

UNIT TWO – QUESTION ONE

(Unit Two, Chapter Five, Feeding and Nutrition)

- 1 Give _____ things that could happen if a cat is not fed properly.
--More susceptible to disease
--More susceptible to infection
--Problems with growth
--Problems with reproduction
Page 18 Column 1 Paragraph 3
- 2 Which nutrient is particularly important for cats?
--Protein
Page 18 Column 1 Paragraph 3
- 3 What is the best source of protein?
--Meat, fish or eggs
Page 18 Column 2 Paragraph 1
- 4 Which amino acid is important for cats?
--Taurine
Page 18 Column 2 Paragraph 1
- 5 What could happen if a cat does not receive taurine in its diet?
--It could become blind
Page 18 Column 2 Paragraph 1
- 6 What kind of diet does a cat need?
--High protein with vitamins and minerals
Page 18 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 7 Name the four major types of cat food.
--Dry --Canned maintenance
--Raw --Canned specialty
Page 18 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 8 Name _____ advantages of dry food.
--Can be left all day for cat to nibble as it pleases
--Economical
--Complete Nutrition
--Helps keep teeth clean by reducing tartar build-up
--Helps keep gums healthy by reducing tartar build-up
Page 18 Column 2 Paragraph 4
- 9 Why is commercial cat food better for your cat than table scraps?
--Table scraps are generally inadequate while commercial food has been developed after careful research and is nutritionally balanced
Page 18 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 10 List _____ word(s) to look for when checking a label for nutritional value.
--Scientific
--Complete
--Balanced
Page 19 Column 1 Paragraph 2
- 11 What does the law require if a label states the food is "scientific", "complete" or "balanced"?
--It must provide a completely balanced diet for cats of all ages from kitten to senior cat including pregnant or lactating females
Page 19 Column 1 Paragraph 2
- 12 Why is it important to force a cat to drink water even if it refuses?
--To prevent dehydration
Page 19 Column 1 Paragraph 4
- 13 Why does a kitten need even more protein than an adult cat?
--Because it insures proper growth and strong teeth and bones
Page 19 Column 1 Paragraph 5

1 How often should a kitten be fed during its first year

--Two – three times per day
Page 19 Column 1 Paragraph 5

2 What may happen if a kitten is given too much milk?

--It has a laxative effect (diarrhea)
Page 19 Column 2 Paragraph 1

3 At what age is a kitten considered to be an adult?

--12 months (one year)
Page 19 Column 2 Paragraph 2

4 What should a kitten be fed when it reaches 12 months of age?

--Maintenance diet
Page 19 Column 2 Paragraph 2

5 What is the average life span of a cat?

--14 years
Page 19 Column 2 Paragraph 3

6 Why should older cats be encouraged to drink water?

--Increases kidney function
Page 19 Column 2 Paragraph 3

7 How can you tell if a cat is overweight?

--Cannot feel its ribs easily
Page 19 Column 2 Paragraph 4

8 What should you do to reduce a cat's weight?

--Reduce calories
--Increase exercise
--Have veterinarian choose the best

program

Page 20 Column 1 Paragraph 1

9 Why are vitamins and minerals added to canned specialty cat foods?

--Meat, by itself, is not completely nutritious.

Page 19 Column 1 Paragraph 1

10 Why are raw diets difficult to manage?

--It may be difficult to maintain a well-balanced diet and provide appropriate nutrients needed

Page 19 Column 1 Paragraph 3

11 What does the Body Condition Score determine?

--Helps owners determine the appropriate weight for their cat

Page 20 Column 1 Paragraph 3

12 Describe the body condition of a cat that has a score of 1.

--Ribs are prominent and easily felt, no fat cover, pelvis and shoulder blades easily felt, very thin

Page 20 Column 1 Paragraph 3

13 Describe the body condition of a cat that has a score of 2.

--Bones are raised with minimal tissue between skin and bones, underweight

Page 20 Column 1 Paragraph 3

14 Describe the body condition of a cat that has a score of 3.

--Ribs are visible and easily felt, shoulder and pelvis can be felt, but with enough tissue to not make them protrude, ideal weight

Page 20 Column 1 Paragraph 3

15 Describe the body condition of a cat that has a score of 4.

--Ribs are difficult to see or feel through moderate fat cover, slightly sagging abdominal fat pad, over weight

Page 20 Column 1 Paragraph 3

16 Describe the body condition of a cat that has a score of 5.

--Ribs are not visible and difficult to feel through fat cover, cat has a prominent sagging abdominal fat pad, obese

Page 20 Column 1 Paragraph 3

(Unit Two, Chapter Six, Health Care)

1 When health checking your cat, list _____ things you should look for in the cat's mouth.

--Color of gums

--Broken teeth

--Tartar on teeth

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 1

2 When health checking your cat, list _____ things you should look for in the eyes.

--Discharge

--Discoloration (red or yellow)

--Third eyelid (nictitating membrane)

showing

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 1

3 What do you call the cat's third eyelid?

--Nictitating membrane?

