



November Newsletter



November marks National Diabetes Awareness Month. It's important to bring this into the conversation because many do not realize diabetes can affect pets too. Although there is no cure, proper care and help your pet live a happy, healthy, active life!

Visit [Pet Diabetes Month's](#) website for more great information!

AWC Showcase



This month, we'd like to showcase: **Florazil+**
This probiotic spray is great for dogs that need some extra aid in their digestive system. It's designed to be sprayed directly onto the food, no refrigeration required!

Ask us for more details!

THANKSGIVING ALREADY?!

It's always tempting to share our food with our pets, especially during the holidays. Here's a handy guide as to what you could share and what you shouldn't. That goes for the cats, too.

How to have a
FIDO-FRIENDLY THANKSGIVING

— *Share* (in moderation) —

- White Meat Turkey* (Cranberries (no sugar added))
- Plain Yams & Sweet Potatoes* (Mashed Potatoes (without the butter & fixin's))
- Plain Pumpkin* (Carrots & Green Beans)

— *Do Not Share* (toxic to pets) —

- Sage & Nutmeg*
- Grapes*
- Turkey Bones & Skin*
- Onions*
- Nuts* (especially Macadamia)
- Gravy*



Ask Dr. Sarah

In both human and veterinary medicine, the term “antibiotic resistance” is commonly used, with fearful connotations of super-bacteria and incurable infections. While it is true that bacteria developing resistance to antibiotics is a legitimate concern, there are ways to help prevent it. Today we will explore how antibiotic resistance occurs and how we can work together to prevent it.



can help to prevent antibiotic resistance.



What is antibiotic resistance?

Antibiotic resistance is when a bacteria is no longer sensitive towards an antibiotic, and can survive while in prolonged contact with that antibiotic. Resistance to antibiotics makes infections much more difficult to treat as it narrows down the number of potential treatments available. This can have far reaching effects, including not only our personal health and that of our pets, but also food security. Resistant infections also incur more medical costs, as more testing, longer treatment times, and longer hospital stays are often required.

How does resistance develop?

Resistance occurs when a bacteria develops a defense against an antibiotic. This can include a number of things, such as learning how to pump the antibiotic out of its system, or forming a protective film around itself. Bacteria are given the chance to develop defenses when antibiotics are used inappropriately. Antibiotics given at an incorrect dosage, length of time, or when doses are missed can all allow for antibiotic resistance to develop. However, proper use of antibiotics

How can it be prevented?

- Only use antibiotics on your pet that have been prescribed by your veterinarian specifically for your pet's current ailment.
- Do not discontinue an antibiotic unless otherwise directed by your veterinarian.
- Performing a culture and sensitivity allows a laboratory to grow the bacteria and determine which antibiotic(s) is the best choice for treatment. This can be a particularly important test, especially with recurrent or deep infections.
- Keep your pet current on vaccinations and get annual checkups to ensure your pet's good health.

Proper antibiotic use shouldn't be scary! If you have any questions or concerns that were not addressed in this article, please call our clinic. We would love to assist you!