

FELINE LEUKEMIA

**PURE PROTECTION
AGAINST ONE OF THE
DEADLIEST FELINE
DISEASES.**



PUREVAX[®]
FelV

ALL CATS ARE AT RISK.

All it takes to spread feline leukemia is contact with bodily fluids from an infected animal.

Any of these situations could put your cat or kitten at risk:

✓ Social grooming

✓ Common litter boxes

✓ Shared food and water bowls

✓ Bite wounds

Feline Leukemia is especially dangerous to young cats.¹ Kittens can contract the disease from their mothers while nursing or still in the womb.¹



ADVANCED PROTECTION. PURE POTENCY.

Your veterinarian is committed to helping you make the right choices for your cat's health. To give your cat the protection it needs, this clinic recommends vaccination with **PUREVAX® Recombinant FeLV vaccine.**

It's proven to be highly effective against the feline leukemia virus.³ PUREVAX Recombinant FeLV vaccine also protects without the need for adjuvants, which are additives, helping to reduce potential risks to feline patients, such as injection site reactions and chronic inflammation.^{4,5}

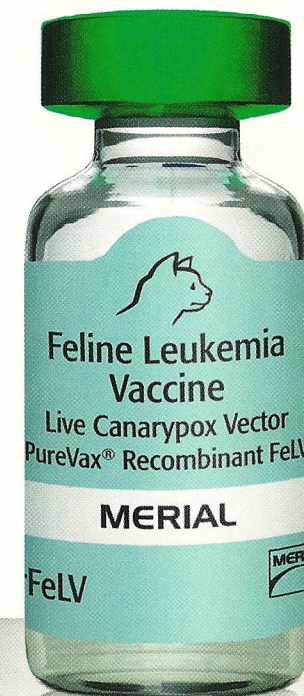


If you have any questions about feline leukemia, ask your veterinarian.

PEACE OF MIND.

PUREVAX Recombinant FeLV vaccine offers the protection your cat needs — without the use of adjuvants.

**MAKE SURE YOUR CAT
IS VACCINATED.**



**FELINE LEUKEMIA
IS ONE OF THE MOST
SIGNIFICANT CAUSES OF
ILLNESS AND DEATH
AMONG CATS.²**

The feline leukemia virus causes cancer in about 20% of infected cats and can contribute to other infectious diseases or anemia by suppressing the immune system and bone marrow production.¹

The disease is primarily spread by persistently infected cats that appear to be healthy.

THERE IS NO CURE.

Fortunately, there's something you can do. A simple vaccination is the best way to help protect your cat against the feline leukemia virus.



¹ Hartmann K. Feline Leukemia Virus Infection. In: Greene CE, ed. *Infectious Diseases of the Dog and Cat*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: WB Saunders Co., 2006:105-131.

² Merck Veterinary Manual. 10th ed. 2010:718-722.

³ Grosenbaugh DA, Leard T, Pardo MC, et al. Comparison of the safety and efficacy of a recombinant feline leukemia virus (FeLV) vaccine delivered transdermally and an inactivated FeLV vaccine delivered subcutaneously. *Veterinary Therapeutics*. 2004;5(4):258-262.

⁴ Greene CE, Schultz RD. Immunoprophylaxis. In: Greene CE, ed. *Infectious Diseases of the Dog and Cat*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: WB Saunders Co., 2006:1077,1096.

⁵ Day MJ, Schoon HA, Magnol JP, et al. A kinetic study of histopathological changes in the subcutis of cats injected with non-adjuvanted multi-component vaccines. *Vaccine*. 2007;25:4073-4084.



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