



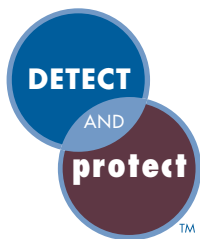
Early Detection

Now is
a good
time to
start.

Now is a good time.

Your cat can't talk and often shows no signs when something is wrong. So how do you know? Early Detection and today is a good time to start.

Early Detection is not one test, a series of tests or just one visit. It's a new way of caring for your pet, early screening tests in human medicine allows us to care for ourselves. Now, medical advancements enable your veterinarian to diagnose potential diseases before they become a serious issue in your pet including heartworms, thyroid and kidney disease and intestinal parasites. With today's medical testing and technology, you can protect your pets like never before.





Cat Care

Cats need to be monitored from kitten to adult. Young cats are especially prone to urinary tract problems and intestinal parasites and most cats are seniors at the age of seven, which is 40-45 in human years. As a senior, careful monitoring becomes even more important as disorders, such as thyroid and renal disease, become very common. Early Detection and treatment can make a difference in your cat's life.

CAT AGE (in years)	HUMAN AGE (in years)
5	36
6	40
7	44
8	48
9	52
10	56
11	60
12	64
13	68
14	72
15	76
16	80
17	84
18	88
19	92
20	96
21	100

Cats – 7 years or old older

Kidney Disease, Urinary Bladder Disorder, Intestinal Parasites and Intestinal Disorders, Liver Disease, Parathyroid Disorder, Adrenal Disease, Muscle Injury, Diabetes, Hyperthyroidism, Infection and Inflammation, Anemia or Leukemia.

What Can the Early Detection Program Really Detect?

By following our simple program, many diseases can be caught early depending on the age of your pet. Catching a disease early can make all the difference, adding years to your pet's life.

Did you know?

- If detected early, 63% of common diseases in cats can be prevented by dietary modifications alone.
- Kidney disease is one of the major causes of illness and death in cats with its incidence doubling every 5 years of life. However, symptoms do not usually appear until 2/3 of kidney function has been lost. If caught early, your pet can live many years with proper diet and medication.
- Hyperthyroidism is diagnosed in 1 in 10 cats older than 9 years of age. A common cause of death just 20 years ago, now it can be treated easily and the earlier you start the better.
- If a liver problem is detected at an early stage and is administered proper treatment, your pet's recovery is greatly enhanced.
- Diabetes is more frequently diagnosed between 7-12 years of age in cats. Early detection of diabetes is extremely important because if left untreated in its early stages irreversible damage to nerves, kidneys and eye sight can occur.

Intestinal Parasites:

What's living in your yard?

Most people think of fleas and ticks when they think of parasites. Think again!

Not only are there five common parasites but dogs and cats can share them easily and pass them to you and your family.



Children are a Target

Most parasites can be found in sandboxes, dirt, grass – a natural playground for kids. Parasite eggs can live in your pet's feces outdoors for months.

DETECT

What are the signs your pet might be infected?

- Acute or chronic diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Pot-belly look
- Poor hair coat
- Decreased appetite
- Weight loss

How do you detect parasites?

Sometimes there are no symptoms, especially in the early stages. Part of your Early Detection Program is a fecal exam to test for parasites. Make sure to bring a fresh fecal sample that's less than 24 hours old to your visit. Your doctor only needs a sample the size of a grape.

The Companion Animal Parasite Council recommends the following fecal test schedule:

KITTENS	2-4 times a year
CATS <i>Not taking broad-spectrum heartworm preventative medication</i>	2-4 times a year
CATS <i>Taking broad-spectrum heartworm preventative medication</i>	1-2 times a year

PROTECT

- See your veterinarian annually and test regularly for parasites
- Remove your pet's feces from your yard as often as possible
- Wash your hands well with water (teach your kids too) after playing with pets and coming in from the outdoors
- Teach your kids not to eat dirt
- Avoid areas that have been soiled with animal stool
- Check your pet's bed area frequently
- Don't let your pets lick your family on the mouth

TRUE OR FALSE

Kids can get parasites in the sandbox.

