Covered for Life” Guarantee</div></div>										
<div><div>Purina Care</div><div>Three plans ranging from accident only to medical plus wellness.</div></div>										
<div><div>Trupanion</div><div>No incident, annual, or lifetime limits.</div></div>										
<div><div>VPI</div><div>Largest and oldest provider of pet insurance in the United States.</div></div>										
<div><div>24 PetWatch</div><div>8 (Dog) and 10 (Cat) pre-set programs with up to 100% reimbursement.</div></div>										
<div>Offering Policies in the U.S. since:</div>										
<div>20032006200320102005200520052008200819822008</div>										
BENEFIT FEATURES	<div>Deductible Range</div>									
	<div>\$75 - \$125 Annual\$100 - \$500 Annual\$100 - \$1,000 Annual\$50 - \$500 Annual\$0 - \$1,000\$50 - \$500 per incident\$50 - \$200 per incident\$100 - \$1,000 Annual0 - \$1,000 per incident\$100 - \$1,000 annual\$50 - \$200 per incident</div>									
	<div>Maximum Reimbursement of Invoice</div>									
	<div>90%90% of usual and customary90%90%100%90%, 80% senior pets100%80%90%Defined Payment Schedule100%</div>									
	<div>Lifetime Limit</div>									
	<div>\$13,000None\$50,000None\$200,000NoneNoneNoneNoneNot Defined\$72,000 illness, unlimited accident</div>									
	<div>Annual Limit</div>									
	<div>NoneNone\$15,000None\$20,000\$15,00020,000\$20,000None\$14,000None</div>									
	<div>Incident Limit</div>									
	<div>\$5,000\$7,500NoneNone\$14,000 (Aetna underwritten plans)\$3,500NoneNoneNoneDefined Payment Schedule\$6,000</div>									
BENEFIT FEATURES	<div>Incidents Are Considered:</div>									
	<div>N/A - Annual limits & deductibleSingle accident or illness during the policy periodAny given accident or illnessN/ASpecifically identifiable accident or illness. Recurring and/or chronic conditions are considered as one incident.Specific illness or accident. Multiple incidents in a single visit are possible.Deductible is applied “per condition,” per policy year.N/A, no incident limits“Condition- Any manifestations of clinical symptoms consistent with a diagnosis or diagnoses, regardless of the number of incidents or areas of the body affected”N/ACondition that affects one of 12 body systems</div>									
COVERAGE FEATURES	<div>Are Exam Fees Covered?</div>									
	<div>Yes, as long as “usual and customary”YesYesNoYesYes (those deemed usual and customary)YesYesNoYesYes</div>									
	<div>Is Specialty Coverage Eligible?</div>									
	<div>YesYes, as long as “usual and customary”YesYesYesYesNon-life threatening care capped at 80%YesYesYesYes</div>									
	<div>Are Alternative & Holistic Treatments Eligible?</div>									
	<div>NoYesYesNoAvailableYesYesYesAvailableYesYes</div>									
	<div>Are Diets Covered?</div>									
	<div>NoNoNoNoNoAvailable as a RiderNoNoYes?25% of prescriptions diets</div>									
	<div>Are Wellness Services included?</div>									
	<div>80% of preventive carespending planRewards ProgramNoAvailableYesNoAvailableNoAvailableNo</div>									
COVERAGE FEATURES	<div>Are Congenital and Hereditary Conditions Eligible?</div>									
	<div>NoExcluded from base package unless included as a riderYesYesNoAvailableYesYesNoNoNo</div>									
	<div>How are Cruciate Benefits Managed?</div>									
	<div>Described as “expanded ligament coverage”, diagnostics are covered beginning day 1 of policy.12 month waiting periodYes, however a previous occurrence in one leg is considered pre-existing in the other limb.Yes, however a previous occurrence in one leg is considered pre-existing in the other limb.Twelve month waiting period before coverage. Injury in one limb does NOT exclude other limb from eligibility.12 month waiting period for coverageSix-month exclusionary period on cruciate and patella. Can be waived if certified by veterinarian within first 30 days of policy.Cruciates are considered an illness and an occurrence during the waiting period will be considered a pre-existing condition for both limbs.Yes, however a previous occurrence in one leg is considered pre-existing in the other limb.12 month waiting period before eligible.Yes, however a previous occurrence in one leg is considered pre-existing in the other limb.</div>									
	<div>What You Should Know Before Buying</div>									
	<div>Exclusions include diabetes, chronic renal failure, cardiomegaly, murmursIn 3 of the 4 plans, dogs who are > 9 years, and cats > 11 years at initial enrollment are not eligible for Continuing Care, which covers ongoing conditions.Prescription Drug Coverage is additionalWellness and Non-accidental dental coverage is not availableRecurring or chronic conditions are treated as one incident and therefore subject to the per incident limit, not the lifetime limitLimits and policies reset each year upon renewal. Extra rider is required for ongoing chronic conditions or will be deemed pre-existing.Benefits from Care at Specialty and ER facilities are capped at 20% (regardless of plan) unless condition deemed life-threateningCruciates, patella, GDV, and Ingested foreign bodies are considered illnesses, not accidents, and therefore subject to waiting period. Any occurrence during the waiting period are considered pre-existing conditions.Deductibles are applied per incident, which means multiple conditions diagnosed in a single exam (Diabetes and Cystitis) equals payment of multiple deductibles.VPI uses a proprietary benefit schedule. Reimbursements are pre-set and independent of the actual bill.Benefits are grouped by body system, and do not reset with each new occurrence.</div>									