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 1

4 Where do you find a cat's nictitating membrane?

--In the eye

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 1

5 List _____ things you should look for when checking a cat's ears.

--Clean

--redness

--Dark waxy accumulation

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 1

6 List _____ things you should look for while brushing or combing your cat's fur.

--Unusual lumps --Swelling

--Hair loss --Fleas

--Ticks --Cat's weight

--Condition of fur

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 1

7 What are a cat's vital signs?

Respiration, pulse, temperature

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 2

8 How many breaths per minute does a healthy cat take when resting?

--20 - 30

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 3

9 What happens to a cat's breathing when it is ill?

--the breaths become shallower and more rapid

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 3

10 How do you check a cat's respiration rate?

--Observe the cat when it is resting quietly. One rise and fall of the chest equals one breath. Count the breaths for 30 seconds, then double that amount for the respiration rate.

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 3

11 What is the normal resting pulse rate of a cat?

--112 to 160 beats per minute

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 4

12 How do you check a cat's pulse rate?

--Lightly press against the inside of an upper hind leg on the femoral artery. Count the beats for 30 seconds and double the figure for the pulse rate.

Page 23 Column 1 Paragraph 4

13 What is a cat's normal temperature?

--100.5 to 102.5 degrees

Page 23 Column 2 Paragraph 1

14 What should you do if a cat's temperature reaches 108 degrees?

--Immediately cool it off in a cold-water bath

Page 23 Column 2 Paragraph 1

1 How do you check a cat's temperature?
--Have someone restrain and comfort the cat. Shake down a rectal thermometer and lubricate it with petroleum jell, mineral oil or cooking oil. Insert the thermometer into the anus, twisting slightly to relax the muscles. Insert so the bulb is aimed straight at the head and goes in about one inch. Leave in about two minutes. Remove, wipe off and read.

Page 23 Column 2 Paragraph 1

2 Name _____ diseases, in addition to rabies, that 4-H cats are generally required to be immunized for.

- Panleukopenia
- Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis
- Feline Calicivirus
- Feline Chlamydiosis

Page 24 Column 1 Paragraph 2 –
Column 2 Paragraph 1

3 What is another name for panleukopenia?

- Feline infectious enteritis
- Feline Distemper

Page 24 Column 1 Paragraph 3

4 At what age should a kitten be immunized for panleukopenia?

- Six weeks, then boosted 3-4 weeks later

Page 24 Column 1 Paragraph 3

5 How often should an adult cat be immunized for panleukopenia?

- Once per year

Page 24 Column 1 Paragraph 3

6 What are the three most common upper respiratory diseases in cats?

- Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis
- Feline Calicivirus
- Feline Chlamydiosis

Page 24 Column 1 Paragraph 3

7 What is another name for Feline Chlamydiosis?

- Pneumonitis

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 1

8 What causes Rhinotracheitis?

- A herpes virus

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 1

9 What is another name for Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis?

- Feline herpes

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 1

10 What causes Chlamydiosis?

- A rickettsia

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 1

11 What is a rickettsia?

- A cross between a virus and a bacterium

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 1

12 What causes Calicivirus?

- A virus similar to the human cold virus

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 1

13 How are the upper respiratory illnesses transmitted?

- Direct contact
- Airborne droplets
- Contaminated cages, dishes or litter boxes

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 1

14 How long can viruses live outside a cat's body?

- 24 hours to 3 days

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 1

1) Name _____ symptoms of upper respiratory disease.

- Sneezing
- Coughing
- Watery discharge from eyes and/or nose
- Loss of appetite
- Weight loss
- Listless and weak
- Depression
- Fever
- Mouth and tongue ulcers

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 2

2) At what age should kittens be immunized against the upper respiratory diseases?

- Six weeks and boosted 3-4 weeks later

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 2

3) How often should an adult cat be immunized against the upper respiratory diseases?