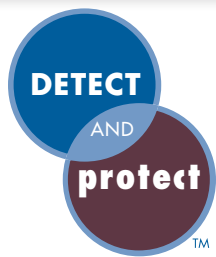
True

The sandbox is a perfect home for infective larvae left by dogs and cats.

Dog parks are traditionally safe from parasites.

False

Dog parks are a perfect place to share parasites.



What harm can parasites cause?

PETS

- Allergic reactions
- Blood loss and anemia
- Damage to internal organs
- Nutrient loss and release of toxins into the body

PEOPLE

- Digestive problems
- Liver and lung damage
- Partial or total blindness
- Itchy, skin lesions

Your Index Guide to

Parasites

Internal parasites are organisms that live inside other living organisms. They come in all shapes and sizes and often times can only be seen by a microscope. Use the chart below to be in the know about common parasites and their transmission.

ROUNDWORM

What is it?:

Found in the small intestine where it interferes with nutrition. Adult worms can look like spaghetti.

Commonly Infects:

Kittens, but adult cats can also be at risk.

How is it transmitted?

Consuming infective worm eggs in the soil via normal grooming. Ingesting a rodent with worms. Most kittens get the parasite by nursing.

Kids eating dirt or playing in sandboxes.

Signs to look for:

Diarrhea, vomiting. Often no signs.



TAPEWORM

What is it?:

Found in the small intestine. An entire tapeworm is usually 6 inches or longer.

Commonly Infects:

Cats of all ages.

How is it transmitted?

When a cat ingest an infected flea while grooming itself.

Signs to look out for:

Sesame type seeds near the pet's bed. These are dried up tapeworm segments.



Your Index Guide to Parasites

GIARDIA

What is it?:

Found in the small intestine. They can only be seen under the microscope, and can look like a smiley face.

Commonly Infects:

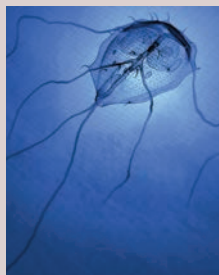
Kittens and Adults. Common in shelters where large groups of animals are housed. Can potentially infect humans.

How is it transmitted?

Contaminated water. Licking fur that has been in contact with infected feces.

Signs to look for:

Diarrhea, excessive gas. Vomiting. Often none.



COCCIDIA

What is it?:

Single celled organisms that reproduce in intestinal cells, ultimately killing the cell.

Commonly Infects:

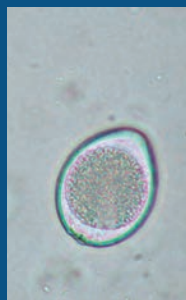
Young kittens.

How is it transmitted?

Contaminated water. Licking fur that has been in touch with infected feces.

Signs to look out for:

Bloody, severe diarrhea.



Your EDP Program

5 Easy Tests, 2 Important Visits a Year

Veterinarians across the country agree that you should visit your doctor twice a year to conduct the following five tests that make up the Early Detection Panel. **Ask your veterinarian for your EDP.**

EARLY DETECTION PANEL - EDP

TEST

SAMPLE

DETECT

Complete Blood Count

Blood

Anemia, Leukemia,
Infection, Inflammation

Chemistry Profile

Blood

Liver, Kidney, Pancreas,
Muscle and Bone Disorders.

Thyroid Function Test

Blood

Hyperthyroidism

Urinalysis

Urine

Kidney Disease, Protein Loss,
Diabetes.

Parasite Exams

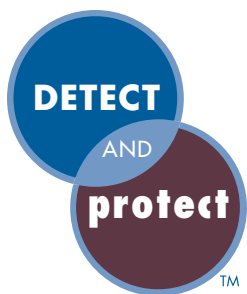
Fecal

Hookworms, Toxoplasma,
Roundworms, Coccidia, Giardia



ANTECH
DIAGNOSTICS





Early Detection

Your cat will...

love

you for it.