



'The Best for your Best Friend'

Abbey Veterinary Group

Principal: Anthony D. Duffy

www.abbeyvetgroupbarnsley.co.uk

NEWS

WELCOME to the this latest issue of our practice newsletter designed to keep you up to date with what's happening in your practice.

Practice Features:

- **Very Convenient.** 8 local branches open all day + **Open all weekend** at our main clinic.
- **We make your Visit a Pleasure** – with our bright, clean air conditioned clinics and friendly receptionists.
- **Highly experienced.** 13 Vets 7 VN's. A wealth of experience and knowledge available from your 45 strong 'Abbey Team'.
- **Safety First.** The very latest in anaesthesia + an extremely extensive range of facilities.
- **House Visits** – a speciality.
- **You control costs.** We provide detailed estimates and keep you fully informed of on going costs.
- **In House Laboratory.** Full report available in 20 minutes
- **Free puppy health checks.**
- **Free Nurse clinics.**
- **You Choose your Pet's Vet.** Each branch has their own dedicated Vet – so you can see the same person every time.

24 hour Emergency Service: 01226 242217

Main clinic:

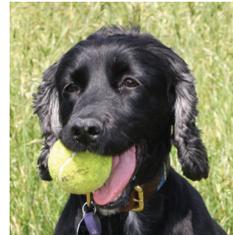
Barnsley: 01226 242217

Branches:

Cudworth: 01226 716802
 Deepcar: 01142 884994
 Wombwell: 01226 340029
 Hoyland: 01226 747450
 High Green: 01142 848481
 Royston: 01226 722773
 Darton: 01226 383161

How healthy are your pet's teeth?

Did you know that dental problems are probably the most common issue our pets suffer from, and yet they are also one of the most underdiagnosed, mainly because it is difficult to look properly in their mouths and also bad breath is often considered 'normal'?! However, it most certainly is not!



Poor dental health is painful, causes tooth loss, and infections can spread throughout the body – potentially causing significant organ damage. So, it is important for us to regularly check your pet's mouth and instigate a care regime at home to ensure their teeth and gums stay in good condition.

A healthy mouth typically has bright white teeth and pink (or pigmented) gums. However, over time, accumulation of plaque bacteria on the surface of the teeth leads to *inflammation* of the gums – a condition called **gingivitis** (also called gum disease). At this stage you might notice reddened gums, bad breath and some accumulation of calculus on the tooth surface (Figure 2). If the condition is allowed to continue unchecked, bacteria will penetrate below the gum line, destroying the tooth supporting structures – a painful condition called **periodontitis**. If left untreated, this leads to tooth loosening and eventual tooth loss.

The progression of gum disease in pets:



Figure 1: Healthy mouth



Figure 2: Gingivitis with early calculus



Figure 3: Periodontitis with very inflamed and receding gums

Cat photo: Jane Burton



Cats may also be affected by gingivitis, but as well as this they may also suffer from one or more **tooth resorptive lesions**. Here the tooth is progressively destroyed, leading to exposure of the nerve. These often appear as little pink spots on the teeth themselves and usually hide painful cavities in the underlying tooth, although cats will frequently show no obvious outward signs of tooth ache.

So what can be done? The good news is that if gum problems are identified at an *early* stage, a combination of a Scale and Polish and ongoing Home Care can make a real difference to your pet's oral health (and also their breath!). Please contact us today for a dental check-up for your pet!

Kennel Cough – is your dog vaccinated?



Kennel cough is a highly infectious, but rarely life-threatening, respiratory infection that can spread from dog to dog wherever they socialise – in kennels, at dog training, dog shows or just out on walks.

Affected pets usually develop a harsh "honking" cough, which often sounds as if they have got something stuck in their throats (but don't worry – this is very rare!). Other symptoms include loss of appetite and breathlessness. In the worst cases, dogs may cough for weeks and some may get more serious complications such as pneumonia.

The condition is caused by a mixture of viruses and one particular bacterium – *Bordetella Bronchiseptica*. Although your pet's regular booster vaccinations should provide protection against the *viral* components of the cough, only an annual vaccination with intranasal drops can offer protection against *Bordetella*. So – don't take any chances with this distressing cough – make sure your pet is vaccinated. Please contact us today for further information or to book an appointment!

