

## How Often Should Your Cat be Groomed?

*Regular grooming will:*

- Keep your cats coat in good order: regular brushing will address tangles and prevent matting. Matted fur restricts your cat's movements by pulling at his skin, causing anything from slight discomfort to severe pain and open sores
- Remove dead hair and dirt
- Reduce shedding
- Keep coats healthy by distributing natural oils that maintain skin and coat health
- Detect fleas & other parasites
- Reduce amount of hair swallowed by your cat and therefore reduce number of hairballs
- Provide the opportunity to check for lumps, cuts and other injuries or health issues

*Regular grooming is important for your cat's health. How often will depend on:*

- **Texture and length of fur.** Very short, fine fur may need grooming only once a fortnight but long, dense fur can need grooming daily
- **Activity and behaviour.** Very active outdoor cats will pick up more tangles and plant matter in his fur than inactive indoor cats
- **Age.** As your cats gets older he may start to neglect his cleaning and may need extra help to keep clean and tidy

*"Your groomer will be able to advise you on your individual cat's needs"*

## About Preen & Purr

*Fully qualified and insured mobile cat groomer providing a full experience for your cat in the comfort of their own home.*

Grooming cats is highly specialised and requires experienced handling and care. For your complete reassurance we are qualified, insured, and governed by the Pet Industry Federation (PIF).

Every cat is different which is why we take time to really understand your cat's individual needs. Appointments are relaxed, never rushed and little breaks can be taken if required. The aim is to leave your cat with a pleasant experience.

In order to assess your cat's coat, behaviour and grooming requirements, an initial consultation is offered at no extra charge.

From a hygiene trim to a full groom and pamper package, we can cater for all your needs.

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## Cat Welfare

*Helpful advice for looking after your feline friends.*

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## Cat First Aid

### Methods for stopping bleeding from a wound

Digital Pressure	Use a sterile pad that absorbs liquid and apply pressure to the wound (if blood seeps through apply another but do not remove the 1st). Apply pads around any foreign objects; do not remove
Pressure Points	Points around the body where pressure can be applied to stop bleeding. 1. Inside front leg near elbow 2. Inside hind leg 3. Underside base of tail
Pressure bandages	These are used on limbs and tails. Tightly applied without completely restricting bleeding with plenty of padding. Applied for up to 60 minutes

### Other first aid situations

Shock	Weak and often semi-conscious. Lips, gums and tongue are pale and greyish as well as cold and clammy. Low temperature and increased heart rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep warm to prevent heat loss</li> <li>Clear airway</li> <li>Lower head to encourage blood to the brain</li> <li>Lie on side</li> <li>Keep quiet</li> <li>Small amounts of water if needs</li> </ul>
Heatstroke	Rapid increase in body temperature. Panting is ineffective. Death can follow if temperature is not reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove from hot environment</li> <li>Cool down slowly</li> <li>Wrap in blanket soaked with cold water</li> <li>Encourage to drink</li> </ul>
Fits	Recurring seizures caused by either trauma, toxins, brain tumour, infection or a blood / tissue / organ issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect from injury</li> <li>Remove collar</li> <li>Do not restrain</li> <li>Reduce noise &amp; turn down lights</li> <li>Supply fresh air</li> <li>Ensure airway is not restricted</li> </ul>
Stings	Weakness, difficulty breathing, swelling from the sting site.	Bee - Treat with alkaline solution such as bicarbonate & water Wasp - Treat with acidic solution such as vinegar & water
Unconscious	Lying still on the floor without movement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lie them on their side</li> <li>Ensure airway is clear</li> <li>Lift head</li> <li>Check breathing</li> <li>Perform mouth to mouth</li> </ul>
Prolapsed Eye	Eyeball has become detached from socket. Common in short nosed breeds eg. Persians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep eye moist with saline / water</li> <li>Place eye gently over socket</li> <li>Bandage into position</li> <li>Keep cat warm to prevent shock</li> </ul>

## Why Groom?

Although cats are very good at keeping themselves clean, part of owning a happy cat is looking after his skin, fur and claws through regular grooming. Lack of grooming can lead to dirty fur, stress and even painful matting.

## Fleas & Other Skin Parasites (Ecoparasites)



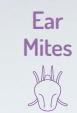
**Symptoms:** Can be seen with the naked eye. Irritation and scratching that can lead to red and inflamed skin. Anaemia may also occur. May also notice tiny black specks that look like dirt.  
**Transmission:** One infested host to another.  
**Treatment:** Seek vet attention ASAP and do this regularly to prevent further infections. Home and bedding should also be treated.



**Symptoms:** Dermatitis, alopecia and anaemia. Can be seen with naked eye and can vary in size. **Transmission:** In saliva as the ticks feed. Can transmit Lyme Disease.  
**Treatment:** Tick removers. Prevented with tick treatment from Vets or pet stores.



**Symptoms:** Rubbing, scratching and biting infested areas. **Transmission:** Via eggs on brushes, combs or similar grooming equipment. **Treatment:** Seek vet attention.



**Symptoms:** Intense itching or scratching in one or both ears. Head shaking. Dark coloured ear wax. Ears held at an odd or flattened angle. Open or scabbed skin.  
**Transmission:** Can spread rapidly and can be transmitted from brief contact with infected animals. **Treatment:** Spot-on treatments available from vets as well as over the counter at many pet stores and online.



**Symptoms:** Scabies with an intense, itchy skin rash and pimple-like skin. **Transmission:** Inanimate objects such as clothing and bedding. Does not survive for more than 2-3 days without human / cat contact.  
**Treatment:** Vets provide Scabicide drug and / or wash animal in scabicide Ongoing treatment is necessary as most treatments do not kill the eggs, only the living mites.



**Symptoms:** Lesions of the skin and severe itching. **Transmission:** Physical contact with cats and humans. **Treatment:** Seek vet attention.