



# CatWatch

Expert information on medicine, behavior and health from a world leader in veterinary medicine



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## IN THE NEWS ...

### Evaluating a Human Drug for Feline Heart Disease

Veterinarians are increasingly using a human drug to prevent arterial thromboembolism — a blood clot interrupting blood flow — in cats. The clots are common in feline heart disease, and their presence carries a guarded to poor prognosis: more than 60 percent of cats don't survive them. In addition, because cats who do survive often develop a second clot, usually causing extreme pain and paralysis of the rear limbs, many are euthanized.

The effect of the human drug, called clopidogrel, has been studied in cats only on a limited basis. Now researchers at Washington State College of Veterinary Medicine are investigating how cats metabolize clopidogrel and its effects on platelets, the cells that aid in clotting.

The goal of the pilot study, led by investigator Pamela M. Lee, DVM, DACVIM, is to enable veterinarians to use the drug more safely and effectively in cats with heart disease and to better prevent blood clot formation. ♦

## Peace and Harmony Among Pets

*They depend on identifying and solving conflicts, whether they're food, toys or — most commonly — access to you*

Nearly four out of 10 pet-owning households in the U.S. have more than one animal — multiple cats, dogs or a variety of other pets, according to the American Pet Products Association. No matter the combination, the potential for conflict always exists, especially with different species whose biological and behavioral imperatives run counter to each other.



They aren't natural soul mates but sometimes can learn to be best friends.

However, keeping multiple pets also confers benefits. Animals home alone during the day usually like companionship, even if it's not from the same species. The resident pet can also be a role model for the newcomer, helping him learn household rules.

### Critical First Step.

Although they have differences, most pets can coexist happily when owners understand their behaviors and meet their needs. The first step is to

*(continued on page 4)*

## Coming to Terms With Kidney Disease

*While research continues on new treatments, special renal diets have been shown to help increase longevity*

Chronic kidney disease, a progressive condition that worsens at varying rates, affects an estimated 35 percent of cats over the age of 13. Although it has no cure, CKD is the subject of considerable research in the veterinary community.

Researchers at the Colorado State University College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences and the Animal Medical Center in New York City are evaluating the impact of stem cell therapies in cats with CKD. Although the studies differ in their approach to stem cell therapy, both are conducted in hopes that the findings

might lead to novel treatments to stop the progression of kidney disease. Studies elsewhere are evaluating treatments for symptoms of the disease.

**Complex Nature.** While research continues, owners of cats coping with CKD need to understand and come to terms with the complexity of the disease. "The first thing I tell owners is, 'The disease is chronic, we're not going to cure it, and I don't know how quickly it will progress,'" says Catherine Cortright, DVM, a resident in companion animal internal medicine at the Cornell

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**B** CatWatch® (ISSN: 1095-9092)  
is published monthly  
for \$39 per year by  
Belvoir Media Group,  
LLC, 800 Connecticut  
Ave., Norwalk, CT 06854-  
1631. Robert Englander,  
Chairman and CEO; Timothy H. Cole,  
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Postmaster: Send address corrections  
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TX 75755-8535.

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## SHORT TAKES

### Study Targets the Need for Understanding Reproduction

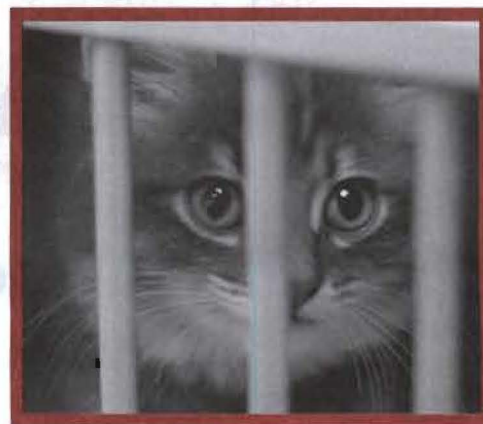
A lack of knowledge about cats' reproduction and the myth that cats should have a first litter before spaying may lead to 200,000 accidental litters — and more than 850,000 kittens — annually in the U.K.

Those were among the findings of a phone survey by the University of Bristol School of Veterinary Sciences and cat welfare organizations, including the National Cat Centre in Sussex. Unplanned births contribute to population growth and one in seven unwanted animals entering animal welfare organizations, say authors of the report published in the peer-reviewed journal *Veterinary Record*.

