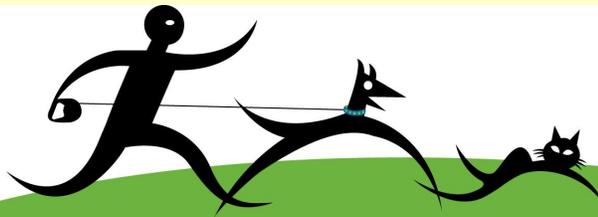


Campus
Critter
Chronicles



Campus Veterinary Clinic *Your Pets are our Pets*

Should I Be Concerned About My

Does your dog or cat seem to be spending more time drinking water? Are they searching out other sources of water? Are you filling that water bowl more frequently? So consequently are they urinating a larger amount each time? Are your cat's urine clumps in the litter box bigger? These signs could mean increased thirst and urine production. Polyuria (PU) is defined as daily urine output of greater than 1 cup per 10 lbs of body weight per day, while polydipsia (PD) is defined as fluid intake exceeding approximately 2 cups per 10 lbs body weight per day. The discovery of increased fluid intake or urine production in a dog or cat should prompt a call to your veterinarian to diagnose the cause

of PU/PD.

PU/PD must not be confused with incontinence or frequency. With incontinence, one sees a puddle of urine when your pet gets up from rest. Your pet is leaking urine out unconsciously. Increased frequency with smaller amounts can be caused by many reasons and needs to be diagnosed as well. Once these problems are ruled out, your veterinarian can initiate an evaluation of PU/PD.

Some common diseases found with PU/PD include diabetes, kidney failure, high calcium, low potassium, Cushing's disease, hyperthyroidism, Addison's dis-

ease, liver failure, fever, pain, encephalopathy, or psychogenic (behavioral). Many drugs and dietary changes have the potential to cause PU and PD. Diuretics, anti-seizure medication, and steroids are a few medications that can cause PD/PD. Dry diets or high salt diets can also cause increased thirst. It is very important to tell your veterinarian of any drugs or diet changes that may contribute to the diagnoses of PU/PD.

If you see your pet drinking water more than usual, or they seem to be urinating more, contact your veterinarian for an appointment, so a diagnosis can be made before your pet becomes sicker.

Pet Trivia!

-The first set of teeth a pet has are called "milk teeth"

-A mule is a hybrid crossing of a male donkey and a female horse

-The average human has 4,000 taste buds. The average pig has 14,000

-Dogs were first domesticated from wolves at least 17,000 years ago

-A cat has 32 muscles in each ear

**Campus Veterinary Clinic
wants to help you pay for
your gasoline!**

**All clients that receive
exams in the month of
September may enter
their name in a drawing
for a \$100 gas card. (One
entry per client per visit.
5 gift cards available.)**

Pet's Have Teeth, Too!

· Dental disease (especially periodontal disease) is the most [common disease](#) in our canine and feline companions. It is also one of the most preventable and treatable diseases. Fortunately, we can reduce or even prevent [dental disease](#) by feeding a dental diet (t/d), chew treats and toys, and daily [tooth brushing](#). The following are steps to guide you on how to brush your pet's teeth:

· The first step is to start with a clean, healthy mouth. Good [dental hygiene](#) should start with a young pet with healthy new teeth and gums, or after your pet has had a professional [dental](#) cleaning.

· You will need a soft-bristled tooth brush and veterinary toothpaste (C.E.T. toothpaste). **Human toothpastes and baking soda may cause problems.** Furthermore, veterinary toothpastes have flavors that are appealing to dogs and cats. Anything other than a bristled tooth brush will not get below the gum line, which is the most important area to brush.

· There are several important facts about our pets' mouths that tell us when, where and how to brush. Periodontal disease usually affects the upper, back teeth first and worst. [Plaque](#) builds up on the tooth surface daily, especially just under the gum line. It takes less than 36 hours for this plaque to become mineralized and harden into "tartar" (calculus) that cannot be removed with a brush. Because of this progression, brushing should be done daily, with a brush to remove the plaque from under the gum line.

