



# Foster Parenting

For Tenth Life Cat Rescue

# **Thank you so much for becoming a Foster Parent!!!**

Becoming a Foster Parent for Tenth Life is one of the most direct, most rewarding, and possibly most difficult ways you can help the organization and the many needy kitties we serve. We want to thank you in advance for the hard work and dedication you will be offering to us and your Foster Cat from now until he/she finds a forever home.

In order to give you a clear picture of what becoming a Foster Parent entails, Tenth Life offers this packet as an introduction to your new volunteer position. We hope to give you as much information as possible up-front so you can feel well prepared for taking on this crucial job. If, at any time during your Fostering experience, you have questions, please don't hesitate to contact Tenth Life!

Thank you again and again for your critical role in saving the lives of needy cats in the St. Louis area!



Please keep the following numbers handy so you can locate them when necessary:

**Tenth Life Cat Rescue – 314-808-2454**

**Director, Elizabeth Frick – 314-808-2454, 314-577-6206 (only in emergencies)**

**St. Louis Cat Clinic – 314-832-2287**

**St. Louis Pet Clinic – 314-773-6400**

### **After Hours Emergency Vet**

St. Louis North (314) 739-1500

St. Louis South (314) 822-7600

St. Charles area (636) 240-5496

Jefferson County (636) 464-2846

Illinois (618) 346-1843

## General Overview/Things to Keep in Mind:

- Cats entering Foster Care have likely encountered a great deal of stress and trauma, and even may have been abused or mistreated before meeting you. The biggest hurdle you have as a Foster Parent is to demonstrate to your Foster Cat that people *can* be good and trustworthy. After an initial quiet adjustment period (details below), please try and spend time with your Foster Cat every single day, giving them love and attention.
- Sometimes this adjustment period can last several months. If your Foster Cat does not warm up to you immediately, do not worry. Many cats have been severely abused and have good reason to distrust humans. Just have patience and be quiet and gentle when around your new friend.
- It is crucial to traumatized cats to have a stable and consistent environment for optimum rehabilitation. The more predictable their environment, the more quickly they will adjust and feel lower stress levels

## Foster Parent Responsibilities

- Provide fresh litter, food, water, socialization and play time, grooming (if necessary), and administration of medication to Foster Cat(s) as requested by Tenth Life Cat Rescue and the veterinarian. (Tenth Life often has donations of food, litter, treats, etc. that Foster Parents are welcome to! If we do not have actual food/litter, we often have coupons to help offset the costs involved.)
- Provide a safe, ***indoor*** environment for your Foster Cat(s). **They are not allowed outdoors under any circumstances.** We recommend isolating Foster Cats from household cats for approximately the first week or two of Foster Care (please see the instructions in the Introducing Cats section). This reduces the chances of illnesses being spread (if present) and also decreases the stress levels for *all* pets within the home.
- Monitor the health and development of cat(s) and notify Tenth Life and the vet if a problem or issue occurs.
- Transport cat(s) on prearranged dates for medical treatment, veterinary appointments, or adoption events (see below). Tenth Life pays *all* medical bills.
- Escort your Foster Cat to regular adoption events (required to attend at least monthly).
- Return cat(s) to Tenth Life Cat Rescue on completion of Fostering, for any reason.
- Comply with all Tenth Life Cat Rescue policies and procedures
- Ensure that all resident household pets are current on required vaccinations
- Adhere to all local ordinances regarding companion animals.

## Animal Health Procedures Prior to Fostering

Before receiving your Foster Cat, Tenth Life Cat Rescue will ensure that the cat(s) has had the following procedures:

- Dewormed and treated for parasites, including fleas
- Spayed or neutered (if age and health permit)
- Tested for feline leukemia and FIV
- Vaccinated (if healthy and old enough) for rabies, FVRCP and Feline Leukemia

You will be notified of the cat's current health condition before Fostering.

## **Overview of Cat Medical Conditions and Diseases**

### **FVRCP – Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis – Calicivirus – Panleukopenia**

*(FVRCP is a vaccine that cats receive, not a disease. It prevents the following conditions)*

**Rhinotracheitis** – This virus attacks a cat's respiratory tract, causing severe pneumonia and is highly fatal in young cats.

