

Evaluation of a possible oral health conditions and treatment procedures among cats

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DESCRIPTION

Veterinary medicine also called veterinary science or medical science concerned with the prevention, control, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases affecting the health of domestic and wild animals and with the prevention of transmission of animal diseases to people. Like humans, dogs and cats develop bacterial infections that need a treatment program involving antibiotics. Antibacterial medications are essential for treating these infections because they destroy the infected organism while leaving your pet's healthy cells intact. Cats are extremely independent and mysterious little creatures that are good at hiding, especially when something is wrong with their health, it may be difficult for pet parents to inform if their cats are ill or unwell. That's why it's crucial to know the signs and symptoms of health-related problems in cats. There are several categories of cat illnesses most typical in kittens including parasites (fleas, intestinal parasites, and ear mites), upper respiratory infections, ringworm, and viral infections that may affect a kitten's overall immune system. The best thing about parasites is that the majority are easily preventable and therefore the bad thing is that they will be serious, contagious to humans and other pets, and even have fatal consequences, especially for kittens. Not surprisingly, adult cats are prone to or may have already caught many of the diseases that kittens acquire, like parasites and viruses causing URI complex, FeLV, FIV, and panleukopenia. However, as a cat ages, it can develop additional issues like diabetes, tract disease, dental disease, cancers, chronic renal disorder, hyperthyroidism, or cardiomyopathy.

As with people, cats can get various varieties of cancer. The disease will be localized (confined to at least one area, sort of a tumor) or generalized (spread throughout the body). Cancer may be a class of diseases within which cells grow uncontrollably, invade surrounding

tissue, and should spread to other areas of the body. The foremost commonly diagnosed cancers in cats are lymphoma, FeLV, mammary cancer, epithelial cell carcinoma, and fibrosarcoma. Lymphoma is localized, affecting an organ like a kidney, or disseminated throughout the intestines. Intestinal lymphoma can cause vomiting, diarrhea, weight loss with an honest appetite, and lethargy.

The most common signs and symptoms of poor health in cats are unwillingness to play, looking lethargic, constricted or dilated pupils, vomiting or diarrhea, hair loss or skin irritation, bad breath, appetite, drinking, or sudden changes in diet. Fighting wounds (including wounds from other animals) can often cause very serious infections if left untreated. Fighting wounds are most frequently seen in male cats than in female cats. When the skin around a wound is loose, pockets of pus can form an abscess. In areas where there's no skin loss, like lower extremities or tail, the infection spreads to the tissue, causing cellulitis, a district of swelling and infection that doesn't form a pocket of pus.

The most common diseases and infections that affect cats are feline immunodeficiency virus, feline leukemia virus, feline parvovirus, feline lower tract disease, eye infections, parasites, heartworm, High-Rise syndrome, rabies, ringworm, Upper tract infections, and worms. The infection may go unnoticed for several days until swelling and pain develop at the injection site. At this stage, cats often develop a fever. Rarely, cat bites can cause septic arthritis (joint cavity infection), osteomyelitis (bone infection), or empyema (filling of the thoracic cavity with pus). With proper treatment, most abscesses can heal within 5-7 days. The swelling that accompanies cellulite can last longer.

Some antibiotics act by preventing bacteria from building cell walls and halting their ability to multiply, while others work by preventing infected organisms from converting

glucose into energy. Below are some of the foremost common antibiotics utilized in medicine to treat infections in cats. The foremost commonly prescribed antibiotics for cats are amoxicillin, cephalexin, clindamycin,

enrofloxacin, and metronidazole. The diagnosis of any style of cancer usually requires an x-ray or ultrasound with blood tests and a biopsy. However, there are many other styles of cancer that affect all organs of the body.