**Amazing Extension of our Main Centre now complete!!
 Now twice the size!! Providing our clients and their pets even better care.**

Spring time itches – is your pet affected?



Holiday Time!

With the Pet Travel Scheme, taking your pet abroad can be a rewarding, safe and hassle free experience if you follow these four key steps:



Get your Pet Passport – or make sure your existing Pet Passport is up to date. If you are travelling to an EU or “listed country” (see www.gov.uk/take-pet-abroad) then your pet simply needs a **microchip** and **rabies vaccination**. Your passport may then be issued but you will not be able to travel until 21 days after vaccination so plan ahead! If you already have a passport then it is worth checking that rabies vaccinations are up to date and personal details are correct.

Book a registered carrier – If you are flying or travelling by boat then you will need a registered carrier. These may also be found on the gov.uk website. Many carriers also require a health check and signed documentation before travelling.

Tapeworm treatment before return to the UK – A registered veterinary surgeon is required to treat your pet for tapeworm 1-5 days before return to the UK. This is important to prevent a severe parasitic disease of people called alveolar echinococcosis becoming established in the UK.

Other parasites to consider – Depending on the destination, preventative treatment for heartworm, tick borne diseases and leishmaniosis may also be required.

Microchip your dog – it's the law!

Don't forget that from **April 2016** it will be law in the whole of the UK to have your dog microchipped!

Spring has arrived! However, although most of us look forward to the warmer weather, the budding trees and the colour returning to our gardens, it can herald the start of 'itchy season' and misery for sensitive pets, especially dogs.

Many animals will start to lick or scratch at themselves at this time of year. It is their version of hay fever but while we

react to the pollens going up our noses and into our eyes, they are affected by them simply contacting with the skin. This is why the most commonly affected areas of the body are those close to the ground or often in contact with foliage, such as the feet, tummy and ears.

Once the skin flares and the dog starts to bother at it, the situation quickly escalates (this is known as the itch/scratch cycle) and inflamed, red, sore and infected areas will appear. There is often a change in the coat colour, most often on the feet, to a reddish-brown colour. This is staining from the saliva because of the excessive licking. It is most obvious on lighter coloured dogs and is another thing to look out for.

Diagnosis of allergies can be tricky, but blood tests and skin testing can help us to identify substances in the environment that individual animals are allergic to. Common culprits include various pollens, fleas and housedust mites.

When treating this condition we need medication to reduce the itching, combat any infections introduced by scratching or licking, and also to reduce the exposure to allergens if possible. It is also essential to keep up your anti-parasitic treatments to ensure that parasites are not playing a role in causing the itching! Longer term treatments may include attempting to identify the underlying cause of the allergy (see above) and then creating a 'vaccine' to gradually desensitise the pet to the allergy and this can prove helpful in many dogs.

So – if your pet is plagued by itchy skin, please come and see us. Although allergies are usually managed rather than totally cured, modern medications can make our pets' lives a lot happier.



Paw chewing in a dog: Discoloured hair is a sign of excessive grooming.

Fact File: chronic kidney disease



Kidney disease is one of the most common conditions our pets, especially cats, face. It is irreversible and progressive. However, if caught early enough, treatment can be very successful at slowing the destruction of the kidney cells; increasing both the length and quality of life.

The early signs of kidney disease are subtle. They include weight loss, a reduced appetite and an increased thirst. As the condition worsens, the pet may start to vomit, develop bad breath and other even more severe symptoms.

The condition is triggered by a slow death of the cells in the kidneys, called nephrons. However, the body has an excess of these, so no symptoms or abnormal test results become apparent until at least 70% of them have been destroyed. This is why chronic renal kidney disease is a such challenging problem; by the time it is discovered the process is already well underway.

However, once we have passed that point, the diagnosis is easily made using standard blood and urine tests and checking your pets blood pressure may also be recommended.

The body cannot replace dead nephrons, so treatment is aimed at supporting those that remain and slowing any further destruction. The mainstay is a dietary change to a prescription food. This provides targeted nutrition for the kidney and reduces toxins in the bloodstream, which are very damaging. In addition we can prescribe medications to control blood pressure and excessive stomach acid, food additives to bind toxins and replace vital, lost vitamins and, for some animals, regular fluid administration under the skin helps combat the chronic dehydration.

If you are concerned that your dog or cat may be showing any signs of kidney disease (such as increased thirst or weight loss), please contact us for a check-up.