- Once per year

Page 24 Column 2 Paragraph 2

4) Which animals are susceptible to rabies?

- All warm-blooded animals including humans

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 1

5) What causes Rabies?

- A virus

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 1

6) How is rabies transmitted?

- through a bite wound or through a break in the skin through which saliva may enter the body

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 1

7) What are the three stages of rabies symptoms?

- Prodromal stage
- Excitatory stage
- Paralytic stage

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 1

8) Give _____ symptoms of the prodromal state of rabies.

- Uneasiness
- Anxiety
- Irritability
- Sensitive to light
- Sensitive to noise
- May stop eating and drinking, yet urinate frequently

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 2

9) Give _____ symptoms of the excitatory state of rabies.

- Becomes excited
- Becomes aggressive
- May have difficulty swallowing
- Loud noise or sudden movement may send into a biting, scratching frenzy

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 2

10) What happens during the paralytic stage of rabies?

- Body becomes progressively paralyzed, starting at the head and neck, then death

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 2

11) What is "furious" rabies?

- The excitatory state is prolonged and the paralytic stage is very short

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 2

12) What is "dumb" rabies?

- Very few symptoms of the excitatory stage, but the paralytic stage is very long

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 2

13) When should a kitten be vaccinated against rabies?

- No younger than three months

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 2

14) How often should an adult cat receive a rabies immunization?

- Once a year or once every three years, depending upon which vaccine is given

Page 25 Column 1 Paragraph 2

- 1 What causes Feline Leukemia?
--A type of virus called a retrovirus
Page 25 Column 2 Paragraph 1
- 2 What is the major fatal infectious disease found in cats today
--Feline Leukemia
Page 25 Column 2 Paragraph 1
- 3 How is the feline leukemia virus transmitted?
--By saliva, feces and urine
Page 25 Column 2 Paragraph 1
- 4 If a cat is exposed to feline leukemia, one of three things will happen. List them.
--It will not become infected
--It will become infected, but will develop immunity
--It will develop symptoms after an incubation period of anywhere from a few weeks to several years
Page 25 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 5 Give _____ symptoms of feline leukemia.
--Anemia --Fever
--Vomiting --Diarrhea
--Breathing Problems --Tumors
Page 25 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 6 What are the tumors associated with feline leukemia called?
--Lymphosarcomas
Page 25 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 7 What should you do if your cat tests positive for feline leukemia?
--Keep it isolated from all other cats
Page 25 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 8 If your cat tests negative for feline leukemia, what can you do?
--Immunize yearly
Page 25 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 9 Feline Immunodeficiency Virus is similar to what disease in humans
--AIDS
Page 26 Column 1 Paragraph 3
- 10 What is the best way to prevent feline immunodeficiency virus disease?
--Keep cat indoors
Page 26 Column 1 Paragraph 3
- 11 If a cats test negative to feline leukemia but has symptoms of that illness, what other disease might be suspected?
--Feline immunodeficiency disease
Page 26 Column 1 Paragraph 3
- 12 What is peritonitis?
--Inflammation of the membrane lining the abdominal cavity or chest cavity
Page 26 Column 1 Paragraph 4
- 13 What causes Feline Infectious Peritonitis
--A corona virus
Page 26 Column 1 Paragraph 4
- 14 What causes Feline Infectious Anemia?
--A bacteria called rickettsiae
Page 26 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 15 What causes the spread of feline infectious anemia?
--Blood sucking insects, usually fleas
Page 26 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 16 How do you treat feline infectious anemia?
--Antibiotics for three weeks
Page 26 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 17 Feline Urologic Syndrome can be either of two illnesses. What are they?
--Cystitis --Urolithiasis
Page 26 Column 2 Paragraph 3
- 18 What is cystitis?
--Inflammation of the urinary bladder
Page 26 Column 2 Paragraph 3

- 1) What is urolithiasis?
--Formation of stones in the lower urinary tract
Page 26 Column 2 Paragraph 3
- 2) Which type of cat is most likely to develop feline urologic syndrome?
--Neutered males
Page 26 Column 2 Paragraph 3
- 3) What may happen if a cat is not treated for feline urologic syndrome right away?
--Uremic poisoning, kidney failure and death
Page 26 Column 2 Paragraph 3
- 4) What are causes of feline urologic syndrome?
--Bladder inflammation
--High concentration of minerals in the urine
Page 26 Column 2 Paragraph 3
- 5) What can cause a high concentration of minerals in a cat's urine?
--Feeding a diet high in minerals (ash) especially magnesium
Page 26 Column 2 Paragraph 3
- 6) Give _____ symptoms of feline urologic syndrome.
--Bloody urine
--Frequent urination
--Inability to urinate
Page 27 Column 1 Paragraph 1
- 7) List _____ ways to help prevent feline urologic syndrome
--Encourage more exercise
--Prevent obesity
--Keep the litter pan clean
--Feed a low magnesium diet
--Always have fresh water available
Page 27 Column 1 Paragraph 1