**Calicivirus** – This viral infection of the cat's respiratory tract has a high death rate in young cats.

**Panleukopenia** – This virus primarily attacks the lining of the gastrointestinal tract, causing internal ulceration and, ultimately, death. Symptoms include profuse and usually bloody diarrhea, severe dehydration, malnutrition, anemia, and often death; mortality rate 60-90%.

Panleukopenia is primarily spread through contact with an infected cat's bodily fluids, feces, or fleas. Sometimes it is spread through contact with bedding, food dishes, or even by handlers of infected cats. It is not contagious to dogs.

### **Feline Leukemia**

Feline Leukemia, also known as FeLV, is the most infectious disease agent producing fatal illness in domestic cats today. About 60 million cats in the U.S. have this virus. Once a cat has contracted FeLV, its life span can range from several months to even years, but unfortunately the majority will last for only a few weeks.

FeLV is a retrovirus that interferes with the cat's natural ability to ward off infectious disease agents. A retrovirus is a virus that connects itself to a strand of DNA, tricking it into thinking that it's just another normal strand, and then it begins to copy itself. FeLV is commonly compared to the Human virus HIV, which is also an immune system weakening retrovirus. People and animals other than felines are not susceptible to Feline Leukemia.

FeLV is spread through a cat's direct contact with another infected cat. The reason this virus is so contagious is because it transfers itself in saliva, tears, urine and feces. For individuals who have seen two or more cats playing together, it is easy to see how easily the virus can be transferred. Since outdoor cats are more likely to get into fights, they are the most likely to come into close contact with a cat carrying the virus. It can be passed during normal activities as well, however, such as mutual grooming, sneezing, playing and nursing.

After a cat has come into contact with the virus, the virus will begin to replicate in the tonsils and pharyngeal lymph nodes. It then spreads via the bloodstream to other parts of the body, especially the bone marrow, and intestinal tissue, where it continues to replicate. It takes only 2 to 4 weeks after the initial infection for the virus to show up in the blood stream.

The best way to protect your cat from contracting FeLV is to keep him or her indoors. Because of the frequent contact with other cats, an outdoor cat is almost three times more likely to get the virus than an indoor cat.

The only way to know if your cat has FeLV is to have his/her blood tested by a veterinarian. (information courtesy of Tree House Humane Society, [www.treehouseanimals.org](http://www.treehouseanimals.org))

## **FIV (Feline Immunodeficiency Virus)**

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) is as misunderstood an illness as its human counterpart, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Just like humans with HIV, cats with FIV can live long and healthy lives. Contrary to popular belief, carriers of the virus may not necessarily fall victim to the symptoms associated with the disease, and they are not always destined to succumb to the virus. In fact, cats with FIV can often thrive in a healthy, caring environment.

The virus is *extremely* difficult to transmit from one cat to another (nothing like Feline Leukemia). The only proven method of transmission is through bite wounds and in vitro (from pregnant mother to kitten), though many kittens who are born with FIV can shake the virus during adolescence. A small percentage of cats test positive for FIV (although the numbers are growing), and Tenth Life believes that these cats deserve as much of a chance as any other. Tenth Life encourages families and individuals to consider adopting an FIV cat. With proper care, these cats can live long, happy and healthy lives.

## **FIP (Feline Infectious Peritonitis)**

FIP is a viral disease of cats that can affect many systems of the body. It is a progressive disease and almost always fatal.

FIP is caused by a virus, feline coronavirus (FCoV). FCoV can be found in the saliva and feces of infected cats. Therefore, cat-to-cat contact and exposure to feces in litter boxes are the most common modes of infection. Contaminated food or water dishes, bedding, and personal clothing may also serve as sources of infection.

FCoV may possibly be transmitted across the placenta. The significance of this is unknown.

FCoV can live in the environment 3-7 weeks. After 3 weeks, however, the number of virus particles present is probably too small to cause infection. Many disinfectants will kill the virus, including household bleach diluted 1:32 in water.

As you would imagine, the cats most likely to develop FIP are those with the weakest immune systems. This includes kittens, cats infected with feline leukemia virus (FeLV), and geriatric cats.