The study sought to assess the extent of the problem and identify targets for owner education. Information gathered from 715 cat owners found that:

- ◆ A total of 128 litters was reported from owners of 552 female cats, with the proportion of accidental litters at 80 percent.
- ◆ More than half of the respondents were more likely to report an accidental litter if they believed a female cat should have a litter before being neutered. This was "despite there being no evidence whatsoever that this benefits feline health," the authors say. Men were more than twice as likely as women to hold the belief, as were respondents who had more than one cat and rented rather than owned their home.
- ◆ Misconceptions about cat reproduction were common; 84 percent of owners thought that the earliest a cat could become pregnant was 5 months of age. Although rare, cats can conceive as young as 4 months. More than one-third of respondents believed that un-neutered, related cats would not mate or were unsure about it.

The study suggests that improving knowledge of cats' reproduction would



**Accidental litters** lead to one in seven animals entering animal shelters in the U.K., a study says.

likely have a significant impact on the number of accidental litters, the authors say, adding that, "Unplanned litters boost the risk of health problems for the mother cat and her kittens, including birth defects as a result of inbreeding."

### Acceptance for Acupuncture

The American Veterinary Medical Association's House of Delegates has voted to admit the American Academy of Veterinary Acupuncture as an allied organization. The delegates from state, territorial and related veterinary medical groups set policy for the AVMA.

The 900-member acupuncture group represents a growing practice area among veterinarians, says its president Ken Ninomiya, DVM. The academy is devoted to improving "animal health care by the advancement of *veterinary acupuncture*, Traditional Chinese Veterinary Medicine and Traditional Asian Medicine."

Veterinarians in the U.S. began adopting acupuncture in the 1970s, and since the 1990s training programs have experienced increased enrollments every year, the academy says.

### Correction on Vaccine

An article in the January 2014 issue on "Outwitting Animal-to-Owner Diseases" incorrectly stated that a vaccine for the bacterial infection leptospirosis is available for cats. In fact, while one is available for dogs, no leptospirosis vaccine is currently for use in cats. ♦



Kittens are especially vulnerable to nail injuries when they engage in acrobatics.

## Be on the Lookout for Nail Injuries

*They may seem minor but can lead to serious complications such as infection*

Owners, take note: At some point in time, your cat might tear a nail. It's one of the top 10 pet accidents requiring veterinary care, according to a review of thousands of claims by Veterinary Pet Insurance. And it can happen in a flash.

"The claw gets caught in material like a rug or a crack between the boards of a deck, and the animal tries to extract it, or makes a sudden turn without recognizing that one of his claws is caught — resulting in a torn claw, or avulsion," says dermatologist William H. Miller, VMD, Medical Director of the Cornell University Hospital for Animals.

Because they enjoy climbing and scratching, cats can easily snag their nails in curtains or upholstered furniture. Another common cause of injury is nail clipping — even a small movement of the paw during a session can cause a tear.

**Those Long Claws.** While any age or breed of cat can injure a claw, "Cats with overlong claws are more prone to an avulsion," says Dr. Miller. Kittens are especially vulnerable as they engage in active play or acrobatic sessions. Nail injuries are also common in outdoor cats — they often snag their claws while scrambling up trees.

In addition, Dr. Miller says, "If the animal has a localized claw disease, such as ringworm, that claw is much more easily damaged. And although rare, some systemic diseases or congenital hereditary

conditions like hypothyroidism, nutritional deficiency or primary seborrhea (causing scaly, itchy skin) can result in weakness of all the claws, making both skin lesions and claw damage more likely."

Serious complications sometimes develop from nail injuries. "A torn claw is painful," Dr. Miller says. "Often the claw isn't ripped off entirely but remains attached to the non-avulsed portion near the base of the claw. Every time the avulsed portion is pulled, banged or bumped, more pain is added to the picture. Rarely, the trauma to the caught claw is so intense that the bone beneath the claw is fractured, which is excruciatingly painful."

When the claw is torn, the claw bed is left without its protective covering,

Dr. Miller says. "If the injury is ignored, the exposed claw bed can become infected. The infection can get into the bone and become an entirely different and more serious issue."

**Home Remedies.** Owners can sometimes remedy a torn nail at home. If some of it is still attached, it's necessary to clip it off to prevent further discomfort. "If the animal isn't in too much pain, the owner may be able to do this," says Dr. Miller. "If the claw is torn off entirely, but again, the animal isn't in too much pain, lightly bandaging that foot will protect the claw bed from additional damage."

