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Management of Dogs and Cats
The cat is unique among pets because of its historical influence and social nature.

It is not known when the cat was 1st domesticated or exactly which of the wild cats are its ancestors.

What is recorded is that by 1600 B.C, cats were domesticated in Egypt.

In ancient Egypt the cat was originally kept to control rodents on farm. Later, cats also used to hunt wild birds.

The cat still controls rodents, but closer contact with human is now adding new dimensions of purposes.
As a research animal (studies of aggression, neurology, anatomy, ecology and aging).

Use of the cat has increased in psychotherapy sessions to stimulate communication.

Caring for the cat teaches a sense of responsibility to the child.
The cat also provides companionship, motivation, and creativity.

**Breeds of cats**

- Long haired breed
- Short haired breed
Long haired breed

1. Balinese cat
2. Birman cat
3. Cymric cat
4. Himalayan/ Colour point long-hair.
5. Javanese cat.
6. Norwegian forest cat.
7. Persian cats
8. Angora cat
9. Ragdoll cat
10. Maine coon cat

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7- Persian cats قطط الشيرازى

Peke face

Moon cat
8- Angora cat

9- Ragdoll cat
10- Maine coon cats

Short haired breed

1. Abyssinian cat
2. Egyptian Mau
4. American wirehaired cat
5. Siamese cat
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2. Egyptian Mau

4. American wirehaired cat
5. Siamese cat

Reproductive cycle in cats

Common terms

**Tom cat :-**  Adult Uncastrated male cat

**Neuter cat :-**  castrated male cat

**Queen :-**  Adult female cat

**Kitten :-**  Young male and female cat

**Kittening :-**  Process of parturition
Puberty and sexual maturity:

**Puberty :-**

Tom cat ........3 ½-11 month in some breed.

Queen ........3 ½ -12 month in some breed.

**Maturity:-**

about one year in tom cat and queen.

Queen reproductive cycle:

**Breeding season:-**

- The cat is seasonal polyestrous.
- The cat has several estrous cycle during seasons.
- The peak of breeding seasons is, March, April, and September.
- The cat is anestrus during October, November, December.
Estrous cycle:

- Pro estrus
- Estrus
- Interestrus
- Anestrus

Pro estrus (1-3 days)

1- Increase in general activity.
2- Increase rubbing against objects especially with the head and neck.

3- A tom cat’s approach no longer results in immediate sexual aggression by the female.

4- Rolling either gentle or violent.
5- Female begins calling to male using the “heat cry

6- Female spray urine so that it may attract the male cat.

**Estrus (4-10 days)**

1- Increase rolling and rubbing.
2- Female exhibit a crouching **lordosis** in this position the **ventral thorax** and **abdomen** touch the **floor**, and the **perineum** is **elevated**.

3- The tail is laterally displaced and may be observe a **slight amount of discharge** on the vulva.

Ovulation takes place **21-38 hr** after coitus is ovulation is stimulated after copulation by the **penis**.
Interestrus

• The third stage lasts 7 to 14 days

• During this stage, the queen refuses to mate and aggressively rejects the male if mating is attempted

• If a mating did not occur, the queen will remain in interestrus for 7 to 14 days and then start a new cycle beginning with proestrus and proceeding to estrus.

• If sexual intercourse induced ovulation but the queen did not conceive, she will enter a period of pseudo pregnancy lasting approximately 36 days

Anestrus (metestrus) 30-90 day

The fourth stage of the estrus cycle is reproductive rest. In the northern hemisphere, this is a 90-day period from October to December.

She enter in a state of quiescence known as anestrus.
Tom cat sexual behaviour:

1- Inter male aggression; increase in mating season
Male during mating season become increasingly **irritable** and **protective** of their area (territory), this increase contact between males results in **male aggression**.