(information courtesy of [www.peteducation.com](http://www.peteducation.com))

## **Ringworm**

Ringworm is caused by a fungus, not a worm/parasite. It is visible on a cat as patchy hair loss and scaly skin and is not always a classic *ring* shape. If you find a scabby, scaly area, try and gently pull out the hair surrounding the area. If it pulls out easily with some skin attached, ringworm is the likely culprit. Baths, antifungal crèmes and/or oral antifungal medications are used to treat ringworm. It IS transferable between dogs, cats and humans, so isolation is necessary, as well as stringent cleaning and hand washing.

## **Upper Respiratory Infection (URI)**

Like people, many cats can develop the sneezing, runny nose, decreased appetite, watery eyes, and general lethargy of an upper respiratory tract infection. Feline respiratory infections are quite contagious to other cats. Therefore, quick recognition and action are necessary to prevent the infection from spreading to other cats. Please contact Tenth Life and your veterinarian immediately if you suspect a URI in your foster cat. Isolate the cat immediately.

**Because kittens face such high risks, Foster Parents should contact Tenth Life Cat Rescue at the first sign of an upper respiratory illness in a kitten.**

An infected cat may lose its appetite because of discomfort brought on by the illness or a decreased sense of smell due to a stuffy nose. Try feeding the cat a special food particularly strong smelling, like sardines, that might arouse the cat's interest in eating.

## **Worms**

There are four types of intestinal worms that appear in stray cats on a fairly regular basis:

### **Roundworm**

Diarrhea  
Lethargic  
Difficulty breathing  
Dull scruffy coat  
"Pot belly"

The roundworm known as *Toxocara canis* is the most common and pets can be born with it or contract it while living on the streets. It can be spread through the feces of infected animals. Spaghetti-like worms are found in the stool. Roundworms are easily treatable by veterinarian. **This may also infect humans** – through contact with objects or areas contaminated by the fecal matter of an infected cat.

### **Tapeworm**

"Rice" in stool  
"Rumbly" tummy  
Diarrhea with mucous  
Cramping  
Gas

Transmitted by dogs and cats through flea ingestion. Many cases are diagnosed simply by seeing what look like grains or rice or confetti attached to the cat's fur around the anus, under the tail or in the feces. Please contact the veterinarian.

### **Hookworm**

Dark or Bloody diarrhea  
Lethargic  
Pale gums  
Weight loss

These are much more common in dogs than in cats. They are very small, thin worms that fasten to the wall of the small intestine that can seldom be seen with the naked eye. **This may also infect humans** through contact with objects or areas contaminated by the fecal matter of an infected animal.

### **Whipworm**

Weight loss  
Mucousy stool

This parasite is more often seen in dogs than cats. Adult whipworms, although seldom seen in the stool, look like tiny pieces of thread with one end enlarged. Repeat dewormings may be necessary, especially if there is a probability that the pet will become reinfested. Although they seldom cause death, whipworms are a nuisance for the dog and can be a problem for the veterinarian to diagnose as they are seldom seen with the naked eye.

## **GENERAL GUIDELINES REGARDING HEALTH CONCERNS**

Cats younger than 9 months should receive attention for:

- Diarrhea that lasts more than a day
- Vomiting and diarrhea that last more than 6 hours
- Vomiting more than once in an hour
- Not eating or drinking for more than 12 hours
- Lethargic without a fever for more than 12 hours
- Lethargic with a fever

Cats older than 9 months should receive attention for:

- Not drinking for more than 24 hours
- Diarrhea that lasts for more than 1-2 days
- Diarrhea and occasional vomiting for more than a day
- Vomiting more than 2-3 times an hour
- Not eating for more than 2-3 days
- Lethargic without fever for more than 2-3 days
- Lethargic with fever

## **First Aid for Cats**

### **Allergic Reactions**

Stings, insect bites and vaccination reactions can result in vomiting, weakness, pain in the muscles, fever, facial swelling, shock, respiratory distress and even death. A veterinarian should be consulted immediately if this is suspected.

