

CARNEGIE VETERINARY CLINIC



CARNEGIE CAT COTTAGE



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OUR VETS

Dr Ketan Jivanjee

BSc (La Trobe), BVSc (Pretoria), MRCVS (UK)

Special interests: Small Animal Surgery, Small Animal Internal Medicine, Unusual & Exotic Pet Medicine and Surgery, Ophthalmology, Theriogenology, Pharmacology, Veterinary Practice Management.

Dr Kelly Wilkinson

BVSc (Hons) (Melbourne)

Special interests: Small Animal Medicine, Feline Medicine, Animal Behaviour, Unusual & Exotic Pet Medicine & Surgery.

OUR NURSES

You may have already met our nurses. They have pets of their own and are well versed in all clinic, hospital and cat boarding services. Please do not hesitate to ask them any questions. They will assist you as much as possible to ensure a well informed and worthwhile visit to the clinic. Our staff will eagerly assist you with your appointments, food supplies and any other questions you may have about the care and welfare of your pet. Passion, Pride and Perseverance in Service and Care is what we do.

Alexis Demertzidis

B. Biological Science, Cert IV (Vet Nursing)

Christine Bury

Dip VN, Cert IV (Adv Vet Nursing)

Karina McFadzean

Vet. Nurse in training

Karli Toppin

Vet. Nurse in training

Vicky Meadway

B Inf Sc (Publishing), Cert IV (Vet Nursing)

VETERINARY CLINIC HOURS

Monday to Friday: 8 am – 7 pm

Saturday: 9 am – 1.30 pm

CARNEGIE CAT COTTAGE

ADMISSION & DISCHARGE HOURS

Monday to Friday: 10 am – 1 pm

Saturday: 9 am – 1 pm

In the unfortunate event that you would require veterinary assistance after hours please contact:

PET EMERGENCY CENTRE

1103 Dandenong Road, Malvern East
Phone: 9569 3677, Melways ref: 68 J3

SOUTHERN ANIMAL EMERGENCY CENTRE

248 Wickham Road, Highett
Phone: 9532 5261, Melways ref: 77 H8

YOUR VET

WINTER 2021

FREE!

In this edition we talk about...



HYDRATING THE HOUNDS



IS A GUINEA PIG THE RIGHT PET?



PREVENTING WINTER BLUES



FELINE AFFECTION

The 'whys' of desexing

When you welcome a pet into your household, your veterinarian will recommend preventative healthcare, such as vaccinations and nutrition. Desexing may also be at the top of the list.

Desexing is also called spaying and castration or neutering; it's a common surgical procedure done under anaesthetic to sterilise a cat or dog in order to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Aside from this there are other health and behavioural benefits to desexing – we've mentioned a few below, but it's best to consult your veterinarian for more detailed information.

REDUCED HEALTH RISKS

Desexing your pets doesn't mean they won't ever get sick, but it may prevent the risk and likelihood of some illnesses. For example, mammary (breast) cancer in females, and testicular cancer and prostate disease in males. Also, a desexed animal will not get false pregnancies or uterine infections.

.....
RSPCA shelters take in around 70,000 dogs and cats annually – many from unplanned breeding
.....

PREVENTING LITTERS

As cute as puppies and kittens are, it can be stressful having them in your home. You may not have the time or resources to look after your pet and her litter. While there may be a fee for desexing, it's small compared to the costs associated with treating pregnancy-related problems. Eclampsia, infection from foetus loss, a difficult birth, and emergency c-sections can all be complications during an animal's pregnancy.

PHYSICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES

Desexing stops the "heat," or reproductive cycle in females. When female cats or dogs are in heat, physical and behavioural changes can occur.

A female dog's vulva becomes swollen with some blood-tinted discharge. This occurs about twice a year dependent on their age and breed.

Cats can have behavioural changes. Many become more affectionate; constantly wanting attention. They may be more vocal, urinate more, or spray urine onto objects to signal male cats of their readiness for mating.

