Vaccination is the only proactive way to provide immunity against a number of dangerous diseases which continue to infect cats.

Yearly boosters throughout your pet's life are vital to maintain protection.



Tips on keeping your pet's vaccines up to date:

Time flies, and it can be easy to lose track of vaccination dates, potentially leaving your pet at risk from serious diseases.

- Ensure your contact details are up to date with your vet
- Ask your vet about vaccination reminders
- Schedule a recurring reminder on your phone calendar

MyPet.com

For more information about vaccination, visit **uk.mypet.com/vaccinate**

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MSD Animal Health

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IS YOUR CAT AT RISK?



Feline Leukaemia Virus

The importance of yearly vaccination for your cat

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What is Feline Leukaemia Virus?

Feline leukaemia virus, **also known as FeLV**, is a contagious viral infection that affects a cat's immune system. It can lead to serious conditions such as anaemia, infections, and certain cancers. There is no cure for FeLV, and it is **often fatal.**

Cats can catch FeLV through close contact with infected cats, particularly via bodily fluids such as saliva, for example:

- Mutual grooming between cats
- Bite wounds from infected cats
- Sharing food and water bowls
- Mother cats passing the virus to kittens

The virus can enter the body through the mouth or nose and then spreads through the bloodstream.



Is your cat at risk?

FeLV is most likely to prove serious in kittens, young cats and those with weakened immunity, however cats can become infected at any age.

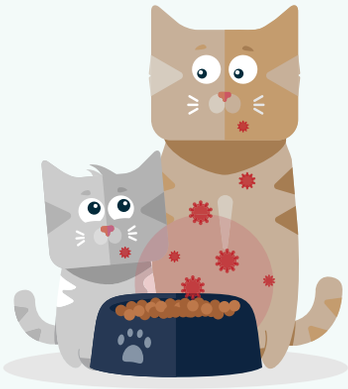
Cats that spend time outdoors or live closely with others are at higher risk of exposure.

Risk factors:

Does your cat...

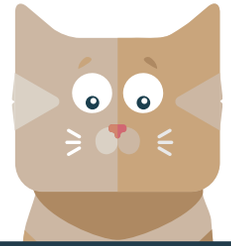
- Live in a multi-cat household?
- Have contact with stray or unvaccinated cats?
- Spend time outdoors, including the garden?
- Mix with other cats outdoors or in the home?

If you answered YES to any of the above, your cat may be at risk of Feline Leukaemia Virus.



What should I know about FeLV?

- FeLV infections often prove fatal and there is no cure once a cat has developed a persistent infection.
- The virus does not live long outside the body, and is primarily spread via close contact with an infected cat.
- Symptoms of FeLV are highly variable and can include fever, loss of appetite, weight loss, anaemia, vomiting and diarrhoea.



Prevention is better than cure.

Vaccinations are the best way to protect your cat against FeLV and other serious diseases.

Ask your vet today about protecting your cat using vaccination.