### **Bites/Stings**

- Animal bite – in case of a bite from another domestic animal, small wounds can be cleaned with warm water and peroxide. Large, deep or multiple wounds require quick attention from a veterinarian.
- Insect sting – if stung by a bee, attempt to remove the stinger by scraping with a dull knife or credit card. Do NOT pinch the area! Apply an ice pack to the affected area and watch for signs of allergic reaction.
- Spider bite – apply an ice pack to the affected area and watch for signs of allergic reaction.
- Snake bite – apply an ice pack to the affected area and watch for signs of allergic reaction. If you witness the bite, attempt to identify the snake by its size and markings. If a poisonous snake, seek immediate attention. Any snake bite can cause severe swelling or infection and antibiotics may be needed as a precaution

### **Diarrhea**

A cat will often experience diarrhea due to stress or change in food or routine. Remove all food. Do NOT remove water (it is important to prevent dehydration). Offer a small amount of a bland

diet. If diarrhea continues for more than 24 hours or blood appears in the stool, vomiting occurs, or a loss of appetite), seek medical assistance immediately.

**SMALL KITTENS SHOULD NEVER HAVE DIARRHEA FOR MORE THAN 12 HOURS.**

### **Loss of Appetite**

Often a cat in a new environment will exhibit a decrease in appetite. Patience and a little bit of coaxing may do the trick. Try warming food slightly or adding a small amount of canned cat food to dry cat food. If this fails, try human food, such as tuna or chicken. If the cat it still not eating after 24 hours, assistance should be sought. **SMALL KITTENS SHOULD NEVER GO MORE THAN 12 HOURS WITHOUT FOOD.**

### **Shock**

Shock is a reaction of the body to an injury of some type. A pooling of blood occurs in the internal organs. Pale gums or cold extremities indicate shock. Reversing the process is an important first step in treatment. Elevate the hindquarters to allow more blood to reach the brain. Stop all visible bleeding and hot water bottles in towels should be wrapped around the cat. Immediate care is required.

### **Vomiting**

Vomiting is a commonly encountered problem that may have many causes – from foreign material in the stomach to obstructions or viral infections. For adult cats, treatment consists of withholding all food and water for at least 4-6 hours to rest the stomach. Begin to offer small amounts of water (tablespoon at a time). If the cat has not vomited after 1-2 hours, offer a small amount of a bland diet (cooked rice with boiled hamburger or chicken, one part meat to two parts rice). If this is held down, return to the regular food over a two day period. If vomiting occurs anytime during this treatment or other symptoms develop LIKE SHOCK, assistance should be sought immediately.

**SMALL KITTENS SHOULD NEVER EXPERIENCE VOMITING AND DIARRHEA FOR MORE THAN 6 HOURS.**

**\*\*\*If you ever have any questions about a cat's health, please do not hesitate to contact Tenth Life at 314-808-2454.**

## **General Policies of Foster Parenting**

All fosters are required to complete and sign a Foster Agreement. This form lists information on each cat, home instructions (including any special care), dates and details of any medical treatments received, return date (if applicable) and contact numbers. You will be given a copy and the original will be retained by Tenth Life Cat Rescue. If you have any concerns pertaining to the health of your Foster Cat(s), please do not hesitate to seek assistance.

If, at any time during your role as Foster Parent, you feel a health concern or a life-threatening problem exists, contact Elizabeth Frick at the number provided above and on your Foster Agreement, and explain the situation. Together, we will determine the appropriate treatment. (This may include picking up medicine from the vet, bringing the Foster Cat to the veterinarian, or making an appointment.) Our primary concern is the health and well-being of all living creatures involved in this arrangement.

If it is late/a holiday/the weekend, or Elizabeth Frick is not available, contact any of the local emergency vets listed above. Our cats' health is a top priority, however limited our funds may be. Emergency services should only be used when *absolutely necessary*. Please use your best judgment, as though the Foster Cat were your own furry family member. If treatment is recommended or given in such a situation, contact Elizabeth Frick at your earliest convenience and advise her of the situation.

**All veterinary appointments (except for true emergencies) must be authorized by Tenth Life Cat Rescue prior to being made. If pre-approval is not given by Tenth Life Cat Rescue, the medical costs will NOT be covered by Tenth Life Cat Rescue.**

## **Specific Policies of Foster Parenting**

- The Foster Parent role is a temporary one. Please return any Foster Cats to Tenth Life Cat Rescue when your fostering is complete, whether the cat is alive or deceased, if an adoption has not occurred.
- The approved Foster Parent must be the primary caregiver for the cat(s).
- Foster Cat(s) must be housed **indoors** at the primary residence of the Foster Parent.
- Foster Parent will aid in the care and treatment of an ill cat until the cat is placed in a permanent home.
- The Foster Parent must attend at least one adoption event per month. This involves bringing the Foster Cat to the event, remaining the duration of the event to answer adopters' questions, and bringing the Cat back to the Foster Home after the event. If you are unable to attend the event, other arrangements can be made – simply contact Tenth Life for transport volunteers to bring your Foster Cat to the event.
- If Foster Cat is lost or stolen, the Foster Parent will immediately notify Tenth Life.
- Humane care and proper food, water, shelter and playtime shall be provided to the cat(s).
- The Foster Cat(s) must not be tied or tethered outside, allowed outdoors, or caged.