.....
Female cats can start breeding as young as 4 months old while female dogs can start around age six months
.....

Unneutered male dogs and cats can sense a female on heat, and will roam some distance to find them. As a result they may become lost, involved in fights, or have an accident. They will spray urine where the female lives, to mark the territory and female as theirs.

A common myth is that female animals will become more friendly and sociable if they're allowed to have a litter. This isn't true, and just adds to the problem of overpopulation.

Some studies have shown that desexing dogs (particularly males) may reduce aggressive behaviour.

We can advise what's best for your pet and provide you with the facts on desexing. We can also inform you about vaccinations, microchipping, preventative healthcare and anything else relevant to your pet.



Our newsletter is free! You can take a copy with you.

CROSSWORD CORNER

All answers can be found in this edition of Your Vet

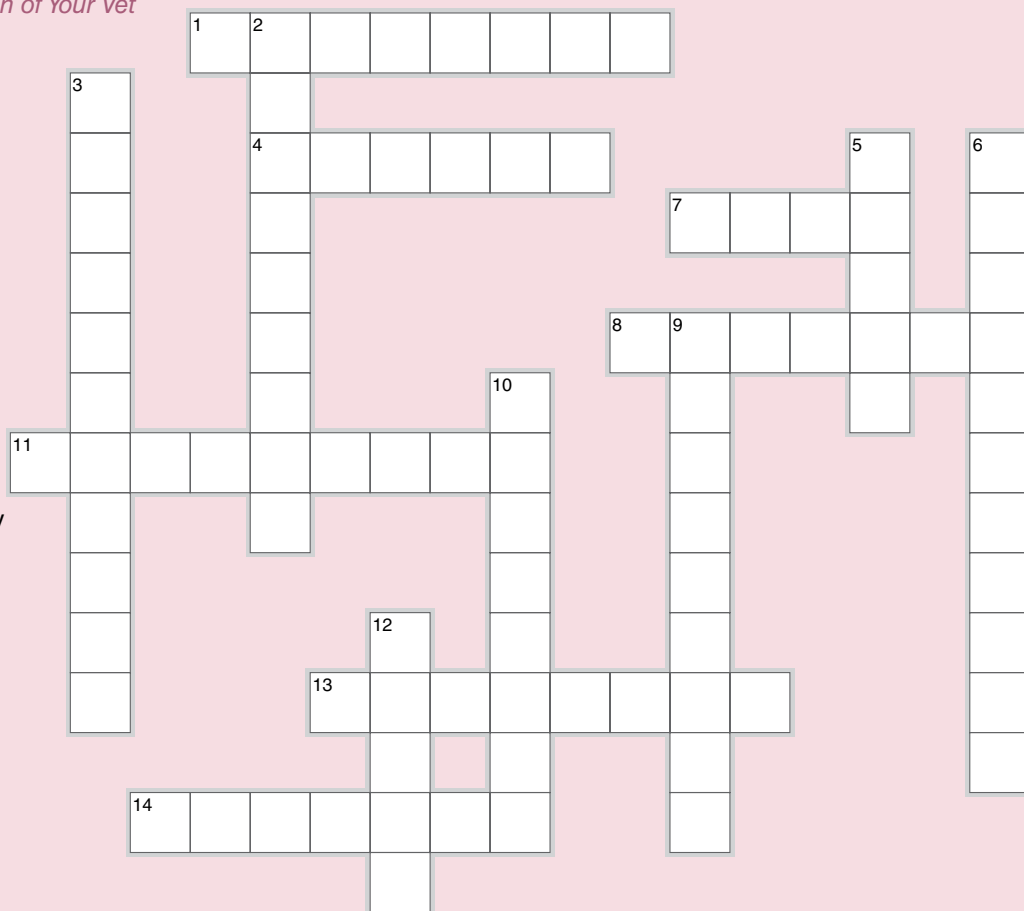
Solution is on the back page

ACROSS

1. Tiredness and lack of energy
4. Animal offspring
7. Unconsciousness
8. Relating to the breast
11. An animal that eats only plants
13. Ability to move
14. A sound a cat makes

DOWN

2. Illness that occurs during pregnancy involving high blood pressure
3. Dangerously low body temperature from exposure to cold
5. Deadly
6. Lack of moisture
9. A condition affecting joints, causing pain, swelling, and stiffness
10. Sterilising an animal to prevent pregnancy
12. Poison



Preventing winter ailments

People can find they suffer from chills, colds, and the flu during the winter season. Did you know winter illnesses can also affect your pets?