Pet Boarding & Sitters



Boarding:

Paradise Pet Lodge

10324 Paradise Lake Road
Woodinville, WA 98077
425-483-3647

www.paradisepetlodge.com

* Themed kennels for cats & dogs!*

Cascade Kennels

20005 178th Ave Ne
Woodinville, WA 98072
425-483-9333

info@cascadekennels.com

www.cascadekennels.com

Dog Works Ranch

25827 NE 80th St
Redmond, WA 98053
425-643-2516

www.dogworksranch.com

Boarding and day care

Dogs -A- Jammin

www.dogs-a-jammin.com

425-558-4976

Kennel-free boarding

Camp Charlie

29337 Northeast Big Rock Road
Duvall, WA 98019
425-788-2008

www.campcharlie.com

Kennel-free boarding & day care

Bone -A- Fide Dog Ranch

7928 184th ST SE
Snohomish, WA 98296
206-501-9247

www.bone-a-fide.com

Kennel-free boarding & day care

Roscoe's Ranch

10526 221st Pl SE
Snohomish, WA 98296
360- 668-6139

www.roscoesranch.com

*A portion of profits are donated to PAWS
Animal Shelter*

Pet Vacations

Various Locations
425-644-7387

www.petvacations.net

In-home boarding, pick your locations!

Cozy Cat Boarding & Grooming

17809 WA-9 #3
Snohomish, WA 98296
360-863-2549

www.cozycatboarding.com

Sitters:

Windance Eastside

888-946-3738

www.windancepetsit.com

Bellevue Pet Sitters

425-738-1176

www.bellvuepetsitters.com

Bebe Pet Sitting

Redmond

425-998-7870

www.bebepetsitter.com

Pet Grooming

A Fur Affair Inc
425-868-7155
648 228th Ave NE
Sammamish, WA 98074
www.afuraffair.net

Best Friends Grooming Salon
(425) 562-9448
2205 140th Ave NE
Bellevue, WA 98005
Bestfriendsbellevue.com

A Plush Pet
(425) 454-1789
12005 NE 12th
Bellevue, WA 98005
www.aplushpetgrooming.com

Der Pet Haus
(425) 746-7990
15015 Main St # 120
Bellevue, WA 98007
www.derpethaus.com

Pup Scrub
(425) 823-9757
9718 NE 119th Way
Kirkland, WA 98034
www.pupscrubonline.com

Scruff to Fluff
(425) 827-3144
222 Central Way
Kirkland, WA 98033
www.scrufftofluffkirkland.com

Tesslan Dog Spa
(425) 747-4731
14210 NE 20th St
Bellevue, WA 98007
www.tesslanddogspa.com

All Things Pawsitive
(425) 443-9684
7265 W Lk Sammamish Pkwy NE
Redmond, WA 98052
www.allthingspawsitive.com

Mobile Grooming

4 Paws Mobile Grooming
(425) 888-7297
www.4pawsmobilegrooming.com
Serves Marymoor Park

Pet-Go Mobile Grooming
(425) 443-9684
www.pet-gomobile.com

