

International Society of Feline Medicine
Cat Friendly Clinic
2017
Gold Certificate
Presented to
Caerphilly Veterinary Clinic

After meeting stringent standards, we have been awarded the GOLD Award for cat-friendliness – we are only the third practice in Wales to achieve this!

We are a **Cat Friendly Clinic**
catfriendlyclinic.org

Cat waiting area

With larger cat cubicles for in-patients, and fantastic new waiting area and consultation room, our feline friends are able to relax without the stress of dog smells and noises.

And, our dogs are not distracted by the cat clientele.

We have a large pet retail section selling a range of toys, treats, beds and food for your furry companions.

Arthritis alert – is your pet affected?



As the weather cools down, signs of arthritis can become more noticeable in many pets. Arthritis is a painful and debilitating condition caused by inflammation and damage in the joints. It is more common in older pets, affects all species and breeds and can strike at any age.

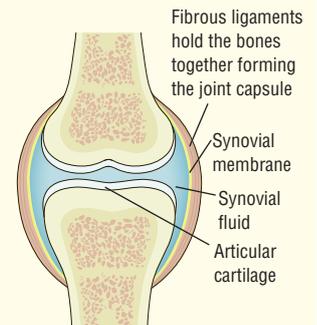
The joints most susceptible to arthritis are those permitting limb movements – called synovial joints. The ends of the bones which meet at these joints are covered by smooth articular cartilage and the joints are lubricated by synovial fluid. Arthritis develops when the smooth cartilage that lines the joints becomes roughened and cracked. This can be due to general ageing but poor joint conformation, like hip dysplasia, will exacerbate issues and cause problems earlier in life.

Signs of arthritis can be difficult to pick up on at first, particularly because our pets are great at hiding chronic pain and often changes such as resting or sleeping more, slowing down on walks or general grumpiness can be easily put down to 'old age'. Cats especially are absolute masters of disguise when it comes to arthritis and despite the fact that a huge 80% will suffer once they are older than twelve years, very few are actually on any treatment.

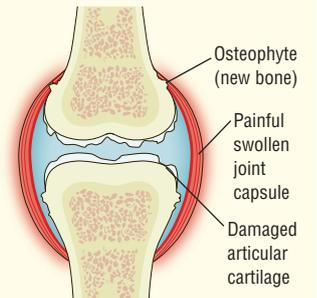
Arthritis is usually diagnosed with a combination of a clinical examination (looking for stiffness, pain and roughness in the joints), plus a history of changes compatible with the disease. X-rays can be helpful, confirming the degree of bone changes and allow assessment of the joints affected.

There are many different treatments for arthritis and as every patient and their joints are different, there is no set protocol to follow. Pain relieving medications are the mainstay for most pets and these are safe, effective and available in various formulations. Supplements can also be very helpful, as can physiotherapy, hydrotherapy and acupuncture. It is also vital to keep arthritic pets slim and fit, so their joints don't have too much weight to carry. If you think your dog or cat may be showing signs of arthritis, please come and see us for a check-up today!

Joint Anatomy



Healthy synovial joint with smooth articular cartilage



Arthritic synovial joint with damaged articular cartilage

We're sure about insurance, are you?

Are your pets insured? If not, it is definitely something worth considering and we would certainly recommend it! When looking for policies there are a few things to consider; some will offer 'lifetime' cover, which means they will pay for any on-going conditions for the lifetime of your pet, whereas others will have a time limit, usually twelve months, which means they will cover costs for that period and then exclude that problem from the policy. Others will set a limit on how much they will pay per condition (and this can include lifetime policies, so you need to read the small print!).

With appropriate pet insurance we can hopefully ensure that any treatment decisions are made on the basis of need rather than cost, so be sure to get your pets insured today!



Although we tend to think of traumatic emergencies (such as bone fractures) as the main reason for insurance, many medical conditions,

such as **heart disease** or **skin problems** can be very costly to treat – especially so if they are life-long conditions.

Topics in this issue:

- *Arthritis alert – is your pet affected?*
- *We're sure about insurance, are you?*
- *Feeling ticked off?*
- *A word in your ear!*

Feeling ticked off?



Grooming reveals an *Ixodes* tick. These are widespread across the UK and Ireland and may be infected with Lyme disease.



Ticks can be carefully removed using a tick hook.

Autumn is the prime time of year for ticks as they thrive when the weather is still mild, but moist. They are particularly prevalent in areas with livestock, especially sheep, and where the undergrowth is thick, waiting to hop on to passing pets as they brush by.