- 8) What is a parasite?
--An organism that lives in or on another animal
Page 27 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 9) Which internal parasite is the most common?
--roundworms
Page 27 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 10) What is another name for a roundworm?
--Ascarid
Page 27 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- Give _____ symptoms of roundworms in a kitten.
--Failure to thrive
--Dull coat
--Round potbellied appearance
Page 27 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 11) How are roundworms transmitted?
--Eggs are passed in feces, contaminating the ground or litter box
Page 27 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 12) How can you tell if an adult cat has roundworms?
--Check feces for eggs
--Cat may pass a few spaghetti-like worms in feces
--Cat may vomit a few worms
Page 27 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 13) How can you prevent tapeworms?
--Eliminate fleas from the cat
--Eliminate fleas in the house
--Do not allow cat to hunt and eat rodents
Page 28 Column 1 Paragraph 1

1 Roundworms and tapeworms are the most common worms found in cats in our state. Give _____ other worms which are much more rare.

- Hookworms --Lungworms
- Heartworms --Whipworms
- Threadworms

Page 28 Column 1 Paragraph 2

2 What are the two most common diseases caused by protozoa?

- Coccidiosis --

Toxoplasmosis

Page 28 Column 2 Paragraph 3

3 Why is it that a pregnant woman should not clean a cat's litter box?

- They can become infected with Toxoplasmosis, which can cause birth defects or miscarriage

Page 28 Column 2 Paragraph 5

4 What are the four most common external parasites?

- Fleas, ticks, mites, lice

Page 29 Column 1 Paragraph 3

5 List _____ things that may happen if an infestation of ear mites is left untreated.

- Loss of balance --bacterial infection
- Loss of hearing --Blocked ear canal

Page 29 Column 2 Paragraph 1

6 What is the cat's most common parasite?

- Fleas

Page 29 Column 2 Paragraph 1

7 What is the lifetime of a flea?

- One year

Page 29 Column 2 Paragraph 1

8 What are the four life stages of a flea?

- Egg, larva, cocoon, adult

Page 29 Column 2 Paragraph 2

9 What is military dermatitis?

- Skin disorder caused by allergy to flea saliva

Page 29 Column 2 Paragraph 2

10 How are lice transmitted?

- Direct contact with infected cat
- Contact with bedding or grooming equipment recently used by infected cat

Page 30 Column 1 Paragraph 1

11 Where are ticks usually found on a cat?

- Around the ears, neck or between the toes

Page 30 Col 1 Paragraph 2

12 What is the best way to remove a tick?

- Use a large tweezers to grasp the head of the tick as close to the cat's skin as you can get and gently pull straight out

Page 30 Column 1 Paragraph 2

13 How can you treat a cat you suspect has a hairball?

- Give it lubricants such as mineral oil to help the cat get rid of it by vomiting or passing with feces

Page 31 Column 1 Paragraph 1

14 How can you prevent hairballs?

- Frequent brushing and an occasional dose of lubricant such as the oil from a can of tuna

Page 31 Column 1 Paragraph 1

15 What causes abscesses?

- Bacteria from other cat's teeth and claws are injected into the skin through puncture wounds

Page 31 Column 1 Paragraph 2

16 How do you treat an abscess?

- A veterinarian will open it up so it can drain, then give antibiotics and keep it clean