RESPIRATORY ILLNESSES

While there are differences in the types of viruses that infect humans, the symptoms are similar: sneezing, coughing, runny or stuffy nose, watery eyes.

So how can you help your pet?

You can care for them in the same way you would yourself – with warmth and fluids. You may even like to give them some low-salt beef or chicken broth as a treat. However, if you notice that your pet is coughing or not getting better, separate them from your healthy pets and consult your vet. They may require medication.

HYPOTHERMIA

If you're feeling the cold, it's likely your pet probably will be too, depending on their breed. Their ears, paws, tail and nose are all sensitive to the cold.

When an animal's body temperature drops below normal from prolonged exposure to the cold, they can suffer from hypothermia. Shivering and lethargy may follow and in extreme cases, coma and heart failure. Older or young pets as well as those with low body fat are at more risk. If you suspect hypothermia, seek immediate veterinary care.

BURNS

In colder areas of Australia pet owners not only have to keep themselves warm but their pets as well. Cats and dogs love snuggling up close to a warm heater or fire, so burns can be common. If they lick their wounds to ease the pain seek veterinary advice, as sometimes this can lead to infection. Prevent burns by blocking off heater access and using fireguards.

ARTHRITIS

When older pets start to slow down, arthritis may play a part. While wintery weather doesn't cause arthritis, it might aggravate it. You may notice that your dog has reduced mobility, a limp, and trouble rising from the ground. They may also be more cautious when jumping out of vehicles or navigating staircases.

Cats can also suffer from arthritis, but the signs may be more subtle, they may be less eager to jump off or on furniture.

There's no cure for arthritis, but there are ways to ease your pet's suffering, such as by using heated beds and vet-prescribed food and medication. Ask our staff for advice and treatment options.

Hydrating the hounds: identifying safe drinking water

Most dogs don't detect if water sources are safe or unsafe. They'll drink from any source, and in most instances there are no bad health effects. However, some water types can put them at risk of illness.

POOL WATER

A dog can view a swimming pool as one giant water bowl. As most pools contain chlorine, train your dog not to drink from it. The additives can cause additional thirst, which may lead to excessive urination and dehydration.

If you're struggling to stop them from drinking from the pool, place their water bowl near it. Encourage them to drink from it and reward them when they do. They may then associate drinking from their bowl as something that results in treats.

PUDDLES

It's difficult to stop your dog drinking out of random puddles and you don't know what could be lurking in that water. Bacteria, viruses, animal faeces, and parasites may all be present. If your dog does drink from puddles, watch for signs of illness, such as vomiting, diarrhoea, and dehydration. If you notice any, consult your vet.

TOILET WATER

Dogs don't see any difference between their water bowl and the toilet bowl. While toilet cleaners are often diluted enough to avoid fatal issues, some toxins may still cause illness. Combat this problem by putting the toilet lid down and ensuring your pets have access to fresh water at all times.

STAGNANT LAKES AND PONDS

Fungi, algae, bacteria, and viruses can all be present in still water, due to a lack of circulation. These may cause various health problems in dogs, such as organ damage.

Even swimming in still water may cause issues, with skin rashes associated with algae-contaminated ponds and lakes. If they come into contact with such water, wash them immediately and watch for signs of illness.

HOW MUCH WATER SHOULD MY DOG BE DRINKING?

If your dog drinks from unconventional sources, or is a messy drinker, it can be hard to know just how much water they get daily. The amount they need depends on their size, activity level, diet, age, and even the weather.