- No Foster Cat may be altered in any way, including but not limited to: cropping of ears, bobbing of tail, dewclaw removal, declawing, etc.
- Please understand that Tenth Life Cat Rescue can not be held responsible for any damages which the cat(s) may do to any person, animal or property while in Foster Care. Cats scratch and make messes. Please consider this before fostering.
- A representative of Tenth Life Cat Rescue may visit the home and observe the Foster Cat(s) and the supplies/facilities for the cat at reasonable times and intervals agreeable to the Foster Parent.
- The Foster Parent must allow potential adopters to visit with the Foster Cat upon reasonable notice and request by Tenth Life Cat Rescue.
- Any overnight stays at the home of a prospective adopter must be approved by Tenth Life Cat Rescue prior to their occurrence.
- There is a \$100 required donation for each Foster Cat that is not returned, unless proper adoption procedures occur.
- If Tenth Life Cat Rescue believes that the Foster Parent has violated any conditions of the Foster Agreement, the Foster Parent shall, upon request of Tenth Life Cat Rescue, immediately return the cat to Tenth Life Cat Rescue. The Foster Parent will reimburse Tenth Life Cat Rescue for all its costs and attorney fees incurred to enforce its rights under the Foster agreement

## **Basic Care/Behavior**

- Please don't allow any cat or kitten to chew on, or play with, your hand or any body part. Chewing on the hand may be cute (and easy entertainment) when they're little, but becomes rather dangerous or irritating once they are full grown. Such behavior when young can turn into aggression and biting when the cat is an adult.
- Always keep cats indoors! Never, under any circumstances, should a Foster Cat be allowed outside.
- As a general rule, children under 10 should not be left alone with a Foster Cat. A good guideline is to not allow a child to do to the cat what you would not allow the child to do to a younger sibling. Teach children to leave a cat alone when the cat is eating or sleeping.
- Do not feed milk to cats. It can cause diarrhea.
- Unless under doctor's orders, do not feed "people food" to the Foster Cats. Any dietary changes can wreak havoc on their digestive systems!
- Never leave a cat on a heating pad or in a car.
- Cats and kittens may have dry food available at all times. Canned food should be removed after 1-2 hours to prevent spoilage.
- Water should be available at all times.
- To encourage socialization, be sure to pet and/or play with cats daily. Using interactive toys (kitty fishing poles or wands), play with your Foster Cat as often as possible. This will create a much friendlier, outgoing, and more adoptable cat.

## Introducing your foster cat to the home and/or resident pets

### Foster Cat(s) to Foster Home:

Try to “cat proof” the room you plan to put your new resident in. Remove anything that can be damaged that you don’t want ruined. Check for special furniture and rugs. Are there exposed wires or objects that can be knocked off? Please relocate any plants that are in the room. It’s very similar to child-proofing a room.

Once you have removed hazards from the room, you are ready to welcome your Foster Cat. Open up your cat carrier and let the cat decide whether he/she wants to explore or remain inside the carrier. Often, a cat will remain in the carrier for hours. Do not, under any circumstances, force the cat out of the carrier.

Leave the room and give the cat ample quiet time to adjust. Come back into the room to visit often, but let him/her set the pace of the visits. Let the cat approach you as opposed to coming up to him/her and petting. When the cat becomes comfortable in the room, (this may take a day, a week or even longer) open the door and let him/her explore the rest of the home at his/her own pace. Cats usually begin investigating at night, making short explorations interspersed with rapid retreats to their safe haven. Some cats will boldly barge into the rest of the home with no fear. This is normal, but not typical. The main idea is to let kitties do things on their own time.