Page 31 Column 1 Paragraph 2

- 1 What causes ringworm?
--A fungus
Page 31 Column 1 Paragraph 3
- 2 What are the symptoms of ringworm?
--Circular patches of hair loss with scaling and crusting on the skin
Page 31 Column 1 Paragraph 3
- 3 How do you prevent the spread of ringworm?
--Treat all other animals as well as the infected cat
--Sanitize, disinfect or destroy anything that the cat has come in contact with
Page 31 Column 2 Paragraph 1
- 4 What are some good disinfectants to use when trying to prevent spread of disease or parasites?
--Alcohol or diluted household bleach
Page 31 Column 2 Paragraph 1
- 5 What could happen if a cat has diarrhea longer than 24 hours?
--It could become dehydrated
Page 31 Column 2 Paragraph 4
- 6 What is spaying?
--Surgical removal of ovaries, oviducts and uterus of a female cat
Page 33 Column 1 Paragraph 4
- 7 At what age should a female cat be spayed?
--Six months
Page 33 Column 1 Paragraph 4
- 8 What are _____ advantages of spaying a female cat?
--Prevents unwanted kittens
--Lessens the chance of mammary tumors, which adds to the longevity of the cat
--Eliminates the restlessness, nervousness, rolling and noisy crying of recurring heat periods
Page 33 Column 2 Paragraph 1
- 9 What is neutering?
--Surgical removal of the testes, epididymis and vas deferens of the male cat
Page 33 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 10 At what age can a male cat be neutered?
--Any time after six months of age
Page 33 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 11 How do unaltered male cats "mark their territory"?
--They spray urine that has a strong odor
Page 33 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 12 At what age will an unaltered male cat begin to spray?
--About ten months
Page 33 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 13 List _____ advantages to neutering a male cat.
--Cannot impregnate a female cat
--Lessens desire to roam and get in fights with other cats
--If done before it begins to spray, the cat usually will not develop the habit of spraying
Page 33 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 14 What is the procedure that is done to declaw a cat?
--The end bone of the toe, which holds the claw and nail bed, is clipped off at the joint
Page 33 Column 2 Paragraph 3
- 15 How long does the life cycle of a flea last?
--From a few weeks to over two years
Page 29 Column 2 Paragraph 2
- 16 What is the best way to prevent external parasites?
--Once-a-month topical products
Page 30 Column 1 Paragraph 3

1 How long should a person wait to take a cat to a veterinarian if it has persistent vomiting or diarrhea?

--24 hours
Page 31 Column 2 Paragraph 3&4

2 What is tail gland hyperplasia?
--A skin disease caused by overactive sebaceous glands along the top of the tail, resulting in blackheads

Page 32 Column 1 Paragraph 1

3 What is feline acne?
--A common skin disease, with blackheads forming on the chin and lower lip, caused by failure to clean its skin

Page 32 Column 1 Paragraph 2

4 What may cause deafness?

--Aging
--Serious head injury
--Disease of the ear
--Congenital

Page 32 Column 1 Paragraph 3

5 What is plaque?
--A soft material formed by food particles and bacteria that builds up on the teeth

Page 32 Column 1 Paragraph 4

6 What happens if plaque is not removed from the teeth?

--It becomes calcified and causes gingivitis

Page 32 Column 1 Paragraph 4

7 What is gingivitis?

--Inflammation of the gums
Page 32 Column 1 Paragraph 4

8 What happens if gingivitis is not treated?
--Causes a constant low level infection leading to kidney disease or heart disease

Page 32 Column 1 Paragraph 4

9 What is the most common form of heart disease in a cat?

--Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
Page 32 Column 2 Paragraph 2

10 What is hypertrophic cardiomyopathy?
--A genetic disorder where the heart muscle grows too big and cannot pump blood effectively

Page 32 Column 2 Paragraph 2

11 What is the leading cause of death in older cats?

--Kidney disease
Page 32 Column 2 Paragraph 3

12 What are signs that a cat may have kidney disease?

--The cat drinks and urinates excessive amounts

Page 32 Column 2 Paragraph 3

13 Which cats are most vulnerable to diabetes?

--Overweight and/or elderly
Page 32 Column 2 Paragraph 4

14 What causes hyperthyroidism?

--A tumor on the thyroid gland
Page 32 Column 2 Paragraph 5

15 Why are cheat grass and foxtails a danger for cats?

--The seeds (awns) have a barb at the point which can penetrate the cat's skin and are difficult to pull out

Page 33 Column 1 Paragraph 2

Unit Two – Chapter 7 – Emergencies and First Aid

1 What are the first things you should do if you cat is injured?
--Restrain gently with a blanket or towel
--Comfort with soothing tones and call it by its name
--Take to a veterinarian
Page 34 Column 1 Paragraph 3

2 How do you move an injured cat?
--Place a blanket or towel just behind the cat. Place one hand under the shoulder and one hand under the flanks and lift just enough to move onto the blanket. Place in a box on car seat beside you so you can control it and prevent further injury
Page 34 Column 2 Paragraph 1