Breeder should **bring female** to the area with which the male is familiar

Tom cat may require more than **one month** to become familiar with new surrounding
2- Courtship

Tom cat call with loud harsh sound, to advertise the availability of tom cat to estrus female and warning to other males in his territory.

Tom cat follow proestrus female and attracted by olfaction of her urine and vaginal secretion.

Tom cat sniffing the genital area of proestrus female result in flehmen.
3- Mating behaviour

A-The neck grip

Tom cat biting the skin of the dorsum of the neck, as a method to immobilize the female and provide proper orientation for mounting.
B- Copulation

The period of mating usually lasts between 10 sec to 5 min and occur primarily at night.

Tom cat mounts the female, straddling here with forelimbs and then hind limbs.

Tom cat arching the back, move caudally for successful mating, penis become erect, followed by intromission and ejaculation.
At the moment of ejaculation, the female emits a loud cry, and aggressively swats at the male. It is presumed that the female's aggression is a response to the pain of withdrawal of penis due to presence of spines on the surface of tom penis (120-150) responsible for stimulation of ovulation.
A protruded penis, showing the characteristic barbs of an intact male.
C- Repeated mating

After each mating there is a post ejaculatory refractory period before the male mount again, this duration varies from 5-15 minutes.

Cat can be fertilized from different males specially in stray cats so the kittens some times of different colors.
4-Pregnancy

Gestation period ranged from 60-68 days (9-10 w). The obvious changes occurs are.

- Queen become more docile.

- Rapid weight gain.

- Increased in appetite.

- Distention of the mammae also occur (4 pairs).
Management of cat

Management of queen during pregnancy

1- pregnant queen should be treated normally (can run and play) until the last week of pregnancy.

2- pregnant queen it self show certain amount of caution about jumping during last week.

3- pregnant queen should be fed a good well balanced diet (Milk+ Ca ).

4- Vitamins and mineral mixture should be supplemented to late pregnant cat to ensure a healthy litter.
5-clean enough **bedding** should be offered for cat at last week

6-in case of **constipation**, cat should be given **emollient** to encourage the bowl movement

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**Parturition (Kittening)**

Most birth occur at night, often in **isolations** so parturition is not always observed

Cat is **multiparous** so the **four** phases of parturition are repeated
A-Contraction phase

The abdominal muscle showing obvious contraction, (uterine contraction)

The queen squatting, circle with vocalization and un comfortable

This stage takes 12 sec. - 1.5 hour
B- Emergence phase

The uterine contraction cause the kitten to pass through the birth canal. The amniotic sac ruptured and the queen licks its fluid.

C-Delivery phase

Represent the passing to fetus from vulva

Most kitten are born within 15-30 minutes with a total delivery time of 1-2 hours.
D-Placental phase

The placenta is expelled from genital tract
- Usually ranging from 1-8 births.

- Kittens are born hairless (very fine hair), and blind and can’t take complete care of themselves, they are toothless, the queen rear them most of the 24 hours of the day.
Weaning
• At 8-10 weeks.

• At 3 to 3 ½ weeks they must be accustomed to drink warm cow’s milk.

• Weaning must be **gradual** and depend on gradual removal of the queen from the kittens.

![Image of a kitten being fed]

![Diagram showing anatomical differences between male and female cats]

In the female, the vulva is a vertical slit just below the anus. In the male, the opening for the penis is found below the scrotal sacs.
The domestic cat must not be kept in a cage all its days to avoid nervousness and poor health.

**Sanitary Management**

1- The domestic cat must **not kept in a cage** all its days to avoid **nervousness** and poor health.
2-It must not be allowed **freedom** to wander in gardens or streets to avoid its attachment with other stray cats or become strayed………..

A-To avoid transmit infectious disease (toxoplasma).

B-To avoid being infected with lice, fleas, and warm.

C-To avoid being infected with mange

D-To avoid toxicity from eating poisonous meat or food
3- Periodical treatment of internal parasites (Ascaris), Hock warm (axuris), and skin (Ring warm).