The wound should be monitored and the bandage changed frequently. If the wound begins to smell bad, indicating infection, a trip to the veterinarian is in order, Dr. Miller says. "Regardless of how simple the claw damage looks, if the animal is in pain, don't try these remedies at home — you may get bitten. Leave the treatment to your cat's veterinarian."

If the foot is especially painful, the veterinarian may administer a local anesthesia or tranquilizer. He or she will then remove the damaged portion of the claw and may bandage the foot, prescribe antibiotics to ward off infection and prescribe pain medications or antiseptics as needed.

You can expect mild bleeding from the injured area during the 24 hours after treatment. "Pain and swelling should begin to diminish within two days, and within a few weeks, the nail should begin to re-grow," Dr. Miller says. "Keep your cat indoors during treatment to prevent re-injury and keep the wound clean. With good treatment, the prognosis for a torn nail is excellent: The vast majority of cats with injured nails make complete recoveries."

Although claw injuries can't be entirely prevented, you can take steps to decrease the risk. Be aware of your cat's surroundings to avoid potential claw-snagging situations, supervise physical activity and make sure to provide a tightly woven scratching post. ❖

### WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

Signs of a seriously torn nail include:

- ◆ Crying out upon injury
- ◆ A swollen paw or toe
- ◆ Limping or avoiding stepping on one paw
- ◆ Blood spots on floors, carpets or the cat's bedding
- ◆ Constant licking or nibbling at one paw
- ◆ Sensitivity of the affected paw; the cat may resist attempts to examine it.

## MULTIPLES...

(continued from cover)

determine whether your cat really needs a companion.

As a result of their evolution, cats prefer a solitary existence, with people as their only companions, says behaviorist Katherine A. Houpt, VMD, Ph.D., professor emeritus at the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine. "The ancestral cat was solitary and so are modern cats when food is scarce and widely dispersed."

Cats might enjoy a playmate during kittenhood, but as adults they're fine being alone. One of the pleasures of keeping cats, though, is appreciating their infinite variety, so many of us choose to have more than



**Conflict among cats** is personality-driven. They get along best if they're raised as littermates.

one. In some cases, couples getting married may need to merge their feline households. Dr. Houpt recalls one

pair of clients she counseled. "He had nine cats, and she had six cats and a couple of dogs."

The stress of living with so many other animals was too much for the cats, and they began urine-marking territory to carve out some space of their own. "The prognosis was pretty bad," Dr. Houpt says, "but they seemed to be willing to increase vertical space in their house, add many litter boxes and use deterrents to keep the cats off places they really did not want them to spray like the plate

rail over their kitchen counters."

Some people get a second cat because they believe the first is lonely.

## SEVEN STEPS TO INTRODUCE NEWCOMERS — WE DIDN'T SAY IT WAS GOING TO BE EASY

With time and patience, you can introduce new pets — cats or dogs — gradually and safely, with a minimum of stress for all involved.

### To introduce a cat and dog:

1. Isolate a new cat for three days to a week in a room with a litter box, soft bed, food and water. That gives him time to become accustomed to the new home's smells and sounds before encountering other pets. Do this even if no other pets are in the home so the cat can develop a sense of place.
2. Let the cat explore the house while the dog is outdoors, confined to a crate or restrained by a leash.
3. When you bring the animals together, keep the dog on a leash so you can control playful or predatory lunges. Give them both treats as long as they react calmly. You want

them to associate good things with each other.

### To introduce a new cat to the resident one:

1. The same as the previous Step 1. Isolate a new cat for three days to a week in a room with a litter box, soft bed, food and water.
2. Exchange their odors. Rub each cat with a washcloth, especially on the cheeks and the top of the tail, which has scent glands that cats use for identification. After letting them sniff the washcloth, rub each cat with the other's washcloth so they can become accustomed to each other's smell. If a cat sniffs the washcloth and hisses or swats at it, expect to spend extra time getting them to accept one another.

3. After the first seven days of isolation, set up a situation in which the cats can see each other but have no physical contact. You can separate them with a glass or screen door or use another see-through barrier such as two baby gates on top of each other. This separation period should last three to seven days. During this time, feed the cats within view of each other. You want them to associate good things with the presence of the other cat.
4. Finally, introduce them with both cats wearing collars and leashes so you can separate them if they fight. Give them treats if they react calmly. Go slowly and they just might become fast friends.