A healthy dog generally should drink around 1-2mL per kg of body weight per hour, or up to 50mL/kg per day.

Water is critical to your dog's health – keep water bowls filled up with a supply of fresh, clean water daily. While you may not be able to stop your dog from drinking elsewhere, you can certainly reduce how often it happens. If you're worried your dog is drinking too much, or too little, mention it to your vet.



What do I feed my bird?

A varied diet is best for a bird's health and wellbeing, but deciding what to feed your pet bird can be complicated. The sheer amount of information available may be confusing so it's best to seek advice specific to your bird.

One of the most important things to remember about a bird's diet is that it should mimic their feeding habits in the wild. While some birds will eat throughout the day, some will consume a large meal up to twice per day.

You can feed your bird a combination of quality commercial food like seed and nectar mixes from a reputable supplier, as well as natural food. Native flowers, seeding grasses, fruit and vegetables can all be suitable options.

Some food can be toxic to birds so make sure you check what is suitable. Some of these are coffee, chocolate, salt avocado, onions and garlic. Junk food is also unsuitable, and high fat foods should be limited.

Alongside the best food, proper food storage is important for your bird's health. Make sure all food is fresh, clean, and stored in appropriate containers.

Adding a cuttlebone* to your bird's cage can ensure they get all the trace minerals they need, as they contain both calcium and mixed grit. It's also essential to provide a constant supply of water, changed daily for freshness.

Feeding a variety of foods can keep your bird healthy, happy and mentally stimulated. If you're not sure whether you're meeting your bird's requirements, don't hesitate to ask our staff for advice.

* Cuttlebone is the hard flat oval internal skeleton of the cuttlefish, which contains calcium.

Would a guinea pig make a good pet?



Guinea pigs are smart and can learn to do tricks if you're patient and reward them with food!

Guinea pets are cute, curious, and social creatures that make lovely family pets. Given the amount of care they require, planning for their arrival is important.

HOUSING

Their living environment should consist of a large enclosure with soft grass or hay and a small warm house with dust free bedding. Include tunnels and plenty of hiding spots and make sure they're safe from predators.

SOCIALISATION

Like us, guinea pigs require mental stimulation, exercise, and enrichment. They get this through interaction with other guinea pigs, exploring, tunnelling, running, and foraging. Daily gentle handling from a young age may also build their confidence with humans.

Guinea pigs can get lonely, so consider two or more guinea pigs of the same gender, or desexing if you plan on having both genders.

GROOMING

Long-haired guinea pigs require daily grooming to keep their coat in excellent condition. Short-haired guinea pigs can benefit from occasional grooming to remove tangles, dead hair, leaves, and twigs.

DIET

Guinea pigs are herbivores that need plenty of roughage, a constant supply of grass, and sources of vitamin C – such as leafy green vegetables and the occasional kiwi fruit or citrus treat.

You can also purchase guinea pig pellets, but these should not make up the majority of their diet. Always provide a clean source of drinking water.

LIFESPAN

The average life span of a guinea pig is 5-6 years, but they can live as long as 8-10 years. One year for a guinea pig is the equivalent to ten years for a human.

Cats really do love us

If you compare your cat's behaviour to your dog's, you may conclude that your dog loves you more. Have you considered though, that your cat has a different way of showing it?

Dogs show their love through soft eye contact, tail wagging, licks, happy greetings, and enjoying cuddles. It's easy to see how much they appreciate you. With cats, the signs can be less obvious, but you may already have experienced their subtle communication.

BELLY EXPOSURE

Does your cat ever flop down at your feet and roll onto its back? It's easy to think that your cat is looking for a belly rub. That's rarely the case, and their natural protection reflex may result in a sudden flurry of claws and teeth. Presenting the most vulnerable part of their body just means your cat feels comfortable and trusting around you.

HEAD BUNTING

Many cat owners think their cats are bunting their heads against them to show affection, but there's more to it. They use the areas of their heads which contains scent glands.