3 What is shock?
--a state of circulatory collapse
Page 34 Column 2 Paragraph 3

4 Give _____ things that can cause shock?
--Severe accident --Loss of blood
--Heart failure --Toxins
--Injury to nervous system
Page 34 Column 2 Paragraph 3

5 How do you control bleeding?
--Apply pressure to the bleeding area with a folded pad of clean cloth. Take to a veterinarian.
Page 34 Column 2 Paragraph 4

6 How do you treat burns?
--Run cool water over the burned area, keep the burn covered with cool, moist compresses, take to a veterinarian
Page 35 Column 1 Paragraph 2

7 What do you do if a cat has a broken bone?
--Keep cat quiet and restrict motion. If bleeding, apply pressure at a point between the injury and the heart. Take to a veterinarian.
Page 35 Column 1 Paragraph 4

8 What are the symptoms of heat stroke?
--Panting --Rapid breathing
--Salivating --Vomiting
--Loss of alertness --Warm, dry skin
--Rapid heartbeat --High fever
--Collapse
Page 35 Column 2 Paragraph 1

9 What do you do in case of drowning?
--Immediately hold cat upside down to drain water out of lungs, then apply artificial respiration until cat starts breathing on its own. Wrap in a warm blanket. Take to a veterinarian
Page 36 Column 1 Paragraph 1

10 What should you do if a cat has suffered frostbite?
--Take to a warm place
--Apply warm (not hot) moist compresses to area, do not rub
--Antiseptic cream may be applied to keep skin from drying or peeling
--Take to a veterinarian
Page 36 Column 1 Paragraph 2

11 What should you do if a cat has been bitten by a poisonous snake?
--Put ice or an ice pack around the wound
--Keep cat quiet
--Take to a veterinarian
Page 36 Column 1 Paragraph 3

12 Give _____ symptoms of poisoning.
--Drooling --Vomiting
--Diarrhea --Listlessness
--Labored breathing --Trembling
--Convulsions --Collapse
Page 36 Column 2 Paragraph 1

1 Give _____ of the most common things poisonous to cats.

- Household disinfectants
- Nicotine products
- Detergents
- Insects
- Antifreeze
- Medications
- Household plants
- Aspirin
- Rat or insect poison
- Acetaminophen
- Lye
- Alcoholic beverages
- Paint
- Flea products made for dogs
- Turpentine
- Spoiled food
- Drinking water from chemically

treated toilets

Page 36 Column 2 Paragraph 1

2 Give _____ symptoms that may indicate a cat has swallowed something dangerous.

- Vomiting
- Restlessness
- Salivation
- Dehydration
- Cramped walking
- Signs of

discomfort

Page 36 Column 2 Paragraph 2

3 What are the symptoms of shock?

- Weak, rapid pulse
- Drop in body temperature
- Pale mouth and gums
- Rapid breathing
- Depression
- Sudden

gentleness

Page 34 Column 2 Paragraph 3

4 How do you treat a puncture wound?

- Try to cover the wound with an airtight seal, using plastic or gauze

Page 35 Column 1 Paragraph 1

5 How do you treat a minor cut that does not need stitches?

- Wash it out and apply First Aid Ointment (for animals)

Page 35 Column 1 Paragraph 1

How do you treat a cat for smoke inhalation?

- Remove from smoky area, apply artificial respiration, treat for shock, keep in fresh air, have veterinarian check for pneumonia

Page 35 Column 1 Paragraph 3

6 How do you treat heat stroke?

- Immediately reduce the temperature by wetting the entire cat except for the head, using the coldest water available. Wipe the water from the fur and apply fresh water. Repeat this about twice per minute. Stop treatments when cat's temperature reaches 103 degrees. Have veterinarian check cat to determine if oxygen therapy is needed to prevent brain damage.

Page 35 Column 2 Paragraph 1

7 What should a person do if a cat is having a convulsion?

- Do not handle the cat during a convulsion except to wrap it in a soft towel or blanket to prevent it doing damage to itself or being scratched, then take to a veterinarian

Page 35 Column 2 Paragraph 2

8 What are zoonoses?

- Diseases that humans can get from animals.

Page 37 Column 1 Paragraph 1

9 Name _____ zoonoses a person can get from a cat?

- Toxoplasmosis
- Ringworm
- Cat Scratch Fever
- Rabies

Page 37 Column 1 Paragraph 1