A shy cat who spends most of his life hiding under the bed, especially when people visit, often engenders this belief. The owners think a second cat will enliven the first one. He may — but not necessarily in the way they hoped.

“He comes out, tail up, greets everybody, rubs on everybody but then attacks the first cat,” Dr. Houpt says. “The owner feels terrible, because she likes the second cat better but feels loyalty to the first cat.”

**Social vs. Solitary.** Cats and dogs can undoubtedly be best friends, but *they aren't natural soul mates*. Cats are loners, and dogs are social, for one thing. And while both are predators in their own right, some dogs view cats as prey and will chase them, upsetting both the cats and the household. Dogs are more likely to guard their food than cats and may take exception to a cat walking nearby, even if the cat has no interest in the dog's food. Other

common between cats, or spats over resources, which can range from food to an owner's lap.

“Proximity to owner is the most common source of conflict,” Dr. Houpt says. Your cat may be used to being the queen of your lap — until the pushy new puppy topples her from her throne. Give the original pet the first shot at petting or sitting on your lap. It's ideal if you have several family members to help give pets their fair share of attention.

Solutions can call for training, behavioral modification, separation or providing an adequate amount of resources. (Please see “Appealing to the Heart of a Hunter/Enrichment in physical and mental stimulation can help avoid apathy, obesity and predatory aggression,” in the January 2014 issue.)

**Instinct to Chase.** Chasing is an instinctive behavior in dogs. It's best if you rear a puppy with a cat from an

so you can stop chases; and as a last resort, keeping the two separated. It's also essential that your cat have plenty of avenues of escape, such as a tall cat tree or a piece of furniture he can run under that the dog can't. And while you can't train a cat to hold his ground when a dog runs toward him, a cat who does so often puts an end to the chase. Without motion to stimulate them, many dogs decide to look for more interesting prey.

Conflict among cats is more personality-driven. If you want to have two cats, it's best to acquire them as littermates. After they're 18 months old, cats who haven't been raised together may not get along when they're introduced.

**Give Them Space.** To help smooth ruffled fur, be sure each cat has plenty of space and resources to call his own. A good rule is one litter box per cat plus one more, multiple food and water dishes, multiples of favorite toys, and multiple beds.

Note your cats' habits when using resources. They often coexist on a time-share basis. For instance, one may have the window perch in the morning, the other in the afternoon. Paying attention to when and why conflicts arise may lead to the solutions.

As an owner of multiple pets, you are likely to face challenges in creating and maintaining

a happy home, but you'll reap multiple benefits, too. “It is so nice to come home and find the cat and the dog standing side by side, waiting to greet you,” Dr. Houpt says, “or to see the cat giving the dog a bath, which he seems to like much more than the ones you give him.” ♦



Food is a frequent source of conflict, along with bed privileges.

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potential areas of conflict, whether between cats or between cats and dogs, include sleeping areas, bed privileges, toys and litter box access.

Avoiding conflict and restoring harmony starts with recognizing the root of the problem. It can be prey drive, territorial disputes, which are

early age, but if that didn't happen in your household, you can try techniques to teach your dog that cats — indoors or outdoors — are off limits.

They include reintroducing the dog and cat as if they were new to each other (see sidebar on Page 4); teaching your dog to always come when called

## KIDNEY... (continued from cover)

University Hospital for Animals. “Some cats live with kidney disease for years and then die from something else. Others deteriorate quickly, so we simply must monitor the animal.”

The only treatment that has been shown to slow the disease’s progression is a special diet, Dr. Cortright says. “Diet doesn’t treat the disease process, but presumably the combination of the decreased protein, decreased phosphorus and omega 3 fatty acid supplementation helps slow the progression. The outcome, which has been shown scientifically, is that cats on the renal diet have longer survivals. We don’t know what aspect of the diet is most important in prolonging the survival or why.”

**Treating Symptoms.** Many drugs are available to treat symptoms of the disease — such as nausea, vomiting, lack of appetite, high blood pressure and anemia — but they don’t treat the underlying kidney disease.

Kidneys are responsible for removing waste and toxins from the body.

When they become weakened or fail, wastes and toxins can start to accumulate in the blood and cause potentially severe complications.