### Foster Cat(s) to Resident Cat(s):

It’s especially important to give the Foster Cat a safe haven when other animals are in the home. Provide the Foster Cat with his/her own room, as previously described, before introducing them to the resident cat(s).

It is very likely that your own cat(s) will know immediately that there is another feline in the house. It is completely normal for your cat(s) to obsessively look at, smell, and pace around (even hiss and growl) the door of the room where your Foster Cat resides. Allow this to happen. To encourage positive associations with the new cat, give your cat treats next to the door. Play with your cat near the door. Work towards playing with *both* your resident and Foster cats *under* the door. This will trick them into playing with each other and will give them positive associations with each other. This can take time – sometimes weeks.

Once you feel the hissing has subsided and the kitties on either side of the door have a decent rapport with each other, switch some linens: take a towel or other item the Foster Cat has been sleeping on and swap it with one of your resident cat’s favorite blankets or cushions. Allow them to thoroughly sniff and explore the linens and get each other’s scents.

At some point, when you feel things are going well, open the door to the Foster Cat’s room and let him/her explore. Try to do this when your resident cat(s) is in another area of the home. If they encounter one another, allow the cats sniff each other. A little hissing and batting, sometimes even some ugly-sounding fighting, is typical. If fighting occurs, place an object (not

any part of your body – preferably a folder, blanket or towel, etc.) between the two cats to disrupt their eye contact. Use the towel/object to gently guide the Foster Cat back into his/her home base and close the door. Give the cats some cooling off time and repeat this process until the visits become calm. In the meantime, continue helping the cats become used to each other by playing with interactive toys while the door is cracked and feeding the cats treats (making the experience a good one!). Do not allow visits to last any longer than 15 minutes.

Once the visits are reliably calm, continue open the door and let the Foster Cat(s) come out and explore at his/her own pace. Let the cats enter each others' territory for about 15 minutes, then separate them again. Repeat this process a few times daily. Continue the process, lengthening the amount of time they are together a little more each time. Do not leave them alone together unless you are *absolutely* certain they will get along.

**NEVER PUNISH A CAT FOR AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR TOWARD ANOTHER CAT.** Most owners think this will teach the cat that aggressive behavior is inappropriate, but it usually ends up making the cat more stressed and upset. The best way to react is to stay silent and calmly separate the cats, or to speak softly to the cats. The only time you should intervene is if their exchanges draw blood or if one is continually chasing the other. Use an object such as a towel or blanket to disrupt the sightline between the cats and gently guide one of the cats away from the situation.

Call Tenth Life if you have any questions or problems with introducing cats.

### **Foster Cat to Resident Dog(s):**

First, make sure your dog(s) knows basic obedience. You will need to have your dog under control when interacting with the cat so he can learn which behaviors are appropriate and which are not. The dog **MUST** be on a leash.

Introducing the Foster Cat to dogs is similar to introducing cats to one another. Give your Foster Cat a safe haven. Once he/she is comfortable, let him explore the rest of the house for short periods each day while the dog is not there. When the cat is fairly relaxed with the rest of the home, let them meet. Introduce them while the cat is up on a high surface unreachable by the dog (cat furniture or a countertop), then bring the dog into the room on a leash. A dog that is showing overt aggression, such as snarling, growling, baring teeth, etc., will probably never accept a cat. The Foster Cat should be kept separated from the dog for the entire Foster period.

If, however, all is reasonably calm, walk the dog around the room on the leash. A dog is a predatory animal. It is a natural instinct for the dog to want to chase a cat. Assume the dog will chase the cat, so be prepared. Do not let the dog intimidate the cat by barking or chasing. Use the lead and collar and give a quick tug each time the dog acts inappropriately to let him know these behaviors are unacceptable. On the other hand, if the cat bops the dog on the nose, that is a good sign and should not be discouraged. When they set up boundaries between themselves, they are beginning to establish a working relationship. Let them interact about 20 minutes while the dog is leashed, then return the Foster Cat to the safe haven. Increase the amount of time they are together a little each visit. It is important to be patient and encouraging. If you are relaxed, they

too will be more at ease. Use your best judgment as to when it is safe to allow supervised interactions without the leash.

Once again, thank you very much for opening your home and yourself to foster parenting! It is not an easy task, and is a volunteer position that involves daily work and dedication. Tenth Life owes so much to special people like you and we thank you sincerely!