· Pick a time of day that will become a convenient part of your pet's daily routine. Just before a walk or before a daily treat can help your pet actually look forward to brushing time. Take a few days to let both of you get used to the process. Follow with praise and a walk or treat each time.

· Start by offering your dog or cat a taste of the veterinary toothpaste. The next time, let him taste the toothpaste, then run your finger along the gums of the upper teeth. Repeat the process with the tooth brush. Get the bristles of the brush along the gum line of the upper back teeth and angle slightly up, so the bristles get under the gum line. Work from back to front, making small circles along the gum lines. It should take you less than 30 seconds to brush your pet's teeth. Do not try to brush the entire mouth at first. If all that your pet lets you brush is the outside of the upper teeth, you are still addressing the most important area of periodontal disease – prevention. If your pet eventually allows you to brush most of his teeth, so much the better.

· Even with the best tooth brushing, some dogs and cats may still need an occasional professional cleaning, just like humans. By brushing your pet's teeth daily and curtailing the amount of periodontal disease, you may reduce the frequency and involvement of dental cleanings and provide your pet with a healthier, sweeter smile.

**We are offering a free dental exam and toothbrushing demonstration.
Schedule your free dental exam today!**

Before



After



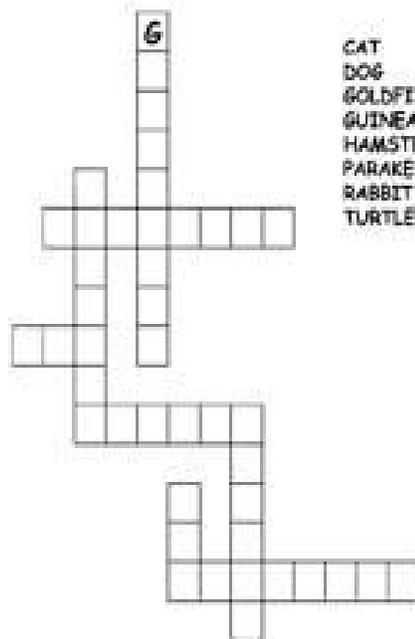
Thank you to our July gas card winners for providing their pets with excellent care. Schedule an exam for your pet today for a chance to win a \$100 gas card.

- Chuck Gipson with "Chevalier" and "Gigi"
- Janet Jackson with "Monkey"
- Heidi Weber with "Anastasia"
- Francisca Cazares with "Madeline"
- Janet Maestre with "Oscar" and "Pique"

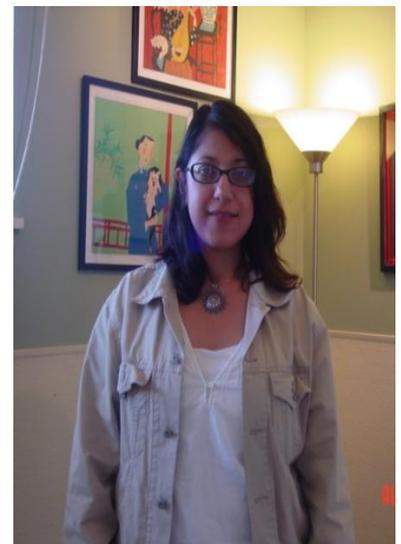


- Mr. and Mrs. Maestre, owners of "Oscar" & "Pique"

ANIMAL PETS CROSSWORD



- CAT
- DOG
- GOLDFISH
- GUINEA PIG
- HAMSTER
- PARAKEET
- RABBIT
- TURTLE



- Francisca Cazares owner of "Madeline"

**C a m p u s
V e t e r i n a r y
C l i n i c**

1807 Martin Luther King Jr. Way
Berkeley, CA 94709

Phone: 510-549-1252

Fax: 510-486-1726

Email: [vet4pets@juno.com](mailto:veter4pets@juno.com)

www.campusveterinary.com

Office Hours:

Monday Thru Friday

7:20 am to 6:00 pm

Saturday

7:20 am to 3:00 pm

Sunday

Closed