The kidneys are susceptible to many disorders that can lead to kidney failure, also known as renal failure. “Acute” renal failure refers to a relatively sudden onset of problems in the kidneys, which can be caused by blockages or the ingestion of poisons, such as antifreeze or rodenticides. If recognized quickly, kidney damage from acute renal failure is potentially reversible.

Chronic kidney disease, on the other hand, is an incurable condition that progresses gradually, often over many months or even years. The exact causes of chronic kidney disease are unknown, although it can be linked to other conditions such as advanced dental disease and a variety of kidney infections.

The link between dental and kidney disease isn’t fully understood. It is thought that the buildup of bacteria in the mouth, combined with a potentially weakened immune system, can lead to higher incidences of kidney infection.

Although CKD is most prevalent in older cats, it can affect cats of all ages

and breeds. Despite the fact that its severity builds over time, symptoms often seem to appear suddenly. In addition to the signs noted previously, others include excessive drinking and urination, lack of appetite and weight loss.

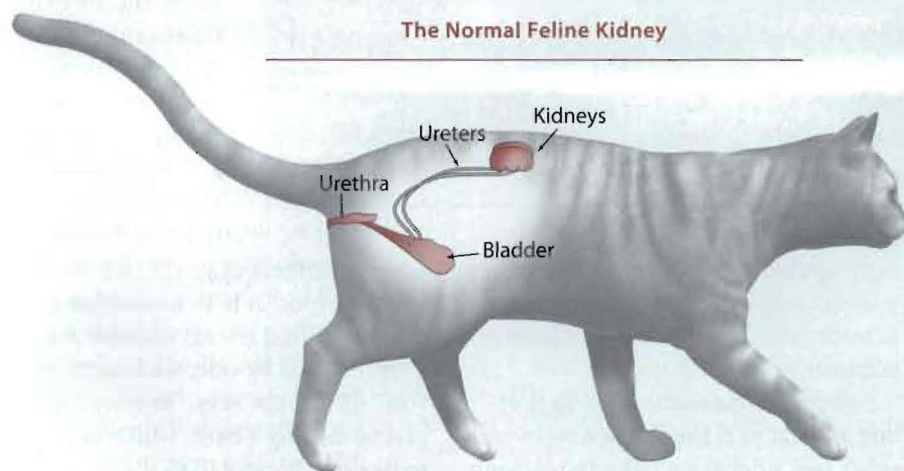
Both male and female cats appear to be equally susceptible to CKD. Certain studies have reported that Maine Coon, Abyssinian, Siamese, Russian Blue and Burmese breeds are more commonly affected, but those findings haven’t been consistent across all studies.

**Blood Work.** However, the condition can be detected before the onset of symptoms. “If we’re lucky, a veterinarian will catch kidney disease on routine blood work for an older pet,” Dr. Cortright says. When certain values in blood work are elevated, kidney disease might be suspected. But further tests need to be done to rule out other potential issues that can elevate those values, such as a urinary tract infection. Likewise, additional tests might be performed to look for an underlying cause for the CKD or to determine its severity.

The majority of approaches to chronic kidney disease focus on man-

## HOW THE KIDNEYS FUNCTION

A cat’s kidneys play a vital role in many bodily functions. They help control blood pressure, regulate the bloodstream and produce a variety of hormones and enzymes. They serve as filters for the body by removing waste substances and toxins from the blood.



Each kidney contains hundreds of thousands of tiny filtration units called nephrons. Blood enters the kidneys through the renal artery and then moves through progressively smaller vessels until it reaches the nephrons, which then filter the blood through microscopic structures called glomeruli. The filtered blood then circulates back to the heart, and the waste removed by the kidneys is eliminated as urine from the kidneys to the bladder to be eventually excreted.

aging symptoms. Treatments might include dietary therapy, fluid administration, management of anemia and high blood pressure, and modification of calcium and phosphorus. The veterinarian might begin by prescribing certain treatments and then, based on patient response, add or subtract treatments.

**Limited Protein.** Feeding a special kidney diet is usually recommended. It contains less protein compared to other diets but the protein is high quality. Kidney diets also control the amount of substances that might be too high or too low in patients with CKD, such as phosphorous, salt, potassium, magnesium and B vitamins.

