



## Talk to your veterinarian about FIV/FeLV testing

31 million cats are at risk for FIV each year.\*  
Only 11% of cats at risk for FIV/FeLV are being tested.\*

### Since your last visit to a veterinary clinic, has your cat:

- Had a bite wound?
- Been outside for even a brief period of time?
- Been exposed to any other cat whose status is unknown?

If you answered “yes” to any of these questions, your cat should be tested. Testing is an important step toward keeping your cat healthy and helping to stop the spread of the feline immunodeficiency virus and the feline leukemia virus.

\*Data on file

## Put your mind at ease, and protect your cat—Ask your veterinarian about FIV/FeLV testing.

FIV and FeLV are leading causes of illness and death in cats.

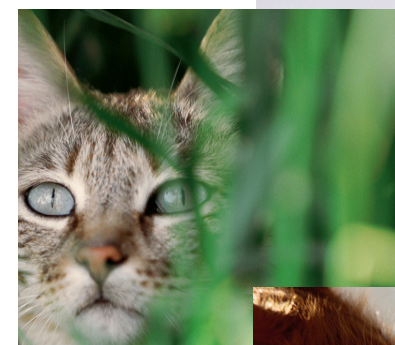
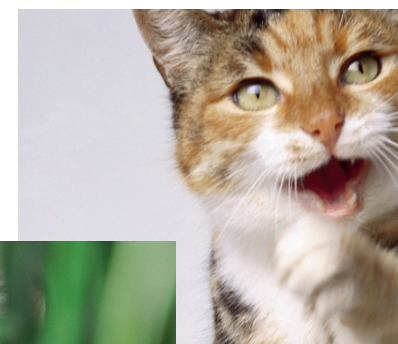
The American Association of Feline Practitioners (AAFP) urges all cat owners to have their cats tested for FIV and FeLV, especially at-risk cats, sick cats and kittens.

Early detection of infection will enable you to manage the disease, maintain the health of your cat, and will also help prevent the spread of infection to other cats.

# Your cat may be at risk for the feline immunodeficiency virus and feline leukemia virus

**FIV and FeLV are manageable if detected early.**

Your cat can be tested for both diseases with one blood test. And it only takes 10 minutes.



## Learn more about these diseases

**FIV** is the feline form of HIV.\*  
**FeLV** is feline leukemia virus.

Both viruses affect cats in similar ways, and both can be deadly.

**Simply put, all cats are at risk.**

Even “indoor” cats should be tested to rule out the possibility of infection. However, there are factors that can put some cats at higher risk:

### Risk factors

- Fighting
- Time outdoors
- Contact with other cats (i.e., when boarding or at cat shows)
- Newly adopted
- Sickness

\*FIV only infects cats. FIV is not transmissible to people.

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## What are the dangers of the feline immunodeficiency virus and feline leukemia virus?

### FIV and FeLV:

- Are found in every region of the United States
- Are highly contagious
- Are transmitted from cat to cat
- Can be fatal
- Have few outward signs, and no “sure” signs
- Are associated with illness and death of more cats than any other disease
- Weaken a cat’s immune system

## Why should I test my cat?

Without testing, there is no way to know whether your cat is infected.

Without a diagnosis, your cat cannot be treated properly.

The American Association of Feline Practitioners (AAFP) recommends that all at-risk cats, sick cats and kittens should be tested.

If you do not know the status of your cat, it may carry, and possibly spread, the disease to other cats.

**Not only can you help your cat live a happy, healthy life, but you can also help stop the spread of these two deadly diseases.**



## What are the signs?

There are no “sure” signs of either disease.

In some cats, signs don’t appear for weeks, months or even years after they are infected. That’s why testing is so important.

### Infected cats can show any of these signs:

- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Weight loss
- Weakness
- Bite wounds
- Infected wounds
- Not drinking water
- Fever
- Bleeding or pale gums
- Behavioral changes
- Grooming changes
- Dull or matted coat
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Mouth sores

## What if my cat does have these diseases?

Your veterinarian can work with you to manage the infection through diet and preventive health care.

### You and your veterinarian can develop a plan that includes:

- Semiannual wellness visits
- A balanced, nutritional diet
- Watching for signs of other illnesses
- Spaying/Neutering of adults
- Maintaining your cat’s vaccination program

**With proper care, infected cats can live long and healthy lives.**