These allow them to leave their scent on anything they love – your cat wants to make sure you smell like them!

HUMAN GROOMING

As much as we might not like the idea of cats licking us, they may be showing their love. When there's more than one cat in a household, there's often one that becomes the designated groomer. This cat is responsible for grooming the others, and may be trying to include you as part of their community.

PURRING

When a cat purrs, it can be a way for them to control pain, calm down, or even to guide their kittens. However, it can also mean your cat is content – if they're sitting on your lap purring while you pat them, that's a good sign your cat is happy in your company.

Not all cats will shower their owners with affection, or even show all that much interest in you. However, look out for the subtle signs and you might just see they do love you after all.

Dr Ketan Jivanjee

Ketan graduated Bachelor of Veterinary Science from the University of Pretoria, Onderstepoort, South Africa. Prior to that, he completed Bachelor of Science with majors in Biochemistry and Microbiology from La Trobe University, Bundoora.

Ketan is a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, United Kingdom. In 2003, a passion for surgery led him to complete a one year post graduate course in Small Animal Surgery conducted by the University of Sydney.

Ketan has focused on small animal practice since graduation. He spent three years in a busy small animal hospital in Albury/Wodonga honing his medical and surgical skills. His time there was both fruitful and rewarding, allowing him to provide an in-depth medical and surgical service here at Carnegie Veterinary Clinic. He enjoys the rigours, challenges and diversity of a multi-faceted general practice. Out of the clinic, Ketan takes an avid interest in motor sports.

Dr Kelly Wilkinson

Kelly graduated Bachelor of Veterinary Science with honours from The University of Melbourne. Kelly is passionate about feline medicine. In 2002, Kelly completed a one year post graduate course in Feline Medicine conducted by the University of Sydney. Over the years, Kelly has maintained a strong focus on continuing veterinary education. She is also a member of the European Society of Feline Medicine.

Kelly's interests away from the clinic are her two beautiful daughters – Natalie and Stephanie.

We are passionate about continuing veterinary education and ongoing learning. All members of the Carnegie Veterinary Clinic team partake in continuing professional development to further enhance their skills and ultimately provide better service to clients and better outcomes for patients. Striving for excellence in service and care is our priority.

To provide adequate service and facilities for your needs it is necessary to charge realistic fees for treating your pet. Prompt payment of our account will help us keep the fees down. Please note that we require complete payment at the time of each consultation visit and prior to discharge from the clinic for companions that underwent in-hospital procedures. An estimate of fees can be provided for all diagnostics and treatment. We accept cash, eftpos, mastercard and visa.

The clinic itself does not offer an account facility.

We strongly recommend Pet Insurance. Unfortunately, a Medicare type system is not in place for our pets, so the real cost of providing treatment and care must be borne by the owner.

If you would like to know more about pet insurance please feel free to pick up brochures which are readily available from reception.

Nobody likes waiting. We do our best to run on time. However, occasionally there are complex cases and emergencies, so we can run behind. We appreciate and thank you for your patience.



APPOINTMENT REMINDER

Ask our receptionist to record details of your next visit. Take this newsletter home and keep it somewhere handy as a reminder. Help us to help you keep your pets happy and healthy.

PET NAME	DATE	TIME

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annual check up | <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Follow up examination | <input type="checkbox"/> Worming |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flea/tick treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1. LETHARGY 4. LITTER 7. COMA 8. MAMMARY
DOWN: 2. ECLAMPSIA 3. HYPOTHERMIA 5. FATAL 6. DEHYDRATION 9. ARTHRITIS 10. DESEXING 12. TOXIN

Disclaimer: The information provided in this newsletter is for educational purposes only, and is not intended as a substitute for sound health care advice. We are not liable for any adverse effects or consequences resulting from the use of any information, suggestions, or procedures presented. Always consult a qualified professional in all matters pertaining to your pet health.

Our newsletter is free! Take a copy with you.