Ticks will attach themselves to your pet and feed on their blood for several days. Although pets are rarely bothered by them, they can leave skin irritations behind and have the potential to pass on some nasty infections. Ticks can spread: **Lyme Disease**, an inflammatory infection which causes lameness and fever, **Babesiosis**, which can lead to life threatening anaemia and **Ehrlichiosis** which also attacks red blood cells and can be fatal. The latter two conditions are particularly prevalent abroad, so if you take your dog abroad on holiday, it is essential to protect them against ticks.

Pets should be monitored daily for ticks and if any ticks are found, these should be promptly removed with a specially designed tick remover. Treatments and preventions for ticks are available as spot-ons, tablets and collars and are generally very effective.



Do fireworks put your pets in a fizz?

The fireworks "season" (it's sadly not just one night any more!) is fast approaching and if your pets find the bangs and flashes frightening, it can be an extremely stressful time for all the family. However, there are many ways in which you can try to keep the peace in your home – even if it is anything but peaceful outside!

Firstly, make sure pets are inside well before darkness falls. Lock the cat flap and take dogs for a good long walk during the day to tire them out. Also, don't forget any outside pets like rabbits or guinea pigs! Covering their cages with a thick blanket can muffle the noises and make sure they have plenty of bedding to snuggle down in.



Making a den inside for your dog is a great idea. Any small space will do – cover it over, put their bed inside, add a few treats and encourage them to rest in it.

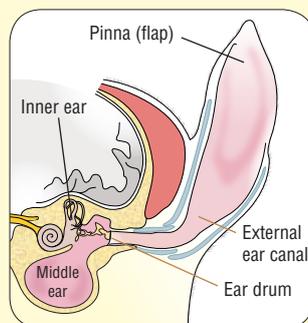
It will help with feelings of security and block out the noise. Also, putting the TV on and closing the curtains will disguise the sounds and will help to make things seem as 'normal' as possible.

For very stressed pets, come and talk to us about how we can help. For the more severely affected, sedatives may be needed, but for others, calming supplements or anti-anxiety pheromones (Adaptil for dogs and Feliway for cats) are a gentle, but effective, way to help them relax at this stressful time.

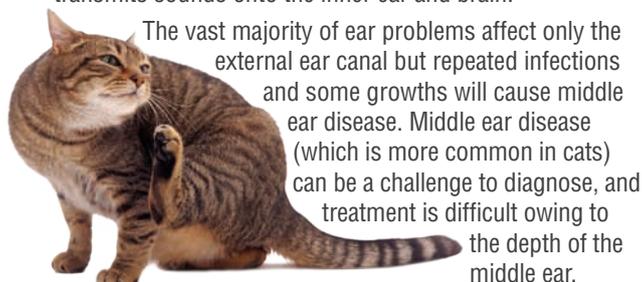
A word in your ear!

Ear disease is common in our pets and being able to quickly recognise the signs is very important.

Anatomically, our pets' ears are very similar to ours, with a canal extending from the ear flap into the skull with a drum at the base protecting the middle ear. The main difference is that their ears are positioned towards the top of their heads, rather than the sides, and the ear canals are longer. Sound travels down the ear canal and vibrates the ear drum, stimulating tiny bones in the middle ear, which in turn transmits sounds onto the inner ear and brain.



A dog's ear in cross section. Most ear problems occur in the external ear canal



The vast majority of ear problems affect only the external ear canal but repeated infections and some growths will cause middle ear disease. Middle ear disease (which is more common in cats) can be a challenge to diagnose, and treatment is difficult owing to the depth of the middle ear.

Signs of ear problems include: head shaking and scratching or rubbing at their ears. Discharge is common and can be black and waxy or creamy or pus-like and is often very smelly. You might also notice inflammation and reddening.

Ear infections can be triggered by objects getting into the canal (grass seeds are a common culprit), skin allergies, excessive wetness after swimming (but not for all pets, so if your dog enjoys a dip, you don't necessarily need to stop them!), bacterial infections or ear mite infestations (seen commonly in cats). Sometimes we might recommend sedating your pet so we can fully examine their ears, and run tests such as swabs, bloods or X-rays.

Treatment of ear problems usually involves topical liquids but these can be a challenge in some pets! If you think you might struggle, please ask us about other options. Some drops only require once daily, or even once weekly application, which we can always do for you, and occasionally we will prescribe tablets.

To prevent or reduce ear problems it is important to promptly identify the cause and start treatment as soon as possible to avoid longer term problems. In addition, regular cleaning will help affected pets – once or twice a week is enough and always use a veterinary standard ear cleaner. Ask us and we can show you what to use and how to do it effectively.



Otitis externa in a cat with ear mites with a typical crusty brown discharge.



Photo of a grass awn lodged at the base of the external ear canal. Pets with trapped grass awns will usually present with severe head shaking.