Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Incorporated Association not for gain

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Cape of Good Hope

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VETERINARY REPORT

To whom it may concern

On the 22nd of February 2025, I was presented with several confiscated cats from 15 Bute Road, Wynberg. The cats were confiscated by Inspector Trevor.

ANIMAL DETAILS

Case number: 213074

1. Admission number: A58516
Name: N/A
Species: Feline
Breed: Domestic Shorthair
Sex: Female
Age: Adult
Tattoo/Microchip/Other: None
Description: Grey

2. **Admission number: A58508**
Name: N/A
Species: Feline
Breed: Domestic Shorthair
Sex: Male
Age: Adult
Tattoo/Microchip/Other: None
Description: Tabby and white

3. **Admission number: A58504**
Name: N/A
Species: Feline
Breed: Domestic Medium hair
Sex: Male
Age: Adult
Tattoo/Microchip/Other: None
Description: Black

4. **Admission number: A58505**
Name: N/A
Species: Feline
Breed: Domestic Short Hair
Sex: Female
Age: Adult
Tattoo/Microchip/Other: None
Description: Calico with ginger and tabby

5. **Admission number: A58514**
Name: N/A
Species: Feline
Breed: Domestic Short Hair
Sex: Female
Age: Adult
Tattoo/Microchip/Other: None
Description: Calico

6. **Admission number: A58502**
Name: N/A
Species: Feline
Breed: Domestic Short Hair
Sex: Male
Age: Adult
Tattoo/Microchip/Other: None
Description: Black and white

7. **Admission number: A58510**
Name: N/A
Species: Feline
Breed: Domestic Short Hair
Sex: Female
Age: Adult
Tattoo/Microchip/Other: None
Description: Grey tabby

8. **Admission number: A58509**
Name: N/A
Species: Feline
Breed: Domestic Short Hair
Sex: Female
Age: Adult
Tattoo/Microchip/Other: None
Description: White and tabby

EXAMINATION FINDINGS

These cats were evaluated on 21/2/25. Please note number 1-8 corresponds with the above cats.

1. On examination, this cat had severe gingivitis and multiple rotting teeth. Presence of fleas noted. This cat tested positive for Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV).
2. On examination, this cat had severe gingivitis, missing canine and incisors. Presence of fleas noted. This cat tested positive for Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV).
3. On examination, this cat had mild gingivitis and mild hair loss above eyes. Presence of fleas noted. This cat tested positive for Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV).
4. On examination, this cat had severe gingivitis and rotting teeth noted on the left upper jaw. Presence of fleas noted. This cat tested positive for Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV).
5. On examination, this cat had exposure of the third eyelid. Presence of fleas noted. This cat tested positive for Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV).
6. On examination, this cat had mild gingivitis. Presence of fleas noted. This cat tested positive for Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV).

7. On examination, this cat had severe gingivitis and multiple rotting teeth that would require extractions. Presence of fleas noted. This cat tested positive for Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV).
8. On examination, this cat had mild gingivitis. The third eyelids were exposed and the eyes were weeping. Presence of fleas noted. This cat tested positive for Feline Leukaemia Virus (FeLV).

COMMENTS

FIV and FeLV belong to a family of viruses called retroviruses. While related, they differ in shape, genetic makeup, and the way in which they cause disease. FIV and FeLV infect the white blood cells of cats causing an immune deficiency.

FeLV is most commonly transmitted through direct contact between cats. A cat with FeLV sheds a large quantity of the virus in its saliva, as well as in other bodily fluids such as nasal secretions, urine and faeces. FeLV is highly contagious and spreads easily within groups of cats. The virus is transmitted through close contact, mutual grooming, shared litter boxes, and food sources. It is important to note that while not all cats test positive for the virus at the time of testing, this does not mean they will remain negative, as the virus can hide in the bone marrow and be intermittently shed. There is no treatment available to eliminate the virus from the body.

FeLV, is a multi-systemic disease and affects most organ systems. Most cats infected with FeLV will eventually die or require humane euthanasia due to diseases related to their infection. Vaccines are available to prevent FeLV infection but are ineffective in cats already infected. Vaccination is also recommended for all kittens, regardless of lifestyle, as they are highly susceptible to infection. If these cats had been vaccinated, the chances of them contracting FeLV would likely have been reduced.

In the case of FIV positive cats, the most common cause of transmission of the virus is from cat fights, since the virus is found in saliva. The saliva can also cause infection due to grooming, water or food bowl sharing. Like FeLV, there is also no cure for FIV. Cats with FIV have weakened immune systems, making them more prone to infections that they may struggle to fight off.

The dental disease in the cats mentioned above was severe, most likely impeding their ability to eat comfortably. These affected cats would require multiple dental extractions. Due to the presence of FeLV/FIV and their compromised immune systems, delayed or poor healing is a potential concern. These animals have suffered unnecessarily for an extended period, as timely veterinary intervention should have been provided.

Given the multisystemic nature of their disease, the presence of severe dental disease, and the contagious nature of FIV and FeLV, these animals were humanely euthanized to prevent further suffering.

Yours sincerely

Dr R Ramnanan (BVSc)
Veterinarian

Date compiled: 28 February 2025