When a cat is diagnosed with a chronic condition like CKD, owners can become desperate for more extreme options. They commonly ask about the possibility of a kidney transplant,

Dr. Cortright says. "Yes, there are places that do renal transplants for pets. But whether or not they're a good idea is questionable."

Although renal transplant survival rates are much higher in cats than in dogs, only about 60 percent of cats who have renal transplants are alive in six months, Dr. Cortright says. In addition, not all cats with CKD are candidates for a transplant, and the procedure is expensive (see sidebar below). A transplant requires cats to be on immunosuppressants for the rest of their lives, leaving them prone to infections.

### A Rare Option.

Hemodialysis for cats with CKD is another available but rarely practical or affordable option, Dr. Cortright says. In hemodialysis, a cat is attached via catheter to a machine that filters toxins

from the blood in the same way that a properly functioning kidney would. At the Animal Medical Center in New York, the average estimate for the care of a hemodialysis patient is \$20,000 to \$25,000 for the first two to three weeks.

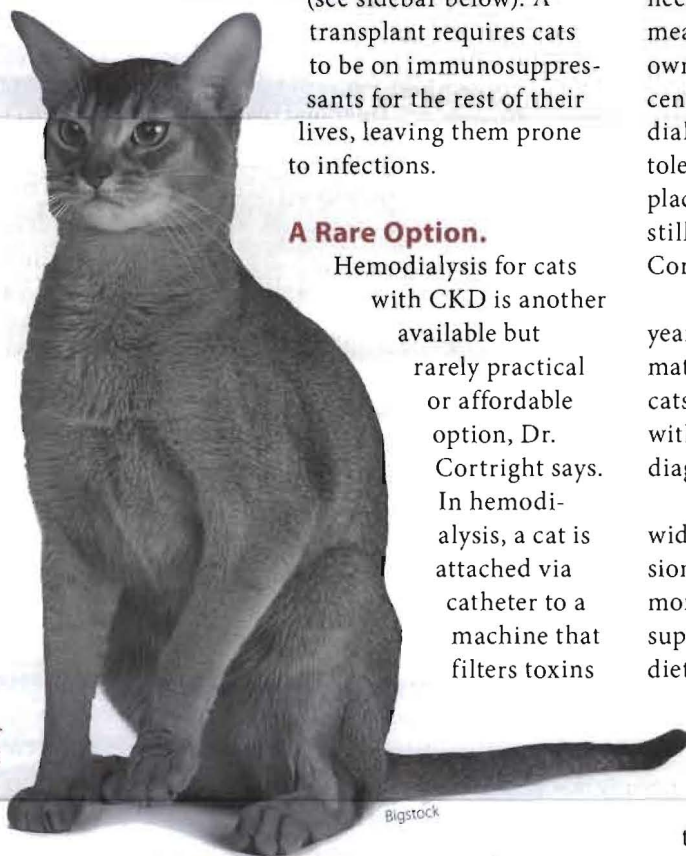
The costs are often more justifiable for cases of acute kidney failure, in which long-term dialysis treatments aren't necessary. But in cases of chronic kidney disease, treatments are necessary for the rest of the cat's life, meaning costs continue to mount, and owners must live near the treatment center for regular visits. Furthermore, dialysis is feasible only for highly tolerant animals who will allow the placement of a catheter and remain still enough for the treatment, Dr. Cortright says.

Some cats with CKD can live many years in a stable condition and ultimately die for another reason. Other cats deteriorate quickly and might die within a few weeks or months after diagnosis.

The costs for treating CKD range widely depending on its progression. Dr. Cortright estimates average monthly expenses of about \$200 for supportive treatments and special diets. However, that cost can be lower for cats whose conditions are stable.

One of the biggest challenges is owners' acceptance of the implications of a chronic disease. "People always ask, 'Why did this happen?'" Dr. Cortright says. "There is no answer. The reality is that nearly every cat, if he lives long enough, will die of either kidney or heart disease. They're degenerative conditions. The owners didn't do anything wrong."

However, through regular veterinary checkups, owners can hope to recognize the signs of CKD early and better control the effects on their cats. With proper management, Dr. Cortright says, some cats with CKD live long, full lives — sometimes as long as six to eight years after diagnosis. ♦



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**Studies indicate that Abyssinians are susceptible** to chronic kidney disease, along with Maine Coon, Siamese, Russian Blue and Burmese breeds.

## TRANSPLANT COSTS CAN REACH \$100,000

While successful kidney transplants in cats have been performed since the mid-1980s, the procedure is recommended only for those in the early stage of renal failure and those free from other medical problems.

The cost is often more than \$10,000. However, when combined with dialysis procedures leading to transplantation and post-surgery medications that must be administered for the remaining life of the animal, the overall cost sometimes approaches \$100,000. In addition, clinics often require clients to adopt the donor cat who provides the kidney for the procedure. Kidney transplants today are available at a handful of veterinary schools and private veterinary clinics.



Elizabeth

Elizabeth is thankful for the assistance of **Bruce G. Kornreich, DVM, Ph.D., DACVIM**, Associate Director of the Cornell Feline Health Center, in providing the answer on this page.

## 'Is it Fair or Wise' to Adopt at Their Age?

**Q** I lost my calico after 17 years and miss her greatly. I am 79; my husband, 83. I have no children. I would like to adopt another cat, an older one, but worry that at our age, the cat may outlast us or that in coming years we may have to go into assisted living. Is it fair or wise to take on the responsibility of a cat at our age? Thank you for whatever advice or insight you can give into this situation.

**A** First of all, I am very sorry to hear about your loss, and I hope that you can find solace in remembering all of the wonderful times you had together. I am sure that your kitty loved you just as you so obviously love her, and I know that such a loss can be difficult to experience. My most sincere condolences.

Thank you on behalf of all of my feline friends, for your generosity and kindness in adopting in the past and for your interest in doing so again. As I'm sure you know, the issue of overcrowding in animal shelters is a serious one, and your contribution to the well-being of cats is noble and compassionate. I am touched by your thoughtfulness as you consider adopting again. It is this sort of kindness that makes a true difference in the lives of so many homeless cats.

The issue of senior citizens adopting pets has been the subject of discussion for some time, and it has occasionally been a controversial one. I can offer you my perspective, however biased it may be, in hopes that it may be of some assistance. I don't proclaim to have all of the right answers, but I do have some opinions on this important subject.

There is no question in my mind that the adoption of cats from shelters by healthy and capable senior citizens can be good for the kitties. Studies suggest that this benefit may also extend to the people adopting a pet. A cat can provide companionship, routine and even exercise for elderly people, and cats who would

otherwise remain in a shelter are undoubtedly better off in a loving home.

Given the current situation with shelter cats, it seems like a good idea to take advantage of all potential adopters, provided, of course, that they are appropriately screened to make sure that they are physically and mentally capable of providing care for a cat.

When cats are adopted by elderly owners, I think, and it seems that you appreciate, that it is important to take measures to minimize the likelihood of their being abandoned if and when an owner becomes unable to provide continued care. This problem can be minimized by making contingency plans at the time of adoption for a cat's care if the owner becomes unable to care for him/her.

One option is a pet trust ("What Happens If You Go First?" *CatWatch*, May 2013). Many states recognize this legal arrangement to provide care according to an owner's wishes. You can designate assets, such as insurance policies, real estate or cash. And name a trustee to manage the money and a caregiver to supervise food, exercise and medical treatment. An attorney can advise you about this.

Seniors who adopt older cats may provide much needed homes for cats who may be more difficult to find homes than younger cats. It can also be helpful to have a friend or relative check in occasionally to make sure that senior citizens are doing all right in caring for an adopted kitty. In some cases, elderly owners may need assistance with getting cats to veterinary visits or with shopping for cat food and litter, and the help of friends and family can be important.

I hope my thoughts have given you some help and that this note finds you well. I think that the fairness and prudence of seniors adopting cats is a subjective question, but my feeling regarding the matter is one of support provided that it is done with careful consideration and planning.

Best regards to you and your husband. I think it's a wonderful thing that you have each other.

—Best regards, Elizabeth ❖

### PLEASE SHARE YOUR QUESTIONS

We welcome questions on health, medicine and behavior, but regret that we cannot comment on prior diagnoses and specific products. Please write *CatWatch* Editor, 800 Connecticut Ave., Norwalk, CT, 06854 or email [catwatcheditor@cornell.edu](mailto:catwatcheditor@cornell.edu).

### COMING UP ...

- ❖ LIVING WITH DIABETES
- ❖ A KITTEN'S FIRST EXAM
- ❖ WEIGHT MANAGEMENT
- ❖ LITTER BOX BLUES

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